

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1937.

The College Times

Refreshing in the variety of its contents and in the healthy combativeness of its editorial opinions is the March issue of THE COLLEGE TIMES, organ of the students of Prince of Wales College, which has made its appearance.

As one evidence of the capacity of the students to do their own thinking, we note an editorial protest against being inundated with the propaganda of pacifists, internationalists, and other "ists" who have talked with them and at them for hours on end.

Welcome Change In Manitoba

This from the Winnipeg Free Press, leading Liberal paper of the West:
"The custom of the legislature is that two greenhorns, selected by the ordeal of fire or some other method, should start the argument by moving and seconding the address. This tradition was rudely broken yesterday.

"As this innovation shows, the new House is utterly different from the old. The House of 1932-36 consisted of a somnolent majority supporting Mr. BRACKEN, the members of which could be relied upon to wake up and vote right when the bell rang, plus a minority of gadflies whose bark was (if possible) worse than their bite.

"In the last House Mr. BRACKEN was secretive, cagey, complacent. Now, lacking a majority for the first time in his fifteen years as a member, Mr. BRACKEN is a veritable gusher of information and polite salutations to the other side of the House. He emitted as much news in two minutes yesterday as could be extracted from the Government in six weeks a year ago.

Coronation Souvenirs

Judging by steamship reservations alone, says the National Revenue Review, it is apparent that Canada will be well represented at the Coronation ceremonies in London, and that residents of every province will be there in both official and private capacities. These undoubtedly will return with souvenirs of the event, which may come to be numbered among the family treasures.

Souvenirs of the event may be lapel medallions or badges, replicas of the coronation medal, pictures of Their Majesties, in their robes of state, flags of the Empire inset with pictures, and even specially designed coronation cutlery services, silver tea services, or china tea sets may be purchased.

The production of coronation souvenirs is not restricted to British Empire countries, but many foreign countries are manufacturing these goods for shipment to British destinations, where they are expected to enjoy a popular sale.

In anticipation of the importation of goods of this class, the United Kingdom, on the recommendation of the Import Duties Advisory Committee, enacted an Order which provided for the collection of duties of Customs amounting to 100 per cent of the value of the articles.

rapid succession by a number of British Dominions, Colonies and Possessions, among them being Australia, Newfoundland, Antigua, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher Nevis, Malta, Fiji, British Guiana, Grenada, Federated Malay States, and Sierra Leone, all of which have adopted tariff measures involving the imposition of ad valorem rates, some of them as high as 300 per cent.

Editorial Notes

John Wesley died this date 1791.

They'll soon be retrieving scuttled warships for scrap iron, the rate the price is jumping.

Quebec has got \$2,750,000 from the King Government for relief projects, including highways, bridge and park developments.

Hstler inaugurated the policy of only one name-ballot—his own. Aherbhart got one better—one party vote—his own supporters.

It is understood the Government, that is Mr. Campbell, has now decided to make some show of enforcing what is left of the Prohibition Act.

Ex-Prime Minister Bennett has his first real opportunity as a bowler today, and Financial Minister Dunning will have some job keeping his wicket up.

Here is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the electorate. The only reason for the provision of vendors under the Prohibitionary law, was to supply the needful in doctors' prescriptions. Now that the doctors have decided to be relieved of the necessity for issuing such prescriptions what further legal use is there for vendors?

"Is it true you are going to the Coronation and we will not have a general election this year?" asked Mr. Macaulay of Premier Hepburn in the Ontario Legislature. "I'm not obliged to answer any question of that kind," was the answer. Mr. Macaulay said the Opposition didn't want the Government saying there would be no election until 1938 and "then have it sprung on us in the summer of 1937."

A Quebec doctor diagnosed the illness of a patient in the north country as appendicitis and rushed him by airplane 85 miles for an operation in hospital. When the patient was there examined it was found that he had already had his appendix removed—25 years previously—and the scar remained. The patient refused to pay a bill of \$375, but the Court allowed \$200 as it found the doctor had done his professional duty satisfactorily.

In the first three months of operation up to January 31, 3,959 loans totalling \$1,501,167 were made under the home improvement loan plan, Finance Minister Charles Dunning announced recently. In January alone 800 loans were made amounting to \$302,914. Number and amount of loans in the three months by provinces were: Prince Edward Island 35, \$11,899; Nova Scotia 431, \$134,240; New Brunswick 218, \$73,443; Quebec 751, \$337,497; Ontario 1,455, \$518,194; Manitoba 163, \$61,586; Saskatchewan 114, \$36,593; Alberta 345, \$146,693; and British Columbia, 547, \$181,168.

There were declines in the export of cheese and milk powder and increases in the export of cream, butter, condensed milk and evaporated milk in January as compared with the same month last year, with the result that the total export of milk and its products fell to \$232,222 from \$261,820. Cheese exports amounted to 6,297 cwt. compared with 10,135, milk powder 2,584 against 6,913 cwt., cream 4,526 gallons against nil, butter 305 cwt. compared with 257, condensed milk 1,728 cwt. against 470, and evaporated milk 6,640 compared with 5,814. The export of eggs amounted to 26,131 dozen compared with 19,103, of which 14,250 went to Newfoundland, 8,225 to Bermuda and 2,310 to Alaska.

Britain's attempts to negotiate a preferential trade treaty with the U.S.A. has failed, because the United States and not Britain must make the concessions, the Hon. Walter Runciman intimated to a gathering of Free Traders in the National Liberal Club, London, All Mr. Runciman's speech breathed complete and utter satisfaction with the Ottawa agreement, bilateral trade treaties, and other developments of British fiscal policy since 1931. "Anybody who examines our import and export trade today," he declared, "will find two remarkable facts—that our exports go up to a most remarkable degree and that they go up best and furthest on the most stable footing in those countries where we have made agreements, whether made at Ottawa or London."

On the heels of the grocereria comes the keedoozie which makes its bow to the public at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, March 6. The customer enters and obtains a key—a fiber rod about seven inches long with a knob on the end containing a red light bulb. He walks past glass-encased shelves. If he sees an item he wants, he inserts the key in a corresponding hole at the side. This sets up an electrical contact. The bulb flashes red. If the customer wants two of the items he waits for a second flash. In this way he selects his meats, his eggs, milk or canned goods. Concluding, he returns to the cashier—the only employee he ever sees—and hands in his key. The cashier inserts the key in another hole, and presto! it releases all the contacts he has made. His packages come tumbling out on a conveyor belt over an electrically-operated adding machine automatically totals the cost. Clerks in stockrooms fill the display containers as they empty.

The City Assessor's Department of Glasgow Corporation recently sent a document to a lady in which her occupation was described as "French publisher." The department, in turn, received from the lady her congratulations on their describing so aptly her occupation, adding, however, that for official purposes it would probably be more convenient if it appeared as "Lecturer in French at

Notes By The Way

The Hon. J. L. Hisey, minister of national revenue, delivered an amusing speech the other day at a luncheon given in Ottawa on the subject of famous catch-cries. "Siogans," he pointed out, "have won wars, lost elections, delighted or enraged millions, and made or marred many a public career." We have only to study Canadian history during the past few years to realize how true this is.—Hamilton Spectator.

It is obvious that in a world of arms Canada cannot afford to sit back and do nothing. We have a vast country and two long coast lines. Emphasis, naturally, is placed on coastal defence. And it is sensible that main progress is to be made in the aerial branch. The next war, if there is one, will feature aviation in a more important way than the last one. And in a nation of such distances as ours, a top quality air force is the logical development.—Windsor Star.

Selling goods abroad rather than curbing producers at home seems to be the central policy of the present administration. A hint of this was given not long ago by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. James Gardiner, who announced that his department was organizing an intensive marketing campaign in other countries. He said that trade treaties were splendid stimuli to external business but they could be made much more useful when the government was organized "follow through."—Canadian Business.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh have completed their second year in England as refugees from the American tabloid and camera world. They have found the privilege of having private lives, an experience no longer allowed in America, quite enjoyable.—New York Sun.

Co-operative societies in the United States are said not to contemplate ruining private business in any way. They profit simply from the principle of free competition in order to assure their members as good returns as possible. Monopolies, however, lose their exclusive privileges and, above all, the possibility of exploiting the public at their pleasure. They are no longer monopolies and must count on the competition of the co-operatives to avoid ruin. From that comes the necessity of containing themselves with reasonable profits. This makes place with the usual shock, reduction of price. The American Federal State need do nothing further than assure protection to the co-operatives in order that the movement should take an unheard of and unhoped for expansion. Canadians will see this shortly: it is an experiment from which they should certainly profit.—LeCanada, Montreal.

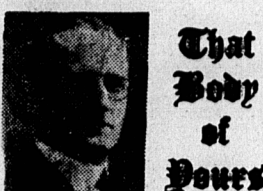
With the kind of Briton who administers colonies dressing for dinner is not snobbery. It is as much a part of the deceencies of his life as brushing his teeth. To him evening dress is a symbol and he knows well that it is even more so to the natives among whom he works. He knows that British administration rests entirely on character and that "the lesser breeds without the law" whom he seeks to elevate watch him incessantly to detect any real or fancied deterioration. He knows that outward form and ceremony mean much to them; but that is only one reason why he changes into evening dress right after night to sit down to a solitary meal perhaps hundreds of miles away from the next white man. He knows that the least surrender to the influence of the country will lessen his self-respect and that the inevitable result is a lessening of prestige. It is hard to be denied that in colonial administration he can teach the world.—St. John Telegraph Journal.

The particularly interesting fact, emphasized in the Controller of the Currency's annual report, is the absence of any national bank suspension in the United States. This is the first time in more than half a century—since the similar twelve-month in 1880-1881—that entire immunity from bank failures in the national system could be reported. Contrast is naturally suggested with the twelve months period as the year from 1931 to 1933 inclusive, when national bank suspensions averaged 358 annually, with deposits of \$289,000,000 involved on the average each year.—New York Times.

Three German cardinals who visited Vatican City, told Pope Pius that friction still exists so far as the question of the Catholic Youth Organization and freedom of the Catholic Press. Showing a true Christian spirit, the Catholic bishops are reported to be pledging support to Chancellor Hitler in combating Communism. But apparently, Nazi-ism demands assistance and offers nothing in return. There really doesn't seem to be a great deal of difference between Communism and Nazi-ism. Both groups believe in force and terrorism.—Windsor Star.

Washington was not a jovial man, but history relates that he had a ready wit and was more than able to hold his own in the art of repartee. One day, as he sat at table after dinner, he complained that the fire burning on the hearth behind him was much too large and too hot; whereupon one of the guests chided him by saying, "It behooves a general to stand fire." "But it does not become a general to receive it from the rear." Washington replied.—Christian Science Monitor.

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By James W. Borlen, M.D.

THE MIND AFFECTS THE BODY

When the old physician looks back at his earlier days in medicine and remembers how the stethoscope to help examine the heart and lungs was about all the "outside" help he could obtain, and now sees how the laboratory physicians can give so much help, he may wonder if medicine is not becoming a "mechanical" science. There is now the X-ray; examination of blood, urine, stomach contents; the electrocardiograph and fluoroscope for heart examinations; the functional tests on gall bladder and kidneys, and other methods of laboratory help.

Yet as he thinks further he realizes that while all these mechanical devices are of great help where real or organic trouble exists, they are not of much help when the patient believes himself to be very sick and yet no organic ailment is present. These tests of course help to reassure the patient and show him that he is not suffering with a certain definite ailment or ailments and that may be all that he needs to free himself of his symptoms, but there are a great many who need more help than the ordinary physical examination can provide.

And physicians, while recognizing the great help of laboratory methods and examinations are realizing more fully now that the mind is the "director" of the body and so must be treated skillfully and sympathetically if the patient is to be released to business, home, and happiness. The emotional stresses, the perplexities and discouragements of life are the outstanding factors in causing neuroses (believing you are sick when there is no physical cause for it.)

This tiredness, weakness, fear of one's present or future health—neurosthenia as it is called—"are not to be put aside by calling them imaginary or attributing them to the "willfulness" of the patient. We are dealing with a real disorder, or rather a complex of disorders, that can be as clearly demonstrated as any arising from purely physical causes such as stomach ulcer, heart, kidney, or other disease."

Prof. W. B. Cannon Harvard University, has shown how the various emotions of the body can upset the balance of the gland system and interfere with heart, stomach, liver, and intestinal action. In fact, disturbing emotions may actually bring on not imaginary ailments, but real or organic ailments.



THE MAD SEAMAN

He wandered among strange sea faces; Faces of green in the green sea-breakers; Faces of foam in the strange sea-places; Faces of mist from the mountain mist-maker.

He pondered along strange sea-reaches Where whimpered the tide in a strange sea-tongue; Where whispered the waves as the wind beseeches The flak and the foam of the spray far-flung.

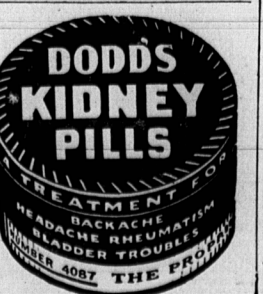
He travelled the ways of strange sea-leanes To distant ports of his illusion— And raved strange tales of distant mains, Where he voyaged in his delusion.

He fondled the words that mariners rumble Where sat sea spray goes zooming, And he barked of the scud to the high waves' grumble As the ship of his dreams went booming.

He ventured away on a strange sea-tourney— In search of those strange sea-faces As foam becomes mist ere the end of its journey, He is gone from those old sea-places. —Cullen Jones in New York Sun.

the University of Glasgow."—Glasgow Herald.

Postmaster-General Elliott's disclosure in the House last week that free mail service provided to members of parliament and to government departments last year cost \$1,100,763, inspired Member of Parliament McIvor of Port Arthur to protest that he was better able to buy stamps now than before he became a member. But his appeared to be a lone voice. Should there not be greater frankness on this chronic ailment of franking?—Winnipeg Free Press.



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

COMBINES ACT AMENDMENTS

Sir,—The King Government are legislating to increase restrictions of the Combines Act, with severe penalties. The changes are a demand of the public, and if the producers were sincere in their objective it would be a benefit.

But what is the use of acts upon the statute books which are not even recognized by the departments charged with their administration? Like the rigid clauses of the Customs Act they might as well be relegated to the waste basket. Passing laws, merely as a bluff to the public, is too much of present period politics, as an exclusive function of Liberalism.

Why the paradox of legislating in parliament against combines to fleece the people, and then in administration of those laws to distort them to assist and encourage monopolists and combines in over-riding those acts?

In former letters I have already cited articles sold in the United States, under protection of Letters Patent under an antiquated patent law which should have been long ago relegated to the dump, makers of those articles fleece consumers from 7 1/2-10c.

To prevent this form of sabotage the Customs Act authorizes the Governor-in-Council to permit imports of such goods at a reduced rate, or if expedient free of duty. If further enactments that such goods must be entered at cost of manufacture and the regular selling price in country of export.

In flagrant defiance of both letter and spirit of these laws, by what I insist is a contravention of the Law of the King Government compels these goods to be entered for duty, sales and excise taxes at the fleece lined price fixed by the monopolistic combines, in Canada.

May I ask if the department or departments of government, cooperating with those combine monopolies in restraint of trade will also come under the provisions of its penal clauses?

I am, Sir, Etc. LEWIS P. TANTON

YOUTH'S OUTLOOK

Sir,—Your issue of Feb. 27th contains two very striking arguments in favor of Socialism.

First is the tragic account of hunger-crazed miners fighting to the death for the sum of twenty cents increase per day. One dollar and twenty cents per day is all they ask and we are told "A company officer said the complaints were being investigated, but it was improbable the raise would be given."

Then as though that were not enough to cause one furiously to think, we read a clipping from the Ottawa Journal in which Tim Buck is quoted as giving his views about the penitentiary system, Kingston in particular. He is reported as feeling resentful of the fact that "a penitentiary is not a free hotel or a free college," etc.

If Tim Buck ever said the things he is reported to have said he is a man of mild and forgiving nature. He might have resented the fact that he was forced to spend so many years in Kingston penitentiary, or on such slight evidence as would never have been sufficient to convict him had it not been for the fact that he was a Communist. Also he might have resented having bullets fired into his cell by the guards in an attempt to kill him.

But the Ottawa Journal has evidently forgotten to list all of Tim Buck's resentments. Only the minor annoyances are referred to.

The press is not generally considered as favoring the spread of revolutionary doctrines, but it is at least showing readers the necessity for such changes as will make oppression of the poor and weak impossible. Thanking you for space, I am, Sir, etc.

READER, Charlottetown.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

Sir,—At the farmers convention Mr. Reeves is reported as disclaiming the belief that we can grow better fruits than elsewhere. In some lines he may be right but in many the facts are against him. Where does our seed potatoes rank? Our turnips have full monopoly of New England markets, because of quality. If our soil and climate excel in these, why not in other products?

Can any spot in America produce a gravenstein apple equal to ours? Some years ago a wholesale fruit merchant of Toronto was visiting us. He sampled a gravenstein grown in Mr. Reeves orchard. He pronounced it the finest he ever tasted and was so impressed that he engaged us to ship him a box by express for his personal use.

There is possibly the drawback that Mr. Reeves might not be able to get as large percentage of No. 1 or marketable stock on a given average, but that only emphasizes the need for the canning and preserving plant.

Every Fall there is an enormous waste of windfalls, small and damaged fruit in every orchard, and in every sales room. In the manufacture of jam compounds thousands of tons of these are boiled and, after filtering the skins, cores and pulp, the fruit substances is mixed with other fruits making a jam mixture of excellent food values, and almost equal to pure fruit preserves, and finding a world-wide sale.

While a cucumber, cauliflower or tomato grown here may not in itself be superior to other crops, the cold moderate summer climate ensures a better keeping condition

after being picked. In making of pickles, chow, and relishes it is immensely important that all ingredients are as crisp and fresh as possible, to ensure a quality product. Our climate is the most ideal for this in Canada.

Why is it that Labrador and Newfoundland herring or other fish are better than the large Nova Scotia catch. Because the colder climate of the far north prevents mortification setting in before the salt penetrates to the bone. In the larger fish, in warmer climates, we find the dark decaying flesh near the bone because the salt fails to reach the center before decay commences. That is why fruits and vegetables in our climate are better for canning and preserving than in warm sultry atmospheres.

Further, fruits are valuable for food in proportion to the iron in their content. Our red soil gets its color from the iron in its position. In few places can a soil with our iron content be found. That iron also adds to the firmness and keeping quality of our products, and their sprightly eating quality.

While making the proposed survey which I presume will in part include the question of growers willing to furnish the raw material, it would be well worth while to study these aspects as to advantages to the product. And study well the possibility of producing a Garden of the Gulf quality of output the simple name of which will make our canned goods, pickles and preserves the sought after as the best that skill can contrive.

I am, Sir, Etc. ECONOMIST

FARMING, ETC.

Sir,—What strikes us as strange in reading about the Central Farmers' meeting is that some of those attending did not seem to know that agriculture was taught in P. W. College. Since Dr. Anderson's time, and that is over fifty years ago, this subject was taught and graduates of all classes were required to pass in that subject, but, what has our theory of agriculture to do with our success as farmers? If we summon a dozen of the most successful farmers before us and ask them what extent has the teaching of agriculture helped them they would say, "very little help." Perhaps they would say also they "were not aware that it was taught." How then did we become good farmers?

Was it not through our own experiments, and the advice of farmers, why are all these good agricultural education? It is not education we want to make farming a success, for the most successful farmers are generally those who, as boys had not the opportunity for an education. Let us be the best farmers in the world, we cannot afford to sell our potatoes at 16 cents a bushel, our turnips at 12 cents when they are retailing in Boston at 95 cents a bushel. Then, what we want and also what the consumer wants is greater distribution. We want markets and convenient means of transportation to these markets. We want cooperation with the consumer and the purchaser.

"Adult education" if it is to be understood in a very restricted sense, that is, if it only pertains to farmer cooperation and social credit, has very little ethical value. Should we not have adult education in a more liberal sense? Is this, that we become good farmers, all that is required of us? That we should become good and intelligent citizens so as to contribute to the ethical advancement of our civilization is much more important.

Social credit would work very well in industrial centres, where wages are paid weekly, and where wage-earners have nowhere to invest small amounts of money, but the farmer is in a different situation. He makes money only periodically and he has very many different ways to invest his money, which will pay him far better. In fact the farmer can never get enough money to invest in his farm which is his bank. He has to make repairs to buildings, and fences, pay taxes, to schools and government. He has also to contribute to churches and give to charity. "Social Credit" would lead him away from these laudable projects. His heart would be where his treasure is. The tendency would be to impoverish his farm, and to shirk the payment of taxes, which is being done, for he must scrape up all the money he can get, so as to have big credit in his "social credit." He must bow the knees to Mammon and contribute to the utmost of his ability to feeding the golden calf. He no longer banks on his farm and therefore he need not pay taxes. He need not give to the poor as there will be no poor, if they belong to

(Continued on page 7)

Here it is! Flash MILD Fine Cut CIGARETTE 10 TOBACCO Also in Lock-top Tins

That Economic Survey

(St. John Telegraph-Journal) While a member of the Prince Edward Island government was announcing in Charlottetown that an enquiry into the economic possibilities of the Island province would be commenced next month, a speaker before an audience of Saint John women was decrying the fact that millions of dollars are expended annually on goods imported into New Brunswick, much of which could be produced economically in this province. Apparently there is a community of interest between the two Maritime Provinces, based on the realization that full advantage is not being taken of our possibilities.

This is no new story. It has been referred to from time to time by boards of trade officials, members of the legislature and other public men, and yet the condition persists. What can be done about it? That is what Prince Edward Island is going to attempt to ascertain. A despatch from Charlottetown says that a representative of the National Research Council of Ottawa, is coming to the Island to investigate, among other things, the possibility of establishing a canning industry on a large scale, as well as looking into general farming and fisheries problems. The advantage of this method of investigation is that it brings a fresh mind to bear on the province's economic problem as a whole and allows for a general examination of the many features of the Island's natural possibilities.

Something along the same line might be carried out in New Brunswick in an attempt to coordinate all our various development efforts. There is, for example, the question of substituting home-grown stock and poultry feed to replace the great quantities brought in from elsewhere, which has been referred to previously on many occasions. There is the matter of the use of fisheries by-products for feed and fertilizer, and numerous other questions. The results of the Prince Edward Island inquiry will be watched with interest in this province.

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One Foundation of Security However great the precautions taken to avoid damage to person or property, there is always the possibility of a serious accident occurring, involving considerable personal financial cost—UNLESS the insurance is so written that it covers all contingencies. Consider seriously the necessity for complete insurance coverage so that in buying it you not only protect yourself from the worries attendant upon claims by others but, at the same time, lay one foundation of your financial security. THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Provincial Agents Offices—Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA