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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1938

Neglecting The Home Market

Central Canadian newspapers are co-operating with the Dominion Department of Fisheries by giving editorial support to the objectives of National Fish Week.

While endorsing the National Fish Week campaign, the Globe and Mail adds that there is something missing in the Department's appeal to the people to eat more fish.

"In Maritime hotels fish is a delightful food, but not in Central Canada. Of course, inland there is the advantage of long freight hauls before the fish reaches the kitchen, but even making allowance for that, it is not what it should be."

It does not, however, explain why there has been so much delay on the part of the Dominion Government in concentrating on this phase of the problem.

Economic Aftermath

Granting the continued existence of Czechoslovakia as a European State, there will necessarily be marked economic changes as a result of the Sudeten areas of Bohemia being separated from the rest of that ancient kingdom.

If a population basis of over 50% German is taken (as it is to be), the Czechs lose almost their entire lignite fields with an output of 15,000,000 tons annually.

Other losses include unique radium salt mines; iron, steel, engineering and chemical plants situated in the brown coal fields of northern Bohemia, as well as an important railroad system.

The dis-membered country retains part of the northern iron and steel plants, part of the glass and chemical works and a major portion of the lignite fields.

If a population basis of over 50% German is taken (as it is to be), the Czechs lose almost their entire lignite fields with an output of 15,000,000 tons annually.

If territorial cessions are also to be made to Poland, the Czechs would lose the Karvina coal fields in Teschen, whose output represents about one-third of the total Czech state, together with coke and iron and steel plants.

If territory also is ceded to Hungary, the main loss would be a strip of the Danube shore with the new and expensively constructed port of Komarno.

The port of Bratislava would remain in Czech hands. At the worst, the Czechs would retain half of their smelting and coking plants, bulk of iron, steel, wood, silk and clothing plants, a part of glass and pottery, a small part of its glass industry and most of its important engineering and electro-technical plants, but it would lose the bulk of its cotton industry.

The main data (Czech shoe manufacturers) factories, employing 12,000 workers, are situated at Zlin in Moravia, and would not be affected by a territorial transfer.

It remains to be seen how the adjustment of the boundaries will affect the future of what is left, economically, to Czechoslovakia.

Canada's "Killers"

Under the above heading the Montreal Star says:

Seven diseases led the list of "killers" in Canada, according to the preliminary annual report of Vital Statistics of Canada, 1937. In order of deadliness they are: diseases of the heart, cancer, diseases of the arteries, pneumonia, tuberculosis, diseases of the kidneys and influenza.

The discouraging feature of these figures is that, with one exception, they represent increases in the death rates. In other words, we have not even held our own against any one of these diseases with the exception of tuberculosis during the past decade.

ent rate of progress can be maintained tuberculosis may conceivably cease to be a serious factor in public health in the course of a few more generations.

But where the other diseases are concerned the figures show a grave increase. Arterial troubles killed 88 per cent. more in the last decade than in the preceding one; influenza causes 58 per cent more fatalities; cancer 51 per cent more; diseases of the heart 42 per cent more; kidney maladies 24 per cent, and pneumonia 2 per cent.

Our best science is not merely save in the case of tuberculosis alone—making no head against these diseases; it is apparently unable to stem their steady advance toward longer and longer death lists.

DeValera And Chamberlain

In the swiftly moving events of last week many important things went unnoticed. Among them, notes an exchange, was the fact that that erstwhile revolutionist against British rule, Eamonn De Valera stood squarely behind Prime Minister Chamberlain.

De Valera, now President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, spoke from Geneva on the night that Mr. Chamberlain was preparing for his third meeting with Hitler. He spoke (how astonishing this would have seemed just a few years ago) from the standpoint of the British Empire. Praising Mr. Chamberlain's efforts and work, a settlement, he said that "there might not be another Neville Chamberlain in some future crisis."

Next day Mr. De Valera wired Mr. Chamberlain: "Let nothing daunt you in your great work." And on that same day the representative of Eire in London attended a conference of Empire heads with the Secretary of the Dominions.

Editorial Notes

The Matabele War broke out this date, 1893.

Conservative enthusiasm in King's County is manifest all right.

There is more in the Montreal detective's story than meets the eye or ear. Wait till the Ministerial Association comes to judgment.

A method for the diagnosis of diphtheria by which the diphtheria bacillus can be cultured in three hours and a macroscopic and microscopic diagnosis of the colonies made at the same time is reported by the Buenos Aires correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association.

"We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do, we've got the ships, we've got the men, and we've got the money too." This was the old jingo rhyme that was sung in Music Halls in the good old Victorian days. It is entirely out of date now, and the surprise is to find men of the calibre of Mr. Duff Cooper and Mr. Anthony Eden resorting to it in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's cooperative peace policy.

The Halifax Herald is sponsoring an appeal to the country to "mobilize for peace". It poses the pertinent question: Why cannot we marshal our resources for peace as we did for war, and would have done again had the necessity arisen? The fact seems to be, as Ruskin long ago pointed out, that peace is too often a negative thing, encouraging stolidity and sensuality, while the sterner necessities of war bring the old Spartan virtues to the front.

Conservatives of British Columbia are regarding the political situation, so far as their prospects are concerned, more hopefully than for some time past. In the elections of June 1, 1937, eight of their number were elected as compared with a single Unionist in the previous general elections.

Live births in Canada during the first quarter of 1938 numbered 54,711 (preliminary figures) giving an equivalent annual rate of 19.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 53,214 births and a rate of 19.4 for the first quarter of 1937.

The great Dutch dredge Karimate, which all Summer sought to salvage the gold and silver that were being taken from the bottom of the sea when the British warship Lutine sank in 1799 off Terschelling, Holland, has quit her task and will now proceed to the Dutch East Indies to engage in the more profitable business of dredging for tin.

If Nazi Germany has preferred guns to butter it is at least in a position to point out that its ideals have travelled further on guns than would have been possible on a full dinner pail. The standard of living in Germany, which has led outsiders to hastily conclude that it is in no position to wage a war of any duration, is to some degree actual evidence of the sacrifice of luxuries imposed upon the German people by their rulers so that they shall be in a position to wage war.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"The State that Has Everything," a slogan which will appear on the student new cheques issued by all other New York state departments and divisions, will be omitted from those sent out by the Division of Unemployment Insurance.—The New Yorker.

George Bernard Shaw, tall and thin, is an avowed vegetarian. The late G. K. Chesterton, who was very stout and strong, loved meat. One day these two witty Englishmen met on the street, said Chesterton: "To look at you, I should think that there was a famine in England." "And to look at you!" replied Shaw, "I'd think you were the cause of it."—Die Koralle, Berlin.

On one championship college football team which traveled out to play in Los Angeles there were three students who were unable to sign their names on the hotel register. This, however, must have been pretty early in the season. Along toward mid-winter even the most backward and ungraduate usually gets the hang of it.—Windsor Daily Star.

One of the best topical jokes of the week in political circles in the United States is the one that is good though irrelevant. At the recent convocation of the world's leaders, Hitler arose and said: "God bless the United States, the land of the future." He sat down and Mussolini arose. Said he: "Herr-Hitler is in error. God has appointed me ruler of the universe." Then F. D. R. stood up, smiled and said: "My friends, I do not recall appointing either of you."—Brandon Sun.

Literary competitions often provide useful indications of the trend of popular taste, and some results may be attached to the results of one of these. The Observer. Readers were invited to name the six characters from novels of the present century whom they thought most likely to be remembered 50 years hence. The six that obtained most votes were: Sherlock Holmes, Babington, Judas Iscariot, the American, O'Hara, Bulldog Drummond, Polly, Kim, Lord Peter Wimsey, Clarence, Rogue Herries, Tessa, Lord Jim, Hercules Poirot and Mr. Chubb.

Johannesburg. — A 16-year-old Johannesburg school girl, Dorothy Doreen Greenwood, was electrocuted in her bath at her home in Cardigan road, Parkwood, Miss Greenwood was probably turning off the tap ready to step into her bath when she was killed. Her leg must have touched the bath and the shock of 120 volts must have passed through her.

The fact that the inhabitants of England and those of the United States of America speak languages so nearly related that they can understand each other with fair ease has been standing for centuries as an advantage to the relations between the two peoples. A Frenchman or a Norwegian speaks a different language, he is a foreigner, and he is less ready to understand him—his tastes, his mind, his attitude to life—even if you can understand some of the words he speaks.

For many years that fascinating red volcano, who's who in America, has been open to the criticism on the ground that it was not inclusive enough. This year the policy is more liberal. Fred Astaire is in the first place, appearing in the first time, Clifford Odets (what does it matter if he is Left Wing?), Edgar Berger who invented the celebration of the national day, and McCarthy, and those two great Hollywood personages, W. C. Fields and Miss Carole Lombard.

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The Windsor is one of those rare hotels which absolutely fit into their surroundings. The last word in modern furnishings and decoration keeps the Windsor constantly in the forefront of the continent's fine hotels while retaining at the same time an atmosphere which makes it just the right place to stop when visiting romantic Old Montreal.

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Cranberry Growing In Prince Edward Island

(By H. K. S. Hemming)

As is no doubt well known cranberries grow in an acid soil, consisting as a rule of peat or muck land and sand, with both of which this Island is supplied in many sections. It is not my intention to attempt to explain in detail the methods usually employed in the preparing and establishing of cultivated bogs, nor such as have been done in Cape Cod and in some other of the American States and as is being done to a limited extent in Nova Scotia.

The one leading question that I have all along had in my mind is, "Will it pay Prince Edward Island to establish cultivated cranberry bogs on up-to-date lines, such as has been done in Cape Cod and in some other of the American States and as is being done to a limited extent in Nova Scotia?"

I do not intend to assume the responsibility of giving a definite affirmative or a negative reply to this question. That will be for others to do. All that I shall attempt will be to outline as nearly correctly as possible the many special conditions that prevail in the Cape Cod cranberry world, which has unquestionably reached an exceedingly high state of specialization.

Cape Cod covers an area of approximately that of Prince Edward Island, and apart from its importance as a tourists playground, and as a fishery for lobsters, oysters, cod, herring and other fish, it has, apart from cranberries, very few industries. Fixed farming, such as we are accustomed to in Prince Edward Island is scarcely known. I saw only one horse and one small herd and five individual cows in the week I was there, although I motored in all directions. On the other hand, as we sped over the excellent Massachusetts hard surface winding roadways, more often fixed farming, such as we are accustomed to in Prince Edward Island is scarcely known.

It is estimated from Government surveys that in Cape Cod there are 120,000 acres of bog, of which 13,644 acres have been converted into cranberry bogs. The question will naturally arise in the mind of the reader, "What is the value of the bogs?" In 1937 the average yield was 410,500 barrels. The largest yield in any one year to date was in 1937, when 585,000 barrels were harvested. This year the crop will probably be from 20 per cent to 25 per cent less than a year ago.

Just as yields vary, so do prices. As the fruit is still regarded as more or less of a luxury, the demand depends largely upon general business conditions. The law of supply and demand also rules.

The total sales value of the Cape Cod output in 1926 was less than \$3,000,000. In 1929 it exceeded \$5,000,000 and in 1937 it was a record of \$10,000,000, on an estimated investment of \$2,000,000.

Even to persons born as he, knowing too much to know, Except the clouds of morning, And blessings hung like snow; And not so very much to say, Save in the saying well; There comes an uneventful day With nothing left to tell.

breakfast only, and then in homeopathic doses. It was possible for tourists accustomed to more liberal use of butter to secure an additional pat of it, but prodigality was not encouraged. An extra order of butter cost the diner 18 cents, and an extra slice of white bread added 15 cents to the bill. But in considering such reports of apparent want, it has to be remembered that although German diets have been traditionally of luscious proportions, Central European standards are no American ones. A nation which during the last war had such a thorough initiation into ersatz products has been prepared for the encouragement given by Nazi leaders for a tightening of the national belt with a view to the ultimate attainment of the place in the sun which is recognized as the right for all its sacrifices.—Toronto Telegram.

Public Forum
This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian desires to occasionally endorse the opinions of correspondents.

King's County Exhibition
Sirs:—As this letter appears in your columns, the prize winners of the King's County Exhibition will have received their prize cheques from the Treasurer. These cheques, however, are made to 85 per cent of the actual amount won, and not in full, as would naturally be expected.

The question as to why this has happened? No doubt will be in the mind of all exhibitors, and it is with the idea of such explanation that this letter appears. The prizes won at Georgetown this year, apart from the generous donation by His Honor Lieutenant Governor DeBlois, total \$1279.00. This is to be met by the Government grant of only \$1000.00 which would allow slightly over 75 per cent of prizes won.

The management, however, after the return of the prizes, has to pay the difference, voted \$100.00 from gate receipts which by the way are most urgently needed for the upkeep of plant in the way of building more horse stalls, etc. This \$100.00 from the gate receipts the actual amount paid up to 85 per cent of prizes won.

Everyone should realize and especially the Department, is that the gate receipts are needed for upkeep and improvements, and there should be at least a small dividend paid to the shareholders who have put their money into this plant.

During the last number of years the Kings County Exhibition has grown and improved so that the prizes have increased from \$1000. to \$1279.00.

But apparently the attitude of the Government regarding agricultural improvements when it means dollars and cents is: "Thus far you have come but no further will we go." Hence, the 85 per cent of money won, is the pay off basis to the farmers, their wives, sons

and daughters who have made the great success of the County Fairs. And while on the increase in prizes won, I might add that ever since the Souris Exhibition started, because of the close harmony between the management of both Fairs, the prizes have more than tripled, the Government grant has only doubled.

Much of the trouble and disappointment could, however, be done away with if the officials of the Department of Agriculture would insist that some of the glaring unfairness of the prize list be removed. Take for example the prizes in the sheep class. At this Fair the money offered is \$209.00 and almost all taken. At Alberton a larger Exhibition, they offer \$360.00 in the breeding class, just two sections for a registered ram, and a breeding ewe are not a more? They give the money to the market lambs, but not within nearly a hundred dollars of what they pay for sheep at Georgetown. Why pay a \$4.00 prize to a sheep or a lamb worth perhaps six to ten dollars and offer a \$60.00 prize to a registered Avshire, Holstein or Jersey cow, that is worth anywhere from \$100.00 to \$200.00.

Why, even in the Handicraft Department, articles are found worth many times the value of a prize, and the prizes offered for those valuable rugs are not a third of the money offered for a sheep or a lamb.

I have in mind a very handsome and valuable rug, the work of Miss MacLeod of Dundas, which was no section for this rug, the judge recommended a special prize. As the money was all taken up and more than up, how could I award Miss MacLeod a special prize, which I know she should have received for that very handsome rug. I hope to see this rug again another year.

Surely the value of a sheep to this Province as compared to that of bacon hog or the utility hen, does not warrant such a huge share of the prize money being awarded to this class.

I have always contended that the Government should pay the prizes won in full, whether the amount be \$800.00 or \$1300.00. But since the Exhibition Association has \$1000.00 then surely the Department, when they approve of the prize list which they do annually, they should see to it that the prizes offered are kept within the bounds of the grant.

Just one more item, and I am through. I know there is a move from the Department to amalgamate the two Exhibition Associations of the County, and to hold one Fair alternately each year. This in the interest of economy! If one or both Fairs were going

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3)

ATTENTION
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THROWN AND KILLED
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