

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1938

Pointing The Moral

Our local contemporary rejoices at the election of Mr. David Croll in the civic contest in Windsor, Ont., notwithstanding the active opposition of Premier Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn took a full-page advertisement in one of the Windsor papers, denouncing Croll, a former member of his cabinet, as a man unfit to hold public office and charging him with making false promises. Our local contemporary interprets the result as a distinct rebuff to the Ontario Liberal Premier, and says moreover: "The result shows that Premiers should not dabble in municipal affairs."

National Youth Administration

The Canadian Youth Congress announces that it will call a conference of youth and adult leaders in Ottawa to present to the Government a positive plan for a National Youth Administration. The Congress believes the unemployment situation among Canadian young people has reached a serious stage and demands immediate action on the part of the Federal Administration.

At a meeting of the National Committee of the Congress in Kingston, it was pointed out that there is a minimum of 240,000 young people in Canada without employment. The Committee agreed that, while the present youth rehabilitation scheme was a step in the right direction, it nevertheless falls far short of solving the problem.

The Youth Congress welcomed the youth rehabilitation scheme because it believed it might provide a solution to the youth employment problem. Mr. Kenneth Woodsworth, co-secretary, stated: "But the situation has steadily grown worse in spite of the expenditure of one million dollars last year and two million dollars this year by the Federal Government. We now believe that a definitely more comprehensive scheme is necessary."

The Congress committee discussed a lengthy draft brief prepared by a sub-committee, to be presented to the Government. It calls for the setting up of a National Youth Administration under the Department of Labour and an Advisory Committee to be composed of individuals to represent employers, social service agencies, trade unions, youth organizations, rural groups, etc. A committee of ten is proposed.

The brief outlines the specific work of the Administration, suggesting that this work be carried on in conjunction with the provinces and that each province be asked to set up a permanent directorate for youth rehabilitation work.

The objective of the organization, it will be noted, is directly in line with the policy enunciated by Hon. Dr. Mackenzie King, National Conservative leader, who believes this work to be of such pressing importance as to warrant establishment of a special government department.

Czechoslovakia Today

The current Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia is devoted to a broad survey of the economic position of the new Czechoslovakia, a country differing materially, as pointed out, from that created by the Peace Treaties.

The areas ceded to Germany are heavily industrialized, containing at least one-third of Czechoslovakia's manufacturing capacity and all of her important lignite or "brown coal" fields. They include the bulk of the porcelain, glassware, musical instrument and toy industries and about half the textile and paper manufactures. In addition, they possess approximately one-third of the chemical and electric power capacity and about one-quarter of the metallurgical, foodstuff, beverage and wood-working industries. Poland's new territory contains the rich coal fields near Teschen which produced a large part of Czechoslovakia's "black coal." Hungary's acquisitions are rich in good agricultural land, particularly in the southernmost portion of Slovakia.

Czechoslovakia retains the greatest part of iron and steel and machinery industries, centering around Moravian Ostrava, Pilsen and Prague. But the great iron and steel industry of the Ostrava district, now situated at the top of a narrow salient of Czech territory, finds a large part of its coal supplies in Poland and its rail communications with the remainder of Czechoslovakia passing through German and Polish territory. Similarly, the famous Skoda works at Pilsen are separated from part of their coal supplies by the new frontier. Prague, Pilsen and Bruenn are largely dependent for their electric power on plants now in Germany. Perhaps the most important illustration of the economic dislocation resulting from the recent changes in boundaries is the fact that all the main railways running between the five principal cities of Czechoslovakia (Prague, Brunn, Ostrava, Pilsen and Bratislava) now pass through foreign territory with the single exception of the line between Pilsen and Prague. It is also noteworthy that the railway to Rumania crosses a long stretch of land now in Hungary.

From a financial standpoint, the most urgent problem has, of course, been the care of thousands of refugees from the annexed areas. Owing to their number and the weakness of her position, Czechoslovakia soon limited admission only to persons of the Czech race and announced

NOTES BY THE WAY

The British Government is buying \$1,000,000 worth of Canadian uranium from Eldorado Gold Mines. This is the Dominion's first sale of uranium in respect of this important element, through the courage and initiative of Gilbert LaBine, who braved the perils of a far north prospecting trip 10 years ago.—Sudbury Star.

Wonder if Robinson Crusoe really appreciated how lucky he was, cast away out there on his island with no taxes to pay, no unemployment problem, apparently a pleasant climate and always a meal to be had for the catching; which is a hanged sight easier and surer than some of us have to eat our daily bread here in what passes for civilization. If Crusoe had a hankering for "rescued" from his home, it may have been better for him to be chased from town to town, vagabond, unable to find work and put in the stocks for being idle homeless for reasons not within his control but threatened with imprisonment for being a vagrant.—Calgary Albertan.

Editorial Notes

Marechal Ney, Duke of Elchingen, "brave des braves", shot at French Restoration this date, 1815.

Premier Hepburn got what was coming to him for his interference in Windsor, Ont., Mayoral election.

A New London correspondent advises that there was no worse storm in recent times than that of November 25, when the tide rose 12 to 14 inches higher than the previous record of 1923.

Part of the agreement reached between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Prime Minister Daladier in their recent conversation in Paris was that France would purchase 6,000 war planes in Canada on credits extended from London.

Why is Hitler so bitterly down on the Jews and the United States? Because he claims that it was the entry of the United States into the war on the side of the Allies that decided the world's bankers no longer to finance Germany, and international bankers, he argues, are all more or less Jews.

Farm implements and machinery exports in October totalled \$34,106 compared with \$439,747 in September and \$671,632 in October, 1937. Argentina was the leading purchaser with a total of \$140,004, followed by the United Kingdom with \$57,027 and the United States \$45,675.

Canadian income-tax collections in November totalled \$4,436,474, an increase of \$1,201,924 over November, 1937, when \$3,234,550 was collected. Collections for the eight months, April 1 to Nov. 30, were \$128,878,589, an increase of \$22,441,483 over the corresponding period of 1937, when collections totalled \$102,437,106.

Some find it only a mixed blessing exhibiting Aberdeen Angus steer at the Chicago International Livestock Exposition has nothing to complain about, having realized \$3,785.50 on a \$60 investment last January. She was 14-year-old Irene Brown of Aledo, Ill. Her exhibit weighed 1,130 lbs. and was bid up to \$2.75 per lb.

October production of men's shirts and pyjamas spurred to a level 23 per cent ahead of the like month of last year, according to the monthly survey issued by the National Association of Shirt and Pyjama Manufacturers. The industry operated last month at 90 per cent of capacity as against 80 per cent in September and 74 per cent in October, 1937.

A large increase was recorded in the export of Canadian apples in October, totalling 780,208 barrels valued at \$2,782,303 compared with 198,557 at \$674,139 in September and 469,402 at \$1,609,752 in October, 1937. Purchases by the United Kingdom aggregated 742,273 barrels valued at \$2,612,556. British South Africa took 17,496 barrels, Brazil 12,345, Newfoundland 2,655, Egypt 1,512 and the United States 1,111.

Another link between France and U.S.A. is to be forged by M. Pierre Clemenceau, grandson of the war-time Premier of France, who is to be married in New Orleans Dec. 14 to Miss Jane Louise Grunewald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict Grunewald of that city. Mr. Clemenceau, who is 34 years old, is the son of Captain Michel Clemenceau, retired, of the French Army. He and Miss Grunewald, a graduate of the College of Bouffemont, France, met seven years ago. She returned to New Orleans during the crisis in Central Europe, when Mr. Clemenceau was called to the colors. They plan to sail from New York on Dec. 17 for France, where Mr. Clemenceau is in the oil business.

The Duke of Kent, younger brother of King George VI, in talking to the Advertising Association at the Dorchester Hotel, London, the other evening, illustrated Benjamin Franklin's story, "Don't Pay Too Much for the Whistle," by an experience of his own: "As a small-boy I can remember the conflicts in my own mind when I had to decide between spending my last third of pocket money on sweets or chocolate. If I decided on chocolate I was faced with the claims of a dozen manufacturers. I was not conscious of trying to extract the greatest value out of my third, but I wanted the greatest enjoyment. My problems were, of course, immaterial, because the sweets or the chocolate were only luxuries, but how much more serious it is for the housewife trying to make a home happy and comfortable. Advertising is a mixture of facts, fiction, science, psychology and art. But, above all, it is human. I doubt if there is any business that is so essentially human, for the whole merit of a good and successful advertisement is, surely, its public appeal."

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.
HOW THE HEALTH OF THE NATION HAS IMPROVED
As you read about the great improvement in the health of nations you may wonder just what the cause of the improvement is. It is in the day and in that of one hundred years ago.

From London, England, in the annual report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science we get some startling figures. "A comparison with 100 years ago reveals the magnitude of the advance in the health of the nation. In 1838 the general death rate was 22.4 per thousand compared with 12 to-day. The death rate for tuberculosis was 4.480 per million against 700 to-day. More than 1000 persons per million died from smallpox and twenty-two from cholera while there was not a single death from these diseases last year. The death rate for typhoid was 1.228 per million against 5 to-day."

I believe the above figures will make us all do some thinking and begin to feel a sense of thankfulness to physicians, chemists, sanitary engineers, and the large group of research workers who have been mostly responsible for such a wonderful showing. The results obtained by other nations are the same or about the same as obtained in Great Britain.

My reason for writing about the health of the nation is that with the close of the year, medical health officers in large and small communities are making up the statistics of the year. It is money that is needed to fight disease and preserve the health of the community.

It is not hard to get money for the sick suffering in general and mental hospitals. Our hearts go out naturally to such patients. But it is often difficult to get money to prevent the occurrence of disease. The prevention of disease causes much suffering and death should they come.

I have spoken before of the community in which there was a beautiful cliff. But over its terrible edge had slipped a duke and full many a peasant.

Some said "Put a fence around the cliff for the sake of some 'An ambulance down in the valley. Encourage them then with your tongue and your pen. And while other philanthropists daily, they will be the first to put up a fence on the cliff that hangs over the valley."

I believe most of us believe that while the ambulance may sometimes be the first to arrive, the fence that is preventive medicine, is the logical, the sensible, procedure.

The House Of Five Gables

(By L. P. Tanton)
I visited the "House of Seven Gables." An old building, on a narrow side street, where visitors buy souvenirs in the ancient interior. It was the imagery of the noted Nathaniel Hawthorne, an eminent writer, rather than the building itself which gave it its world-wide interest.

"Great Gables," now visited by hundreds, is famous by the genius of L. M. Montgomery which gave it, and the red-haired "Anne," its created distinction.

I write of "House of Five Gables," which may not achieve notoriety from its chronicler, but the walls of which tell its story, the tale of the house itself, with distinction, unlike the other Island house can boast. And I speak now because in the near future it is fated to pass out, and give place to a modern business structure.

The time of the habitation, lately a Chinese laundry, on Great George Street. It is still there, a relic of a hundred and fifty years ago, today the oldest building in the City, if not in the Province in form and structure as in its primitive originality. Preservers and collectors of things ancient have yet opportunity to snap shot it for their albums.

It will be noted by readers to learn that part of this building was the first official residence of the King's representative, as transient Governor, this regular residence and headquarters at Halifax) of our Island of St. John, now Prince Edward Island. In later years it was the residence of Major Holland, often mistaken for the Holland, the Surveyor General, and prominent on the staff of General Wolfe, who although disputed as to where he died, was a tenant in the building at the time of his death. The family owners have still in possession a military iron bedstead, purchased from his estate when the furniture was disposed of. The bed is of the blacksmith's make, and one of the luxuries that only distinguished army officers would be permitted to enjoy. It came from Wolfe's battlefield in Quebec.

The Persecution Of The Jews

(By Ramsey Muir, Litt. D., Professor of Modern History, Manchester University)
Ever since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in A.D. 70 and since the suppression of the last desperate revolt in Palestine in A.D. 135 the Jews have been a people without a country. They have been scattered abroad over the face of the earth.

Yet, in an extraordinary way, they have preserved their identity. What has made this possible has been their steadfast and unshakable devotion to their religion. The Jews' steadfast loyalty to their own way of life has inevitably exposed them to the enmity of Governments or churches which were determined to impose uniformity of belief and practice upon their subjects and therefore the Jews were persecuted.

It was in the Middle Ages—the age of Crusades, of the Inquisition and of the burning of heretics that the Jews suffered most. The church forbade all Christians to enter the service of Jews, or to dwell amongst them—out of this grew the abominable system under which Jews were banded together into a special category of towns. Under the feudal system it was almost impossible for a Jew to obtain possession of land. He therefore could not cultivate soil. With their connections scattered in all countries, the Jews entered a great ability in trade. This aroused the jealousy of Christian traders and in many places they were forbidden to trade. Thus they were driven back upon money-lending, which the Christians were forbidden by the church to engage.

You cannot limit an able people practically to one mode of livelihood and then expect them to be exempt from the defects which that mode of life is apt to breed. You cannot force a people back upon themselves and forbid them to enjoy ordinary relations with their neighbors, without creating a festering sore among them, an intense hatred against their oppressors.

The great liberal movement started in Western Europe in the middle of the 18th century, these disabilities disappeared. In England for example we had a Jewish Viceroy of India (Lord Reading), a Jewish Home Secretary (Lord Samuel) and many Jewish writers, actors and musicians.

It is not surprising that the Jewish genius for finance has rendered many services to the State. In short, when Jews cease to be a "peculiar" people and are only distinguished by their religious observances, as Roman Catholics or Plymouth Brethren are. They have no rival state to which their loyalty is due. Unlike the Germans in Czechoslovakia, in all their religion, they rapidly become Englishmen, Frenchmen or Americans.

In trying to justify his abominable treatment of the Jews in Germany and Austria, Hitler has made great play with the few Jews who played a leading part in the Bolshevik revolution and has striven to distort the character of their pre-eminently Jewish creed. This is the reverse of the truth. The Communist doctrine is, in fact, hostile to the characteristic way of life of the Jews.

The prominence of Jews in high finance from the days of the Rothschilds onward has no doubt been due to the long training in the field into which their Christian brethren placed them by shutting them out of the ordinary life of the community. The Jew, built by John Philkins for his own use, and about 1777 presented to his son-in-law, William Davies Tanton, together with the Town Jew, now owned by his two great-grandchildren, Philkins was a Welshman, married to Mary Davies, an aunt of Sir John Davies, who was also of Welsh descent. Thus in historical memories with itself, in distinctive social history and connections, it enjoyed a greater prominence than either the distinguished world-famed Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables or our own cherished fiction child of L. M. Montgomery, the House of Green Gables.

There is very little of ancient Charlottetown standing in wood or visible structure today, and the time will come when hunters of the rare and the curious will hunt for old time cabins and scenes, and when they get them will prize them to the utmost. There are a few old photos and daguerotypes of parts of our old time City held in parts of old time buildings by interested conservators. The pity is that so many are few and rare, and the primeval scenes of Island life lost to coming generations.

ATTENTION Swine Breeders

NOW is the time to guard against PIG - WORM by using the most effective remedy on the market: Mac's Pig - Worm Tonic Powder

It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worm, and prove the health of your herd. Price 35cts per lb. Don't delay. Order by Phone or Mail. All orders promptly attended to. Phone 315

THE 2 MACS

Prescriptions A Specialty Remember there is nothing better for your Stomach than Dr Evans' Stomach Mixture PRICE PER BOTTLE 85c. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Advertisement for Sweet Caporal Cigarettes featuring an illustration of a man and a woman with a Christmas tree. Text includes: "It's the most colourful tree we ever dressed", "Thanks to those gorgeous Sweet Caps!", "SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES", "The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."

Advertisement for Buffalo Beef featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text includes: "Buffalo Beef (Winnipeg Free Press)", "Buffalo meat is now on the Winnipeg food market. The busy fodder that crammed the stomachs of the prairie pioneers in the halcyon days of the Red River Valley is available for the most delicate of palates. This meat this year comes chiefly from the buffalo herds at Buffalo National Park and Elk Island National Park. Some 2,000 slaughtered animals provide more than a million pounds of dressed meat. One in danger of extinction, these roya beasts, thanks to the conservation steps taken by the Government are now in such numbers that periodic slaughters are necessary to keep the herds within the grazing capacity of the parks. The choicest quality animals are marketed as fresh meat; the others are processed. And those buffalo steaks are succulent when properly prepared and cooked! No wonder the nation's gourmets feast on to gourmand gastronomes! Such an epicurean dainty demanded reveals fittingly boisterous, demanded an almost reckless abundance to gourmand gastronomes! To-day, as we savour the currently available buffalo beef in our midland and civilized way, we can appreciate the tang of an era beyond recall."

Advertisement for Jean's chain store featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text includes: "My Dad may get his pay CUT!", "MY mother's real worried," Jean confides to friends. "She says if higher taxes are put on chain stores, it'll mean having to pay higher prices for so many things our family can't get along without. Paying more for clothes and shoes and school supplies and food and things like that just takes a big slice out of Dad's salary!"

Advertisement for E. R. Brow & Son featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text includes: "E. R. Brow & Son Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate", "Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 144 Richmond St. Charlottetown"

Advertisement for Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text includes: "For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA"