

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Manufacturing In The Maritimes

It is to be hoped that prompt as well as
serious consideration will be given to the
suggestion by Mr. H. K. S. HEMMING as to
the opportunities here for developing a profitable
fruit and vegetable canning industry.

It is interesting to note that in the current
issue of "Canada's Weekly", the same suggestion
is emphasized by Mr. J. E. RAY, a former Canadian
Government Trade Commissioner. Mr.
RAY says in part:

"The Canadian trade pacts with the United
Kingdom, Dominions and Colonies, have in-
troduced a set of conditions and opportunities
that were unimagined in earlier days when
the popular belief—and hope in some quarters—
was that trade would take a southerly and not
an eastward or westward direction. The extent
of Canada's trade with countries of the Empire
will be dictated by the ability of her manufac-
turers to compete with other industrial nations
exporting thereto. In arranging future plans
for industrial expansion, would not this question
of factory location in relation to export mar-
kets be worthy of consideration? In Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island
the number of industrial plants is infinitesimal
compared with Ontario and Quebec. Yet loca-
tion in the Maritimes would be an invaluable
asset in competing for trade in the United King-
dom, the Continent, the West Indies and Latin
America on the Atlantic side. Regarding the Ori-
ent, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries,
would not factory location in British Columbia
be an asset of no mean worth?"

"The suggestion is advanced solely with Cana-
da's future in view. At present fully 85 per-
cent of the country's trade is internal; but such
a condition will not always prevail unless the
people are content to remain static, which is
inconceivable. Canada must export more and
more as the years go by, must convert more of
her raw materials into finished products if the
population is to be increased and fuller employ-
ment found. Competition in the markets of the
world is keener today than ever, and is likely
to become keener should industrial nationalism
persist. Canada can ill afford to neglect any
course, therefore, the pursuit of which might
lead to competitive advantages in trading over-
seas."

Mr. King At Geneva

The thinking section of the Liberal press is by
no means unanimous in endorsing PREMIER
MACKENZIE KING's speech at the League of
Nations Assembly. Here, for example, is how the
Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, sums
up the Imperial aspect of Mr. KING's remarks:

"It will occur to many, however, that Mr.
KING was far too particular to emphasize the
disunity of the Empire, and the absolute
power of the various parts to decide singly and
completely their own actions in events as they
develop beyond. What Mr. KING hoped to con-
vey to Europe and League States by this is dif-
ficult to understand, but no one can be accused
of distortion of his text who sees it as a step
toward isolation."

"In Canada it will be the more difficult to un-
derstand because of his denial of the League of
Nations as a safeguard of peace. He reminded
the Assembly that recent experience had again
demonstrated the inability of the League to force
its authority upon aggressors; he recalled that
many provisions of the Covenant had never
been recognized; he declared collective security
to be impossible while the "vacant seats" in the
Assembly remained vacant; and, in short, the
only useful purpose he could find for the League
was that it "served a world-wide need for
affording a rallying point for the world's hopes
of peace."

"This admission of League futility, whether
the Prime Minister admits it or not, throws
Canada upon the protection of the Empire. Yet
Mr. KING was at great pains to avoid recogni-
tion of that protection or to say anything that
would suggest that Canada would contribute to
it, and so strengthen the security of the Empire
against possible war. In his speech FOREIGN
Secretary LEXY warned that Britain was making
"good progress" with her very considerable
rearmament program, and would persist in this
safeguard to peace unless and until the world's
nations reach an international agreement for re-
duction of armament."

"This was an alternative peace proposal to
which Mr. KING could have subscribed, and to
which Canada, as a unit of the Empire, is
obligated. But Mr. KING ignored it, just as he
stubbornly disregarded the critical conditions un-
der which Europe is living—circumstances which
make that protection essential and which have
sent the League States in search of the armed
force that will prevent development into war.
A direct assertion of Canada's determina-
tion to work with Britain and the rest of the
Empire for the preservation of peace would
have set the trouble-making nations thinking.
The Prime Minister neglected a ready-made
opportunity."

Editorial Notes

Regret will be felt among old veterans at the
resignation of the ill-health of Brig. General
Ross as President of the Canadian Legion. He

is a great administrative, and popular with the
men throughout the Dominion.

As the November Presidential election draws
nearer the political warfare gets hotter.

August butter exports showed a large in-
crease over the same month last year. The
amount was 9,514 cwt. as against 373. The
United Kingdom was the leading market with
8,640 cwt., followed by Newfoundland with
302, Bermuda 234 and smaller British West
Indies 117.

Cheese exports were higher in August than a
year ago. There were 101,071 cwt. in the latest
month as compared with 64,790. The United
Kingdom was the chief purchaser, with 70,128
cwt., followed by the United States with 28,586,
Newfoundland 651 and Trinidad and Tobago
543.

Merchandising consists of getting the right
price assortment and design assortment more or
less mathematically equated to public demand
for any given time of the year, says Alan Gra-
ham, of Harrods Limited, London, England.
"It is also the seizing of the essential selling
points and the essential price appeal to human
wants and, therefore, the increased sale of the
rest of the merchandise of the group."

Notwithstanding the enormously increased
taxation, the public debt of Canada is steadily
increasing. The total revenue of Canada for the
fiscal year ended March 31 was \$372,542,
039, according to finance department figures
published in the current issue of "The Canada
Gazette." The total expenditure in the same
period was \$532,531,508. At the same
date the public debt totalled \$3,492,803,427.
During the year net debt increased by \$159,080,
558.

France's abandonment of the gold standard,
curiously enough presages a return to a gold
standard. Sir Thomas White, vice-president of
the Canadian Bank of Commerce and former
Minister of Finance, said today that "devalua-
tion of the franc and of the other currencies of
the European gold bloc should have occurred
long ago, but political conditions in France were
such that it could not be effected earlier. This
devaluation is an intermediate step toward re-
turning to a gold basis for world currencies—
not the old gold basis but a reduced one," de-
clared Sir Thomas.

The Yugoslav Cabinet has adopted a law
regulating farm debts, which have reached the
tremendous total of 6,000,000,000 dinars (\$138,
000,000). The law decrees the lowering of debts
of 800,000 farmers. If the sum owed by a farm-
er does not exceed 25,000 dinars (\$575) it is re-
duced by 50 per cent. In cases of higher debts
the reductions vary according to circumstances.
The new law also regulates the refunding of the
reduced debts to the banks, which is to be car-
ried out wherever possible without the help of
public credits. The government hopes, the
measure, through making an end to fictitious
credit balances in the banks, will not only ease
the burden of the farmers but also increase the
liquidity of the banks.

"Everything that has happened in Europe for
years has increased the advantages of Hitler
and Mussolini," young Mr. Randolph Churchill,
son of Rt. Hon. Winston, and grandson of Rt.
Hon. Lord Randolph, declared in New York.
"It is a stroke of luck for Hitler now that popu-
lar sentiment in England is favorable to the
rebels in Spain. The stupidity of Moscow in
cutting off all those heads after the recent so-
called spy trial has also strengthened Hitler in
England. On the false issue of Communism vs.
Fascism, Europe is preparing for a repetition of
the devastating wars at the end of the Middle
Ages. The real 'Popular Front' should be
against both Communism and Fascism."

Six hundred American retailers and distribu-
tors who gathered in Boston for the opening of
the eighth annual Boston conference on retail
distribution were startled when Mr. Richard
Waldo, president of the McClure Newspaper
Syndicate, in a paper on "International relations
and American business" virtually proposed that
the United States re-enter the British Empire.
He discussed efforts of certain Canadians to
help the United States amend its "clumsy, cor-
rupt, confused" government into a parliament-
ary state with a premier "who would look to
Britain's king for final leadership." He suggest-
ed American business might be better off if it
returned to the British sphere of influence and
that "perhaps the day of independence for even
so large a unit of government as the United
States has been outlived." One may imagine the
future this occasioned down south, especially as
the address was broadcast.

Communism, Socialism, Bolshevism, and
other "isms" of a subversive nature will not be
tolerated in the Province of Quebec, Premier
Duplessis declared this week. The Premier told
interviewing journalists that he had at the
Government offices in Montreal received a delega-
tion which had obtained an interview under the
guise of speaking for people out of work. Some
of the members of this delegation, said the
Premier, had stated that they represented the
"Front Populaire," while other members denied
that the delegation represented this alleged
"Left" movement. "I told these gentry that the
new Government will not tolerate for one second
such organizations as Communists, Socialists or
Bolsheviks, no matter what names they may
assume," the Prime Minister told the news-
papermen. "We don't care what their manoeuvres
may be; we will know them. I told them, and
I believe I did so with emphasis, that the Pro-
vince of Quebec was for law and order, and that
we would see to it that law and order was re-
spected, and I maintain that if in years gone by
there was not the necessary energy shown, such
would not be the case with the new administra-
tion. I told these people that the new Govern-
ment would use all energy to stop every move-
ment directed against law and order."

Notes by the Way

It is to be hoped that cashing in
is not going to be the watchword
of London hotel-keepers next May.
Any attempt to make the Coronation
an opportunity for profiteering
would be deplorable, and the cater-
ers themselves might well pause
to consider whether they would
not be doing themselves a dis-
service in the long run by ruining
London's good name for hospital-
ity. Most of the large hotels have
indicated that they mean to keep
their charges within reasonable
limits, but suggestions are heard
that some of the smaller establish-
ments propose to charge double or
even treble, if they get a chance,
in coronation week. Profiteering
on seats along the processional
route is a question that is bound
to crop up also—unless, perhaps,
the Government can be persuaded
to commandeer all the stands and
regulate the prices.—London Truth

The mineral resources of Canada
have produced in the past half
century six billion dollars of new
wealth, an enormous sum and one
which is not commonly realized by
the ordinary citizen. The steady
flow of wealth that comes from
below ground has done more to
help this country than ordinarily
appreciated. During the past half-
dozen years in particular, it has
played a tremendous part in help-
ing to keep things moving. With-
out her mineral wealth to bolster
up revenues in other fields that
had fallen close to the vanishing
point, Canada would have been in
a very sorry plight.—Ralph Parsen
in the Canadian Geographical
Journal (Ottawa).

In the addition to the essential
subjects now taught to girls, an
Ontario school inspector believes
some provision should be made for
instructing them in the elements
of home-making and motherhood.
He suggests that the girls' cur-
riculum should embrace such
matters as art, household economy,
home decoration, dress hygiene,
nursing and music—"subjects that
bear directly upon their vocation
as home-makers." It is fairly
obvious that education should lay
a groundwork for what is still the
most popular career for women.
There are some who, either from
choice or necessity, will seek
"economic independence," but the
great majority will marry. There-
fore the idea that marriage can be
entered lightly without prepara-
tion should be abandoned. It has
taken the world a long time to
learn that there is a bit of science
in matrimony as in other endeav-
ors. A few pointers well in ad-
vance could clear up many diffi-
culties which, if unprepared for,
can become tragedies. The diffi-
culty, of course, is to know just
where to begin and how far to go.—Ex.

Meanwhile (British) cloth design-
ers are anxiously trying to work
out a "satisfactory red, white and
blue blend" in patriotic designs for
women's tweeds in preparation for
the Great Occasion next spring.
But their dilemma is as nothing to
that of the petty makers. They
are afraid that if the king marries
before he is crowned they will
have to replace all the mugs they
have made bearing his portrait
with others picturing both him
and his consort. So Lloyd's has
been approached for insurance
against the sovereign's marriage.—
The Nation (New York).

Some day perhaps the system of
mandates may be widely extended;
but in the meantime British public
opinion, even in so far as it is
theoretically sympathetic to the
German claim to possess colonies,
would ever be willing to consider
it seriously except in relation to a
general settlement and in return
for a practical renunciation by
Germany of war as an instrument
of policy. At present the war
mentality is being fostered in Ger-
many, and to make concessions to
it today would be merely to invite
larger demands tomorrow.—London
Times.

Lord Lothian's thesis, is that the
League cannot accomplish what
was commonly expected of it so
long as it is a league of sovereign
states. Thus, "In politics the ulti-
mate power resides where sov-
erignty resides. Inside the state
the machinery of government
wields almost omnipotent power to
make and enforce the law, and
that power is drawn from and acts
on the individual citizen. In a
League of sovereign states power
resides not in the League, but in
the sovereign member states. The
League, therefore, when it cannot
secure agreement by voluntary
means, is either impotent or has to
proceed to the coercion of one or

That
Body
of
Hours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SHOCK OR EMOTIONAL
DISTURBANCES CAUSE MANY
CASES OF GOITRE

A physician friend of mine was
very irritable and excitable with
rapid heart beat—110 to the minute.
Suspecting goitre, he had a meta-
bolism test which showed over-
activity of his thyroid gland and he
had the gland removed by surgery.
Three weeks after the operation
his pulse was down to normal—72,
but even some months afterward
he was not entirely free of some of
the symptoms of goitre. In other
words while the operation "slowed
down" his heart rate and body pro-
cesses, it could not entirely chang-
e one of his emotional and mental
characteristics. He was born with
them.

Dr. I. Braun, in the American
Journal of Psychiatry, states that
after studying 5000 cases of Grave's
disease (the severe or exophthalmic
type of goitre) he came to the con-
clusion that there exists a definite
predisposition or tendency to this
ailment.

The earmarks which character-
ize a young adult with this predisposi-
tion to goitre are (a) extreme
brightness or keenness about any-
thing, (b) emotional excitability,
(c) excitable heart, (d) brilliant,
sparkling eyes and (e) an enlarged
thyroid gland.

Dr. Braun states further, "the
average candidate for exophthalmic
goitre (likely to be afflicted with it)
is an idealist, unable to fight his
way in the world without getting
too many scars (setbacks or dis-
couragements)."

In this series of cases, 90 per-
cent presented a clear history of shock
or other disturbance to the mental
system which was followed by
Grave's disease. In 4 percent there
was some infection (diphtheria, tonsils,
gall bladder). In 3 percent taking
iodine or thyroid tablets to reduce
weight was the cause in 3 percent
the cause could not be discovered.

Among the psychic or mental fac-
tors are listed: (1) accidents, narrow
escapes and similar occurrences
present in 35 percent of the cases;
(2) shock to loving death of a loved
one occurred in 32 percent of the
cases; (3) repeated psychic shocks
resulted in the disease; (4)
worry over real or imaginary ill-
ness; (5) intense worry over finan-
cial reverse and distress; (6) worry
over work or study.

Now while every physician study-
ing the cause of Grave's disease
(rapid heart, bulging eyes, trem-
bling hands, enlarged thyroid gland)
will not agree that 90 percent of the
cases are due to mental or emotional
shock or distress, he will agree that
these 'shocks' to those with a
"predisposition" to this ailment
greatly outnumber the other
causes—infection, use of thyroid
extract, and others.

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SUPPLICATION
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feet
Spurning the mountain trail in
glad ascent.
I bid you pause among the wind-
swept pines,
That vision may discern in rich
detail
And memory record for days to
come
The transient glories of the path
we tread.
Your steps and mine can never
learn, again
The poignant beauty of this up-
ward way;
Once, only once the unknown trail
awaits.
And so in reverence I make my
plea:
Be not impatient for the lofty
heights;
Let us go slowly through the sun-
lit aisles.
Which lead us to the splendor yet
ahead.
—Anne Wheeler in "Spirit".

Unfair Criticism

(Truro News)
Some college professors and some
others who do not live in the realm
of practical life are prone at times
to make extreme and unfair state-
ments. A Canadian Press dispatch
contains the following which for
being unfair and extreme is hard to
bear:—
"Praising Prince Edward Is-
land's new legislation providing
for prison farms, Prof. C. H.
Mercer, president of the Halifax
Prisoners Welfare Bureau,
blames county councils for
blocking prison reform in Nova
Scotia.
"The county councils in Nova
Scotia are one of the biggest
curses ever inflicted on this
province," the Dalhousie Univer-
sity professor stated in report-
ing on his recent inspection tour
of Prince Edward Island jails.
"There are no county councils
in Prince Edward Island and
that is why jails of that prov-
ince are so much more respect-
able than the prisons of Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick."
The county councils of this
province may be a bit retarded in
their actions especially in their
actions pertaining to monetary ex-
penditures but to call them the
"biggest curse ever inflicted on this
province" is not only unfair and
untrue but it is absurd, silly, and
betrays a woeful lack of knowledge.
The county councils have to be
careful. If they heeded the sug-
gestion of all "reformers" they
would be bankrupt and have no
funds available for general ser-
vices.
The county councils have their
troubles all right. They have a
limited income. They must cut

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