

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Monday, September 29, 1930

Blue-Blooded Aristocracy

"Summer visitors to Prince Edward Island have observed that fox pens in that province are almost as numerous on farms as hen houses are on farms in the United States," says a writer in the New York Sun who traces the development of the silver fox industry from its small beginning half a century ago to its present great proportions.

U. S. Beef Requirements

By many it has not yet been realized that the United States from the position of a great beef-exporting country, has now become one that requires a large and increasing importation of cattle and beef for the feeding of their huge and ever-growing population.

It was only in 1927 that the people of the United States awoke to the fact that their traditional independence of all other countries was gone as regards beef, in other times one of their great sources of revenue from other countries.

In their increasing need for beef the United States have devoured the surplus cattle and beef from Canada, have seized on the great bulk of beef supplies from New Zealand, are competing seriously with the growing Eastern demand, for whatever supplies of beef Australia can afford and are now attacking seriously the big South American markets.

But the seriousness of the position

does not end here for this new, important and wealthy competitor has appeared when the world supplies are lower than for many years. The Washington authorities have made a world survey, the results of which confirm this and point to the substantial reduction in cattle stocks in almost all the beef producing countries.

Australian numbers are down nearly 2,000,000 (15 per cent) since 1925 and are still shrinking seriously; Canada is down nearly 466,000 since the same year, though showing a slight recovery last year; in New Zealand there has been a continuous decrease in beef cattle since 1925 though now some increase in dairy cattle.

Action!

July 28—Hon. R. B. Bennett wins the general election by sweeping majorities.

August 7th—The Bennett Government is sworn into office.

August 15th—Additional restrictions are placed upon immigration.

August 26th—Increased protection is granted to Canadian fruit and vegetable growers by order-in-council.

September 8th—Parliament meets to deal with unemployment and trade depression. The opening session is marked by the briefest speech from the throne that is recorded in history.

September 9th—After a two-and-a-half-hour political speech on the address by Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister proposes a fifteen-minute contribution to the debate—the shortest on record.

September 10th—The Prime Minister proposes an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to be expended towards the relief of unemployment, mainly in the assistance of public works.

September 11th—Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, moves his resolution to prevent the dumping of foreign goods in this country, to the injury of Canadian industries and Canadian workmen.

September 15th—The House of Commons gives third reading to the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for unemployment.

September 16th—The Prime Minister introduces his emergency tariff revision upwards to provide work for the unemployed; the measure including the novel provision that in cases where manufacturers fail to keep their pledges not to exploit the consumer, the duties will be reduced or even abolished.

September 17th—The anti-dumping measure receives its third reading in the House of Commons.

September 22nd—The House of Commons approves the emergency tariff revision to provide work for the unemployed through the stimulation of industry.

The Senate puts the final touches upon the legislation of the session, and His Excellency signifies his assent.

September 23rd—The Prime Minister leaves for the Imperial Conference, attended by three of his colleagues and a group of experts. This group includes representatives of the Wheat Pool and of western agriculture to assist Mr. Bennett in seeking markets for Canada's surplus grain.

Editorial Notes

While the Opposition press was loudly contending that the new tariff changes were "stiff new taxes," the Hon. Creelman McArthur, in the Senate Chamber, was dimly predicting that the aggregate result of the tariff increases would be "a lessened revenue." So there you are.

Notes By The Way

Despatches via Berlin report that an extraordinarily acute crisis has arisen in the Donetz basin, which is the chief centre of Russia's heavy industries, owing to the breakdown of food supplies. Miners are leaving the district by thousands, twenty thousand men having trekked away during three weeks in July, and the output of coal, coke and pig iron falling some 536,430 tons within the same month.

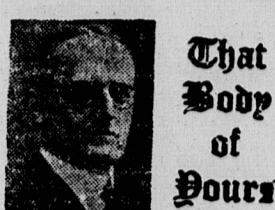
The New York Herald Tribune commenting on tariffs says: "It would be idle to deny that tariffs do cause a certain amount of bad feeling between nations (though in all countries, including our own, the feeling generally far outruns the actual economic effects), but that does not mean that tariffs can be done away with. And in the other and no doubt far more important purpose of Mr. Bennett's new tariff one can find nothing save an argument for the usefulness and necessity of the protective system. Mr. Bennett has devised his tariff to relieve unemployment. A world trade recession implies a general failure of markets, and in such a situation it is natural for every nation to seek to make the most of its own. If in the process we should lose some of our export trade to Canada or to other countries this, also, would be unfortunate but it would certainly not be a consequence of our tariff rates and is certainly not an argument for opening our home markets.

It is safe to say that the great majority of Canadians wish Premier Bennett and his colleagues a successful visit to the conference shortly to open in London and also hope that the policies put forward by the Bennett Government for the relief of unemployment in Canada will bear much rich fruit. It is scarcely conceivable that a body of politicians because outwitted in their attempt to secure the Government of this country are persistently placing obstacles in the way of the success of this effort. The Liberal press, much of it at least, is at present out-Herod-ing Herod in an attempt to make the Conservative proposals and methods unsuccessful. Exaggerated and unreasoning statements are being made to persuade the less-informed that prices are going to go sky-rocketing as a result of the recent increases in the tariff, and it is safe to assume that this class of newspapers is praying ardently and anxiously for the failure of the Bennett proposals. This is most regrettable and those newspapers are giving their readers an unmistakable measure of their falsity and lack of patriotism. Ordinary sagacity in their own interests should prevent this wholesale un-Canadian trade which at best can only throw contempt upon the newspapers indulging in it.

By his adroitly framed amendments to the Customs Act, Hon. Mr. Ryckman has opened the way to close the Canadian market as a dumping ground for American distress coal, and has brought the country face to face with a practical solution of the national fuel problem. Coal mining should now be one of the most completely protected productive enterprises in Canada. Where there is an intelligent will, there is always a sure way.

So far as Canada is concerned, a readiness to participate in any fair and business-like plan of Empire trade development has never been in question. This country's willingness to make substantial concessions in this direction was demonstrated voluntarily more than 30 years ago, and is still in evidence. Canada does expect, however, some reciprocal concession, or concessions, commensurate with those already made by this country or which may be sought in the working out of a general plan for promotion of trade within the Empire.

The United States has not recognized Soviet Russia for many good reasons says the New York Herald-Tribune. Our government, the paper says, has rightly taken the position that the Union of Soviet Republics has failed to qualify as an eligible member of the family of nations. Moscow has coolly defaulted on its international obligations. Worse than that, it carries on a thinly veiled warfare on other governments, financing the Communist revolutionary movement not only in this country but in countries to which it sends ambassadors and ministers and toward which it professes friendly political relations. Our policy is based on a refusal to deal with a state which remains beyond the pale of civilized conduct.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

DANGER SIGNALS IN TUBERCULOSIS

Just when we are congratulating ourselves on our victory over tuberculosis in that it is being slowly but surely conquered, we find that in our girls in the teenage, particularly from 15 to 20 years of age, tuberculosis is actually increasing. That the desire to keep thin, to attain a "boyish" figure is one of the causes must be admitted. However there are other girls and also boys, who are not trying to keep thin and yet are afflicted with this dread ailment.

Now is there any way by which parents or the patients themselves can detect the oncoming of tuberculosis? Drs. J. A. Myers, and L. M. Kernkamp, Minneapolis, made a study of 242 girls and boys from ten age to 21, in whom they found tuberculosis. They tried to learn what seemed most responsible for the development of the tuberculosis, what danger signals were flashed but passed by which, if they had been recognized or heeded, might have saved long periods of invalidism or even death.

Of the entire group 38 per cent gave a history of pleurisy, and 20 per cent a history of hemorrhage or blood streaked sputum.

This means then that these two danger signals, pleurisy and bleeding, are often the first signs or symptoms of tuberculosis and if the patient is treated early, good results are most likely to be obtained.

A history of exposure to the condition in the home, office, factory, or companions was found in about 60 per cent, which also shows the importance of keeping away from tuberculosis cases.

Another valuable and interesting finding was that excessive energy expenditure was the contributing cause in 63 per cent of the cases. This energy expenditure might have been in excessive work, excessive play, not enough sleep because of study or because of theatres and dancing. This is the important time in life when sleep is necessary—growing into manhood and womanhood.

Undereat was noted in more than half the cases, and a history of colds in about one-third.

Now these are very common straightforward facts for boys and girls to ponder over, and for parents to learn the lesson of what causes most of the cases of tuberculosis in boys and girls of the teen age up to 21 years.

Lipton the Sportsman

(Ottawa Journal)

Sir Thomas Lipton could not win the America's Cup. But he could do something just as fine and just as big; he could lose like a gallant old sportsman. Not often has a finer picture been etched on the sports page of a newspaper than that which came from the pen of Edward J. Nell of the Associated Press on Friday. Thus:

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18.—A tall, stooped old man stood in the sun this afternoon on the deck of his big steam yacht. While hair straggled out from under the yachting cap perched jauntily on the side of his head. His famous polka-dot bow tie stood out under the points of his wing collar and a white handkerchief peeped jauntily from the breast pocket of his blue coat, companion piece to the traditional flannels and white shoes of the yachtsmen.

It was Sir Thomas Lipton, gamest of sportsmen, taking once more the defeat that has always been his share in five gallant efforts to lift the America's Cup. He was taking it as he always had taken it, standing up his bronzed face wrinkled deeply and his dim eyes staring at the Enterprise a better vessel than his, swooping across the finish line of the fourth and last race of the series with his own Shamrock V, a mile behind. Then he turned to the group that



Last night the sea-wind was to me A metaphor of liberty, And every wave along the beach A starlit beauty seemed to be.

Today the sea-wind is to me A fettered soul that would be free, And dumbly striving after speech The tides yearn landward painfully.

Tomorrow how shall sound for me The changing voice of wind and sea? What tiding shall be borne of each? What rumor of what mystery?

—William Watson.

Business Men And Books

The United States Book Publishers' Research Institute has completed a survey of the reading habits of forty-three nationally prominent Americans and has learned, among other things, that successful men are not too tired or too busy to read serious books. On the contrary, they appear to read almost as much as so-called literary people, professional men, and journalists. Almost two-thirds of those answering the questionnaire read biography by preference, and many of them believe that their lives have been influenced by the biographies they have read. A busy commercial lawyer and financier like George W. Wickersham, for example, has read recently Lord Haldane's "Autobiography," Sir Cecil Spring-Rice's "Letters and Friendships," Mauriol's "Byron," Ferrara's "Vida Privada de Nicholas Maquiavelo," and such non-biographical books as Don Byrne's "Destiny Bay," Browning's "The Ring and The Book," with occasional re-reading of Dante, Cervantes and Shakespeare.

A more remarkable case was that of an industrialist like Samuel T. Bodine, chairman of the board of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. During the past year, he says, he read Chesterton's "St. Francis of Assisi," Van Dyke's "Ignatius Loyola," Admiral Baker's "Life of Lord Fisher," and a biography of Marshal Foch, none of which can be conceived to have any bearing on the gas business.

The survey reveals, indeed, that most of the men, interrogated have intellectual interests which have no connection with their business. They read such books as Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," "The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini," Ludvig's "Napoleon," Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga," Robinson's "The Mind in the Making," Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front," Bertrand Russell's "Marriage and Morals."

But that wasn't all. John Morley once said that the average man, no matter how busy, should devote one-half hour each day to serious reading. This survey reveals that forty-three of the big business executives of the United States devote to reading an average of two hours a day, and one or two reported as high as four or five hours per day. More than that, they keep the good books they read, turning over light fiction; detective stories and so forth, to hospitals and like institutions.

Young men, and especially young business and professional men, those who think they are too busy to read, might profitably ponder the findings of this survey. For a background of knowledge, the philosophy of life that comes from good reading, will hurt no man in a business or a profession. It is something, on the contrary, that is essential to success.

had gathered about him for the finish. "It's the end of the race," he said. "It's the finish, yes, the finish. I will na challenge again. It's no use. We canna win."

The 80-year-old Scotch-Irish baronet turned away and started for his cabin. He found pencil and paper and brought his radio man a message for Vincent Astor, aboard the Vasa, commodore of the New York Yacht Club, owners of the Enterprise. He asked Astor please to accept and convey to Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the defender, and his crew "congratulations on your well merited victory."

"I want them to know 'right away,'" he explained, that I hold no hard feelings. Although they've beaten me again I couldn't have fairer sportsmen against me. You can't blame them for doing their best. "I put their success down to the mast they have, and I don't blame them for having it. Taking everything into consideration, I think my boat did very well. They licked us fairly and squarely."

Defeat has no sting in the light of sportsmanship like this. For Sir Thomas Lipton the sun is going down over the horizon of the sea, and no more will he come to these shores in quest of the America's Cup, but



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Tomorrow how shall sound for me The changing voice of wind and sea? What tiding shall be borne of each? What rumor of what mystery?

—William Watson.

MR. BENNETT AT WORK

(Ottawa Journal) This is the record of Premier Bennett's day on Monday, preparing to leave for the Imperial Economic Conference:

Reached his office in the Finance Department at 8.30, attended to correspondence, consulted with officials, made a number of decisions.

Appeared at the office of the Prime Minister at 10 o'clock, dealt with correspondence, consulted with ministers, prepared for the day's session of Parliament.

Was in his seat in the Commons at 11 o'clock, took charge of piloting through 80 tariff resolutions, made statements upon a number of intricate fiscal matters, introduced a number of amendments, remained in the House until one o'clock.

Returned to the House at 2.15 secured passage of the remaining tariff clauses, made a statement upon the delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference, discussed other matters, remained in the House until four o'clock.

Appeared in his State uniform at the prorogation proceeding in the Senate Chamber at 4.30.

Met his Cabinet in Council at five o'clock, discussed a number of administrative matters that will arise in his absence, discussed the position he will take at the Conference, and adjourned at seven o'clock.

Met his Cabinet again after dinner, remained in session until nearly midnight, cleared up a number of matters before taking his departure.

Returned to the Prime Minister's office at midnight, dictated correspondence until two o'clock.

Left Ottawa at 2.15 for Quebec to sail at noon for England to attend the Conference.

Into one day Mr. Bennett crowded a technical character and of tremendous responsibility—than most men managed in two weeks. And this day was not an isolated one, not a spasmodic effort. During the past month, ever since he took office, the Prime Minister has revealed himself as a man not merely of extraordinary capacity, but of almost unbelievable energy. Running the Finance Department as well as being Premier, meeting his Cabinet daily, grappling with the multiplicity of problems, attendant upon a change of administration, harassed by office seekers, he was able to get Parliament into a session and in two weeks put through it an unemployment and fiscal program that, under ordinary circumstances, would have consumed months. His knowledge, his memory, and his resourcefulness, were un-failing. There was nothing about his legislation that he did not know, no detail too minute to escape him, no precedent that he was unaware of. And through it all, under a stress and strain that would have broken the nerve of 99 men in a hundred, the Prime Minister kept his temper, never lost control of the House, directed proceedings with dignity, tact, and firmness.

A world-famous physician once said that men lost their usefulness at 50. Others have argued that the strain of hard work kills. Mr. Bennett, in his 60th year, and seemingly thriving upon extraordinary toil, strikingly impeaches both claims. There may have been greater men in the office of Prime Minister; there never has been one with a more terrific industry, with more of ability to get big things done.

though he has failed he has failed gallantly, failed with the memory of sportsmanship true and clean, of defeat accepted bravely. Over his grave, surely, they can write the epitaph: Knight, Gentleman, Sportsman.

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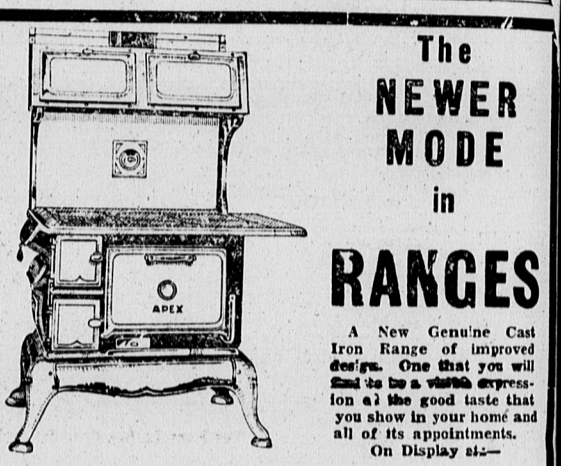
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