

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1934.

A FIGHTING SPEECH

Premier Bennett in his speech at Brockville, Ontario, brought home to his hearers the fact that one big issue of the next federal campaign will be the question of the Empire trade agreements. Those who vote the Liberal ticket will be voting to destroy these agreements which have given Canada a sheltered position in the greatest market of the world, namely, the United Kingdom.

The Premier made it clear that the Government was perfectly willing to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States, but it must be on terms that will be fair and equitable to Canadian producers. He also showed, among other things, that the Government's much criticised legislation conferring extraordinary powers for peace, order and good government had been the salvation of the newspaper industry.

In the establishment of a Central Bank, in the passing of the Marketing Act and in other legislative measures of far-reaching importance and economic betterment, Mr. Bennett showed that the Liberal attitude had been one of determined hostility and opposition.

Liberal politicians are now on tenterhooks, wondering what the Prime Minister's "next move" will be. He only needs to make more such convincing speeches as he made at Brockville to prove to Opposition members themselves how silly their campaign of obstruction has been, especially during the past year which has seen Canada lead every nation in the world toward economic recovery.

THAT OVERDRAFT

Mr. Lea, according to our local contemporary, has come forward with a brand-new bill for having received the people on the eve of the election by concealing his million and a quarter dollar bank borrowings. His contention is that there was no concealment because the Auditor's report at the end of 1933 showed the overdraft to be \$668,000, and as the Liberal Government did not find it, consequently it kept on increasing.

It certainly did! According to Mr. Lea's own admission, it increased in his remaining eight months of office to \$1,041,240.88. But to this must be added his unpaid bills and accrued interest of \$151,386, plus his share of the sinking fund provision, which was about \$38,000. This represents practically double the amount of his overdraft at the end of 1933. What logic is there in his contention that it was up to the electors to guess, from the latter amount, the staggering sum of his bank borrowings when he went out of office?

Such a puerile excuse is unworthy of the Opposition leader. Probably it was only intended for consumption at a Liberal meeting, and not for the prominence which our contemporary has unwisely given it in its editorial columns. At any rate, it falls altogether to account for his neglect to fund the overdraft before rather than "immediately after" the election, as he claims it was the intention of his government, if re-elected, to do. And it certainly does not accord with the alibi which he advanced in the Legislature in 1933.

When prodded on that occasion by Premier MacMillan, his reply was to ask: "What attitude would you take if we had done so?" Why was he so worried about the Conservative attitude toward his overdraft at his conscience was at ease?

WHAT IT DID

Twelve famous U. S. A. citizens, appraising the five years since the stock market crash, pay separate tribute to the fact that the United States can "take it." Most of them agree that the U. S. A. spirit has kept the depression for its advantage rather than being defeated by it. Changes have come to stay they think in a symposium in the January Cosmopolitan, just out, but the lasting effect will be to restore appreciation for those old-fashioned principles and pioneer values which the gilded post-war prosperity years sought to deny or forget.

Henry Ford things the last five years brought the country nearer to a society based on justice, opportunity and security. This he believes, is to be U. S. A.'s gift to the world. "We spent the first two years wondering when 1929 was 'coming back,'" he says. "We spent the next two years hoping for something that was said to be 'just around the corner.' We have spent the past year believing in Santa Claus. But there are signs at last that people are beginning to take the hint and are ready to enter a positive state of mind regarding this experience.

"I do not agree that the depression has shifted the basis of life in the United States. The shift has already been in process—only people

don't see it. It is proof that we are alive. We have been shifting ever since we were a people. To say that the United States begins to shift because business becomes bad, or because administrations change at Washington, is to ignore a constant phenomenon of life." Other significant expressions of opinion were:

Robert M. Hutchins, college president: The depression has taught educators what their problem is. That problem is nothing less than the accommodation up to eighteen or even twenty of all, or almost all, of the population of the United States. There is absolutely no way of solving the problem that these new idle present except through the educational system. If we ever have a thirty-hour week, we shall be face to face with adult education on an enormous scale.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, minister: Thousands of young men and women are all dressed up with an education and have nowhere to go. They are having driven home on them the fact that our social order needs reformation; that profound changes must come, and that it never can be altogether well with anybody until it is well with everybody.

Frank Vanderlip, financier: The depression has saved many of our young from frustrated lives. They know it and are happier. They have broader sympathies, they have less arrogance, and they are today facing with clear eyes the necessity of giving if they are to have.

Evangeline Booth, Salvation Army leader: The depression has taught us that a city is not to be judged by its big buildings and its spectacular squares and monuments. The homes in the back streets are what constitute the city as a place to live. The impoverishment of the nation during these lean years has tended to level all classes.

DEFENCE OF EARL HAIG

Perhaps the most memorable feature of the solemn Armistice Day anniversary in Scotland, says an exchange, was the wide-spread feeling of indignation at the attacks made upon Earl Haig by Mr. Lloyd George in his latest volume of Reminiscences. In no quarter in which Earl Haig was intimately known and loved have Mr. Lloyd George's animadversions met with anything but condemnation. Even Lord Jellicoe in his book "The Submarine Peril," comments on Mr. Lloyd George's readiness to disregard the views of responsible officers; and a Brigadier-General who served in the war alludes to "the recent publication maligning the character and good name of our late honoured and respected leader, Earl Haig." Published extracts from Earl Haig's notes show that he had been alive to the realities of his plan, which more than justified itself in drawing off the Germans from a counter-attack on the French at a critical juncture. As Dr. Harry Miller said at the Edinburgh service, "the strong, brave figure of Earl Haig remains serene today above the petty criticisms of lesser men."

LIBERAL OPINION

The Toronto Globe (Liberal) comments favorably on the fact that customs and excise revenue returns for the Port of Toronto continue to rise on the upgrade. Reports for November indicate the highest daily receipts on record, revenue for the month being \$373,243.67 higher than for the same period last year and the highest for that month since 1929, the total amounting to \$4,369,003.81. Revenue for the closing day of the month was \$749,663.77, almost equally the all-time record of \$767,377.96 established on July 31 of this year. At the Port of Montreal customs receipts for November amounted approximately to \$7,600,000, an increase of 3 per cent. over the similar period in 1933.

These figures, says the Globe, have but one meaning: an impressive increase in business. In this respect the customs and excise returns present a reliable barometer of conditions. Railway revenues for October, made public recently, also are encouraging. The C.P.R. net earnings for that month are announced as \$4,100,976, up \$42,292 from those of the same month last year, while the C.N.R., with net earnings of \$2,804,420, had an increase of \$206,644.

In the industrial world the reports also are encouraging. The most gratifying news in this respect comes from Fort Arthur, where the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, long idle, will resume operations. Other manufacturing centres in Canada report the opening of new factories or additions to present plants unable to cope with the business offering. These reports, the Globe con-

cludes, provide evidence of a gradually improving condition throughout the Dominion. Unfortunately there is not a corresponding increase in employment, though inevitably there has been some improvement, especially in the more skilled labor departments. It is evident that, even with these indications of a lifting of the depression, the problem of relief for victims of enforced idleness is to remain for some time. Gradually, however, Governments, from Federal to municipal, are making more perfect the plans for assisting unemployed, and, with the approaching winter tided over, the prospect may be brighter."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Captain Hatfield was merely an industrious chicken farmer in New Hampshire all the time the R.C. M.P. were searching for him, and now he finds some of the chickens he is alleged to have hatched in Nova Scotia are coming home to roost.

Major-General Hornby has gained a distinguished convert to his old country community settlements plan in the person of Lord Rodney of Arlford. His lordship has been in Canada investigating the plan, and on his return to London announced he would propose new county and town committees for increasing emigration to Canada on a large scale. Nearly half the population of Eastern Canada was non-British in origin, he declared, and urged that the obvious remedy for this was a plan for large British immigration in the near future.

Premier Hepburn has come down from his high horse, and now assures Ontarians that he never intended to wipe out the lieutenant-governorship. "All we intend to do," he informed the newspapers on return from an interview with Premier Bennett, "is to discontinue the annual vote for the upkeep of Government House. But the Governor—no finer gentleman lives—will still be provided with his office in Parliament Building. The present vote continues till October 1935." So after that date Lieut. Governor Bruce will have to occupy his own house and cut down his entertaining accordingly.

Amherst is experiencing hard sledding in financing her forum with the consequence that it is not likely to open this year, meaning that hockey will be off also. This announcement was made by Mr. Aubrey H. Lamy, who has control of the arena. Tenders were recently called and only two bids were received—ridiculously low "that Mr. Lamy could not consider them. One of the tenders subsequently said that this tender was in advance of the figure he submitted the previous season. The Amherst Arena was built in 1919 and has been operating for the last fifteen years.

It must be gall and wormwood to Mr. MacKenzie King to find that two Liberal Provincial Premiers were the first to take advantage of the measure conferring upon the government extraordinary powers for peace, order and good government, which he and his party bitterly opposed in Parliament. It is another case of the Marketing Act legislation, Liberals in the Provincial legislature not only support it but clamour for it, while Mr. MacKenzie King and his followers in the house bitterly opposed it. Mr. King is out of touch with informed public opinion, if we are to judge by his actions. All he knows and cares for is how to stir up ill-will, discontent and class hatred.

Judging by income tax collections Charlottetown district is still among the most prosperous parts of the Dominion. For the eight months ended November the Federal income tax collections amounted to \$62,283,246, an increase of \$446,900 over the corresponding period last year. Toronto led in the increase, Vancouver was second, and Charlottetown third as the following shows: Toronto district \$15,862,797, an increase of \$1,476,088; Vancouver, \$3,861,794, increase, \$311,237; Charlottetown, \$267,596, increase, \$149,482; Halifax, \$246,640, increase \$40,593; Edmonton, \$280,160, increase, \$6,302.

The Brotherhood of Railway Employees through their representatives at a conference in Montreal declined to accept a settlement from the railway management of the wage restoration question. This was an offer similar to the one made and accepted by other employees several weeks ago of a restoration of three per cent. on January 1 and two per cent. March 1, not being able to reach an agreement, the railway employees' committee has referred the matter to the employees themselves, and it is hoped that a decision to accept or reject the railway management's proposal can be reached by December 30. If the employees decide to reject the offer, the next step will be an application to the government for the appointment of a board of conciliation to adjudicate the matter.

Notes By The Way

General Smuts finds in the old world, in the Motherlands of European civilization, the great human principles of individual freedom and the free initiative of the citizen are no longer sacrosanct. They are widely challenged and openly defied. The new tyranny, he says, is enticing youth into its service and the call today is for a great counter stroke to save Western civilization. In another speech dealing mainly with the question of Indian reforms, General Smuts refers to the British for compromise. The statistic may find in compromise a theme for ridicule. Philosophers for the last 2,000 years have known it for wisdom. The bulk of the world's troubles today are due to extremes, whether of communism or of autocracy. The breakdown of democracy under pressure from its extreme wing has led to dictatorships and dictatorships lead to tragedy.

Happiness produces happiness. Enjoyment may be cultivated, and after all, largely a condition of habit. Precisely the same circumstances will yield delight to one and discontent to another, and no process of culture is so admirable as that which fosters the habitual mood of sunny enjoyment.

Probably it is evidence of a ripe youth that we recall the pioneer newspaper comics. Be that as it may, the memories of Hogan's "Happy Holligan," Lucky Bountiful, Hans and Fritz, Marcelino and Buster Brown are several degrees fresher than most of the rules of rhetoric, the binomial theorem, and the French verbs that were passed through the minds of the same era. Headlines of 1934 are as dead as Assyria, but "Her Name Was Maud" persists in a memory of the old farmer sailing through the water with two mule feet-prints on his Western boots. Forty years ago, these newspaper comics are this week or thereabouts, middle-aged, but perpetually youthful.—Editor and Publisher.

The human race can be divided neatly into those who only intend to mail Christmas gifts early and those who really do. Folks in the first category should appropriately receive gifts only from their fellow legions; the second category will begin to arrive about December 27 and continue until after New Year's Eve. The "really do" mailers, however, are not only thoughtful of others including the "intenders," but smart enough to know it is easier to shop and mail early. It saves energy and time at a busy season and saves gifts from rough encounters with the packages men. The fairly early mailers are often the best, they wrap parcels in wrap sturdy parcels and address them clearly and adequately. Are you only an intender?

Life is practical, and man is not only a dreamer, he is a worker. His hands effect what his eyes see and his imagination discovers. Wings lift, and give vision. But the hands must actualize what faith beholds. Eye and hand complete the life-plan to see, the other to translate the vision into a reality. It is the hand, practical endeavor and real effort, which subdues kingdoms and works righteousness. Faith is the inspiration, the architect needs the builder, and the dreamer requires the worker.

"Work on a farm or starve" is the latest order of the ministry of labor in Germany. The ministry has informed state and municipal welfare authorities that all able-bodied men in cities who are unemployed and who refuse to go to work on farms should be denied unemployment relief. Despite several government measures, says the ministry, there is still a shortage of farm hands in several parts of the country.

This century, says Premier Mussolini of Italy, "cannot admit the inevitability of poverty." And whatever one may think of Mussolini's policies and methods in the Fascist system, there will be general agreement with this declaration. If modern Christian countries cannot keep their people from hunger and distress, they lay themselves open to the charge of operating under economic systems that fall in the fundamental, which involve the comfort and happiness of mankind.

An interesting complaint being made these days by Egyptian fathers is that modern enlightenment is having a bad effect on their rising generation. Fathers pray for a return of the good old days when fathers used first to demonstrate to their offspring by demolishing a mud wall with the blow of a fist. Today the better educated young folk in the household combine forces with the young men who misbehave. In the old days, the father was the king of his castle. It is argued that his grip on the youth of the country does not augur well for the future of the land. The older men aver that one of the worst things that ever came out of the West was the emancipation and consequent dissipation of the young.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

A cobra caused a terrible ferry boat accident on the Chambal river, near Gwalior, India, which resulted in 17 people being drowned. As the boat was crossing the river it collided with a thatched roof, which was being washed down by the flood water. Inside the roof was a large cobra, which slid on board the boat during the collision. As soon as they saw it, all the passengers became panic-stricken, and ran to the far side of the boat, which overturned.

It is all very well for a United States news agency to speak with a superior air of "the age-old European will-o'-the-whisp security." Who caused the present insecurity? Pressed by President Wilson, France demanded her demands in the Treaty of Versailles and trusted in the security offered by a League of Nations of which the United States was to have been a

That Body of Ours

RHEUMATISM ATTACKS A CERTAIN TYPE

The occurrence of acute rheumatism in children is always a serious matter as not only future attacks may occur, but there is always the possibility of a heart condition following any one of the attacks. A group of rheumatic cases was studied in Toronto and a second group in St. Louis. The studies showed that rheumatism tends to attack more than one member of a family and often the attacks occur at the same time, which might tend to prove that rheumatism was due entirely to some special form of infection. However, the rest of the evidence was against this for it was shown that rheumatism was far more common in the distant relatives of the patient than in the immediate family.

Rheumatism affected both members of two pairs of twins who were much alike but only one of two pairs of twins who were not alike. This shows that the constitution of the family inheritance enters into the cause of rheumatism as well as the infection itself.

Rheumatism tended to occur more frequently in blond, especially red haired persons, also in those with blue or hazel eyes. The relatives of the rheumatic patients also tended to show a higher percentage of blonds and red heads than did those who were not attacked by rheumatism; so that the coloring was not the cause of the rheumatism but showed that here was a type that was naturally or constitutionally disposed toward rheumatism, and that this is the blond, red-haired variety. Another point observed was that those with a tendency to rheumatism seemed to have a tendency to other infections as well.

The thought then is that rheumatism has a tendency to attack a certain type of individual—blond or red-haired with blue or hazel eyes. This is in keeping with other ailments—hay fever, asthma, certain type, ulcer of the stomach or intestine attacking another definite type, high blood pressure another type, tuberculosis another, and diabetes still another.

All you and I can do is to study our hereditary type or constitution and keep watch accordingly.

I am, Sir, etc., HORSE-LOVER

God guard me from those thoughts men think In the mind alone; He sings a lasting song Thinks in a marrow bone; From all that makes a wise old man That can be praised of all; O what am I that I should not seem For the song's sake a fool.

I pray—for fashion's word is out And prayer comes round again— That I may seem though I die old A foolish, passionate man.

—W. B. Yeats, in The Spectator.

Expenditure Justified On Royal Wedding

(Mail and Empire) The widespread interest taken in the recent Royal wedding is indicated by the enormous amount of space in reporting not only the ceremony itself but the events of various kinds leading up to it. There has been some adverse criticism of the expenditure upon it in a period of depression. We do not subscribe to criticism of this kind. There can be no doubt that this expenditure gave needed employment to a great many people in various walks of life. The occasion led to a vast contribution for charitable and hospital purposes. Best of all, it gave rise to expressions of joy and enthusiasm which are the best antidotes for the gloom of a depression.

The English love of pageantry was illustrated by the experience of a James II. Already unpopular he made himself more unpopular by omitting the customary procession at his coronation. The ancient usage, before a coronation, the sovereign, with all his heralds, judges, councillors, lords and great dignitaries, should ride in state from the Tower of Westminster. Of these cavalcades the last and the most glorious was that which passed through the capital while the feelings excited by the Restoration were still in full vigor. Arches of triumph overhung the road. All Cornhill, St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet Street and the Strand were lined with scaffolding. The whole city had thus been admitted to gaze on royalty in the most splendid and solemn form that royalty could assume.

But James II had an estimate made of the cost of such a procession and decided to omit it. "The folly of this course is obvious," writes Macaulay. "It is necessary to be of any use in politics. It is of use as a means of striking the imagination of the multitude. It is surely the height of absurdity to shut out the people."

PUBLIC FORUM

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

Sir,—I was indeed astounded when I read a letter in the local press from Mr. L. L. Jenkins, vice President of the S. P. C. A. informing the public of the fact that only four people were present at the monthly meeting of the society held on Monday night. And as a result the meeting was postponed.

Surely there must be more than four people in the city who have interest enough in dumb animals to take some steps to avoid any cruelty or unkindness being meted out to them.

We have in this city a very active riding club as evidenced at the Provincial Fair, whose members no doubt derive a great deal of pleasure from this enjoyable and health giving pastime. These people and many others who ride must surely be lovers of horses. As I cannot imagine anyone enjoying riding who is not an ardent horse lover.

Surely the business men of the city are not too busy to spare a few minutes a month to this worthy cause. It is not so much the financial support they would bring to the society as the moral effect it would have on anyone tempted to abuse any of our dumb friends.

And what about our citizens who are the owners of race horses who thrill the thousands throughout the Island at the racetrack and provincial fair races? Surely they possess some love of horses, and that it is not for monetary gain alone that they possess these beautiful animals.

Dog and cat lovers in the city must number hundreds. Yet we see very few of them having enough interest in their welfare, to attempt to put a stop to the cases of cruelty which exist in our city.

So riders, business men, race horse owners, cat and dog lovers, and all citizens who possess a spark of love for horses and dumb animals rally to the call. Join the S. P. C. A. and let the next meeting of the society be a decided success.

Thanking you for space in your column.

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