

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20th, 1932

CENTRAL SCHOOL FAIR

It has been decided by the Provincial Government to hold a Central School Fair at the Provincial Exhibition grounds, Charlottetown, about the middle of September this year. This is a new departure and one which, as a logical outcome of the school fair movement, will commend itself to our rural readers especially. It will be the object of the Central Fair to bring together at least all the first prize exhibits of the regular school fairs throughout the Province. As there are between forty-five and fifty of these fairs held annually, this will mean a large entry list and an interesting competition. Combined with vegetable and other agricultural exhibits there will be entries from the boys and girls heifer clubs and swine clubs, the whole making up an exhibition of great educational value. With the elimination taking place at the smaller fairs, the Central Fair promises to be to this Province what the Royal Fair is to the Dominion in livestock exhibits. The cost, it is understood, will be met out of the school fair grants. Interest in school fairs this year as a result of the Government's decision in this matter is expected to be particularly keen. It is possible that second, as well as first prize winners will have the privilege of exhibiting at the Central Fair, thus giving additional opportunity to competitors to make good.

While primarily in the interests of agriculture, the Central School Fair will be a big event for the city. Merchants and all classes will benefit by the attendance during the two days of the exhibition, and it is to be hoped that all will take advantage of the opportunity of seeing the Fair and making its inauguration a splendid success.

BEAUHARNOIS

It is customary when a government becomes involved in concessions concerning national development enterprises that the public have willy nilly to assume responsibilities. Premier Bennett in an exhaustive and informative address in the present position of the Beauharnois enterprise in its relation to the Government advises the House of Commons, the public in general and the bond holders in particular that bond holders themselves must decide what action they will take in connection with the default in interest on the \$30,000,000 six percent collateral trust bonds on April first. The Federal Government had never undertaken to guarantee interest payments on these bonds, and the bond holders have recourse to the terms of the trust deed whereby they may exercise their rights, call for the payment of the full sum, sell the shares and other securities that they hold for the bonds and become practically, to all intents and purposes, the owners of the enterprise subject to the first mortgage bonds. The government, however, has no intention of standing in the way of the development of the enterprise, and the Prime Minister hinted that should the company be re-organized the government would be prepared to shoulder part of the expense in connection with the excess cost of navigation canal over a strictly over canal. In other words, the Dominion Government is not interested in the power possibilities of Beauharnois, which are in the hands practically of the Province of Quebec, but when it comes to the development of a navigation canal the Dominion Government will assert its rights and determine what an art of the cost for which it will itself be responsible. The Prime Minister said it had been estimated that the extra cost of a navigation canal would be between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000. He also informed the House that Senator W. T. McLaughlin, Mr. R. A. C. Henry and Mr. R. O. Sweezy were no longer connected with the directorate of Beauharnois, having resigned fol-

lowing the parliamentary investigation of the company. It now remains to be seen what the bond holders are prepared to do, and that includes the Royal Bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Montreal, all of which, jointly and severally, are quite competent to look after their own interests.

ARGENTINA FUR FARMS

Until a few years ago fur farming in Argentina was practically non-existent, in spite of the fact that certain parts of the country appear to be eminently suited to the development of this important industry, writes R. G. C. Smith, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Within the last two or three years, however, widespread interest has been growing, although it has so far been centered practically exclusively on the development of the nutria. Already in Argentina there are eight registered breeders of nutrias and thirty-five breeders who are not registered with the Argentine Department of Agriculture. Attempts have been made to breed chinchillas in captivity in Argentina, but so far with little success. Silver foxes were first brought into Argentina about two years ago; to-day there are three silver fox farms, all of these having been founded with Canadian stock. Karakule sheep and mink are the only other animals bred in captivity for their fur. Although nutrias have not been farmed in regions where the cold would reach the extremes to be found in Canada, there is no reason why the industry should not be suitable to the British Columbia coast. It is also probable that the animal could be acclimatized to the more severe winters of the rest of Canada, and it remains for some enterprise to make the attempt. One Argentine breeder is arranging to ship two dozen nutrias to Canada at the present time. A nutria farm does not require large capital investment at the start. Improved breeding stock may be bought in Argentina at values up to \$85 the pair. The life of each animal is from seven to nine years, but it is a prolific breeder. The value of a nutria skin to-day is as high as \$11.50.

The most serious drawback existing to the further extension of the silver fox farming industry lies in the almost complete lack of positive information regarding the investment return in Argentina, and the care and keeping of the animals.

THE BRITISH WAY

If the radio experiences of the principal countries of the world count for anything, government monopolies financed by license fees already predominate. Out of 35 countries interested 21 are under government monopoly; eight are under private monopoly, and seven are competitive. Those financed by advertising entirely number three, and those by license fees entirely 25. Those receiving state subsidies number two, and those receiving contributions three. North America, including Canada and the United States, alone, is on a competitive basis financed by advertising. The finest example of government monopoly is furnished by Great Britain. There the system is operated by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the successor of the British Broadcasting Company, which was an amalgamation of the radio interests. The Postmaster-General is the connecting link between the corporation and Parliament. The popularity of the British system is shown by an increase of nearly a million in the number of licenses issued last year. As in many other things touching national ideals the British example is worth following by Canadians.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A potent influence working for a better distribution of population, says the Christian Science Monitor, is the growing practice of locating industries in small towns and villages. In literally thousands of towns of less than five thousand population in the United States there is a total dearth of industries except such as rely directly upon agriculture. This situation has tended to narrow the view and contract the sympathies of both the farmer and the industrialist. The wider diffusion of industries will be of great advantage to all.

After lying dormant for two or three years the proposal that the United States Government should issue two billion dollars to the American soldiers on account of their service in the World War has been revived in Congress and seems to have a fair chance of passing. There may be other ways of balancing the budget than those already explored by the House Ways and Means Committee, but if so there is no way that would also take care of the veterans' bonus bill. Many of the leaders of the American Legion have declared themselves against the bonus on patriotic grounds, but the Legion itself is taking no official action.

The recovery of labor is probably going to be a rather slow and difficult business at the best. But if the movement were split into at least three—an official party representing nothing but the trade unions; an Independent Labor party rigidly confined to orthodox Socialism; with yet another extreme party on the Left professing frank revolutionary Communism—then recovery would not only be difficult, it would be quite indefinitely postponed. The result would be that the whole vast mass of opinion which forms the Left in our politics might well be impotent for a generation. That is not a result which any coolheaded, intelligent citizen who believes in popular government (whatever his own private political views may be) could possibly regard without anxiety and even a certain dismay.—London News Chronicle.

The tempo of American fiction writing seems to be dictated by the prospect of royalties. The "best seller" has displaced the "best survivor" on book store shelves and boudoir tables. Great literatures are not created in that way. Some of the immortal books in the English language were written in garrets. Others were penned laboriously in debtors' prisons. Very few of them brought their authors fat cheques from the publishers. Still fewer of them were written deliberately in the hope or expectation that they would. Where mercenary motives enter, art goes out the window.

Two notable weaknesses have rendered Lloyd George's career largely futile. One is his incapacity for team-work. He cannot tolerate an equal in authority, any more than he can view with complacency the leader of any rival party in the seats of the mighty. His other defect is the stubbornness with which he adheres to certain political tenets, despite the teachings of experience in their practical application. Because he refused to compromise his Cobdenism by a single hair's breadth, he became an impossible ally of the statesmen who banded themselves together six months ago to salvage Britain's industrial structure and rescue her commerce from ruin. His life's work as a constructive statesman ended with the war. His political record since has been a pathetic failure.

The reckless drivers of motor vehicles came in for a severe castigation by Justice Kelly, who, addressing a Toronto grand jury, declared that such drivers were not decent citizens and should be regarded as social outcasts in the same class as habitual drinkers. Justice Kelly places selfishness as the source of reckless at the wheel. This is undoubtedly the correct diagnosis.

One episode is characteristic of Mr. Lloyd George's career. On July 16, 1918, Ludendorff launched his last and most desperate offensive. The plight of the British and French armies was grave. That night at the Guildhall Mr. Lloyd George made a famous speech to a large body of Canadian newspapermen. His subject was "The Victory—What Shall We Do With It?" The inspiration ran all round the world. Neither he nor his successors at home or abroad dealt with the victory as they dealt with the war. The heights of the wave of wartime sacrifice were followed by the troughs of cynicism, greed, and selfishness of the post-war years. Yet when the verdict of history comes to be written on the little



By James W. Barton, M.D.

VARICOSE VEINS

It would seem that of all the little suggestions made by health writers about ailments or defects of the body, the suggestion that a great many cases of varicose veins including hemorrhoids or piles could be cured by injecting substances into the veins, has aroused the most interest. This gives some idea of the number of sufferers with this ailment.

When you remember what was necessary in former days you are not surprised at this great interest for it meant weeks in hospital, loss of time, and considerable expense. Now it means three to perhaps six trips to the physician's office, and no time lost from work. Unfortunately there are some cases where this method is not successful; in fact surgery itself might not be effective, so that if your physician or surgeon informs you that he cannot help you, it is because you are one of this type.

The usual test, as to whether the deep veins will take care of the circulation if the outer veins under the skin are injected or removed by surgery, is to wrap a tight bandage around the leg thus shutting off the circulation in the outer veins. If pain or discomfort follows, showing that the deep veins are getting shut off also, then it is of no use to inject or remove the outer veins. A few months ago I spoke of the fact that very few cases of varicose veins are now undergoing operation, as the injection method has won its way practically everywhere. The fact that the army is now using this method is worthy of note.

Dr. E. T. Newell, Chattanooga, Tenn., states that for the past two years not a single operation has been performed on varicose veins in his clinic, the injection method alone being used, as it allows the patient to be about, is safer, more effective (that is fewer cases have to return for further treatment) and is much less expensive to the patient.

The point then is that the injection method is the method of choice of surgeons everywhere but there are some cases, particularly hemorrhoids or piles, where the injection method is not considered advisable.

Going Our Own Way

(Mail and Empire) It is one of the most remarkable things in history that Canadian nationality has grown and developed as it has in the overwhelming shadow of the great neighboring Republic. With only an imaginary line between, this country went its way, decade after decade, treasuring its own British institutions and maintaining its loyalty to the British monarchy and the British Empire. When such testing times came as those provided by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1911, and the outbreak of war in 1914, there was no question of Canada's stand. It is certainly to be hoped that the strong national and Imperial sentiments of the country, which have never surrendered to other subversive influences, will not be diverted by the new media of propaganda found in the radio and moving picture shows. Reading, as they do, in the press the daily reports of gangster rule and outrageous crime in the United States, Canadians may well be proud that they live within an Empire throughout which the King's justice runs, and where organized crime has never been able to raise its head.

Some years ago a United States historian attributed the lawlessness characteristic of the neighboring Republic to the fact that the country, having cut its connections with Great Britain, had forever lost the beneficial effects of the British sense of moderation, order and justice. As we have often said, the neighboring Republic contains millions of the finest men and women in the world. The whole difficulty is that they are submerged by a tremendous majority of other people drawn from many countries, and never properly assimilated. President after president of the United States has appealed to the people to co-operate in securing a reasonable enforcement of the law; but it appears that the situation only grows steadily worse. In the meantime, we in Canada, should take every precaution to protect the rising generation against the disintegrating influences emanating from south of the boundary line.

Welshman it must be that he was a veritable tower of strength in a time of great trouble, and an unfailing ally, if sometimes mistaken, champion to be written on the little

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.

"O, RARE BEN JONSON."

Sir.—Mr. Brdgewater's letter in your issue of today is of interest to lovers of poetry and the drama: the pity is that so few readers of literary tastes make use of your columns which, I feel sure, would be gladly at the disposal of any such readers and writers. Mr. Brdgewater is correct in saying that the inscription reads "O, rare Ben Jonson." The contention that the first two words are to be taken as one is, I fear, altogether fanciful and far-fetched. All the evidence is against it. The expression "O, rare Ben Jonson" was an epithet long before it came to be used as an epithaph, having, it is believed, been coined by Shakespeare during the living friendship of the two dramatists. The words had become so familiar during life that they were considered the most apt to sum up Ben's, rich qualities in death. Further, as Mr. Brdgewater says, "Orare" without the preposition "pro" following it would not only be poor Latin, but also a solecism, and certainly a reflection on the scholarship of such of Ben's friends as chose his epitaph. Might I add that the true, because original, rendering of the beautiful and favourite song of which Mr. Brdgewater quotes the first stanza, is as follows, "Drink to me only with thine eyes. And I will pledge with mine; Or leave a kiss but in the cup, And I'll not look for wine."

The difference in the two renderings, which is not easily accounted for, may be considered unimportant; but Jonson was, like R. L. Stevenson, painstaking in his choice of words, and no one can change his lines and express the same idea as perfectly as he himself gave it to us.

I am, Sir, etc. R. MOORHEAD LEGATE, St. James Mansie, Charlottetown.

"HONOUR TO WHOM"

Sir.—In a letter on "Civic Troubles" in the Patriot signed by "M", the writer tries to make us believe he is one of the fair-minded sort, but after his explanation of the resolutions re appointments of officers Doyle and Bradley, he proves the very opposite. The facts are as follows:—There are now two sergeants on the force. Two resolutions were placed in the Mayor's hands, the first regarding officer Doyle. The Mayor presented this to the Council, the same passed. When it came to putting officer Bradley's resolution before the meeting he said "I will hold this one up." What right did he have to hold it up? He as chairman should present this motion and let the council decide the matter. "M" also claims the Councilors are not gentlemen in their remarks to the chair. What about the chairman's remarks to the councilors? Here are a few such remarks:—Councilor to chair, "Your Worship, I do not understand you." Mayor's reply, "I don't care whether you do or not." Another such remark from his Worship to a Councilor was "I wouldn't believe you on your oath." Another "you're childish." If the Mayor would show respect from the chair he in turn would receive respect from the councilors. No red-blooded man would stand for such insinuating remarks. While he was Judge he could give all the slams he liked and there was no come back, but now he is in an entirely different position and the sooner he realizes this the better for himself. He should attempt, at least to try and hold the integrity of the chair and restore to it the honor it deserves.

I am, Sir, etc. CITIZEN.

"O WAD SOME POWER"

Sir.—A letter appearing in the Patriot, April, 18th, signed "Taxpayer" insinuates The Guardian in publishing reports of the City Council is trying to discredit the Mayor. He says when his Worship exposed the size of the city's debt, he made enemies of the old city councilors. If "Mr. Taxpayer" had any respect for the city he would take issue at such wild statements. The Mayor in one breath says the debt is \$1,750,000, another \$1,800,000, and next \$1,850,000. The chances are if he were allowed to go on the sky would be the limit. He says the Mayor cannot even express an opinion without being subject to abuse. Well, he certainly expresses opinions which are very often wide open for criticism. Surely in the Legislature there would be a little more grey matter than in

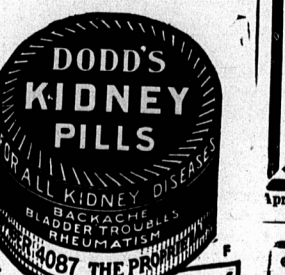
this poor individual taxpayer's head. The fact of the matter is the present Mayor enjoys too much power. If he had the power he would certainly make some drastic changes around the city hall in the way of dismissing some very competent city officials and replacing them with his own pals irrespective of their fitness. What surprises me is that "Mr. Taxpayer" even gives credit to the Government for being the responsible party. Isn't it terrible that the present Mayor cannot get any more power than former Mayors? Why should he? Why should any greater authority be given him? "Taxpayer" says he cannot even inquire into any civic transactions, books or records. Well this being the case he should abstain from doing so. The new City Government is certainly getting lots of abuse and sarcasm etc. What more could they expect from such quarters? It seems regrettable that this poor "Taxpayer" is disappointed with the representative from Ward 3. My advice to him is not to let this worry him too much, for after all "Mr. Taxpayer" may have a very high opinion of himself, much higher than the writer, and it will in no way alter the election of the representative one iota.

I am, Sir, etc. SCRIBE.

FERTILIZER SITUATION

Sir.—In reply to the letter of M. G. McNeilly in behalf of the Associated Shippers Incorporated, which appeared in Saturday's Guardian I have this to state. It is misleading. He claims that he charges only 25 per cent. for selling his potatoes, yet in addition he charges 2 cents per bushel for loading and 2 cents per bus. for selling. This makes an additional profit of 25 per cent. over and above the profit of this year. This company also charges 10 per cent. for 6 months credit on the fertilizer. He says also that the potatoes are to be pooled, but he does not state at what time settlement will be made on these pools. If not made before spring time the farmers will be obliged to do without their money until such time as settlement is made. In addition to charging the farmer 25 per cent. for selling his product they are holding his money until spring time if settlement is not made before that time. He claims that the farmer knows how his fertilizer bill will be taken care of. If the farmer's crop fails, how can he meet his fertilizer bill? Must he go out and buy a sufficient quantity of stock to meet his obligation?

He speaks of this proposition being a much better one than a fixed 40 per cent. price. This, I think, is altogether wrong. The farmer would know exactly how many potatoes he would have to sell at 40 cents per bushel to cover the cost of fertilizer that he would have to purchase. This would be much more satisfactory to the farmer in general. Having disposed of a part of the product in this way they would have the balance to dispose of at the highest market price. He hopes that the new company will improve market conditions. This I fail to see, the reason that the farmers are placing in the hands of this Company large quantities



Backache

House Cleaning Necessities

- Smoky City, (Wall Paper Cleaner), 25c. tin. Tiffany's Silver Polish, 25c. Pure French Castile Soap, 10 lb. bar, \$2.00; 1 lb. bar, 25c. Apex Moth Cake, 25c. Moth Gas (New Clothes Saver), 65c. Camphor, Cedar and Lavender Flakes, 15c. pkg. Moth Bags, 75c. \$1.00 and \$1.25 Larvex (For Moths) Youvour Floor Wax, 50c. Formaldehyde Fumigators 1 oz., 65c.; 2 oz., \$1.00; 4 oz., \$1.50.

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The Poet's Corner FROM "A PINDARIC ODE TO THE MEMORY OF SIR L. CAREY AND SIR H. MORISON." It is not growing like a tree In bulk, doth make men better be; Or standing long on oak, three hundred year, To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sore; A lily of a day Is fairer far in May, Although it fall and die that night; It was the plant and flower of light In small proportions we just beauties see; And in short measures life may perfect be. Ben Jonson (1573-1637)

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FERTILIZERS We now have en route to us from Europe two cargoes of fertilizers. These are due to arrive the last day of April or the early days of May. We are in a position to make deliveries to any Station on Prince Edward Island and to make deliveries at most any wharf on Prince Edward Island by small schooners or steamers. This is a marked advantage to many sections situated some distance from Railroad stations. We can supply your present or future requirements. Our prices are competitive. Our deliveries superior to those made direct off steamers. Demand of your dealer that he supply you with the Island Fertilizer Company product. If you insist you will get what you ask for. You will get a superior article at the same price. The Island Fertilizer Co. Limited Charlottetown. "Island Goods for Island Dealers"

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