

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Subscription Rates \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City. \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island. \$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1938

Fooling The Fishermen

According to our local contemporary, there is "not an iota of evidence" to support the assertion that the fishermen were fooled at the last parliamentary session, when the unexpended half-million dollar vote of 1937 was not re-voted, but a vote for a similar amount for fishermen's loans was put through, which last year was covered by an additional \$400,000 vote.

"This," says our contemporary, "was not a re-vote. It was not stated to be a re-vote nor was such an intimation made by anyone during the debate. The explanation given by the Minister was clear and explicit and in language that every person can understand."

If this were the case, what explanation has the Liberal organ to offer for deliberately fooling its readers by publishing last Tuesday, under a three-column heading on its front page, the statement that a portion of the non-existent \$500,000 "re-vote" was being distributed, this Province receiving \$300,000 of it?

The item featured by our contemporary states: "This was in reality a re-vote of a similar amount for similar purposes passed at the previous session of Parliament and allowed to lapse unexpended at the end of the last fiscal year."

The only vote that was "allowed to lapse unexpended at the end of the last fiscal year" was the \$500,000 to rehabilitate the industry. The fishermen's loan vote of 1937 was all expended, as Mr. Michaud explained.

There would be some excuse for our contemporary featuring the above quoted statement if it believed that the \$500,000 had been re-voted in addition to the amount for fishermen's loans. There was no excuse whatever for publishing it, if our contemporary knew it to be false and misleading. Yet that is what it asks its readers to believe!

The fact is that when Mr. Michaud stated that "negotiations are still continuing" with regard to the work for which the \$500,000 had been voted in 1937, he certainly left the impression that the money would be left to meet the expenditure entailed. But the money is not there. It lapsed unexpended, and was not re-voted; and instead of \$500,000 available last year under the two items of fisheries rehabilitation and fishermen's loans, only \$500,000 for fishermen's loans was voted this year. Our fishermen were "double-crossed" and short-changed to the tune of \$400,000, and this was done in such a way as to fool everybody, including the local Liberal organ—or, if our contemporary prefers, with the connivance of the local Liberal organ as proven by the misleading information it featured last week.

"Real Atrocities"

Herr Hitler's own newspaper says that a campaign of hatred is being conducted in Canada against Der Fuehrer, and singles out The Montreal Star for special condemnation. If Voelkischer Beobachter has read only the Montreal paper, says a contemporary, it has not seen anything yet.

The Berlin paper says that if Canadian journalists wish to see "real atrocities" they should go to the Indian reservations in their own country. Hitler's paper is either saying too much or too little, unless Lord Tweedsmuir or some other Indian chief can enlighten us on the matter.

Could the atrocities possibly be the new doll's hats which the ladies are wearing, or even the Lambeth Walk? Some radio programmes are bad enough to be classified in this manner but it would always be possible to turn the dial and there is no reason to believe that the Indians suffer any more than their white compatriots. They apparently accepted the invasion from Mars imperturbably, but doubtless some of them had read H. G. Wells' forty-year-old novel.

Possibly, Herr Hitler's paper was referring to some of the garden seats or the baskets of sweet hay which the Indians of Eastern Canada make and sell, but the Indians are scarcely the victims as they do not have to sit on the seats or find a use for the baskets.

Out on the coast, the Indians make totem-poles to represent their family trees. It is conceivable that Herr Hitler has seen pictures of some of them and has been appalled by the fact that anyone would deliberately choose such non-Aryan looking ancestors.

Canada's Problems

According to Mr. W. Allen Walsh, M.P., well-known here, Canada is on a sure way to become a second Czechoslovakia. Addressing a service gathering he said: "We are forced to recognize that in Canada there is in prospect a situation similar to that which developed in Czechoslovakia. For the past few years, there have been distinct notes of discord, a lack of unity and a certain mistrust which have agitated our minds. Not only have we seen developing a certain race consciousness, but also a very decided conflict between provinces, between provinces and the Dominion and between sections of the Dominion. The Munich settlement has given us opportunity to reflect and caused us to recognize the seriousness of this lack of unified action in national problems. We now realize that there must be a complete understanding between the provinces and the Dominion and that discussion so rampant in the past must give place to harmony and accord. Confederation must not be jeopardized. We must get back to the conception of Confederation as patterned and fostered by the Fathers of Confederation. The Munich Conference has impressed us not only with our complete lack of adequate defence, but also with the necessity of solving our national problems and putting our national house in order." Of course, the solution is in the hands of the electors at the next appeal to the country by the present laissez-faire government.

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Arthur's Seat

An interesting correspondence has appeared in The Scotsman in regard to Edinburgh's prominent hills — Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags.

How the names of these heights originated has not been established beyond dispute. It was stated by one correspondent that Arthur's Seat was so called in the time of James IV by reason of the interest of that monarch in the literature of the Arthurian era, and this view is supported by the first-known mention of the name by the poet Dunbar. But Mr. Lewis Spence points out that in Arthurian romance French writers of the beginning of the thirteenth century alluded to Edinburgh (Taneborc) as a place of Arthurian tournaments, and Sir Thomas Malory, in a work published before James IV was born alludes to "the Castle of the Maidens", the old name of Edinburgh Castle.

Editorial Notes

Count Frontenac died at Quebec this date, 1698.

Snow shovelling provides work on the highways as well as in the city these days.

It is a long time since a November storm caused such havoc as that of last week. Of course, there was the memorable October gale of 1924 which played havoc with wharves and bridges.

There is no question at the present time of the Boy Scouts Association removing the swastika emblem from among its insignia. The swastika of the Boy Scouts Association is incorporated in the medals for special service for the association. Several have been awarded here. The question of dropping the emblem altogether, due to the use of it by the National Socialist party in Germany, was brought up recently at the Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association in London but the Chief Scout felt at that time that the swastika emblem was in existence long before Hitler adopted it and that there was a lot more in it than the Nazis could take out.

Isn't this delightfully naive and characteristic of Mr. Mackenzie King's "Well, what about it?" government? "The refugee problem has been considered by the Cabinet but Premier Mackenzie King said no definite policy had been determined. The British Government had kept the Dominion constantly advised regarding developments but no representations had yet been received from Britain as to what course might be pursued by the Commonwealth. Premier Mackenzie King would not admit any consideration had been given to easing the immigration regulations, but as in the case of the American Government, every effort would be made to see that generous treatment is accorded those who have been able to get into Canada during the present Hitler drive." Always to the U.S.A. he looks for light and leading.

Mr. R. Glenn Liddy, of Messrs. Holt-Renfrew, Montreal says, the Canadian Fur Auctions play a vigorous part in the development of the fur trade in Canada. For a great number of years, Canadian furs were sent to sales rooms in London, Leipzig, New York, St. Louis and other central markets where foreign buyers assembled. Today, the situation has changed and these buyers now come to Canada to purchase their furs in the important fur auction marts of Montreal and Winnipeg. At one time almost half of the total world production of furs was traded at the Leipzig fairs, but the elaborate marketing organization was disastrously affected by the war. It was from this uncertain condition of affairs that the present system of fur auction on this continent was evolved. "We are living in what is possibly the most unpredictable age in the entire history of human experience and adventure, but it is safe to say that the hold which we on this side of the Atlantic have secured is likely to be maintained."

A newly appointed committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce which is to seek new uses for Canadian agricultural products has a remarkable opportunity for useful service. Formation of the committee is the outcome of a conference called by the Chamber and held in Toronto, a conference in which nearly eighty leading agriculturists, scientists and representatives of other industries participated, their object being a "more intensified application of scientific agricultural research." What is really being sought is a national farm policy under which surplus farm products can be marketed in forms best suited to world market requirements. The general idea appears to be that these products should be more widely used in manufacturing industries. This means co-operation between primary and secondary industries, the establishment of a common interest, and to this end the committee has been created. It consists of twenty-three prominent industrialists, scientists and agriculturists and includes such well-known men as Messrs. Norman J. Dawes, Arthur B. Purvis, W. D. Black, Clinton Henderson, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton and J. S. McLean. Territorially it is broadly representative. It is authorized to make representations "looking toward the enlargement of the national farm income through the creation and expansion of markets for Canadian farm products as industrial raw materials," and to conduct a survey "looking toward improving the practical relationship between agriculture, industry and science."

So benign has been the growing season in the southern states, that the output of grapefruit is expected to reach an all time high of 41,000,000 boxes as compared with the normal consumption of 29,000,000. Complete absence of hurricanes and frosts is given as the reason. But the heavy surplus will not mean because the growers have been able to buy grapefruit because prices are down. The U. S. Government is to buy 5,000,000 boxes for distribution to persons on relief and the growers have agreed to divert another five million into non-commercial channels. In this way, it is hoped prices will be maintained. —Edmonton Journal.

The lively swing of business on the up-beat, now being confirmed from private and official sources, must be welcomed by Canadian executives to ears. The cause is mainly due to events beyond our borders but prosperity, by induction, is being spread with caution, since it seldom, if ever, reflects the soundest kind of recovery. The machinery of business and government must also operate efficiently and wisely on its own direct power, if we are to have the full share of prosperity that can be ours in 1939. And business, as always, recognizes this. —Canadian Business.

Before I got mixed up in this business of public service I spent four years in Hollywood. One of the most difficult jobs we had to contend with was picking a villain. No matter what type we picked, there was bound to be an objection raised from some quarter. The producer was finally forced to adopt a standard villain who would not offend any country, race or religion. As a result, the villains in American pictures are now all Americans.

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 100 Dodd's Kidney Pills

NOTES BY THE WAY

Elba, well, famous American party says she could make a success of a dinner with John Lewis and William Green at the same table. She'd have to serve something that wouldn't stain the walls.—Hamilton Spectator.

It is easy to explain the increasing attendance at plowing matches. Now that the young ladies are starting to participate in them you couldn't keep the young farmers away if you tied them with a halter in a box stall at home.—Peterborough Examiner.

Generally, he said, he considered that the flogging he saw was not brutal. There was a table covered with first-aid material, the doctor was there, and after the flogging, the prisoner "is swathed like a wounded man in battle." —Hon. Edward Cadogan, in London Telegraph.

There can be little doubt that feet, those of girls as well as of boys, are growing larger. And it is to the credit of members of the rising generation of girls that, unlike their mothers and grandmothers, they don't let it worry them for a moment. Big feet were considered a disgraceful thing by women; today, so many of them lead outdoor, athletic lives that it causes them no concern whatever. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Here is the flight of the Mercury across the Sahara Desert and beyond. It arouses the interest and attracts the attention of our readers. Yet the speed is only 153 m.p.h. It is quite unsatisfactory and far below the speed we should attain. From any airplane making less than 200 m.p.h. should be on the way to the scrap heap. Speed has become the foremost feature of air voyaging, and will not be denied. —London Daily Express.

Richard Clark, town clerk of Merriton, invaluable and irreplaceable general factotum of the municipality as well as intimate of last night that Merriton would have a surplus of \$23,000 this year. There is danger in such announcements; many other, hard-up, municipalities may want to conscript the services of Mr. Clark. —St. Catharines Standard.

The Duke of Devonshire gave a warning in England, that there must be more diffusion of British people throughout the dominions, comprising the empire. Nothing could be better for Canada than a population of 50,000,000, if the Dominion could only absorb that number. The United Kingdom is so far advanced in social legislation which gives security to the people at large that the stimulus to pioneer in new lands is no longer what it once was. —St. Catharines Standard.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association in Montreal recently Mr. S. G. Dobson, president of that body surveyed the situation of the country year approaching its end and with confidence the new year less than two months away. The optimism of the man so completely at the head of the national business situation so intimately acquainted with the factors governing local and international trade, will be deeply reassuring. —Ottawa Journal.

There was opened in Germany recently a great new waterway, which will enable vessels to connect the Elbe at Magdeburg and continue their journey towards Berlin and Silesia, or westwards to the mouth of the Rhine. Thus, the Midland Canal, which has been under construction for about 50 years, is completed. Thereby a network of German inland waterways, almost 7,000 miles long, has been joined from east to west. Five years hence, with the completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, this system of waterways will be extended to the Black Sea. —Banfisher Journal.

They are also white, unemployed and unmarried. The latter stipulation is a concession to the bus-stand clubs. One of the producers once decided to solve the villain situation by making his bad man a military equipment in the nature of a mythical country. He broached the idea to a brother producer. "A splendid idea," said the latter, "but are you sure that the people of this mythical country won't object to the impossibility of building up any stable civilization, for we of tomorrow, after a bloody conflict which will reduce to nothing in an instant, which required endless time to bring into being."

Such will be the ravages of a nation-wide struggle which has never rightly healed since 1918. Is there not, we humbly ask, some way to tear away from these ancient uncivilized traditions and place war as a thing of the past. Even so it has been prophesied, "There shall be wars and rumors of wars," but also if a nation shall rise up by the sword it shall perish in like manner.

Coming back to the statement arrived at by the group in the car, this was that the minds of men and women in Europe and Canada were troubled with the same.

Public Forum

The Premier And Federation

Sir—I notice in your Public Forum of November 28th, an extended letter from Mr. W. E. Bentley regarding the enforcement of the Prohibition Act in this Province. In general, I answer that the proper place to believe Mr. Bentley's insinuations is on the floor of the Legislature. There is, however, one charge so pointed and specific as to feel bound to make an immediate explanation to the public through the press, if not by Court action. I refer to Mr. Bentley's charge that in 1937 I sent out a convicted criminal, under suspended sentence for passing a worthless cheque, and instructed him to buy and drink liquor, in direct violation of the conditions of his suspended sentence.

Mr. Bentley outlines the previous history of this young man, and his moving to Charlottetown from a neighboring village some years ago. A young man of considerable ability and promise, he unfortunately got into the toils of the bootleggers in the city, and through the connivance of his drinking mate, lost his position in the bank. After this misfortune, the late Conservative Government had such faith in the ability and essential probity of the young man as an under-appointee of assistant to the Provincial Auditor of the Province. The bootleggers again got the best of him, and he was dismissed with the Conservative Government.

In 1937, as Mr. Bentley states, the young man was before the City Police Court on the charge of uttering a worthless cheque. His conduct in this case was clearly in my opinion the result of drink. His mother, a highly respectable lady, afflicted with age and infirmities, pleaded with myself and Magistrate and with myself for the leniency provided by a suspended sentence. As the result of her pleas, the young man's lenient undertakings to leave liquor alone, a suspended sentence was arranged on probation of good conduct.

The suggestion of using this young man as an under-appointee of assistant to the executive of the P. E. I. Temperance Federation, I mention this, not in order to shelve any responsibility, but to refute Mr. Bentley's suggestions of the holy horror which the Temperance Federation would experience on learning of my action. As a result of this suggestion, the young man came to my office on several occasions. He was loud in his denunciations of the bootleggers and in his admiration of the Province, and in his downfall and expressing a desire to do something which would help clean up some of the dives in which he and other young men had met their ruin. He told me that he could establish undercover contacts with a very great number of bootleggers throughout the Province. He assured myself and the Mounted Police that he would completely through with liquor, and that it was no further temptation to him. He had already kept his probation for several months. After long and careful consideration of the matter, and many interviews of the young man with myself and the Mounted Police, he was finally engaged in the capacity of contact man. The Mounted Police at that time had arranged for the services of two or three other local investigators, and this young man, who had a first hand knowledge of so many dives, was to act as their guide and introduce them to the proprietors. His definite instructions and solemn undertakings were to the effect that he was to drink no liquor whatever. The four men conducted an investigation in various parts of the Province, lasting over a period of several weeks. It may be that on one or two occasions the young man over-looked his promise of abstinence and indulged in the capacity of contact man, but I conscientiously believe that on the whole he kept his promise through the weeks of the investigation and through the grueling test to which

he was subjected during the protracted course of the following prosecutions. During the investigation, he reported almost daily to the R. C. M. P., who failed to detect any evidence that he had been indulging in intoxicants. My information is to the effect that on the rare occasions when he did become intoxicated, the liquor consumed was lemon extract, and was not in any way connected with the course of his investigation. A considerable number of convictions were obtained as a result of the investigation conducted by these four men.

I am, Sir, etc., THANE A. CAMPBELL, Attorney General.

AN APPRECIATION

Sir—As one who was present at the Little Theatre on Monday evening last, I wish to voice my appreciation of the wonderful entertainment that was provided for us. The whole evening was most enjoyable, there was not a dull moment. It certainly reflected great credit, not only on the actors themselves, but also on the directors and on those who arranged the plays, who all willingly give their time and ability to ensure success.

I think what helped to a great extent in making the evening so enjoyable was the music provided by the orchestra, so ably directed by Miss Vera Malcolm Campbell. The necessary walking between the acts was most noticeable when we had the pleasure of listening to such excellent music—chiefly compositions by Schubert.

After the much regretted departure of Mr. Gomez who directed the Gomez orchestra since the start of the Little Theatre, and who is so much missed in musical circles, it was a pleasant surprise to hear the String Ensemble formed from members of the Gomez orchestra. Miss Campbell's name is well known to Charlottetown music lovers. I think we may feel assured that the orchestra will add a great deal to the pleasure of the different plays, put on by the Little Theatre during the winter.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

WHAT IS OUR PART?

Sir—We sit in our homes and wait nervously for news flashes from Europe's "Big Four." I've often wondered if the half of us ever realized just what peace of mind we could enjoy, if we clearly understood the plight of these peoples in the warring countries and understood conditions here in Canada.

It was on a Saturday night past, as a group of us, gay, care-free boys and girls, wended our separate ways from the jovial lights and assurances of our island city, that a realization of the place and responsibility flashed before me; that we, as the citizens of tomorrow will be called upon to fill. One of the great brought up the all too frequent, arguable subject at present that is, what do you think of the state of affairs in Central Europe? The answers were many and varied, argued upon and a conclusion drawn up: That we as Canadian citizens do not have to cross the Atlantic, to find the reasons that are causing disturbances in the minds and hearts of these European citizens; for we have like reasons, only on a smaller scale right here on Canadian soil.

What are these reasons? Human nature is the same the world over and neither does long years of usage seem to alter this all-important equipment which most normal men possess. The nations that part of Central Europe, the wires are tightening, their tenacity will not exist much longer for the tension is too trying, the mass too dry, an escaped spark is all the requirements to set the whole country into a flame of battle and bloodshed.

As was stated, human nature is always the same, for blood cries out for blood—but what was modern in the arts of war in 1914-18 will not be modern in military equipment in 1939; for necessity was long the mother of invention even in the "Arts of Hell, and wickedness refined!" I ask you, thinking men and women to visualize the impossibility of building up any stable civilization, for we of tomorrow, after a bloody conflict which will reduce to nothing in an instant, which required endless time to bring into being.

Such will be the ravages of a nation-wide struggle which has never rightly healed since 1918. Is there not, we humbly ask, some way to tear away from these ancient uncivilized traditions and place war as a thing of the past. Even so it has been prophesied, "There shall be wars and rumors of wars," but also if a nation shall rise up by the sword it shall perish in like manner.

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