

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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BRITAIN STANDS TRUE

There is now no doubt of the overwhelming victory achieved by the National Government in the British general elections of Tuesday. Returns are still incomplete from rural districts, but the defeat of so many leading Opposition Liberal and Socialist members, and the capture of so many constituencies in the industrial sections by the Conservatives, leaves the Government with what is believed to be a majority unprecedented in the history of British politics.

Undoubtedly two of the decisive factors in the contest were, as the London Daily Mail expresses it, "a growing enthusiasm in Great Britain for tariffs and the determination of the working class to deal a death blow to predatory Socialism." This statement is borne out by the Conservative landslide in constituencies hitherto strongly opposed to any policy of protection. Birmingham, whose two seats were divided equally between Labor and Conservatives in the last House, is now solidly Conservative. Sheffield with five Labor members and two Conservatives in the last House, has returned seven Conservatives. Liverpool had six Conservatives and five Labor members—now there are ten Conservatives and one Laborite. The three Salford seats, all Labor in the last House, are now all Conservative. Many other instances, equally striking, are given in the cable despatches.

The majority of the National Government in the next Parliament, according to the Canadian Press, will be almost twice as great as that secured by Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George's Coalition Government in 1918 and it is apparent from the results that the Conservatives will control the situation. At the time of writing they had gained 208 seats and had lost none. At the dissolution they held 263, and it seems inevitable that they will now have a clear majority over all parties when the next Parliament meets.

The landslide in favor of the National Government has an important meaning for Canada. It means, in all likelihood, the introduction of an aggressive policy of tariff protection for British industry and an early reopening of the discussion introduced by Premier Bennett at the last Imperial conference in London, when the proposal was mooted of Imperial tariff preferences. At that time the suggestion was scoffed at by Labor leaders. But it was endorsed by the other Dominion delegates and there can be little doubt but that the question will be given consideration by the new British National Government, in which there will be a predominant element favorable from the start to Mr. Bennett's proposal.

The decisive defeat of Socialism in Great Britain is another result which will be hailed with satisfaction by most people in this country. Extremists are never safe administrators, and at the present critical juncture their election to power would have been nothing short of a national calamity. Little fear was entertained that they would succeed in capturing the government, but few were optimistic enough to predict the overwhelming rebuff that has been meted to them by the British electors. Snowden's ringing challenge to place patriotism above party, in which the retiring Chancellor closed his budget speech at the last session of the House—a challenge which was booed and jeered at by his opponents—has evidently not fallen on deaf ears. The British people have now spoken, and they have done so in accents that are clear and unmistakable.

INSPIRING BOOKLET

Annually the activities of the British and Foreign Bible Society

are issued in attractive booklet form and in a style which it is a pleasure, as well as an inspiration, to read. This year Rev. Edwin W. Smith, the literary superintendent of the Society's annual Popular Report, has drawn on literary treasures "old and new" in his treatment of the subject, which he sets forth under the similitude of mining. Very appropriately the title of the publication is "Dust and Gold," for the Bible itself may be regarded as a mine from which men may extract gold dust which is heavenly wisdom.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that for many years there has been an almost uniform increase in the demand for the Scriptures. A century ago the Society had not issued half a million volumes in any single year. Not until 1846 was the million mark reached and surpassed; then there was, with some fluctuation, a continuous increase until in the last of the pre-war years the issue reached almost nine millions. Leaving aside the war period, when the figure leapt suddenly forward, the issues remained between eight and nine millions, until in 1925 they passed the ten million mark. Since then they have only once dropped below that mark, and in 1930 they were well over twelve million—the largest ever recorded.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

Those who insist on taking a pessimistic view of Canada's financial position should examine her insurance statistics: A statement recently issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau shows that in the first nine months of the present year a total of \$367,223,000 of new paid-for ordinary life insurance was sold in the Dominion and Newfoundland. Incidentally, the total life insurance in force in Canada at the present time is \$6,500,000,000, or \$650 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It is a per capita record surpassed by only one country in the world, the United States.

EDITORIAL NOTES

All that is left of the Opposition Liberal party in Great Britain after Tuesday's landslide is Lloyd George, his son and daughter, and two other supporters. Lloyd George made the tariff question the predominant issue in the campaign, and he and his corporal's guard have had their answer. Liberalism, under his leadership, has ceased to be a party: it has become a family compact. To such a pass has been reduced the once glamorous policy of Free Trade in the land of its origin.

Editorially our local contemporary declares that the Conservatives will have "decidedly the largest group" in the British National Government. The real situation is better described in its news despatches, which state that the Conservatives alone accomplished a clear majority of more than 200 over all other parties. In other words, it was a Conservative victory—aided, of course, by those Liberals and Laborites who were clairvoyant enough to read the signs of the times, and to throw in their lot with the National Government.

Liberal leaders, remarks a contemporary, appear to be in a bad way just now. Not to speak of the predicament in which the Opposition Liberals find themselves in Great Britain, Mr. Mackenzie King says that if his party does not get up a better organization he fears the leadership will be more than he can stand. Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, says he prefers some Conservatives to some Liberals. And Mr. Hepburn, the Ontario leader, has a seat at Ottawa which he declines to give up for the uncertainty

NOTES BY THE WAY

What Canada is suffering from more than anything else is cold feet, says an exchange. If we can start confidence oozing through its veins, there will soon be a change in outlook. Without confidence, we are going to see the dollars remain tied up tight, and people fearful about releasing a cent to express their faith in the future of the country.

Desirous of stimulating its home manufactures, Sweden has adopted a somewhat novel plan, and it appears that the results achieved have passed the expectations of the originators and sponsors of the scheme. The following from a recent news article outlines the plan: "A wholesale firm in Gothenburg arranged an exhibition of about five thousand articles which it at present imports, although many of the raw materials required for the goods are available, wholly or in part, in Sweden itself. A large group of Swedish manufacturers were invited and attended the display and in less than a week orders totalling about \$533,000 had been placed in Swedish factories for similar articles. Evidently the Swedish merchants believe that business should begin at home is a very useful theory and a still better practice. This successful Swedish experiment affords an illustration of what can be achieved by co-operation, a little ingenuity, and well-conceived publicity in building up a home trade so much to be desired under present world conditions. A little more vigorous merchandizing of made-in-Canada products would prove of distinct value just now.

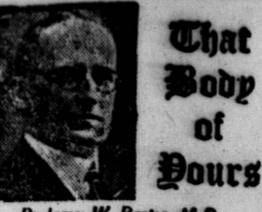
If Russia were left to her own devices without the help of American engineers, German chemists, and bankers from the entire world, without the tacit aid of all governments, she would be able to achieve nothing. Her only chances of success come from Britain, Italy, Germany and the United States, where capitalists, intellectuals and merchants, blinded by their narrow personal interest, do not understand that the communists of Moscow are only seeking to destroy them. The five-year plan is no more than a blind. What is really going on is a gigantic attempt against world peace.—Ottawa Exchange.

The "wave lengths" of our life has been steadily getting shorter, the rhythm faster, by a process over which we have no control. Scientific discovery, whether cause or effect of the latest acceleration in tempo, cannot be halted without a complete collapse of our civilization which is based upon it. We must now go on, seeking new inventions, new sources of power, or crash—a civilization in a nose dive. If we are to become adjusted, it is evident that in some way we have got to order our lives differently. We have got to bring back, in the new, quickened tempo, some sense of leisure and secure for ourselves a respite from the halloist or sensation and need for constant adjustment, some new habit patterns, that will enable us to control ourselves nervously, to rise above the plane of sensation, and to concentrate on the things of the spirit. Only thus can we regain control of our individuality and our lives in the whirling flux into which we shall otherwise dissolve.

Commenting on the action of the Canadian government to discourage imports from the United States the New York Journal has no criticism to offer. It says: "Canada is confronted by a large adverse trade balance with this country and must also make large interest and principal payments to the citizens of this country. Accordingly, her endeavors to correct the situation by discouraging imports from the United States are easily understandable, following as they do the imposition of heavy duties on Canadian products entering this country, which has interfered with the natural interchange of goods between the two nations."

Nothing is more inexcusable and disastrous than waste, and the most disastrous waste of all is waste of time. The unused hours form the "scrap-heap" that has wrecked many a man's career. That heap of waste which so many young men dump at the end of every day and consider useless would, if rightly used, give priceless results in increased efficiency, higher service and better pay.

of one in the provincial legislature, though the Conservatives have assured him that they will offer no opposition in a constituency that is regarded as safe for the Liberals.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

NERVOUS SYMPTOMS DUE TO INFECTION

During the early years of the war two men who took a prominent part in recruiting and getting men overseas were stricken with pernicious anaemia, and within a few months, despite blood transfusions, died.

That was before we knew that liver or liver extract would cure pernicious anaemia.

It was felt that the terrible mental strain placed on these men so undermined their resistive forces, that they were unable to ward off this ailment.

Thus it has been thought by many that the mental and emotional strain was really responsible for most cases of pernicious anaemia. Some of the findings of Drs. K. C. Smithburn and L. G. Zerfas, Indianapolis, would seem to bear out this idea, as in a study of 115 patients with pernicious anaemia nearly 97 per cent showed some evidence of involvement of the nervous system. Improvement in the condition of the nervous system was noted while the patient was being treated with daily amounts of liver extract which kept the number and richness of the red corpuscles up to normal; yet liver extract apparently does not contain anything that is actually helpful to the nervous system itself.

Why does the daily use of liver or liver extract help the general nervous condition of the patient?

Because the liver or liver extract maintains the general health of the individual by making more new rich corpuscles. Thus the individual being built up physically, has his nervous system built up also, and so the nervous symptoms disappear along with all the other symptoms.

And while this building up process is going on all over the body, other infections can't get started because of the resisting power of the blood. Because you will remember that one of the jobs of the liver is to purify the blood and take out of it harmful organisms that may start trouble.

It would seem therefore to be only good sense on our part to keep our own liver active so as to ward off pernicious anaemia and other ailments. Bending exercises will do this for us.

It would also seem wise when nervous symptoms become evident to have teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall bladder and large intestine investigated, as possible causes of these symptoms.

The Cost Of War

(Exchange)

A British medical history of the war which has been prepared by the Government shows that the total casualties suffered by the British Empire were 11,096,338. Of these 1,965,466 were incurred by the Dominions.

It is shown that the year of the heaviest casualties was 1918, the year when the final thrusts were made against the German lines along most of the battlefield in France and Flanders. In that year there were 624,486 casualties in battle and 1,184,904 from other causes. The non-battle casualties outnumbered those incurred in the firing line, being 6,185,767 during the progress of the war.

It is recorded in the medical report that 8,654,000 men mobilized for service, not counting the Royal Navy and the merchant marine. In dealing with wounds sustained the record shows that 58.51 per cent of these were inflicted by shells and trench mortars, 38.98 per cent by bullets and only .32 per cent by bayonet. The latter figures are not absolutely accurate. They were obtained by examining the record of 212,000 casualties in clearing stations. Of the non-battle casualties in 1,043,653 cases, 111,923 were due to digestive tract disease, 94,989 to influenza and 33,902 to malaria.

Ambition, resolve, effort, purpose, persistency, confidence, courage, mental equipment and success may be manufactured out of this heap of waste time. Millions are doing it. Any man can who will. Many highly educated people are inefficient, and many efficient people are not highly educated. The world calls for educated people who are efficient and efficient people who are educated. Most of all is needed education for efficiency, for service. Real education is not so much the learning of what we do not know as the doing of what we do not now do.

The Age Of Experts

(Y. Y. in the New Statesman and Nation.)

To-day, the ignorant man is in the unfortunate position of knowing that he is ignorant. He cannot open a daily newspaper without the consciousness that he is living in a world of which the experts know an enormous amount, but he himself knows scarcely anything. He reads that England has gone off the gold standard, and he wonders what exactly this is all about. He reads that the world is celebrating the centenary of Faraday's great discovery, and he has read on to discover what Faraday's great discovery was. I confess that, if a child had asked me a few months ago, "Who was Faraday?" I should have had to reply vaguely, "A great scientist." If he had asked me for further particulars, I might have given him the great man's century and nationality correctly, but I could not have given the discovery that had immortalised his name. I must have read of it a hundred times, but the memory does not retain what it does not understand, and I have never understood electricity.

Even now, after reading several thousand words about Faraday's discovery, I could not explain it to an intelligent child. I know that it had something to do with a magnet. I should mention "the induction of electric currents," trusting that the child would not examine me as to what the induction of electric currents precisely was; if the child plunged deeper into my store of ignorance, I should say that, but for this, we should never have had the dynamo, but if he asked me what a dynamo was I should have to make an excuse to slip out of the room and take a hurried look through the dictionary.

It may be that the invincible ignorance of many of us to-day is the result of invincible indifference in our childhood. But do not believe that we are proud of it. Are we not for ever buying primers and outlines of science in the hope of at least obtaining a faint glimmering of this precious knowledge? But, alas, even the primers puzzle us, and in the outlines we are weak swimmers who soon have to turn back to the shore. And so far as we can judge, there is not a single one of these sciences that we could hope to master in less than half a lifetime, even if we understood the language in which it is written.

The danger for the non-scientific man in the present age seems to me, therefore to be an excess of humility, and even of despair. It is no fun not to be able to understand what one reads in the newspapers. It is humiliating to realize that one's head aches in vain to comprehend what one's friends appear to find as simple as the multiplication tables. Even politics, which used to be as simple and as dogmatic as theology, is gradually becoming bewildering as a result of its association with the science of economics. In politics of the old-fashioned kind the ignorant man could always fall back confidently on catch-words. Protection and Free Trade, Unionism and Home Rule—all that was needed in order to feel sure that one was on the right side was a sound prejudice.

To-day, however, prejudice is losing its political value. Even the most ignorant of us is talking economics, sinking deeper and deeper into the sand the farther we go. My head swims if I listen to the most ordinary conversation. I join two friends to be told by one of them: "I was just telling Henry there's no such thing as money."

"But," says Henry, "I don't understand." I nod sympathetically with Henry, for I do not understand either. "It isn't real," says the other, "it's chips—just a lot of chips." I nod again, but Henry persists that he is still unable to understand, and I say "Like poker," as though I had grasped it. I am even tempted at times to explain the situation myself when I meet some charmingly ignorant person who believes that everybody else knows more about it than he does. Recollecting as best I can some of the things I have read in the papers I say to him gravely: "The position is this. The productive capacity of the world has enormously increased. The exchange capacity of the world has not kept pace with it. We must now go off gold and discover a new unit that will increase its exchange capacity."

If he asks "What would you have instead of gold? Corn?" I say "No, not corn. The standard would have to be based on several things. It would have to be done at Geneva, and if human beings had sense the thing could be done in half an hour." But do I really know what I am talking about? Certainly not. I understood almost as little about the laws that govern international trade as about the works of a motor car. I know a little more than I knew a month ago, but I should be able to explain the situation to a child only by bewildering it as



PRELUDE

Watch long enough, and you will see the leaf Fall from the bough. Without a sound it falls: And soundless meets the grass. . . . And so you have A bare bough, and a dead leaf in dead grass. Something has come and gone. And that is all.

But what were all the tumults in this action? What wars of atoms in the twig, what ruins, Fiery and disastrous, in the leaf? Timeless the tumult was, but gave no sign. Only, the leaf fell, and the bough is bare.

This is the world: there is no more than this. The unseen and portentous prelude, shaking The trivial act from the terrific action. Speak: and the ghosts of change, past and to come, Through the brief word. The maelstrom has us all.

—Conrad Aiken in the Atlantic Monthly.

badly as I am bewildered myself. The great advantage of being ignorant is that it inspires one with confidence in other people who presumably know. "Expert credence" is more and more becoming the motto of the ordinary man in regard to economics and every other science. We must rely either upon experts or upon catch-words. There was a time when I preferred catch-words, but I cannot think of one to suit the present emergency.

Wealth Of Canada

(Agricultural and Industrial Progress of Canada.)

An estimate of the national wealth of the Dominion of Canada has just been issued by the Government statisticians who place it at \$30,840,000,000. This figure is for the year 1929 and shows an increase of 4 per cent over the previous year. Compared with 1925 there has been an increase of 20 per cent, and the comparison with 1921 the rise has been 39 per cent. The estimates for 1928 and 1929 are on the same basis, but in the case of the earlier years the figures are not exactly comparable in view of improvements and additions that have been made in the method of estimation. The method used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in making the estimate is known as the "inventory method." It consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufacturing, dwellings and other forms of wealth. The revised estimate of the national wealth for 1928 was \$29,630,000,000 while the estimates for 1925 and 1921 were \$25,673,000,000 and \$22,195,000,000 respectively.

The largest element in national wealth as estimated is urban real property with a value of \$9,251,011,000. This accounts for 26.75 per cent of the total wealth. It includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property plus one-third for under-valuation and for roads, bridges and sewers. In 1928 first position was held by agricultural wealth, but in 1929 this element had dropped to second place with a value of \$7,939,477,000. Third position was occupied by steam railways with a value of \$3,153,351,000. The value of railways is computed from the cost of road and equipment.

Another important item in the wealth of the Dominion is contributed by the forests, of which the value is estimated at \$1,877,000,000. This estimate includes accessible raw materials, pulp wood and capital invested in woods operations, as well as an estimate for the present value of young growth. The estimate of wealth contains two items relating to manufacturers. The value of machinery and tools of all manufacturing establishments, and the value of lands and buildings of manufacturing concerns in rural districts, is placed at \$1,419,040,000. In addition, materials on hand and stocks in process in all manufacturing establishments were set at \$337,805,000. The value of lands and buildings used in manufacturing in urban centres is included in urban real property.

As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first in absolute wealth while British Columbia led in per capita wealth. The wealth of Ontario in 1929 is estimated at \$10,628,000,000, or 34.46 per cent of the total. Quebec came second with \$8,265,000, or 26.8 per cent of the total, with

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Back To Tuning Fork Those who have had to do with speed competitions of various kinds are familiar with the split-second watch on which the seconds are divided into fifths for purposes of greater accuracy in timing. But it is evident that the tremendous speed developed by British seaplanes in the Schneider trophy competition at Calshot could not be recorded exactly in fifths of a second which is about the best a stop-watch can achieve. The best speed in that event was at the rate of 404 miles an hour for one lap and an average of 386 miles for four out six laps.

Egg Had Three Yolks CORNISH, Me., Oct. 27.—(U.P.)—Mrs. Harry G. Swasey opened an egg that had three separate yolks of equal size.

Toilet Specials Here are Four real bargains. 1. \$1.00 Box Evening in Paris Face Powder and 50c Bottle of Evening in Paris Perfume BOTH for \$1.00 2. 75c Box of Coty's Face Powder and 50c Bottle of Coty's Perfume BOTH for \$1.00 3. \$1.00 Box 3 Flowers Face Powder and 50c Bottle 3 Flowers Perfume BOTH \$1.00 4. 50c Prophylactic Tooth Brush and 25c Tube Listerine Tooth Paste BOTH 50c The 2 MACS

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