

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY'S HOLIDAY

Following similar action taken by the United States, the Parliament of Canada in 1894 enacted legislation establishing the first Monday in September as a public holiday, since which time it has been known and observed with increasing popularity as Labour Day.

CENTRAL BANKS

One of the chief recommendations made in the brief presented to the Banking Commission on behalf of the Provincial Government, the Boards of Trade and farm organizations of Prince Edward Island was for the establishment of a Central Bank.

accordance with whatever monetary policy has been selected. It is probable that, in a country having so large an interest in international trade and so dependent upon foreign markets for sale of her exports as Canada, stability of the foreign exchanges rather than stability of the price level would be the object of a Canadian central bank.

MR. TUFTS'S VISIT

In "Newsy Notes" in today's Guardian, "Agricola" refers to an interesting series of talks, illustrated by motion pictures, to be delivered next week by Mr. R. W. Tufts at Souris, Hunter River, Crapaud and Brackley, the subject being "Bird Life."

THE THIRD MAN

"Every business, properly managed, takes an inventory of its stock and plant once a year," remarks the London Daily Express. "Take an inventory of yourself."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"It is," says the Toronto Telegram, "a simple fact, which many Canadians apparently have overlooked while listening to the ballyhoo that has been a major feature of the U. S. drive against depression, that Canada is progressing toward recovery as rapidly as any country in the world and more rapidly than most."

An analysis of the provincial election returns in Nova Scotia has been made by the Moncton Times, which finds that Liberals polled in the aggregate 131,500 votes, Conservatives, 115,200 and other parties 5,335.

Notes By The Way

It is now proposed to spend a million pounds to make Port of Spain in Trinidad a deep water port. This would involve dredging and construction work on a large scale quite beyond the finances of the island, and application has been made to the colonial development fund for a loan.

The Government of Japan has sharply denounced the Japanese exclusion clause in the immigration act of the United States. In that matter Japan is wasting its breath. The people of California have had a good deal of experience with immigrants from Japan.

It is a poor service to American realism, says the Baltimore Sun, this studied effort to stampee the country into a great naval building program by minimizing the purpose of navies as fighting forces and emphasizing if not exaggerating, their part in industrial recovery.

Racial experience may in the long run supply the deficiencies of individual experience. Older civilizations, as in the Orient or in the independent villages of Mexico, know that there is no great hurry about anything. Their people discover in youth what we learn only at the last. We ridicule their recurrent word, manana—tomorrow. Yet perhaps they are wiser far than we, and perhaps some day when we get the dust out of our eyes and the whir of new machinery out of our ears and the smell of futile battles out of our nostrils, we, too, shall be saying each to the other, "There is always plenty of time."

The rumor that Nazis who were expelled from Austria are planning a return is disquieting. The whole situation bristles with danger. Although the German government is reported to have assured Italy that there would be no further interference with Austrian affairs, broadcasting stations in Germany have been sending out reports of speeches which ought to have been banned. The report that a proposal to enlarge the Austrian army in order to provide a satisfactory control of the German border is certain to arouse bitter feeling in Berlin.

Radio may carry the noise and the odor of political meetings but the newspapers, after all, carry the facts, the permanent record, and most listeners, having received a certain fleeting impression of what occurred from passages overheard in the intervals of a bridge game or some other domestic enterprise, look to the printed pages for news of what really happened.

It is perhaps surprising that India, also a country where labour costs are low by comparison with those of Europe and America, should be the first to take action to prevent Japanese dumping. There are many other aspects of the problem and one of quite an extraordinary character has been exercising the mind of Canadian manufacturers. There has been an importation into Canada upon quite a large scale of rubber-soled footwear from Japanese factories located in Singapore, where they have the benefits of Empire preference.



RESIGNATION

Why, why reprove, my pensive friend, At pleasures slipped away? Some stern Fates will never lend, And all refuse to stay.

I see the rainbow in the sky, The dew upon the grass; I see them, and I ask not why They glimmer or they pass.

With folded arms I linger not To call them back; 'twere vain: In this, or in some other spot, I know they'll shine again.

—Walter Savage Landor.

Japan's Problem

(Vancouver Province) Vital statistics from Japan show an increasing birth rate and a decreasing death rate. The birth rate in 1932 was 32.92 per thousand of population. The death rate was 17.73 per thousand. The net increase, it will be seen, was slightly over 15 per thousand of population, or 15,000 per million.

Japan has more people now than she can properly support in her poor and mountainous country, and with population growing at the rate of a million a year, her troubles promise to increase. In the good old days, when the pressure of population became too great, emigration offered an outlet, and, during many centuries, wave after wave swept from Asia into Europe. Then Europe became congested and the tide swept on to America.

Japan has tried emigration as a means of relieving the pressure of population. But door after door has been closed to her. There are still opportunities in South America, but not for anything like a million people a year. There has been emigration to Formosa, Korea, to Manchuria, to the cities of the China coast. But the amount of emigration possible to these areas is limited. Most of them are densely populated as it is. As administrators or merchants, the Japanese can exist there. But they can not compete with Koreans or Chinese, whose standard of living is appreciably lower than that of the Japanese. Manchuria is the only region really open to the Japanese and they do not like Manchuria because its winters are cold, and its brown plains and dull sky seem too vast and hostile.

Imitating Great Britain, Japan has also tried the expedient of industrializing herself. She has, or had, some hope of becoming the workshop of the Orient, and, in a measure, of the world. She has the advantage of a vast reservoir of cheap and adaptable labor, and in the past few years she has shown what she can do by throwing her cotton into China and India and her electrical goods even over the American tariff walls. It was as a great source of raw materials and a vast potential market, not as a field for colonization, that she sought control of Manchuria.

With every million added to her population, Japan's problem becomes more acute, and, so far, there is no solution in sight. It is her relatively low standard of living that gives her her advantage in foreign trade and that is the very thing other nations hold against her and which they are combating with tariff walls. If she raises the standard, she can not feed her people. She has been trying of late to become more self-sufficient—to raise her own wheat—and she has plans for the production of her own cotton in Manchuria. But Japan can only become self-sufficient if she can find sustenance for a million more people each twelve months.

The Banking Commission

(J.B.M. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

Some Royal Commissions live only to fill pigeon holes with reports no one but a proof-reader ever sees, but the Royal Commission on Banking now peregrinating through Canada is not likely to end so ingloriously. There is more talk today than ever before about banking, currency, credit, monetary reform and other mysteries of finance. Outside Baffin Land it would be hard to come by a citizen who has not his own notions as to what is wrong with the money system and how it should be re-made. The five eminent gentlemen who compose the Royal Commission, if they are not experts, are at any rate wise, judicial, experienced and (to varying degrees) open-minded.

Baron Macmillan of Aberfeldy, who is chairman, had the distinction of putting his name to the only blue book in history that ever made money for the publisher. The British Treasury Committee on Finance and Industry, over which he presided in 1929, brought out a report which became a best seller overnight at five shillings the copy and brought in enough revenue to pay for the inquiry. Maybe the Macmillan Commission in Canada will likewise pay its way and provide two reasons for calling its name blessed.

Lord Macmillan, born Hugh Paterson Macmillan, of Greenock, Scotland, where his father was a clergyman, is one of the champion chairmen of the British Isles. He has been head of boards of inquiry into all manner of questions, including the British pharmacopoeia, the coal industry, the income tax, "street offences," wages in the wool industry. His distinguished talents as a chairman were evident in Winnipeg last week. His long bald head looks eminently judicial. On his lean and birdlike face he wears horn-rimmed glasses and a look of affable alertness. He keeps the witness on the track with a witticism, pulls him out of a purple passage with an acute question and puts him at his ease with a gentle word.

Sir Charles Addis, the other Briton on the commission, is also the son of a Scotch manse. Sir Charles was a director of the Bank of England for fourteen years. The quiet serenity of the counting-house enfolds this white-haired citizen like a mantle. The list of his directorships is glamorous; the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Chinese Central railways, Hongkong and China bank, and many more. But Sir Charles is first a banker, and he looks as though he could say no to a customer and make him take it like a sugar plum.

Along with these two Londoners sit three Canadians: Sir Thomas White, the elder statesman and financier; Mr. Beaudry Leman, shrewd French-Canadian banker, and Mr. Brownlee, of Alberta, looking morose and careworn as any western premier has a clear right to look in these times. But it is all in all a very affable, genial and even chatty Royal Commission. Last week in Winnipeg, the commissioners sat at a table in a long committee room in the Legislative building and hearkened while Manitoba citizens took pot shots at the bankers and their methods. But what was most remarkable about the evidence as a whole was its mildness. There is, of course, an obvious difference between denouncing your banker in camera and doing it in public, and perhaps some of the witnesses were pulling their punches. However that may be, many of them were ready to give the bankers credit for being not only able and efficient but tender-hearted as well. One French-Canadian farmer took the trouble to come into town to tell the commission he and his neighbors were satisfied with the banking accommodation they got. Mr. Leman was pleased when this witness went on to explain that he and his neighbors went in for mixed farming. Mr. Leman perceived a clear connection between this fact and their prosperity and their good standing at the bank. It was quickly pointed out to him that there are tracts in the west where the farmers must live or die by wheat.

In general, then, the Winnipeg evidence repeated complaints which are familiar and which the commission had heard before. The banks do not extend enough credit in the west and they charge the farmers excessive rates of interest. This was the burden of several briefs. Lord Macmillan managed to look as if it was news to him, but his comment showed that he and his colleagues knew the story by heart. At one stage in the evidence on this point he asked an acute question. Mr. Lindal was showing how the banks had cut down the

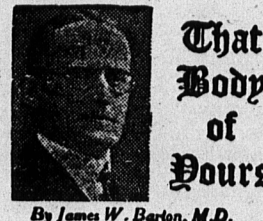
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By James W. Barton, M.D.

PREVENTING BAD DREAMS

You find yourself dreaming for two or three nights in succession and the dreams are not pleasant. All sorts of unpleasant situations arise in these dreams in some of which you are a coward, sometimes see terrible accidents occur, perhaps a loved one is in danger, and other distressing events occur, so that it is with great relief that you wake to find that it was only a dream.

There is no question but that our mental attitude, our mental condition (particularly if we are tired mentally) often has much to do with causing dreams.

However one of the frequent causes of bad dreams and one that is overlooked, is that waste products remain too long in the system and act as a poison in the blood. It is this poison that often causes bad dreams. Dr. S. Katter, Munich, was able to give help to a number of nervous patients afflicted with bad dreams by making sure that these wastes were thrown out of the body. The wastes usually accumulate by eating more food than the body needs.

By the simple method of doing some hard physical work such as sawing wood, shovelling sand, perspiration is induced, the bowels move regularly, excess wastes are removed and no bad dreams occur. This method of hard physical exercise, instead of complete rest, has cured many "mental" cases.

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