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SIGNIFICANT VISIT

There is the sincerest form of flattery in the visit to Canada next week of a party of ninety United States Senators and Congressmen for the purpose of studying the operation of the Canadian sales tax. According to a Canadian Press despatch published in Saturday's Guardian, the adoption of this tax is being strongly urged upon Congress by students of taxation measures in the United States. In this, as in other measures, it would appear that the Bennett Government has taken a lead which other countries may find it profitable to follow. The advantage to Canada of having a competent administration at the helm is becoming increasingly obvious to our American neighbors as well as to impartial observers in this country.

STILL A FUR PRESERVE

A century ago, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada, the value of the export trade in Canadian furs exceeded that of any other product. This has been greatly changed, yet the total output has not declined and the Dominion may still be described as the last great fur preserve of the world. Canadian manufactures of furs, and the home consumption, are annually increasing with the growth of wealth and population. Settlement is steadily pushing forward, but the area which is likely to continue permanently to furnish the historic peltries is to be reckoned by hundreds and thousands of square miles. Moreover, within the boundaries of settlement fur farming is playing an increasing part in the production of raw furs. Canada's output of raw furs for the twelve months ended June, 1930, had a total marketed value of \$12,158,376. This figure comprises the value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those sold from fur farms. The value of the pelts sold from the latter accounted for 19 per cent. of the whole in 1929-30, compared with 12 1/2 per cent. in the previous fur season. The prominent place occupied by the fur farming industry in relation to the fur trade of Canada is further evidenced by the fact that the silver fox, which is almost entirely a ranch-bred animal, led all other kinds of fur-bearing animals in total pelt value in the season 1929-30, reaching the amount of \$2,716,284, or 22 per cent. of the total value of the raw fur production of the season.

JAPAN AND CHINA

Despite the increasing death toll from clashes between Chinese and Japanese forces in Manchuria, the two countries profess still to be carrying on peace negotiations and neither side has declared war. On Japan's side there is one very material element in favor of peaceful arbitration, and that is the extent of Japanese trade with China. Last year it amounted to \$200,000,000, which was 25 per cent. of China's total commerce for the year. The Chinese boycott in the face of this trade becomes a formidable weapon, so formidable that the military party in Japan argues that the proclamation of such a boycott is a declaration of war. The commercial interests, however, counsel conciliation to the utmost. Further, China is heavily in debt to Japan, owing her \$250,000,000, part of which debt is disputed by China, but rigidly claimed by Japan. Outside of Manchuria, and aside from Government loans, Japan has investments in China aggregating \$500,000,000. There is, further, the problem of Korean immigration into Manchuria, a thorny one for both parties, and the question of extra-territoriality, China pointing out that she is reciting the same arguments as Japan recited when she sought the abolition of extra-territoriality within her own domain.

WELLS ON RADIO

H. G. Wells, noted English writer now visiting the United States, finds little merit in the American system of radio broadcasting. United States stations, he finds, cram the ether with tenth-rate music, and mysterious unknowns, "Uncle Bray and Aunt Twaddle," usurp the parents' hour with the children. The American idea is to "exploit" the air, with the result that while some people may listen to the radio while dancing or washing dishes, nobody pays any attention to it. "The ether over this continent," Mr. Wells finds, "throbs with unheard bedtime tales, misinformation and mere noise blares in a void of inattention as if it were the last of the dinosaurs calling."

National broadcasting, Mr. Wells declares, has averted such degeneration in Great Britain. "We have discovered in London that the program is the essential thing." Fewer and better programs are possible only under national broadcasting: the effort to "hog the air" which results from advertising competition, ends in bedlam such as one hears along the midway in fair time. Radio stands or falls on the merit of its programs, he concluded; a system that encourages, even necessitates, worthless programs is not good enough for a civilized nation.

FERTILIZER SALES

An examination of the Dominion Government's report upon the sales of fertilizer throughout Canada during the year ended June 30th, 1930, indicates increases in consumption in every province of Canada. Ontario sales amounted to 124,827 tons or 39 per cent. of the total and 25 per cent. increase over the previous year. Quebec sales totalled 55,544 tons, as compared with 22,738 tons in 1929, an increase of 145 per cent. New Brunswick increased 52 per cent. to 57,194; Nova Scotia rose to 35,176 tons from 30,252 in 1929; Prince Edward Island took 33,634 tons, an increase of 47 per cent.; British Columbia purchased 14,507 tons as against 10,011 in the previous year, and the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, showed a slight increase.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The question in Manchuria, says an exchange, is not merely who may start a war; it is who can finish it if it does start.

An interesting aspect of Maritime trade is noted by the Financial Times, Montreal, in a communication received from R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner at Toronto, in which Mr. Burnaby states that, in spite of depressed times, there were 93 carloads more of freight shipped from the Maritimes to Ontario last year than in the year 1928 which was exceptionally good. This also represents an increase of 555 cars over the year 1929.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, it is announced, will attend the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association at Halifax next week, a fact which recalls to the Sydney Post that the last gathering of the kind that Mr. King graced with his presence was the annual convention of the Liberal Association of Ontario, which met at London and was featured by the Federal leader's three-hour speech on the Beauharnois scandal. Then came Harry Sifton's bombshell, since which Mr. King has maintained a silence that could be felt. In Halifax, however, the Post believes Mr. King "will be among friends, who care nothing for Beauharnois scandals, and who have journeyed in the valley of humiliation long enough to have acquired a fellow-feeling for their leader, as he sounds the depths."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The difficulties in the present situation are obvious. In most trades and avocations wages followed commodity prices upwards after the war, but have not followed them downwards in the deflation period of the last couple of years. The consequence is that many lines of goods are now on the market, selling at prices lower in certain cases than replacement costs. Manifestly this condition requires to be remedied before production can be resumed at anything like normal capacity. The problem is accentuated by the fact that the trades unions, naturally jealous of the retention of the highest wage levels they can obtain, are disposed to resist every attempt that may be made toward readjustment on the basis of any downward revision of the workers' rates of pay.

A certain Bishop finding that his health was not as abounding as it used to be consulted his physician. The latter told him very seriously and solemnly "you need a rest and I strongly advise you to go to Venice for at least a couple of months." But my dear Sir said the Bishop "I can't afford it. I cannot leave my work." Well returned the doctor "It will be either Venice or death." "In that case" said the Bishop "I think I shall go to Venice."

Premier Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet has been reconstructed upon lines that vindicate its right to be called a National Administration. In the allocation of the portfolios and ministerial posts, no attempt has been made at representation on the basis of party strength, but, on the other hand, the Ministers have been chosen with the single purpose of giving Britain the benefits of the strongest Government that could be organized.

It is gratifying to learn that Right Hon. J. H. Thomas is about to visit Canada, Australia and New Zealand with a view to preparing for the Inter Imperial Conference to be held in Ottawa on July next. A year and a half ago Mr. Thomas visited Canada but for two main reasons nothing was accomplished, first because there was a Liberal Government in Canada and second because there was a Labor Government in England of which Mr. Thomas was a leading figure. Neither of these two governments had any vision with regard to Intra Imperial Trade. Now with two governments wedded to an Intra Imperial Trade policy there is every prospect of something tangible arising out of the coming conference.

With the issue fairly put up to them the political and religious divisions of India have clearly demonstrated their utter inability to unite or agree. Gandhi is said to be disappointed. Gandhi and his followers, who, despite all pious utterings, desire to rivet Brahman shackles on the whole of India, have apparently made no attempt to allow minorities to safeguard their rights. The entire British policy in India has been to protect minorities and to preserve peace between rival factions. In doing this Great Britain stands back and looks at India as a whole, a thing no Indian politician has ever done.

Dr. L. P. Jacks in "Today and Tomorrow" (London) says: "If I must say what seems to me the greatest need of mankind at the present moment, I shall answer in one word—discipline; the three-fold discipline of loyalty, courage and self-control. Without discipline there can be no co-operation and without co-operation there will be no world order, whether in the shape of a League of Nations or anything else."

An Iroquois Chief recently toured the Dominion in search of Indian melodies of which he collected 157. He had been hopeful of hearing in the Maritimes some samples of native Indian songs but was surprised to find a prominent Micmac singer render with fine gusto and strident patriotism "The wearin' of the Green." But nothing approaching any nearer than this to typical Indian melody "At any rate" said the chief "The Micmacs showed good taste." They might have done worse" with a Scotch song. A canny Scot retorted that the Micmacs could not possibly have done worse with any kind of a tune.

Today two vast forces are at work in civilization, one centrifugal, the other centripetal. The first is seen in the drawing together of the corners of the earth. The other appears in the division into



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FOOD AND SKIN AILMENTS

Your physician will tell you that many cases of hives or other acute skin ailments can be prevented by not eating some of the ordinary foods—eggs, tomatoes, certain fruits, pork, veal, milk—all of which are excellent foods but for some reason are not handled well by the digestive and other systems of the body. To find out just what particular food is causing the trouble first the vegetable proteins—beans, peas, bananas, bread, wheat, corn—are left out of the diet while animal proteins—beef, veal, pork, cheese, eggs, and milk are allowed. If the patient improves then one after another of the vegetable proteins is added until the particular one causing the skin ailment is located. Or if a fruit or vegetable is suspected, the fruit or vegetable in question may be added to the diet.

Similarly as the animal proteins may be the cause of the trouble, the vegetable proteins only may be used for awhile and the animal proteins added one by one to the diet until the one causing the trouble is found. Dr. Urbach, Vienna, tells us that as the offending food may be one that it is almost impossible to do without—eggs, bread, meat, milk—that the patient can become accustomed to the offending substance by taking very small doses of it about an hour before the regular meal time, and these small doses protect him against the reaction that usually develops. Dr. Urbach has had a number of these "peptones" put up in packages which enable him to locate the troublesome one in a short time. The egg peptone, protects only against egg and not against milk; the meat peptone only against meat and the like. Several cases of severe skin ailments were completely cured in from two to three weeks by this method. You can readily see that this simple method is one that can be tried by the patient himself and no injection into skin or veins. We must admit that this knowledge as to the care of many annoying skin ailments and this simple method of preventing them is a great step forward in medicine.

Reciprocity

(Ottawa Journal)

That New York gentleman, a member of the House of Representatives, who has written our Prime Minister suggesting that he start a movement for reciprocity with the United States, must be after the shoes of Will Rogers. Either that, or, like the old Northumberland farmer who had never heard of Mr. Gladstone, he has never heard of what happened in 1911. Reciprocity! It's a fine idea, and, in a perfect world, it might work. But it wouldn't work between Canada and the United States, and for reasons that are so obvious they don't even have to be cited. If the gentleman who has written to Mr. Bennett thinks differently, then let him consult Congress. Let him go back and see what happened even under the Wilson-Underwood tariff.

Under that tariff, it will be recalled, the United States offered to remove the duties from certain natural products of any country which took similar action respecting United States products. Canada accepted the offer. We took duties off United States wheat, off United States live stock, off some other things; sent like Canadian products into the United States free. And what happened? What happened was that as soon as a section of the United States found that the arrangement was not working out to its advantage, it clamored to Congress to change the law, and the law was changed. Those Canadians who had built up a business, and made heavy investments on the basis of the arrangement found themselves faced with a heavy loss.

The same thing would happen again. The fiscal policy of the United States in the last word in realism. When it suits the prosperity of the United States to have reciprocity, Washington will ask for it. But if the position should change, and reciprocity become inconvenient, then Washington would change, too.

The people of Canada could never depend upon any such arrangement.

minutely specialized processes of all phases of life—notably economic life. The control of these forces, if control there is to be, can come only through an effort towards more closely integrated thought and action.

Mr. Bennett's Holiday

(Toronto Globe)

Premier Bennett's decision to leave this week for a holiday and rest on the Mediterranean is timely in view of his recent illness. It may also be taken as reassurance that his major problems are well in hand. Arrangements for the new Dominion loan are almost completed, and the personnel of the Railway Board of Inquiry is nearly ready to announce.

Many Canadians have differed from Mr. Bennett in some of his policies, and have felt that he has taken the wrong course. At the same time, no one can question his devotion and sincerity since taking office. That he has worn himself to the point of needing a rest is to be regretted. The Dominion will await the progress of his convalescence with best wishes for a speedy return.

A New Dominion Loan

(Toronto Globe)

Financial and investment circles were much interested yesterday in the news that a new Dominion loan of perhaps \$100,000,000 is in contemplation. The success of the large conversion loan last spring is still remembered with satisfaction, and there seems no reason to doubt that a new internal issue at current market rates would be equally acceptable.

Internal loan it is likely to be, in view of the present attitude of New York, which is investing little of the United States. Current rates on Canadian securities there, in consequence, are considerably above the rates here. The heavy outlays of the Canadian Government for unemployment relief and for Canadian National Railways interest payments are said to make a loan desirable in the near future.

There should be no hesitation or strain in raising the required sum at home, as hundreds of millions were raised at home during and after the Great War. The latest report on savings bank deposits in Canada showed a total of \$1,461,091,577 at the end of August, or a gain of nearly \$7,000,000 within twelve months. Disturbed conditions of late have brought Dominion Government bonds, representing the apex of credit in the Dominion, to prices unusually attractive. Thirteen years after the end of the war, investors have now a chance to earn 5 per cent. on their money. A table prepared by A. E. Ames & Company, Limited, shows that, while an average of Dominion of Canada internal issues, converted to a 25-year 4 1/2 per cent. bond, was worth 107.84, with a yield of 4.047 on August 19, the price had dropped to 92.84, with a yield of 5.005 on October 19. Thus the highest securities of the country are brought within the reach of many investors who would not touch them at ordinary times.

An internal loan, if launched, should be made certain of success. Its success would be an omen of confidence which would raise Canadian spirits at home and enhance the country's reputation abroad. Canada should look forward to it as an event of first magnitude.



THE RIVER OF LIFE

The more we live, more brief appear our life's succeeding stages; A day to childhood seems a year, And years like passing ages.

The gladness current of our youth, Ere passion yet disorders, Steals lingering like a river smooth Along its grassy borders.

But, as the careworn cheek grows wan, And sorrow's shafts fly thicker, Ye stars, that measure life to man, Why seem your courses quicker?

When joys have lost their bloom and breath, And life itself is vapid, Why, as we near the Falls of Death, Feel we its tide more rapid?

It may be strange,—yet who would change Time's course to slower speeding, When one by one our friends have gone, And left our bosoms bleeding?

Heaven gives our years of fading strength Indemnifying fleetness; And those of youth, a seeming length, Proportioned to their sweetness.

—Thomas Campbell.

Tariffs are very delicate and difficult things, and any Canadian tariff policy that would be dependent upon the whims of United States politicians would be a bad thing for Canada.

Reminders and Reviews

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, established in 1848, had a great influence on art in Great Britain. These young rebels of the accepted order found their models in the works of Botticelli, and Mantegna, Italian artists who preceded Raphael. They studied these old masters for simplicity of design, but stressed individuality in their own work. They wanted to restore the spiritual quality to art, and their paintings, especially Rossetti's, display this quality in a marked degree. They made some changes in the application of pigments also, using a light tone ground for their colors when dark tones had been considered a necessity, and introducing bright, glaring, often clashing colors on one canvas. Such work could not be overlooked in an exhibition, and occasioned considerable discussion, favorable and otherwise. Mostly otherwise; they were criticized and attacked by press and public; Charles Dickens in the lead. John Ruskin, who had been so eloquent in the defence of Turner, gave them his support, and his influence won them a good following.

Of the seven young men who made up this group, Dante Gabriel Rossetti was the most brilliant. He, with Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais, founded the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. Rossetti was poet as well as a painter and possessed a marvellous power for expressing the mysticism of beauty. He had a great fondness for Mediaeval settings and symbolism; this is evident in all his work as poet and painter.

We are told by some critics that Rossetti's subjects are often out of drawing but others say that this was only a "mannerism." In different words, he knew that necks were not as long as he made them, but he liked them that way and drew them so in defiance of anatomy. This defect—if one wants to call it that—is particularly noticeable in "Beata Beatrix," and "Monna Vanna." In "Proserpine" and "Reverie" his "mannerism" seems to be large hands and massive arms; but these are not good examples of his work. One biographer believes that "The Girlhood of the Virgin, exhibited in 1849, was the most beautiful and characteristic of his works. He did not exhibit often in London, and it wasn't until a short time before his death (April, 1882) that his largest and most ambitious picture, Dante's Dream, was shown in Liverpool.

The best known of Rossetti's poems is "The Blessed Damozel," which appeared first in The Germ, a magazine published by the Pre-Raphaelites in explanation and defence of their doctrines; "an official manifesto of Pre-Raphaelitism." All the earlier and probably the better writings of the poet were contributed to the few issues of The Germ published. Poems that he had in manuscript form when his young wife died suddenly were buried with her, but later, when poor eye-sight forced him to abandon painting temporarily,

No Man Knows Better Than the Farmer

what a part in life is played by the element of chance,—his year's work often brought to naught by adverse agencies beyond his control. But no man carries on more courageously to turn the reverses of today into the success of the morrow, while life is with him.

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arily, he consented to their dis- Lie as they fell? Would they be Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who was a pupil of Rossetti, and painted in the same romantic manner, used "The Blessed Damozel" as the subject for one of his finest pictures. It is a beautiful conception of the idea and better known than the poem itself. Rossetti's sonnet-sequences, "The House of Life" glows with impassioned comments on life, love and death. There is unusual beauty of expression, spirituality, and an altogether exquisite charm to these sonnets. One that we may all read with profit is "Lost Days" The lost days of my life until to-day, What were they, could I see them on the street

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