

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Recovery Trend

It is encouraging to note by the current Royal Bank of Canada letter, that this year the total income of the Canadian people will be between 80 and 85 per cent of normal and will show an increase of about 10 per cent as compared with that in 1935.

The total income of Canada's mines for the current year will be more than 50 per cent in excess of the mining income of 1929. Manufacturing income will be approximately equal to that of 1929, and the income of the electric power industry will be approximately double that of the base year.

In order to restore a more normal balance between the movement of farm products to the city and to foreign markets on the one hand, and the movement of manufactured products to the farm on the other, it is essential that farm income shall be largely augmented.

The Bank letter also deals with what it terms "tariff demobilization" on the part of Great Britain, United States, France and other countries. In this connection it says truly: "The cause of the creation of barriers to international trade was declining prices. It should not be surprising that with monetary conditions favouring expanding credit and increased prices, trade barriers no longer seem to be the imperative necessity that they were."

As conclusively shown by Hon. R. B. Hanson in his address which appears in today's Guardian, Canada's economic recovery necessitated the imposition of protective tariffs when world prices were at their lowest and the products of other countries were being dumped to such an extent as to threaten the extinction of basic Canadian industries.

A Rare Virtue

An Ontario professor, addressing a teachers' convention, is quoted as criticising the literary style of business letters, particularly the use in dictation of many-syllable words where shorter ones would better express the thoughts.

One of the most difficult tasks for the unprofessional writer, comments the Globe, "is the achievement of brevity and clarity." And it goes on to suggest that public speakers are even worse offenders than business men against conciseness in expression.

Editorial Notes

Have you seen the Fireman's Fair in the Market Building?
Every denomination is busy stimulating spiritual life these days.

Lack of storage and faulty feeding of the market are given as reasons for our turnips not securing top price.

The women unemployed are going to have a say on the National Employment Committee after all. Better late than never.

The Civil war in Spain shows that the mechanization of the modern army is all-important artillery, and aircraft playing the major part.

Notwithstanding most inclement weather there was a large attendance at the annual convention of the Queen's County Liberal-Conservative Association, and the delegates exhibited the greatest enthusiasm for the great Cana-

dian causes that need assistance and the political wrongs that need rectification.

The League of Nations may be down in its luck, but not out. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Anthony Eden and Mr. Winston Churchill serve notice that the League must be mended, not ended.

Jackie Cooper, on the threshold of temporary retirement from the screen because he is getting too big for child roles, has accumulated \$45,000 by his picture work, Probate Court Records disclosed.

Bournemouth, England, has installed "honesty boxes" on its street cars and buses so that passengers can pay their fare even if the conductor misses them or does not get around to them in time.

In Buffalo the City Council has just put into effect a new ordinance which makes a house-owner liable for a fine of \$25 if he does not number his property with four-inch numerals. The ordinance was passed at the instigation of physicians, who complained that many houses were not marked and that often it was difficult to find patient's homes.

Retail sales in the Maritime Provinces in 1935 totalled \$151,613,000, increases of five per cent and 17 per cent over 1934 and 1933, respectively, bringing the index number of sales for this economic division to 767 on the base 1930 equals 100. New Brunswick sales amounted to \$61,318,000, an increase of almost six per cent over 1934; Nova Scotia, \$80,409,000, a gain of six per cent; and Prince Edward Island \$9,886,000, an increase of 2.5 per cent.

In Henrybury, Que., they have a couple of ninety-five and ninety-three respectively who have just celebrated the 75th anniversary of their wedding, and who have now gone to Worcester, Mass., to be present at the golden wedding celebration of their son and daughter-in-law. The occasion will be marked by a party which will be attended by 11 of their children and 51 grandchildren as well as subsequent offspring into the fifth generation.

The Man from Missouri again! "Of all the shrewd, biting devastating comment on Franklin D. Roosevelt which the Jeffersonians have contributed to this campaign, nothing in my humble estimation," writes a correspondent of the Herald-Tribune "has reached the altitude in sardonic humor which former Senator James Reed, of Missouri, hit on Sunday night. On Jefferson's birthday, F. D. R. identified himself with Thomas Jefferson. On Lincoln's birthday he identified himself with Abraham Lincoln. On Washington's birthday he identified himself with George Washington. We are all holding our breath to see what he says of himself at Christmas. The only criticism that I have to make of this is that Senator Reed has forgotten that President Roosevelt is already the Psalmist's Good Shepherd."

The fourth quarter of 1936 begins with Canadian business conditions at a satisfactory level and the outlook for the winter reasonably propitious, apart from the shadow of the troubled political situation in Europe, according to the current business summary of the Bank of Montreal. Already, according to an economic survey prepared under the auspices of the League of Nations, Canada has recovered to the general level of 1926, which statisticians have selected as an average post-war year. "The decision of France to devalue its currency, with other countries of the so-called gold bloc taking similar action, and the United States and Great Britain co-operating in the promotion of exchange stability, has led to a general hope that international trade restrictions are to be relaxed," says the summary. "As one of the great trading nations of the world, Canada is acutely concerned in a prospect which, if realized, will bring about further expansion in her export trade."

New inventions are not all a liability to labour. The National Industrial Conference Board at Washington shows that the progress of science and invention has contributed to the creation of employment opportunities in all fields of endeavor. The investigations showed that in 1933 there were 743,266 full-time and 93,022 part-time workers, or a total of 836,288 engaged in occupations related to the sale, maintenance, or repair of products developed by invention during the last half-century. The board pointed out that the figures are exclusive of all new employment opportunities created in the fields of distribution and service, since such data are incomplete. New products have added to positions available in retail trade. In 1933 there were 453,438 full-time and 71,639 part-time workers in new types of retail establishments. The automobile industry has been responsible for creating more than 570,000 employment opportunities, in addition to those actually engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, the report declares.

An increase of 45 per cent in the exports of agricultural products from U. S. A. to Canada is noted in the report of U. S. A. Department of Agriculture Bureau just issued. The upward movement in agricultural exports to Canada in August, the bureau reported, affected most of the items on which the United States received concessions. A few non-concession items, notably rough rice, also moved in quantities considerably larger than those of a year earlier. Of the various commodity groups, meat products, dried and canned fruits and cereal foods all made material advances in August over last year's figures. Fresh and canned vegetables also gained over 1935 levels. Several important fresh fruit items, however, moved in smaller quantities. Pork products generally continued the gains made in recent months over last year's export figures. The volume of business remained small when compared with that of some recent years, but it was pointed out that the larger exports to Canada of these items was contrary to the movement of the total United States exports of pork products.

Notes by the Way

In the pre-war days, when England and Germany were engaged in their great and costly race for naval supremacy, and when France and Germany were competing for superiority in military armaments, the United States stood more or less on the sidelines. Nowadays, however, we are right in the forefront of the arms competition: The League of Nations experts estimate that the world spent \$9,235,000,000 on armaments in 1935, and of this sum the United States accounted for almost one-tenth. Our national defence budget for the fiscal year 1936, which included six months of the calendar year 1935, amounted to \$911,000,000. The English budget for the year 1936-37 is only \$800,000,000. This is the biggest figure England has known for military and naval purposes since the war, but we are more than \$100,000,000 ahead of it.—Baltimore Sun.

One of the queerest harbingers of good times has come recently from no less an institution than the United States army which figures that the number of desertions is going to increase this year—and thereby deduces that the United States and therefore, the rest of the continent is getting back to prosperity.—Vancouver Sun.

The Ministry of Transport's annual report on fatal road accidents this year analyses the causes of the 6,477 deaths which occurred in 1935. The surprising and depressing conclusion of the report is that the majority of the deaths were caused by carelessness or gross negligence. This is depressing because mere folly is the hardest of all things to cure by legislative enactment or by administrative regulations; and apparently even human folly is multiplied upon the roads.—London Spectator.

The object of the Russian manoeuvres is not too clear. They certainly embarrass the committee and they probably forestall any Communist criticism of the failure of Moscow to give greater assistance to Madrid. An additional explanation may be found in the Soviet Government's obvious fear lest any general understanding between the chief powers of Western and Central Europe might reduce the importance of the Franco-Russian Pact, which may be of little military value to France, but furnishes Nazi Germany with a cherished grievance. There are indications that the British support of a new Locarno and British opposition to the formation of rival European fronts—the two views hang together—are wholly misunderstood and disliked at Moscow. Some recent Russian activities cannot but saddle the Soviet itself with the imputation that it desires to sow tares in the ill-cultivated field of international co-operation.—(London Times)

Mussolini has never been noted for tact. He is of the blood and iron type who drives ruthlessly toward his objective: so it is not to be wondered at if he does not study the feelings of his opponents. His tactlessness could not have been better illustrated than in bringing to Rome the statue of the Lion of Judah which has stood in the principal square for generations as a symbol of the nation, and sending in its place a statue representing the Wolf of Italy. The lion is a noble beast, and the Lion of Judah meant a great deal to them (the Ethiopians). And when they walk through the main street and see the Wolf it cannot be anything but a source of irritation.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

Canadian Communism has never been able to do any visible harm to Canadian institutions. It is less likely to do any measurable good to such institutions as Spain's Leflist Government is fighting, with its back to the wall, to save from collapse.—Sydney Post-Record.

There is a plot. The plot is led by Moscow according to a plan that was publicly discussed and openly approved at the congress of the Third International. It is the work of a gang of international criminals who are leading the working classes to misery and the country to civil war. France must defend herself against this gang. We have no confidence in Blum and his crowd as saviours of the people. These individuals carry about with them the microbes of decomposition. Neither do we appeal to the Radicals. Herriot inspires us with nothing but distrust. We turn to the bourgeois, working and peasant masses, we appeal to every Frenchman and ask: "Is that what you wanted? Is that what you voted for? There are only 125,000 members of the Communist party and they are led by 400 men appointed and kept by the chiefs of the Third Internationale. Did you ask for the dictatorship of the Cossack and the knout? Do you

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PROHIBITION—SO-CALLED

Sir,—This is a protest from one of many, who are suffering from the terrible curse of the liquor traffic and wondering if there is no remedy to help us. Any one can see young men going out from their homes sober and coming back any hour of the day or night—Sunday or week day—drunk.

We see where drunkies are fined every day, but no word of those who are giving them drink, would conditions be any worse if there was no liquor law? Anyone who has the price can get it at any time, so why pay for so-called law enforcement? Can any one tell why a vendor is needed in Charlottetown or anywhere else.

If there were no scripts given except to those in absolute need would he make enough to pay his salary? I have been fighting to save one name to me. Liquor was brought home by him with the vendors stamp and script on it.

I took the bottle and went to those in authority trying to find what doctor gave the script. I was informed that I could not get that information.

Now, why. If they are keeping the law why withhold information to those interested. If anyone is caught with liquor in his possession he is fined but if it is from the vendors it is all right, that is obtained legally. What a parody on law.

Has any doctor been punished for breaking the law?

We are all responsible for conditions, as it is the people who have chosen the Government and who are paying its upkeep. Suppose other laws were as openly disregarded. If a gang of thieves were stealing our possessions and allowed to get away with it would the people stand for it? But what about stealing young lives and depriving people of their means of livelihood, causing heartbreak and misery of all kinds? We who are strong should protect the weak, are we doing it? I think the punishment should be made to fit the crime. In not a few cases a convicted party is sent to jail while the rest of the family carry on. They soon make enough to pay the fine.

Why not make it a criminal offence, give them a term in the penitentiary with hard work, without the option of a fine? I have heard people say that the Government needs the money they make on the liquor business. God help the country that has to make its profits at the expense of ruining people, body and soul, and causing untold misery to their loved ones.

Some will say this is just another temperance crank. "Go see what I have seen. Go, feel what I have felt." And probably you too would be the kind of crank. How many of the great movements in the history of the world, have been started by so-called cranks.

Wake up Christian people, start a campaign that will help rid us of this terrible evil, would not money and energy be better spent on that, than on a National Park? I am only one woman, but I feel I have a right to the protection of the law. We are paying for that. Do you think we are getting it?

I am, Sir, etc. R. M.

Charlottetown. want to stand in the ranks of ignorant and depraved muckjugs who support, like beasts of burden, the bloody tyranny of a tiny minority of bureaucrats, armed with machine-guns and poison gases? Is France ripe for the Tartar conquest?—Je Suis Partout. (Paris):

Brisbane, highly-paid and highly touted writer for the Hearst press, does not always think or speak so highly of the British Empire, but it is apparent that he considers Canada to be quite all right. At any rate, in one of his recent columns he made the following reference to the proposed establishment of a Belgian embassy in Ottawa: "Belgium proposes to send a full-fledged minister to Canada, in addition to the present Belgian consul. Perhaps the Belgium government realizes that Canada is the most solid part of the British Empire, oceans on both sides, the Arctic on the north, the United States on the south, no near enemies; unlimited possibilities. The day may come and possibly when Canada will be the real British Empire, with London for its European headquarters." The Hearst writer is not, of course, the first man to hazard such a prediction and there is indeed, the possibility that it may eventually come true.—Brockville Recorder and Times.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEARING AIDS SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED BY EAR SPECIALISTS

For a great many years it has been possible for those with poor eyesight to have glasses fitted by an oculist or optometrist that gives them practically perfect vision. In addition, properly fitted glasses relieve headache and take away that tenseness and strain which often seriously affects the whole nervous system.

Until very recently those who were deaf had to be satisfied to carry around with them a "horn" which they put up to their ear when trying to carry on a conversation.

When an oculist makes a thorough examination of the ears and of the hearing and finds that there is nothing that he can do to restore or improve the hearing, he quite honestly says so. Unfortunately many patients when they are told this, naturally look around for someone or something that will help their hearing because to be deaf or hard of hearing creates a depression of spirits not found with those of poor eyesight or who are actually blind. This has led many of those who are hard of hearing to use all sorts of "medicines" and of course without success.

However there are on the market a number of hearing devices or hearing aids that are so helpful that life has again been brightened for those who were in despair of ever hearing again—enjoying the church and theatre, and being able to join in the conversation about them.

There are two kinds of hearing aids, electrical and non-electrical. The non-electrical are horns or speaking tubes, and the "auricles" fit over the ear; these collect the sound waves, increase their volume, and bring the sound closer to the ear. These are inexpensive and do not get out of order.

The electrical aid consists of a microphone, an amplifying or enlarging circuit, and a receiver. Some of the best of these are a little large and cannot be hidden, whereas one hard of hearing naturally wants to hide his deafness or partial deafness.

In many cities at the present time there are branches of the American Society For The Hard of Hearing; the headquarters are at 1537, 35th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. One of the objects of this organization is to help the hard of hearing to obtain the proper hearing aids.

However it should not be necessary for those excellent organization to help those who are hard of hearing to obtain the best possible hearing aids for their particular type or degree of deafness; if there were a properly equipped hearing aid department connected with each hospital ear clinic.



THE ROAD

Thou art the friendliest of all things, For places that are severed far and wide Are linked by thee; thou dost to clowns and kings Alike thy freedom, land and air, provide. Trouble by thee is aided in its flight; By thee the young adventurer may roam; Thou dost the prodigal's return invite, For thou dost find the door of every home. Thou, witness art, alas! to happenings sad,— Yea, tragic scenes thy curves and hills have known; But gala days are thine, too; thou art glad When pilgrims to each other help have shown. Sometimes a tired traveller thou dost take To some Elysian quiet, out of sight; Thou wilt then in his heart such thoughts awake As need no words, but are their own delight. Wind me, O road; and hand us unimpair'd Unto that kindred way we all must wend; Watch over those who at thy bidding tread, And at the starting counted thee a friend. —Alexander Louis Fraser.

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The Poems Of John Buchan

(Ivanhoe in the Winnipeg Tribune.) Although Lord Tweedsmuir's gift for story telling has lifted him high in the world's esteem, he might have been just as famous had he continued to mediate the Muse. All who sample the contents and style of "Poems, Scots and English" (Nelson, Toronto), a new and enlarged edition of a book first published in 1917, will agree with me that John Buchan has such a decided talent in the making of verse that it is a pity he has not cultivated it more assiduously. It is probably true, however, that his tremendous toll in the fields of fiction, history, and biography has robbed him of the leisure which is necessary for the creation of a substantial body of poetry of the first or even the second order. Now that he has plenty of time on his hands while in Rideau Hall, or in an air-conditioned Pullman, let us hope that he will be inspired by the Canadian scene to make notable additions to the somewhat slender collection of poems in this volume.

The first half of Lord Tweedsmuir's poems are in broad Scots, the dialect which is spoken in the hill country of the Lowlands, from the Cheviots to Galloway. In a brief foreword he tells us that Scots has never been to him a book-tongue. "I could always speak it more easily than I could write it," he says, and modestly adds, "I dare to hope that the faults of my verses, great as they are, are not those of an antiquarian exercise."

In spite of the fact that there is considerable academic verse in this volume, poems such as "An Echo of Melleager" and "Oxford Prologues," a tribute to Oxford written in 1930, the author is first and foremost an interpreter of life. Whether he deals with men and events in ancient, mediaeval, or modern times, he has a zest for what he calls "common life." He writes of the farmer, the soldier, the sailor, the fisherman,

"Plain Folk" is a rather long but forceful recital of the unappreciated toil of those who have done "the job the slaves have marred, To clear the wreckage of the fray."

Uniting himself with the lowliest of his brethren, the poet begins a tribute to work-a-day people in these lines: "Since flaming angels drove our sire

Various friendships are remembered in brief elegies, the most impressive of which is the short poem, "To My Father," which opens with these lines: "He was the Interpreter to his trustful souls; The wearied feet he led into the cool,

Calm plain called Ease; he gave the faint to drink; Dull hearts he brought to the House of Beautiful; The timorous knew his heartening on the brink Where the Dark River rolls."

Old soldiers will be pleased with the vigorous war poems, not a few of which are descriptive and narrative pieces in broad Scots. Although there are lyrics in this volume eloquent of John Buchan's love of the Pentland hills and the south country, love of Nature everywhere, and sympathetic allusions to the "still sad music of humanity."

Appendicitis was first recognized as an exact disease in 1866.

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