

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1933

THE POTATO OUTLOOK

Recently The Guardian quoted Mr. J. W. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, as predicting favorable prices for the potato crop this year. This opinion seems now generally to be entertained. A Saint John exchange reports that New Brunswick growers also are looking forward to a reasonable price for their product and add:

"Such a condition has been eagerly awaited by farmers for three years. The last two seasons, and particularly 1931, were most discouraging. That a turn in the tide has set in is good news, not only for those who depend largely on the growing of potatoes for revenue, but to the people of the Maritime Provinces as a whole. While New Brunswick will be affected by the changed outlook, the farmers of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia will also be heartened.

"To those who know little of potato growing, the severity of the seasons of 1931 and 1932 are not fully appreciated. The potato grower has certain fixed charges which he must shoulder whether prices be high or low. First, there is the investment in his property; second, his fertilizer bills; third, the cost of his spraying ingredients; fourth, the actual labor that he and his family or hired help contribute; and fifth, his transportation charges to his market. With the exception of labor, the various items in his overhead are fairly stable, and must be met whether potatoes sell at ten cents a barrel, as they did two years ago, or at a price which will yield him a profit.

"Throughout the whole period of worry and discouragement the potato farmer has faced the situation with a bravery that must command the admiration of all classes in this province. He has taken his medicine standing up, and now that his affairs promise an improvement, it is to be ardently hoped that his situation will not only be what it promises at the moment, but that it will be still further enhanced by even better prices."

THE CHIEF QUESTION

The chief question before the MacMillan Commission is whether or not there is need for the establishment of a Central Bank in Canada. What is a Central Bank? The Montreal Star defines such an institution as follows:

"The classical description of a Central Bank is 'A Bankers' Bank.' That is to say, it is not just another big commercial bank; it should not compete with commercial banks nor duplicate their functions. It receives its deposits from other banks and financial institutions, whereas the commercial banks get theirs from the public. Similarly, it lends to banks, and not the public, and makes loans rather after the manner of the Dominion Government under our present Finance Act. It may also act as the clearing house for settlement of balances between banks and the central repository of bank reserves."

Canadian financial authorities are in conflict as to the necessity for a Central Bank in Canada. The bankers are unanimous, and naturally so, in declaring it unnecessary. Statesmen are not so sure, and as a rule favor the establishing of such an institution. Perhaps this is mainly because the proposal is popular with the people at large and regarded with approval by the various business classes, who are the chief borrowers from the banks.

Correct settlement of the point depends on the volume of business and the adequacy of credits. A national rediscounting bank would be a guarantee at all times against the sudden contraction of loans which comes periodically when the chartered banks find their investments overlarge in proportion to their re-

quires. It would also be an additional safeguard to the whole banking structure, because of the close check it would necessarily maintain over the operations and standings of the private banks, all of which would be its debtors on running account.

But the fundamental question is whether business in Canada has reached the scale which demands, or indeed will fairly support the greatly augmented banking accommodations a Central Bank would supply. Obviously, Lord MacMillan is convinced that, if this condition has not already arrived, it is at least imminent, for he visions a big Canadian boom in the near future. The Commission's report on this live question will be awaited with interest.

NON PARTISAN VIEW

Commenting on the results of the Nova Scotia Provincial election, the Sydney Post-Record (Independent) says:

"The Harrington Government undoubtedly merited success on its record, but on the other hand its defeat is not to be wondered at in the circumstances, nor should it be taken very greatly to heart by its supporters. It is the right of the people to make and unmake Governments, even if in the process they at times render verdicts having no bearing on the merits of the real issues. This is a democratic country, and it is of the essence of democracy that the will of the people shall prevail.

"One feels certain that Premier Harrington and the members of his Cabinet will be the last to complain of their release from the heavy administrative burdens of these trying times. There are few Ministers of the Crown in any Province today who would not welcome relief from such burdens. What all will hope is that Mr. MacDonald will be able to form as good and capable a Ministry as that which has been headed by Premier Harrington in the past three years. But whether or not the incoming Cabinet measures up to the standards set by the outgoing one, the new Government should be given the strong moral support of all the people, for it will need it. It has been a strenuous fight, but the battle is over and all should accept the result cheerfully and endeavor to make the best of it in the interest of the Province, which, as the Premier has said, should be the paramount consideration of all loyal Nova Scotians."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Convincing evidence of the business upswing was seen in the magnificent success of this year's Provincial Exhibition. The total cash receipts were over \$600 more than last year, and there were record numbers in daily attendance. This goes to show what can be done by well directed initiative and public co-operation.

In Angus L. Macdonald, Nova Scotia will have the first Roman Catholic premier in her history. He is a native of Inverness County, Cape Breton, and as his name indicates is of Highland Scottish ancestry. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier University and later attended Dalhousie Law School. He had overseas service and since the war in addition to being engaged in the practice of law, was Assistant Dean of that Law School. After some activity in politics he was selected as Liberal provincial leader in 1930 and was a "dark horse" candidate then.

A pedestrian has been discovered with a tall light on the Laurentian highway, "which," says the Montreal Gazette, "should prove effective so far as the average motorist is concerned. He should still keep a wary eye on the reckless drivers, for they are not to be deterred in their wild progress by warning lights or any other protective device. And they are the ones responsible for the accidents."

Notes By The Way

In New York a magistrate is punishing those who throw litter about the parks by sentencing them to spend an hour picking up paper in the place where they committed the offense. It is an excellent idea.

According to the latest news from Washington President Roosevelt's "blue eagle" is encountering heavy head winds. It now transpires that four of the country's largest basic industries—steel, coal, oil and automobiles—have not come under the NRA code and that there's trouble in bringing them under it. The difficulty—it centres about the labor collective bargaining clause of the NRA code—may prove a hard one for Roosevelt. For should it prove impossible of solution, and the four greatest of the basic industries be left out of the plan, then obviously the entire project will have all but broken down. Mr. Roosevelt's road is far from being strewn with roses.

Communism finds difficulty in getting a real foothold in the United Kingdom and perhaps the recent report of the British Postmaster-General furnishes something of a clue. Sir Kingsley Wood stated that one in every four persons in Great Britain is making use of the Post Office Savings Bank. At the close of the last fiscal year there stood to the credit of the nine and a half million depositors more than fifteen hundred million dollars. And to this sum he added a thousand million dollars of Government securities held for Post Office deposits.

It is good to have the Canadian Press tell us (after a careful survey) that the past two months have seen a substantial drop in relief costs throughout the whole of Canada, that the load is being more than seasonally lightened. On the east and in the west, out on the Pacific coast and down in the Maritimes there is a considerable flow from relief columns to regular pay rolls, with industry on all sides exhibiting new life.

The operation which Dr. McMilloy performed on a girl on Grindstone Island opposite Clayton in the St. Lawrence on May 5, 1931, is said to be recognized by the American Medical Association as the first authentic case of its kind in the world. Dr. H. A. McMilloy, a native of the vicinity of Cardinal, who is still engaged in practice in Ogdensburg notwithstanding the fact that he graduated from McGill University as long ago as the year 1876.

The prairies of Canada can no longer be regarded as "treeless plains," for 117,000,000 young trees have been distributed for planting since 1901. As many as 4,000,000 seedlings are distributed to Canadian farmers in a single year for planting to form wind breaks.

Some day when the experts have succeeded in measuring the atom, the speed of cosmic rays and the age of the earth, they may be able to work out an approximately correct statement of how much the farmer gets for a quart of milk. So far as the general public is concerned, there is more conflict over figures of milk prices on the farm than over the origin of the human species.

The will of a local "boothblack king" says the New York Times, disposes of an estate of more than \$150,000 amassed in the course of 40 years. It is an impressive showing, but far from a record in the history of European immigrants and American opportunity. In lines of business more conspicuous than shoe-shining, many poor boys from the other side of the Atlantic have risen to larger fortunes and more commanding positions.

Germany is the only country of note that was not represented at the International Jamboree of the Boy Scouts recently held in Hungary. It is understood that Chancellor Hitler has frowned upon the movement because it makes for internationalism and interferes with his own efforts to steer the German youth movement in a militaristic direction.

The highest railway in the world, belonging to the Peruvian Corporation, links Oroya with Lima by means of a pass, 15,802 feet high, and a series of stupendous curves which constitute a remarkable engineering feat. Along this line the climate changes from semi-Arctic to semi-tropical. At one end there is excellent cattle country, where the large estate measures up to 250,000 acres. At the other is cotton, sugar or fruit.

deterred in their wild progress by warning lights or any other protective device. And they are the ones responsible for the accidents."



By James W. Barton, M.D. HAY FEVER SUFFERERS

It is a mystery to many that one member of a family will be attacked regularly by hay fever and the rest of the family, living in the same household, breathing the same air, never have an attack.

You will admit that this is definite proof that there is something about this hay fever sufferer, something about the general condition of his body, or part or parts of his body, that gives him this tendency towards attacks of hay fever. Dr. M. J. Gutman, Munich, states that the fact that pollen from plants put into the nose of normal persons is removed from the body unchanged, whereas in a hay fever patient sensitive to this particular type of pollen, the pollen is changed, some of it having burst, shows that the mucous lining of the nose, or the mucous (the liquid on the lining of the nose) differs from that of a normal person.

As you know the hay fever patient suffers from an inflammation of the eyes, nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

It is unfortunate that so many school teachers are afflicted with it as it not only tires them but makes them very irritable. In addition to the symptoms in eyes, nose throat and chest, in a number of cases there are skin eruptions such as hives (urticaria), intestinal distress and nervous symptoms.

Manufacturers of dust proof and noise proof windows are now quite widely advertising the use of these windows in relieving hay fever symptoms.

Naturally for a sleeping room, equipped with one of these devices doors and key hole would have to be plugged, but certainly the patient should get relief during the hours of sleep, which might enable him to be fairly comfortable the rest of the time.

The treatment of hay fever continues the same, that is injections of serum, beginning two to three months before the usual attack occurs.

While this has definitely helped a great number, it has not helped others, and so other measures are found necessary—going away to a district where there is little or no pollen in the air, living in chambers or rooms a number of hours a day the air of which is kept free of pollen.

For a great number of sufferers the use of the various remedies containing adrenalin gives considerable relief.

Humors Of The N. R. A.

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Incidents of the industrial recovery movement in the United States, culled from the American press, show that the great crusade has its brighter moments.

K. Maramapus, proprietor of a New York suit repairing shop, had a blue eagle tattooed on his chest. "Blue eag" on th' p'ce paper, she "no goo," Mr. Maramapus explained. "My place got window but she only see next door house."

Sol Rosenblatt, deputy administrator of the theatrical code, received a letter from a Coney Island side show performer demanding a code for freaks.

Malcolm Muir, holder of the code-bearing speed championship of the National Recovery Administration completed a public hearing on a code for the knitting machine industry in 23 minutes flat.

David R. Morris, meteorologist, attributed the increase of air pollution in New York to bustle caused by the N. R. A. movement. At a Baltimore "N. R. A. Rally," a cornet player, instructed to blow his top note when a brilliant blue eagle in electric lights flashed in view on the stage, muffed it and produced instead the "raspberry."

In the hills above Nashville, Tennessee, revenue officers found a still but left it undisturbed. A blue eagle emblem was pasted on it, and under the legend "We Do Our Part" were pencilled the words "but in God we trust."

The International Itinerant Workers' Union, Hoboes of America, in convention at Chicago, authorized their president to apply to Washington for a blue eagle, declaring they were "100 per cent behind" the Roosevelt programme.

Henry M. Hunt, president of the Association of Motorized Circus Owners, said the circus men would not be able to work out a 40-hour week because their best performers work only 7 minutes a day.

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.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Sir,—While coming through to Prince Edward Island yesterday, I bought a Halifax paper (Herald), at Moncton and discovered to my great surprise and delight that the Louison clan had become famous over night in fishing circles and amongst fishermen by catching with light line a 650 lb Tuna fish off the coast of Halifax last Monday accompanied with a few friends. My son's name is Randolph M. Louison of Toronto, 32 years of age, and on a business trip to the Maritime Provinces. Can you tell me if anyone on Prince Edward Island can beat this catch. I have been coming to Prince Edward Island for 40 years and like it better every time. My brother W. S. Louison lived at Charlottetown for over 23 years.

I am, Sir, etc, JOHN J. LOUSON Queen Hotel, Aug. 24.

As It Might Have Been

(Vancouver Province)

When a governor-general of Canada comes through to the Pacific Coast, taking either line of railway to Vancouver, he is regarded as following the beaten track. When he turns off to the north at Edmonton, to the valley of the Peace, he is presumed to be in the country of the pioneers—to be roughing it more or less. The Peace River country is a country in the making. The oldest settler has been there only a matter of a decade or two, the roads are unsurfaced, the houses have a smell of new-sawn lumber about them. An occasional bear may be noted on the hillside or a moose may be met in the brush, and the mosquitoes that greet one on Dawson Creek or the Kikatinaw have a hunger and an enthusiasm that indicates small acquaintance with human blood.

Yes, the Peace is the country of the pioneer. But there was a time in the history of the Great West when the Peace was the beaten track and the passes through which railway trains now thunder every hour or so were trackless wildernesses. It was by way of the Peace that Mackenzie entered British Columbia on his epoch-making overland journey to the Pacific. It was by way of the Peace that Fraser penetrated to the river which now bears his name. The Peace was for some time the highway of the fur traders and its lofty banks echoed and re-echoed the songs of the voyageurs.

There was a possibility—even a probability at one time—that Canada's first transcontinental would traverse the Peace Plateau and penetrate the mountains by way of the Peace Pass. The route was examined when the other routes were gone over in the seventies, but was rejected in favor of the one followed by the Canadian Pacific main line. Had it been followed, the whole scheme of settlement in Western Canada would, of course, have been more or less reversed. The tendency would have been northward to the more wooded and better-watered lands, and the dry areas of the south would probably be still in the hands of the rancher.

Poet Laureate On Poetry

(London Times Correspondent)

One of those dramatic scenes which so frequently and unexpectedly add to the appeal of the National Eisteddfod, at Wrexham, took place after the crowning of the successful bard. The bardic blue riband had been awarded for a poem on "Round the Horn," and the Arch-Druid (Professor J. G. Jenkins) having announced that two poets who in their young days had run away to sea, would shake hands. Mr. John Masfield, the president, stepped forward and congratulated the crowned bard on his success, remarking that he was profoundly glad to welcome the bard of the year, and was delighted to learn that what he had learned in suffering he had told in song. "I suppose," said the Poet Laureate, "that he and I are unique among the poets of this country in that we have both been round the Horn. It used to be said that the sea was the only school in which one could learn manners, and I am inclined to think that it is one of the few schools in which you can learn to tell the story of what you are enduring while you are there."

Mr. Masfield, who was accorded an enthusiastic reception, in his speech confessed to his intense



FROM "EROS ON EINSTEIN"

Could we match pace with Time, All winds were still; Mornings would come not; and the opening rose Would be a rose forever: and our eyes— Like this—like this—stay looking face on face, Never to close!

Could we as Time be swift, Eternal Now Would hold us, warm and living in one beat Of his strong wing; and we, like this—like this! In one spent motion, satisfied remain. . . .

While on the racing wave, at upmost lift Of storm-vent life, our bark would hang becalmed; And we, asleep, from deepest rest unroused, Safe-housed, as in the grave, Would lie—like this;

Nor seek amiss, for waking eyes or brain To open and look out on life again.

Or if not swift as Time . . . Could we be slow— Stand still and let Time go! And, as it vanished quite, Regaining man's lost right, Leap, leap, O Heart's Delight, From sense and sound and sight, Back to the bosom of eternal night!

—Laurence Housman.

care for the Arthurian story, and said that on his way there he thought it was the kind of festival that this age and this time of the world most greatly needed. In times long ago there was one culture for everybody, and the King who employed the bard shared the bard's poetry with his subjects. For many years, however, there had been a great separation, not only of the culture of the Court from the culture of the bard from the heart of the world. So many poets today never saw the audience and wrote away from them in the solitude of books, and then, when their writings had been perfected and printed in a book, not many people had the faculty of reading poetry from a book; nor would many people find the poems when published, and as a consequence the poet was led to believe that his generation did not need him.

"The poets of the tradition to which I belong," he said, "which began, I suppose with the poet Gray, who wrote that matchless poem, 'The Bard,' felt that they were not wanted, and so plunged into dissipation and died despairingly. They have died in exile, like Byron or Shelley, or in despair, like Keats, thinking that their names were written in water. They have died in seclusion, like Gray, who wrote shortly before his death, 'Brandy will soon finish what port wine has begun.' They have perished, as so many of the later ones have perished, from drink, dissipation, despair, and suicide. And all the time their generation was crying out for poetry, looking for any image of poetry that could be there, and not being able to find the poet or the poetry, they ended by devising all manner of substitutes for poetry, such as going fast, and faster, and faster still, all in the longing for the excitement that poetry can give them.

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VILLAGES and TOWNS TAKE WARNING. Charlottetown, Summerside and Kensington have found by costly experience that expensive fire fighting equipment is useless without an unfailing water supply. On the night of August 18th MALPEQUE was nearly cleaned out owing to the lack of an adequate water supply. Contract for an ARTESIAN well at once. The equipment is on the Island drilling a well for William Haslar Springfield. The Trask Well Co. VAUGHAN H. GROOM Local Representative At Morley Bell's Law Office, Summerside, P. E. I., or Telephone 297.

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