THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered, $4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1934.

FEDERAL CONTESTS

The Conservatives lost two seats to the Opposition in yesterday's federal by-elections in Ontario. There were five contests, but two of the constituencies had formerly Liberal representatives, and these the Liberals retained. The Conservative losses were in Frontenac-Addington, which had been in the Conservative column practically ever since it was entitled to a representation in the House of Commons, and North York, where Mr. W. T. Muloch, K.C., grandson of the distinguished Chief Justice of Ontario, won the seat from his Conservative opponent, Mr. Harold Breuls.

The outcome of these election contests is that the Liberals have added 2 to their total vote in the House of Commons; but the Bennett Government has still an overwhelming majority, sufficient to carry on its policies without interruption until the close of the next session of Parliament. The standing of the parties, as a result of yesterday's by-elections, is as follows:

Conservatives—135
Liberals—92.
Other groups—17.

It is significant that the seat which the Liberals made the greatest effort to gain, namely, Toronto East, was retained by the Conservatives whose candidate, Mr. Thomas Church, romped home a comparatively easy winner in a constituency probably more severely affected by the depression than any of the others. It is also significant that Hon. H. H. Stevens took a prominent part in this contest, and stuck to his guns with regard to the Royal Commission investigating price spreads and the exposure of unfair conditions in certain industries so far investigated. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King took a direct stand in opposition to Mr. Stevens' policy, being diametrically opposed to the whole proceedings. Toronto East has given its unhesitating approval of the course pursued by Mr. Stevens and its condemnation of the Big Interests as represented by Mr. Mackenzie King.

CHILD FATALITIES

According to statistics compiled by a large United States life insurance company, fatal accidents are most frequent under the age of five. The danger of accidental death is then nearly twice what it is between ages of five and fifteen. The accidental death-rate in the United States for the three-year period 1929-1931 was actually 67 per 100,000 for the small children, as against only 37 for those of school age, which seems to afford convincing evidence as to where the greater hazard lies. In pre-school years, fatal accidents were found to exceed the combined number of deaths due to measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Boys, it has been found, are more prone to fatal accidents than girls. The proportion varies considerably with age. Below five the death-rate from accidental causes is higher than that for girls by almost one-third; between five and ten years, it is almost twice as high, and between ten and fifteen it is three and one-half times the rate for girls.

Children, like grown-ups, are killed by all manner of accidents, but the ones of greatest frequence below age five have been found to be burns, automobile accidents, mechanical suffocation, drowning, falls and poisonings. Together, these six account for 73 per cent. of all the accidental deaths. Burns and scalds, especially the latter, account for nearly one-quarter of all fatal accidents at ages under five years. Burns from lighted matches and from stoves and open grates result in significant numbers of deaths to small children. Automobile accidents cause the deaths of nearly as many small children as do burns. Mechanical suffocation has a prominent place in the list of accidental causes under age five, but the deaths, in the main, are of babies under one year old, who are accidentally smothered in bed. Nearly one-half of the total fatal accidents to babies occur in this manner.

The records of the insurance company indicate that while 55 per cent. of fatal accidents between the ages of one and five occur in and about the home, the remainder happen on the streets and in other places outside the home. In the case of babies, practically all accidents occur in the home, as would be expected.

One encouraging aspect of the child accident situation is recorded, namely, a decline in the death-rate of 20 per cent. in the last ten years. This, it is suggested, should serve to stimulate both public and private safety organizations to even greater efforts to reduce the number of accidental deaths among young children. While the statistics above given apply only to the United States, it is reasonable to assume that like conditions prevail in Canada, and that greater safety precautions would show striking results over even a short period of years.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A lot of money is being spent on public works these days.

Increased inquiries are being received from U.S.A. for Island oysters.

The fish stories now centre round the large number of small salmon being landed.

Prosperity is now in sight, according to the Bank of Montreal, being no longer round the corner.

There are now two bones of contention—the P. E. I. Potato Growers Association and the Maritime Confederation League.

The question of central storage in frost proof warehouses for our root crops is again being agitated. These are as important and essential to us as are elevators for the Western wheat growers.

Three Conservative and two Liberal seats were at stake in yesterday's Dominion by-elections in Ontario, with the opposition capitalizing world economic conditions as good ground for the defeat of the Government candidates.

As over $10,000,000 has been offered for the capital of the Bank of Canada, and $5,000,000 required, there is a nice initial margin at the call of the Government for the new $250,000,000 loan soon to be floated.

When we burn coal for warmth and comfort, and complain about the cost per ton, do we ever pause to think of the danger and death involved in its production, as instanced in the lamentable Wrexham disaster?

According to Mr. Andrew Merkel, Canadian Press special representative, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith is, as a skipper, not worth his salt, and certainly not to be compared with the Rainbow triumvirate, Messrs. Vanderbilt, Hoyt and Paine. This, however, does not detract from his sportsmanship in entering the lists for the coveted American cup, with a special built yacht which, the consensus opinion admits, is the best and fastest yet to become a contender. Mr. Sopwith is a mechanical engineer and founder of the famous Sopwith Aviation Co. Ltd., of Kington-on-Thames, yachting being merely his recreation which he brackets with fishing and shooting.

"Tommy" Church delivered this parting shot in his Toronto East campaign: "The Hepburn Government have boasted of the saving. Take the Attorney-General. He had hardly hung up his hat before he appointed his own brother-in-law at a salary of $2,800 a year as one of his new secretaries. In the Attorney-General's office there used to be two employees; now there are five. That is the economy that Mr. Roebuck boasts so much about. His is only one department—the others are far worse." Likewise, he went on, Hon. Peter Heenan, who had "fired 20,000 men working on the trans-Canada highway," appointed his own son, a youth without Government experience, to a position in the Department of Northern Development at $3,000 per year. Mr. Church further charged that Mr. Heenan "went to the United States and imported a Yankee, who will be made Chief Engineer for Northern Development. This engineer's name is Fred Node," announced Mr. Church.

When Mr. Stewart Lyon, the present chairman of Ontario Hydro, was a reporter on the Globe, of which he ultimately became the able and versatile editor, he was renowned in Toronto as a socialist "soap box orator," and wore a red tie. His successor in the editorial chair, Mr. Harry Anderson, is at present in Scotland sending brilliantly written impressions to his newspaper. Here is a left-hander which must make his predecessor smile wryly: "Yet Sandy—the cottar—himself poor in this world's goods, is a bit troubled about Scotland. He doesn't like these 'newfangled movements' that are penetrating his heretofore quiet and orderly world. He told The Globe so in his own way. Modern theology, he maintains, is 'a snare of the evil one,' and communistic socialism which more and more seems to be permeating the working classes in the thickly populated urban districts, he regards with abhorrence. 'It isn't the Scots spirit,' he explained. 'We want orderly progress and value for value, but with these so-called Socialists it is different. Every fellow with a ready tongue and nothing to lose wants to start a row so that he can grab something.'"

Notes By The Way

A 20 percent increase in road fatalities during the present half of 1934 over figures for the previous year has startled citizens of the United States into a realisation of the need for an organized offensive against this modern highwayman whose plunder is human lives.—Boston Christian Science Monitor.

If one were to keep a scrapbook of certain clippings from newspapers, one would no doubt become convinced that humanity has within it the seeds of something very great and noble. The daily papers are full of stories of people who use their intelligence to put new comforts or new tools into the hands of toiling men, stories of men and women who are willing to sacrifice their ease, their careers, or their very lives in obedience to some mysterious but imperative call to sacrifice. Usually we read them and then go on to something else; and since the daily grist of news about people contains much that is discouraging, much that has to do with stupidity and greed and wilful wrong-headedness, we are apt to forget about the brighter spots. Keeping a scrapbook of this kind might be a wholesome corrective.

All the King's sons are following the example set by their father in seeking by personal contact to extend their knowledge of the countries and the peoples which make up the British Commonwealth. His Majesty is King not only of Great Britain and Ireland but also of the British Dominions beyond the seas. The Royal Family by right of birth belongs as much to Australia and to New Zealand as to Great Britain. As other formal bonds have dissolved with the growth of the Dominions to independent nationhood, the link of the common allegiance to the Crown has become of ever more vital importance.

Constant observation followed by constant experiment is the only way by which the world's problems can be solved. We have as yet a long way to go. Yet we are making progress. There is hardly a day when some new method of lightening labor, combatting disease and making life better worth living is not discovered. There is no time when earnest and devoted men and women are not toiling at tasks whose completion will not add a little to the sum of human happiness.

A scientist speaking in New York spoke of Hitler as follows: "A high-grade psychopath; terribly frightened; guilty of too much self-esteem. A fanatic of the following and not the leading type; a sufferer from delusions; otherwise abnormal." Apart from that we take it that Mr. Hitler is quite all right.

Even in happy Holland they have Communists and these started to give trouble when Queen Wilhelmina was on her way to open The Hague parliament and again within the chamber. However, it may be imagined that the Dutch authorities know how to deal with people of that sort. More unfortunate is the placarding of shop windows in Geneva with Communist signs welcoming Russia into the League. It must be recalled that Switzerland is one of the countries that objects to Russia's entry and signs of jubilation in the city that provides a home for the League are definitely provocative. It does not make it any easier for Russia either. Assuming it was Swiss Communists who did this thing, those owe no allegiance to Russia as a state, and Russia herself has been at great pains to disclaim her identity with the Third Internationale.

For centuries Jewish people have found sanctuary in Great Britain and many members of the race have reached eminence, Disraeli having been prime minister and the Marquess of Reading Viceroy of India, to mention only two who come in mind. Yet, because Hitler climbed to power with the cry of "down with the Jews," Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Fascists echoes that cry. It is one thing for a Hitler in Germany to get away, at least temporarily, with such a policy, but toleration of all races and creeds is too deeply ingrained in the British character and British traditions for such a cry to have any weight in the British Isles.

A speaker at the British Association says that the English public schools—which in any other country would be called the private schools—must be good because they are full. He won't convince the real public by that line of talk. What we should aim at in school life is that the rich and the poor, the clever and the stupid, the wise and the foolish should go to school together. The public schools are bad because the son of the millionaire never gets to know the butcher's boy or the engine driver's boy or the compositor's boy. Rich boy should share a desk with poor boy so that as a nation we may know our neighbour. And love our neighbours, too.—Exchange.

Lionel Curtis in a recently published book says that statesmen talk too much about the avoidance of war. International conferences will fail so long as Governments have their minds fixed on the avoidance of conflicts. The effort ought to be more positive and constructive, based on a desire to seek the good of other nations. That is a high ideal, worthy to be kept in mind, though the goal is distant.

Well, youth is justified in repudiating its "revolt." For its much talked of protet against puritanism has been loaded on it by bald headed oldsters, who wanted to write something nasty for circulation purposes. So we have had self-styled social experts, the magazine "philosophers" and others of that ilk slandering the boys and girls of today. Trouble is some of the more witless of the young folks have sought to live up to the stuff the mature writers have turned out.

What The Figures Show

The following figures, showing the rapid increase in Canada's bacon exports to Great Britain under the Empire agreements to which Mr. Mackenzie King and his party are opposed, is reprinted from the Canadian Grocer.

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January ...	1,678,600	654,000	1,269,500	3,918,700	11,133,200
February ...	1,189,700	366,700	1,606,100	2,746,300	7,413,800
March	1,200,300	661,400	2,772,400	4,897,300	16,050,300
April	1,246,700	615,400	1,315,400	3,704,900	10,192,800
May	816,500	612,400	3,855,500	7,627,600	13,912,600
June	931,400	436,600	3,076,800	8,592,600	11,870,000
July	1,379,900	229,500	4,468,880	7,300,300	
August	1,277,800	207,600	3,627,200	4,938,800	
September ...	993,400	780,300	2,693,900	7,801,200	
October	784,800	2,164,300	2,683,100	5,656,400	
November ...	616,900	2,047,300	1,437,300	7,759,300	
December ..	895,400	2,286,200	1,887,400	6,581,300	

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEMORRHOIDS—PILES—INJECTION OR OPERATION

So many suffer from hemorrhoids or piles that there is much wondering or speculation as to what is the best method of treating them.

Most of these cases simply use a suppository and endeavor to keep the intestinal wastes from becoming too hard. Constipation causes pain and often the driving of the pile or piles out of the rectum with very severe pain when they are replaced.

Where there is not much inconvenience the use of a suppository seems to give the necessary relief and no further treatment is required.

Where the piles are outside there is only one form of treatment and that is operation.

Where the piles are up inside the bowel the question arises as to whether operation should be done, or if simply injecting the piles and causing them to "dry up" is not best.

As a matter of fact most surgeons now prefer the injection method as the patient can come to the office, loses no time from his work, and naturally is more willing to undergo the injection method than undergo operation.

Dr. N. J. Kilbourne, Los Angeles, in Annals of Surgery, discusses sixty-two thousand, nine hundred and ten cases (62,910) of piles, 36,648 treated by operation and 26,262 cases treated by the injection method.

Under operation as you know there is the anaesthetic, days and weeks in hospital, and the natural fear or anxiety about the operation.

Hemorrhage or bleeding occurred in about one-half of one percent under operation, and about one-quarter of one per cent under the injection method. Less bleeding by the injection method.

Stricture or partial closing of the bowel occurred in about one-fifth of one per cent under operation and no stricture occurred after the injection method. Thus as far as bleeding, stricture, and the danger of the anaesthetic are concerned, the injection method is much to be preferred.

However Dr. Kilbourne's report shows that the piles returned more frequently after the injection method than after operation which is a point in favor of operation.

Thus as so many have piles and are wondering just what is best to be done, the above results in such a very large number of cases may help them to decide just what to do.

The Poets' Corner

FUTILITY

Sink, thou strange heart, unto thy rest.
Pine now no more, to pine in vain.
Doth not the moon on heaven's breast
Call the floods home again?

Doth not the summer faint at last?
Do not her restless rivers flow,
When that her transient day is past,
To hide them in ice and snow?

All this—thy world—an end shall make,
Planet to sun return again;
The universe, to sleep from wake,
In a last peace remain?

Alas, the futility of care
That, spinning thought to thought, doth weave
An idle argument on the air
We love not, nor believe.

—Walter de la Mare.

A questionnaire dealing with educational conditions has been sent out by Miss Winnifred Kydd, of Ottawa, convenor of education for the International Council of Women. It covers such topics as compulsory education and student self-government.

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.

A GOOD SYMPTOM

Sir,—If the paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 20th inst. had been merely a news item I would have given it but little thought, but since it appeared as an editorial item, with, I suppose, full editorial sanction and approval, I have considered it with some care for I consider it a momentous production, I had almost said of epochal importance. I quote it: "Hon. H. H. Stevens is one of the comparatively few men in public life who has the courage of his convictions. He calls a spade a spade and does not care a brass farthing whether his listeners like it or not. He has the spirit and courage of true reformers, the men who take risks, who dare, in order to attain betterment for the mass of humanity." So this is Mr. Stevens. But is he running true to form? Is he running in unison with Tory doctrine? For I need not remind you, Sir, that he is a pronounced Tory. But how can he be a Tory of any type? For Tories, Sir, are supposed to be inimical to all interests except the interests of the rich. They are and always have been represented as the blatant champions of the bloated capitalists, the hard boiled, hard hearted, ruthless defenders and spokesmen of the hated and disdainful upper strata of society, the proud, high-handed stiff-necked advocates of high privileges and class distinctions, the oppressors of the poor, the friends of political and social abuses,—in short, the emissaries from a region notorious for its heat. But, Sir, Hon. Mr. Stevens is a Tory and yet it turns out now that he is human after all, with some of the fine feelings and impulses that animate many human beings. His energies and powers are now arrayed not against the down-trodden and the poor, but against the arrogant, over-bearing rich. Not, Sir, against all the rich but against the rich who have abused their priveleges against the tyrannical and dishonest rich who have wronged and enslaved the poor. A friend of the poor and yet a Tory, a lion yoked with a lamb. Dives, hand in glove with Lazarus. How strange a team, how unusual, how amazing the union. Not so very strange, Sir, after all when the facts are noted. And what are the facts? The facts, Sir, are that Hon. Mackenzie King is opposed to Mr. Stevens' campaign in publishing the misdeeds of the wrong-doers in high places. I say this on the authority of Mr. Stevens himself for this is what he says: 'Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, has "introduced into this campaign the propriety or the right of myself to discuss matters which have been referred to in the price spreads committee. I do not say this. These are the words of Mr. Stevens and he should know. Mr. King objects to Mr. Stevens because he shows up the wrongs done to the working classes and to the consumers as revealed in the Price Spreads Committee. That is essentially the essence of Mr. King's remonstrances. He is in deadly opposition to these revelations.

We have now another and a new phase of the Hush, Hush policy. Mr. King virtually says: Hide these things, don't bring them to the light, bury them. Is it possible that Mr. King has his eyes on the capitalists' campaign contributions, is that why he seeks to endear himself to the rich? Can he be at the same time the friend of the "predatory rich," and a friend of the farmer, the factory man, the carpenter, the miner, the consumer? If he can he is a magician of the first order, much greater than Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, for whereas he required time for his transformations Mr. King needs none for he is two contrary individuals at one and the same time. But I don't believe he is any such acrobat. He is at all times Mr. King however various he pretends to be and however inconsistent he actually is. He must now be identified as the comforter and defender of the rich men whom Stevens condemns, the men who acquire wealth by bleeding and oppressing the poor. Mr. King puts himself in that very position by his own words and his own actions. He has labelled himself so that all men may know him. And now I ask is it so very marvellous that a Tory should be a benign reformer? Has it ever before happened? What says the greatest poet of his time? "He is the true conservative who lops the mouldering branch away." Just so, the branch that saps the life from the body politic must be cut away. The branch that by its own rottenness threatens the life of the whole tree. This is the branch that Mr. Stevens is after. This is the nature of his reforms. This is the kind of reform we all, Liberal and Conservative, wish to see consummated. Shall we see it? Let all true conservatives, Liberal and Conservative, get behind Mr. Stevens and the thing will be done. Those who fight him are fighting this reform and endorse what he denounces. Can anything be clearer?

Sir, your paragraph cannot be too often reprinted. It makes a gallant battle cry. It renews and invigorates drooping spirits and confirms the faith in at least one of our great public men and, Sir, it stands out as a beacon and a guide for even the occupants of editorial chairs. The Press as we all know wields a mighty power but often spends its force in defending the indefensible. The party press is careful to avoid at all costs any reflection, however justifiable, against the party. It would be doing a service to the party and to the country if it expressed strong and wholesome rebuke regardless of consequences. I hope to see it more and more inclined to call a spade a spade, to have the courage of its convictions. This letter is intended to be in no wise controversial. It is intended rather as an appeal to the Conservative as well as the Liberal Press for more courageous and independent views, in short for the characteristics contained in the paragraph.

I am, Sir, etc.,
C. S. MacDONALD,
Hopefield.

Miss Elsie Bowden, executive secretary of the Confidential Exchange of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies, spent some time in Halifax recently organizing a social service exchange there.

Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald during his Canadian holiday wrote a foreword to the biography by H. A. Taylor of the late Sir Robert Donald, for 15 years editor of the London Daily Chronicle.

Public Libraries In Canada

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

There were 637 public libraries in Canada in 1933, not counting separately the branches in the larger cities. Nor do these include the travelling libraries, open shelf libraries, the Carnegie District Demonstrations in the Fraser Valley and Prince Edward Island, nor the county libraries of the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Church and parish libraries are not included.

There were 15 more public libraries than in 1931, about 250,000 more books, and an increased circulation of 1,220,000 volumes, apart from the reading room and reference-room borrowing, of which there is no record but which probably increased in greater ratio. The increase of 5½ per cent. in book stock and nearly six per cent in circulation is attributable to some of the pre-existing libraries rather than to the 15 new libraries which are all rather small.

The number of borrowers registered in 1933 was 1,100,923, just over ten per cent. of the Dominion's population, or 13 per cent of the population over ten years of age. Since there is no record of the amount of book distribution by church and commercial libraries and also the private libraries of the home, the record of the public libraries should be regarded only as the record of a type of institution.

Public libraries as such were distributed as follows: Ontario 468, Saskatchewan 41, British Columbia 31, Quebec 25, Alberta 22, Manitoba 21, Nova Scotia 15, Nw Brunswick 9, Yukon 3, Prince Edward Island 2.

The existing public libraries, with a few exceptions such as the Carnegie and Nova Scotia experiments, are primarily an institution of the cities, towns and villages, rather than of the population as a whole. This fact, too, should be kept in mind when comparing provinces, for in predominantly rural provinces like the Prairies and Maritimes urban libraries cannot serve more than about one-third of the population, whereas they can serve nearly double this proportion in the more ubran provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

It is only in Ontaio and British Columbia that the population in communities possessing public libraries approximates the total urban population. From here it ranges down to less than 60 per cent. in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan. The library users in Saskatchewan constitute a higher proportion of the population in the areas served than in any other province, viz., 37.3 per cent. The province at the other extreme in this respect is Quebec, with 2.4 per cent; while for the Dominion as a whole the proportion is just under 25 per cent.

Another way of expressing the relative use made of the libraries by the towns and cities possessing them is in terms of the circulation per capita of these centres: Prince Edward Island, 3.88; Nova Scotia 1.57; New Brunswick 3.33; Quebec .67; Ontario 7.03; Manitoba 2.90; Saskatchewan 8.85. Alberta 7.78; British Columbia 4.95. Yukon 6.56; Canada 5.00. In 1931, the figure for Canada was 4.76.

Expenditure for books, periodicals and binding, per capita of the population in places having libraries was as follows: Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 2 cents; New Brunswick 4 cents; Quebec 1 cents; Ontario 13 cents; Manitoba 5 cents; Saskatchewan 15 cents; Alberta 13 cents; British Columbia 9 cents; Yukon 49 cents; Canada 10 cents. The average for Canada in 1931 was 12 cents.

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