

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. L.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

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For Better Turnip Prices

Coupled with the announcement of the restoration of the subsidy to the steamer "Farnorth" was the assurance that this would be of direct benefit to our farmers in shipping their turnips and potatoes to the Boston and New York markets.

One difficulty facing local turnip growers is the lack of proper storage facilities. It is not local shippers who benefit from this disadvantage but the American buyers, and there is no doubt that proper provision for feeding the market would help both our farmers and shippers in obtaining better prices.

There is no question either, that better prices to the farmer would react advantageously all around, and that our shippers would gladly cooperate in any scheme having this end in view.

Mr. Dunning's Opinion

Under the heading "Too Many Governments" our local contemporary quotes, seemingly with approval, an editorial from the Ottawa Citizen (Liberal) criticising the alleged extravagance of the small municipal units throughout Canada.

"Experience during the past few years," it says, "indicates that the small local unit, of which we have so many, is basically unsound. It increases the cost of government without bringing corresponding benefits."

If our contemporary will refer to Hansard of May 9, last it will find a very effective answer to this criticism from its own party representative for Queens County, the Hon. CHARLES A. DUNNING, Minister of Finance.

"I have always believed, critics to the contrary notwithstanding," said Mr. DUNNING, "that in this country the most efficient governing bodies we have are the small ones such as township councils and local school districts. And why? Because they are close to the people who are being taxed. The people who are being taxed have an eye on the expenditure of every dollar. It is not filtered through as it is in connection with the larger municipalities, with the provinces, and with the Dominion. I do not regard as an extravagant waste our multiplicity of small governing bodies. When I see figures quoted about the number of governments we have in Canada, I always bear in mind that by far the greater number of them consist of these smaller governmental units, small school district units, small township councils, which are most efficient in the expenditure of the taxpayers' money, yes, more efficient than this Parliament is in its control of expenditures, because, as I have said, the individual taxpayer is in very close touch with his local governing body and sees where every cent goes; the expenditure is a matter of public discussion throughout the whole community; everybody knows about it; and that is the way to get economy in the expenditure of public funds."

Unfortunately, this Province at present is saddled with a departmental administration accountable to the Legislature to nobody but its own party followers. Its bond borrowings and expenditures are made in the most arbitrary and secretive fashion. Questions of prime importance relative to the Public Accounts, formerly placed on the Order Paper and answered in tabular documents or verbally from the floor of the House, now are reserved for party caucus discussions from which the public is excluded, the "individual taxpayer" being supplied only with such information as it is deemed politically expedient to give out. In the circumstances—so directly contrary to the principles of economic government as outlined by Mr. DUNNING—that right has the Liberal press to criticise the financing of small local units? They, at least, Mr. DUNNING shows, are functioning democratically.

The first British straw vote ever taken on a United States presidential election, conducted by Reuters News Agency through its correspondents resident in the 48 states, indicates a smashing re-election for President Roosevelt on November 3. After gauging sentiment within their news "beats," the correspondents in 32 states reported their territory was pro-Roosevelt. Correspondents in the remaining 16 states said sentiment favored Governor Alf Landon, of Kansas, the Republican hope, leaving the assortment of third party candidates out in the cold.

The Reich Colonial League, the official spokesman for the Nazi drive for Colonies has been ordered to be dissolved by Herr Hitler. British opposition to German colonial aspirations, as voiced at the recent Conservative party congress at Margate, is believed to be primary responsible for the sudden change in German policy. The fact that colonial propaganda added to the predicament of Joachim von Ribbentrop at the very outset of his assumption of the Embassy in London probably also accounts in part for the propaganda's temporary suppression. It is not impossible that the switch in policy may even have been suggested by Mr. von Ribbentrop.

Notwithstanding Social Credit and other attempted cures for its financial worries, Edmonton, Alberta, is not making much headway. Mayor Joseph A. Clarke is agreeable bondholders should investigate Edmonton's financial condition before further discussion of his proposal to reduce interest rates on civic bonds. Last week Mr. J. E. Fortin, of Toronto, declared on behalf of the bondholders an interest reduction would be considered only after a probe into the city's ability to pay the existing rate. Mayor Clarke said previously, that bondholders were merely trying to delay matters, as he had declared that if the reduction were not arranged he would request the Alberta Government to proclaim an Act passed at the last session setting a maximum of three per cent. interest on municipal bonds.

"The Birds of Prince Edward Island" by Mr. Bruce Hurst, Sr., of Brackley Beach, which appeared originally as a series in The Guardian, has been published in attractive pamphlet form by the Prince of Wales College in collaboration with the Provincial Department of Education. This is an indispensable treatise to students and all interested in the bird life of the Province. It is on sale at a nominal price at the School Supply bookstore, and it is hoped particularly that every school teacher will obtain a copy.

In his introduction Mr. Hurst says: "A list of birds, entitled as above, was issued by the Prince of Wales College as a bulletin, in 1916. Mr. JOHN MACSWAIN had previously contributed a 'Catalogue of the Birds of Prince Edward Island' to the Transactions of the N. S. Institute of Science, vol. XI, part 4, pp. 520-502.

In the introduction of his catalogue Mr. MACSWAIN refers to magazine articles entitled 'Progress and Prospects of Prince Edward Island', by C. B. BAGSTER (1861), which gave a list of 46 birds. A chapter on birds was included in Rev. D. Sutherland's 'A Manual of the Geography and Natural and Civil History of Prince Edward Island', also dated 1861. Other notices of bird-life appeared from time to time in local newspapers, and in the pages of the 'Prince Edward Island Magazine.' In 1891 Francis Bain published his booklet 'The Birds of Prince Edward Island.' Dwight's 'Summer Birds of Prince Edward Island' appeared in 'The Auk'—a U. S. magazine devoted to bird-life—in January, 1893. In 1909 the Geological Survey Branch of the Canadian Department of Mines published Macoun's 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds.' As far as is known these comprise all the local records that have been published, and the 1916 bulletin was a compilation from them all. As many changes (such as the deforesting of large areas and the readjustment of agriculture) have taken place since that bulletin was published, some birds have ceased to visit us, while others have appeared in recent years. The present list endeavours to bring our knowledge of these changes up to date, with the co-operation of local observers, to whom obligations are now expressed."

Mr. Hurst's manuscript was carefully revised by Mr. R. W. TULLIS, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow is the first real Fall Sunday in town and country.

The more money the farmer gets the more money everybody gets.

The lack of storage prevents farmers holding their turnips against rising prices.

Balaclava and Charge of the Light Brigade took place on October 25, 1854.

The Mayor of Charlottetown hit the nail on the head when he stated our increase in population was due to lack of opportunities for emigration. U. S. A. quotas bottled up the Maritimes.

"Merely to provide the public with what it wants or needs, is not sufficient," according to Edward L. Bernays, public relations counsellor to the Massachusetts Bankers Association. "If the banking system is to survive, and if our economic system is to survive, banking must go further. It must continuously, consciously and powerfully explain its function to the public."

In Alberta the Aberhart Government has determined to maintain law and order by heroic measures—heroic, that is, for modern administrations. Six men, leaders of a parade of 125 unemployed men who attempted to see Health Minister Cross of Alberta at his hotel, were arrested and charged with parading without a license. Dr. Cross refused to interview the paraders' delegation.

The Association of Canadian Bookmen, Toronto, has started publication of the Literary Bulletin, dealing with the aims and objects of the new organization, and also containing some reviews, as well as reports of local branches. One appreciated feature is a Guide to Autumn Reading. The Association which was inaugurated by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir in February 1936, has for its main object the increase of the knowledge of good literature, and "to provide individual readers and reading groups with reliable reading courses and frequent information about the best books available on any subject."

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Notes by the Way

Christian Lange, president of the League of Nations assembly mandates committee, at Geneva ventured to criticize Great Britain's "slowness" in ending the Jew-Arab disturbances in Palestine. As Britain is assembling an additional 30,000 troops to quell the Arab revolt, and as she has been applying repressive measures from the beginning, the criticism seems unfair and unreasonable. Christian, speaking from the world's peace centre, apparently thinks that the British should engage in a war of extermination rather than a campaign to secure peace. Coming from such a source, the protest has a strange sound.—Montreal Gazette.

It is predicted that the American ice industry will spend approximately \$1,800,000 on newspaper advertising this year. Electrical refrigeration, growing by leaps and bounds in recent days, has naturally dealt a severe blow to ice manufacturers and dealers. The latter, for some time now, have been using advertising space to get business back and develop new accounts. That they are having success is shown by the decision to increase appropriations. When you have something to sell, there is nothing to compare with newspaper publicity as a selling force. Newspaper advertising gets to all the people—not just to handfuls here and there.—Windsor Star.

Strange things happen in Germany. A short time ago a native of the Reich, who had been living in London, returned to the fatherland. On his arrival he was interrogated by the police. What papers did he read? he was asked. "The Daily Mail," he replied, knowing this paper was not on the Nazi index. "And you also read so-and-so," naming a German periodical, published for reasons of discretion in Paris. His London address was immediately recited by the inquisitor, and the unfortunate Teuton recalled, too late, that he had given this address to the news agent, who supplied him with the copy of the paper. Forthwith the German was clapped in prison and there he has been ever since. The other day a baroness was charged with insulting Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler. Her accuser was the only one to testify against her, and she asserted he was motivated by rvenge because she had given him part instead of the whole of a paving job. Despite the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence, for one person's word should be as good as another, the court believed the accuser, told the countess that because of her station and education she should have known better, and sentenced the 50-year-old woman to eight months' imprisonment.—Hamilton Spectator.

Impoverished trade, a scarcity of primary products, of course, are not the whole cause of war. It may even be, as some will argue, that they only contribute to an inherent will to war. But improved economic conditions, improved standards of living and improved international trading relationships could be reasonably expected to so alter the domestic conditions of a dozen of European nations that even the racial, religious and territorial hatreds, the inflammatory appeals of the dictators, would lose size and importance.—Toronto Globe.

A gentleman and his dog, quietly sunning themselves in the park, fell into conversation with a dear old lady, who eventually asked the gentleman what breed his dog was. "Spaniel" the gentleman said. "My!" said the old lady "Isn't it a good thing he isn't over there now?"—The New Yorker.

Have we found that anxiety about possible consequences increased the clearness of our judgment, made us wiser and braver in meeting the present and arming ourselves for the future?... If we had prayed for this day's bread, and left the next to itself, if we had not huddled our days together, not allotting to each its appointed task, but ever deferring that to the future, and drawing upon the future for its own troubles, which must be met when they come whether we have anticipated them or not, we should have found a simplicity and honesty in our lives, a capacity for work, an enjoyment in it, to which we are now, for the most part, strangers.—F. D. Maurice.

Italian capitalists, smarting under the loss of upwards of half what they loaned their Government property owners and industrialists hit by new taxes they cannot dodge, and producers forced to accept smaller profits or absorb losses, will wonder whether Italy's "day of glory" has yielded dividends in any-

That Body of Pours

By James U. Burton, M.D.

ALLERGIC DISTURBANCES IN CHILDREN

One of the things some mothers cannot understand is why a children's specialist does not allow her child to use a certain brand of milk on which a neighbor's child has waxed strong and vigorous. The child of another neighbour is using soy bean milk with gratifying results and yet the doctor instructs her that ordinary pasteurized cow's milk is best suited to her youngster's needs. Similarly with other foods. Many children are not allowed orange or tomato juice whilst others are allowed to use either or both freely.

A few years ago the thought of giving bananas to children would have been too much for mothers and yet all over the country bananas are being used in hospitals and with private cases by children's specialists.

The explanation of why one youngster can safely eat one food and another can't is simply a matter of allergy, of sensitiveness to food. Just as some adults cannot eat eggs, strawberries, tomatoes and other good foods without having attacks of hives, indigestion, head colds and other symptoms, so also is this allergic tendency found in children.

An ailment whose cause is often difficult to find is asthma. Sometimes the removal of tonsils, removing enlarged turbinate bones from the nose, or clearing up sinuses or ear conditions stop all asthmatic attacks. In other cases moving from one district to another or from one city to another prevents further attacks. The avoiding of certain foods has also been found effective in preventing attacks of asthma.

It would thus appear that asthma is not due to any one cause and Dr. H. B. Adams in the Journal of Pediatrics classifies asthma as of three types, that is (a) those who inhale or breath in certain substances or are sensitive to certain foods or other substances, (b) those with infection of some kind (teeth, tonsils, sinuses, ears), and (c) those with more than one, or a mixed cause.

You can readily see then that as there must be a cause for the asthma the search for this may take some time. Thus any infected part must first be removed as this will help the youngster's health even if the infection is not actually causing the asthma.

Then skin and other tests must be made with the various foods substances and also with hair, fur, feathers and pollen. By the use of vaccines many of these cases will be relieved of their symptoms.

Youngsters must be handled or treated the same as adults when they are allergic or oversensitive to various substances.

Victorious men of Earth, no more Proclaim how wide your Empires are; Though you bind in every shore, And your triumphs reach as far As Night or Day, Yet you proud Monarchs must obey, And mingle with forgotten ashes, when Death calls ye to the crowd of common men.

Devouring Famine, Plague, and war, Each able to undo Man-kind, Death's servile Emmissaries are, Nor to these alone confined, He hath at will More quaint and subtle ways to kill. A smile or kiss, as he will use the art, Shall have the cunning skill to break a heart.

—James Shirley (1650)

thing but oratory.—Edmonton Bulletin.

The Japanese naively say that the shooting of the two Koreans at Shanghai will not be regarded as an "incident". However, it was a little different when a Korean was victorious in the marathon race at Berlin. Then the Korean was a Japanese.—Moncton Transcript.

Inopportune Demand

(Financial Post)

Canadian railway employees have chosen a very inopportune time to seek restoration of the 10 per cent. pay cut which, if granted, would bring pay schedules for all running trades back to 1929 levels. Apparently the chief justification for such action on the part of the union leaders is the fact that a similar restoration was made to U. S. railway employees 2 years ago following a temporary burst of prosperity affecting most lines in that country.

If granted by the Board of Arbitration, which is being sought at Ottawa by the men, this increase would mean between \$18 and \$19 millions annually added to the wages of over 100,000 workers comprising the rank and file of railway employees in Canada. Such an increase, coming at a time when the roads are already beginning to feel the depressing effects of a western crop failure, might easily be the final straw on the back of an already tottering railway camel.

might easily have nationwide consequences which would affect not only the livelihood of railway employees but of hundreds of thousands of Canadian wage-earners in other lines of business. The farmer and the taxpayer are in no position to carry such a load.

Fox Farms in Britain

(Exchange)

Fox farming seems as typical of Canada as fox hunting is of England. Yet the Manchester Guardian traces the beginning of the industry in this country, when trappers kept silver foxes caught out of season and consequently with inferior coats until their skins became "prime", and this proving profitable, the subsequent boom in foxes for breeding, which took place a quarter of a century ago, to the introduction of fur farming into England, and tells of its firm establishment there.

"Owners of silver fox farms in Great Britain speak optimistically of the future of the industry," reports the Manchester paper. "There are, they say, good prospects for people with some capital who are willing to work and are fond of the open-air life of the country. They expect to see a substantial increase in the number of farms in the next few years, and they declare that there is plenty of room in the market for the products of the farms."

Much has to be learned first, says the Manchester paper, and Canadians will concur. "The successful silver fox farmer must be trained and work according to a plan approved by experience. It is no use buying land and foxes on the assumption that profits will naturally follow. Though authorities differ as to the length of the training period, they advise beginners to start as pupils on farms where the stock is to be bought. Some beginners find a few months sufficient, while others prefer to remain on a farm for twelve months to see the whole cycle of mating, whelping, rearing and finally pelting or selling. In every case, however, the beginner is advised to go to a farm whose own-

er is a member of the Silver-Fox Breeders' Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland." Members of this body only sell animals registered in the association's stud-book and the foxes, therefore, have been passed by an inspector as being good sound breeding stock. The old question remains as to whether foxes grown in the milder climate of England produce such good fur as the Canadian.

One apparently sound reason for the optimism of the British breeders is the conviction that the fashion for fox as a fur will not alter. The love of fox furs is so old that it seems now almost inherent. There may be variations with regard to the make-up of the article for wear but there is no substitute.

TREND TO CO-OPERATION

MONTREAL (CP)—Speaking to a teacher's convention, Miss Ruth Elliott, physical director at Wellesley, (Mass.) College, said there was a definite development toward mixed recreation, in such activities as tennis, golf, badminton, hiking and winter sports.

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