THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States

SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1933

LIBRARY PROGRESS

Libraries under the Carnegie Foundation plan have now been established by Miss Bateson at Souris, Montague, Alberton, Summerside and Tignish. One at Rustico will shortly be opened, and applications from many other rural centres have been received. There has been excellent cooperation and enthusiasm, and as the books have been carefully selected to suit the reading tastes of each community, there is every reason to hope that the system will work to general satisfaction and benefit.

There has, however, been regrettable delay in bringing Charlottetown under the Carnegie library scheme. Certain changes in the public library system now in operation are required by the authorities as a condition to undertaking the project. These changes will involve the separation of the Legislative and Public libraries, and some additional expense in the way of new furniture, shelves,etc., as well as an additional librarian; and this expense will have to be borne, in part at least, by the civic taxpayers. Effort is being made to form a library committee of representative citizens as a first step in effecting the changes proposed. The service clubs have been appealed to in this connection, and other organizations may be asked to co-operate. Our citizens generally, it must be confessed, have shown an apathy in the matter which is in contrast to the interest taken in the movement in many smaller centres of the Province. This may be accounted for in part by the fact that the present library, with Government assistance, has been functioning at very little expense to its patrons. Its privileges have been more or less taken for granted, and the opportunity of enlarging its scope of usefulness as a municipal institution has been lost sight of. Certainly this object would be fully achieved under the Carnegie Foundation plan. The question for our citizens is whether they are prepared to pay, proportionately with the rural populations now being served, for the advantage which access to the larger library would afford. The opportunity is one which may not come again, and a decision, one way or the other, must shortly be made.

From the standpoint of the Carnegie Foundation authorities, the serving of rural communities otherwise unprovided for is the first consideration. It would be unfortunate in every respect, however, if an arrangement satisfactory to all concerned could not be reached in the case of Charlottetown as well. As the capital of the province and centre of a large rural as well as urban population, the city is ideally situated for library demonstration purposes, and there would be no lack of appreciative readers if the new books were installed.

THE DUMPNG DUTY

According to a recent despatch from Ottawa, an order has been issued by the Department of National Revenue, providing that the dumping duty to offset depreciated currencies of foreign countries will be applied only when the foreign currency is at a discount of over five percent in relation to the Canadian dollar. The present discount on the U.S. dollar being below five percent, the dumping duty therefore does not apply to United States exports to Canada, nor will it apply in any case, under the provision of the order, to goods imported by mail or express where the invoice value does not exceed $10.

In applying the dumping duty the Canadian Government has in mind the fact that with the U.S. dollar below the Canadian dollar, the tendency will be to increase exports from the republic to the Dominion. Every cent New York funds drop below Canadian dollars, in effect, reduces the protection the Canadian producer enjoys. As the Bennett Government was elected on the specific platform of safeguarding the home market for Canadian producers, it has taken a logical course in making the dumping duty applicable to foreign countries whose currency becomes seriously depreciated. It was to deal with this that back in October, 1931, an order-in-council was passed counter-acting the effect of depreciated currencies in foreign countries by a dumping duty. When sterling fell violently, the dumping duty was also applied to goods from Great Britain. With the advance of sterling it disappeared. The same principle will apply to United States and other foreign countries.

THE AFTERMATH

The Eastern Chronicle, whose editor was one of the successful Liberal candidates in the Nova Scotia provincial elections, comments sadly: "The Nova Scotia Government has been in office for a few days over two months, and despite the fact that all eyes are upon it, and many are tendering advice, it has not pleased everyone in the province. Some, we observe, have landed jobs; they ought to be happy and try and make happy those less fortunate. They might try and spread good cheer."

To date the Macdonald Government has fired over 350 provincial civil servants, ranging all the way from deputy ministers to stenographers and charwomen. Those appointed in their place are now invited to act as "cheer leaders."

DOLLAR VS. POUND

According to a London newspaper correspondent the battle between the pound and the dollar on the markets of the world may be caused by the rapid decline in value of American currency.

"If the need arises Britain is ready to take one of the biggest financial plunges in history by throwing £350,000,000 into the scale and buying millions of dollars."

The fall in value of the dollar to less than four shillings in British money is part of President Roosevet's plan to raise prices in America and encourage buying.

But the President's campaign will probably have disastrous effect on British industry if it goes much farther.

Countries buying in the international market will, as the value of the dollar goes down, require to find a smaller and smaller number of their own currency in order to buy a stated number of dollars worth of American goods.

In other words American goods become cheaper as the dollar falls.

Many of these countries are at present buying large quantities of British goods. But if the dollar drops much farther the American goods will be cheaper to buy than the British, and orders which now come to Britian will be transferred to United States.

"That is why the Chancilleor of the Exchequer and Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, are waiting with their £350,000,000 ready to plunge when they think the need has arisen."

By buying dollars at the rate of millions an hour Britain will make the dollar rise in value and the pound will drop in value.

This operation will tend to prevent the dollar falling so low that American goods are cheaper than British.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Of all the possible and probable causes of war in Europe twenty-five years ago, says The Spectator, none was more scandalously conspicuous than the state of the Turkish Empire. The rejoicings which have accompanied the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Turkish Republic remind us that a once constant danger to world peace has been definitely removed—the apparently insoluble Turkish problem has been solved.

Notes By The Way

With the addition of Austria, a population of more than 300,000,000 in Europe and the adjacent Asiatic fringes live under dictatorship. Of the great powers, parliamentary institutions survive only in Great Britain and France. One after another democratic governments crashed under the post-war strain. Russia, which led the way, never was a democracy. But Italy, Poland, Turkey, Jugo-Slavia and Germany followed, and now Austria. It requires stability of character, intelligence and long experience to make democratic institutions work successfully.

Not long ago acclaimed as a national saviour, President Roosevelt threatens to become a "big bad wolf," huffing and puffing against United States credit. On Saturday last, while Mr. Roosevelt was down in Georgia jibing gently at "Tories" and "doubting Thomases," the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was sharply challenging his policies, and now comes the protest and retirement from the Treasury of Dr. O. M.W. Sprague, former economic adviser to the Bank of England, and a noted monetary expert. Developments of this character, coming hard on the heels of the resignations of Secretary of the Treasury Woodin and Assistant Secretary Acheson, are bound to make a difference. The quite evident truth is that something little short of panic has begun to sweep over financial centres in the United States, a fear that Roosevelt's manipulation of the dollar downward will end in "unrestrained inflation" with consequent disaster.

Dr. Sprague's letter in explanation of his resignation shows how emphatically he is in disagreement with President Roosevelt's proposal for inflation as a cure-all. Evidently the President did not wish to listen to him. "It is possible that there might still be a meeting of minds had I been afforded any opportunity to discuss policies with you," he wrote to Mr. Roosevelt, "but no opportunities whatsoever have been afforded me since my return from London in July. If President Roosevelt is loath to listen to advisers who disagree with him, he will be suspected of an unwillingness and an inability to recognize that results of his experiments possibly may be "just the opposite" to his expectations. Meanwhile, Dr. Sprague's resignation is bound to have a disturbing influence.

The debate in the House of Commons, following the King's speech, makes it clear that the British Government will stand by the League, or whatever is left of it. This may be gathered from His Majesty's comment upon the situation: "My Government will remain determined to uphold the work of international co-operation by collective action through the machinery of the League of Nations, and in all other ways calculated to further the good relations between all states and all peoples."

C.C.F. clubs in Ontario have voted to bar from their membership all who are Communists. This, we must assume, applies to Communists who want to bring Communism by violence. Because, judging the C.C.F. by its platform, that party has no particular antagonism to the Communist creed, if the violence be omitted. The C.C.F. platform, what does it want It wants all the productive plants of the nation either purchased or confiscated by the State to be used for the State. If that isn't Communism, what is it No one believes, or has a right to believe, that Mr. Woodsworth or Miss Macphail are Communists in the sense that they would do in Canada what Lenin did in Russia and the way Lenin did it. What one has a right to believe—because it is stated in effect in the C.C.F. platform—is that they aim to do for Canada practically what Lenin did for Russia, by other means.

The other day Mr. J. A. A. Leclair, member of the new Unemployment Commission which now is in charge of relief in Montreal, had this to say to a delegation of indignant aldermen who charged the Commission with negligence and dilatory conduct. "I can give you concrete cases where people earning $2,000, $3,000 and $4,000 a year had their children on direct relief. I know cases where civic officials with permanent jobs had relatives on direct relief. I know cases where people owning 20 and 30 houses and still getting rents had their relatives on direct relief." Speaking of the difficulty of adjusting arrears, Mr. Leclair told of many men receiving relief but never registered as unemployed; of others recommended for rejection by an investigating committee and continuing to receive assistance

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE WHY OF APPENDICITIS

When we think of that small organ, the appendix, and realize that it is only two inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, it is hard to understand why it can become so dangerous.

After all, the appendix is only a little sack, which is a part of and opens into, the large intestine, a few inches past the point where the small intestine empties into the large intestine.

It has the same lining surface as the large intestine; in fact is just a sort of small pocket in the large intestine.

What then makes this little worm-like sack such a dangerous organ when it becomes inflamed?

Dr. Hugh Robertson, St. David's, Pa., reminds us that the coat of the appendix is shiny and pink in appearance, but is as tough and free from stretching as airplane cloth.

The appendix, like all other organs with mucous linings, manufactures a juice which is poured out on the wastes of the food in the large intestine. As long as this juice can flow freely out of the appendix into the intestine these can be no trouble.

But what if the appendix becomes "kinked" or obstructed by something inside it?

The mucous is dammed back, but continues to be manufaitured so that there is really no room for this increased amount.

If it becomes overcrowded with this mucous, and its coat will not stretch to give this mucous more room, then naturally there is bound to be pain from pressure. The mucous then turns to pus with its great number of organisms, and the pressure on the coat of the appendix becomes greater and greater and finally, if not removed, it bursts through the coat and the pus gets into the abdomen.

When this occurs it is called peritonitis, a most dangerous condition.

It is then, this tough coat of the appendix that actually chokes or strangles the appendix causing a blockade or kink, that makes appendicitis so dangerous.

It is for this reason also that physicians and surgeons are anxious to have the appendix removed before it turns black from strangulation from its outer coat, with likelihood of it bursting and causing peritonitis.

Thus if operation is performed the first 12 hours after the pain occurs there are usually no deaths; after 24 hours to 36 hours the death rate may be as high as 8 per cent., and after 48 hours the death rate is much higher.

Canada's Grand Old Man

(London Free Press)

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden is to day what might be called Canada's grand old man. The war-time Prime Minister, in a long and active life devoted to the public service, has seen his country through one war and several depressions. But he today is not himself depressed. Speaking as president at the annual meeting of Barclays Bank (Canada) Sir Robert had some very cheerful things to say regarding the improvement in trade and commerce in Canada. They are particularly encouraging when they come from a man of Sir Robert's calibre and temperament. He would never utter anything but a carefully considered opinion based on all the available facts.

The Poet's Corner

THE SILENT LAND

Waking one morning
In a pleasant land,
By a river flowing
Over golden sand:—

Whence flow ye, waters,
O'er your golden sand?
We come flowing
From the Silent Land.

Whither flow ye, waters,
O'er your golden sand?
We go flowing
To the Silent Land.

And what is this fair realm?
A grain of golden sand
In the great darkness
Of the Silent Land.

—James Thomson.

The Tearers-Down

(Border Cities Star)

We are heartily sick of the continued effort being made by a lot of amateur politicians and think-they-are economists to tear down the financial structure of this country. Any man who has made even a modest measure of success in business seems to be considered the legitimate prey of every Tom, Dick and Harry who sees fit to rise on a public platform in the hope of attracting attention to himself or furthering his own political ends.

Canada, after all, is not a country of social and financial classes in the sense that one finds this sort of thing in Europe. The people who do the big things in Canada, the people who score the financial and other successes are, almost without exception, men who have risen from the ranks, men who have had humble beginnings, men who have taken the hard knocks and reached positions of power and influence by virtue of their own efforts, their own brains, their own willingness to try.

Opposed to these men politically we find a motley gathering of people who seem to think that there is some easy road to success and that all those who have succeeded have done so either by black magic or cheating their fellow citizens. But the general line of attack aimed at our business and political leaders is not only ridiculous, but cruelly unfair. Happily, there are no indications that the attacks will appeal to a sufficient percentage of the Canadian public to make the situation dangerous. It would indeed be a calamity if certain persons who are doing so much talking these days were to come even within striking distance of power and authority.

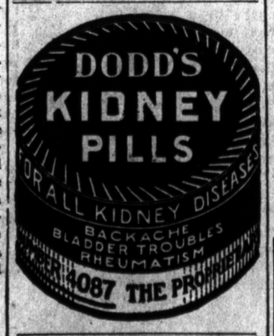
The Former Kaiser

(Exchange)

Count Hohenzollern, formerly Wilhelm II., Emperor of Germany, has been in Holland as well as "in Dutch" now for more than fifteen years. He is probably the richest German, but aside from the memory of his past this is the only distinction which is his. Should Hitler continue in power there seems less and less chance that Wilhelm will be recalled. The former paper hanger did not attain high estate merely to turn authority over to one incompetent enough to have lost it.

Captain Goering's official spokesman, the National Zeitung, announces the suppression of two leagues working for the restoration of the monarchy. The organizations wehe held dangerous and reactionary centres aiming at the return of the Kaiser and the misuse of the Nazi movement. The newspaper said: "It is high time that responsible authorities halted the machinations of these spirits of the everlasting yesterday."

So after fifteen years of wood sawing, of studying the origin of the war, of investigations into archaeology and of reviewing the theological doctrines in which he has always taken a great interest, the former Kaiser must still further put off his return. For fifteen years he has been saying "I will go back when the people want me," but lately he has been forced to add that Hitler is engaged on other matters, not on restoration.



Do Not Neglect Your Eyes

An examination might be of great benefit to you.

E. W. TAYLOR
J. S. TAYLOR
OPTOMETRISTS
Charlottetown and Alberton

The Sabbatical Year

The ancient Israelites were adepts in tillage and knew the uses of the fallow and manure. Every seventh year they were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage. This fallow for an entire year prevented the exhaustion of the soil, which was further enriched by the burning of the weeds and spontaneous growth of the year.

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.

TURNIPS

Sir,—I notice from the "Boston Produce Market report" that P. E. I. turnips sold last week for 85c. per 50 lb sack and this week at 90c. per sack, this being the wholesale prices. There appears to me, too large a spread, between prices paid to farmers and money received. Price to farmers, 20c. per bus., sack 5c., duty, 12½c. freight via steamer 10c. Total delivered Boston 47½c. per one bus. sack. Allow dealers 2½c. per bus. for handling would total 50c. per sack.

Present wholesale Boston price, today's market, gives the dealers a net profit of 40c. per bag plus profit on American money. Is it any wonder the farmers are discouraged; receiving 20c. a bus. for turnips and the dealer making over 40c. a bus. profit and practically no work or worry. Do you consider this fair and just?

I am, Sir, etc.,
H. F. S.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—With the kind permission of the Guardian, I would like to say a word of commendation for the very splendid concert, which was presented by the pupils of Queen Square School last evening. I consider that one would search around quite a bit to hear anything better. Although all the numbers were excellent, I myself, was especially "taken" with the Chorus rendering of "Keep right on to the End of the Road," it was a revelation of unity of attack, beauty of tone, and clarity of enunciation. Although there were a considerable number in this chorus, it was impossible to find one voice to throw the blending of the tones out of proper balance. They sang as one voice, which is the absolute secret of all good quartette and chorus singing—and a secret, and an ideal, that some of our highly trained city choirs should take a lesson from. Clearness of enunciation is one of the great lacks in church choirs. Some Sundays ago I attended a certain church service in the City during which the Choir rendered an anthem entitled, "Sing we merrily unto the Lord," this much I was certain of as I had read the church notices the night before.

The director and trainer of the pupils for this concert are to be commended on their splendid results achieved—and if the other city schools do as well, (which I believe they can) Charlottetown will gradually evolve future generations of worthwhile musicians.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A MUSIC LOVER.

FOX FUR PRICES

Sir,—In Mr. Bentley's interesting letter as to fox fur values one hundred years ago he compares prices, as he states,—"If we disregard the fact that Mr. Stamper's entry was giving the prices in Island currency."

Most of our present generation will hardly know what that difference in currency amounts to. Prior to 1871 the Island pound was equivalent to $3.00 continental currency. The dollar value varied according to the bank of issue, one bank's dollar being six shillings, another six and twopence and yet another six and threepence.

The present pound sterling is approximately $5.00 Canadian currency making a difference of about 40% between former and present value. On this basis the black fur, in Mr. Stamper's entry at £6 10s and the silver grey at £5 10s would represent a value of $19.50 and $16.50 respectively, as compared with sterling pound values today of about from $32.50 to $37.50.

Fifty years ago, when visiting relatives in St. Eleanors, Mr. Stanley Compton, an enterprising trapper and sportsman and still a respected owner of the homestead, displayed his fur captures to date. There were no ranch bred foxes then. These were trapped by scientific method, from animals in the wilds, when woodland (and snowbanks) were greater than they are today, and the collection in quality of fur and excellent curing fully equal to if not finer than the best products of captivity. The bulk of these were "Red" for which if I remember aright he expected $2 or $3 each. There was only one silver grey, a magnificent specimen, for which he expected $75.00.

As "familiarity breeds contempt" so might we expect a vast increase in supplies to weaken markets more particularly in these times of depression. It seems marvelous with the world-wide interest in fox culture, and the enormous increase of pelts placed on sale, that present prices have been so steadily maintained.

I am, Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TANTON.

COLDS!

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NO COMMENT ON SUGGESTION

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Dec. 1—The wire from Premier T. D. Pattullo of British Columbia that the body of Sir Arthur Currie be buried in the Peace Tower, has been received by Premier R. B. Bennett. Mr. Bennett made no comment but it was explained in official circles that the tower was not designed in a manner that would enable the suggestion to be carried out.

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BLACK TWIST CHEWING