THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 4, 1938.

A Splendid Convention

Dr. A. A. MacDonald, of Souris, was signally honoured yesterday by being chosen, for the second time unanimously, as Conservative candidate for King's County in the federal field. The convention, which was held in Cardigan, was largely attended and the feeling which prevailed was one of the utmost confidence, harmony and enthusiasm.

Dr. MacDonald's record in provincial politics is well and favorably known. He proved an able and conscious representative, and filled, with satisfaction to all concerned, the responsible position of Speaker of the Legislature under the MacMillan Government. His defeat in the last federal election was one of the regrettable results of the landslide which swept the Mackenzie King Government into power. The situation has changed completely today. All over Canada there is the feeling that the King Government is doomed; that its failure to implement its promises, or to show any real initiative in grappling with pressing national problems, deserves nothing of the electors but their condemnation. Under the popular leadership of Hon. Dr. Manion, the National Conservative Party is in the strongest position of any party in Canada today and nowhere is the trend of public opinion more discernable than in this Province.

Yesterday's convention at Cardigan is just one more significant sign of the times.

For Cancer Control

The trustees of the King George V. Silver Jubilee Cancer Fund, after consultations with the Canadian Medical Association have asked the latter body to co-operate in a Dominion-wide campaign against this dread disease. The Association has agreed to do two things: First, to set up within standard hospitals of 100 beds or more a special committee on cancer, comprising a surgeon and physician, and pathologist or X-ray man, who would give special study and care to cases of cancer or other malignant disease which came to that hospital. The second step was the formation of a great lay medical society throughout Canada. It is expected that every member of the medical profession will be a member of this new organization and an active missionary in propagating its objective. Prominent laymen in each Province have agreed to sponsor this movement, and it is gratifying to note that in this Province His Honour Lieutenant-Governor DeBlois, who has done so much in the interests of suffering humanity, has undertaken this further obligation of sponsoring the new Provincial Society for the Control of Cancer.

Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan is the provincial representative on the board of directors of the Department of Cancer Control of the Canadian Medical Association. Acting in that capacity and as assistant secretary of the department, he is calling a public meeting in the City Building on Tuesday, October 11, at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the Lieutenant Governor and with his full approval.

It is an alarming fact that notwithstanding all that medical science is doing in the fight against cancer, the death rate from this dread disease is increasing year after year. It is felt that a provincial organization for the purpose of disseminating literature, giving talks and doing everything in its power to educate the people with regard to the insidious nature of cancer and the vital importance of treatment in its early stages, will be of material benefit. This objective is one which should appeal to all section of our people, and it is hoped that the meeting on Tuesday night, Oct. 11, will be large and representative.

The Gearless Car

The annual gatherings of the British Association frequently provide news of some development which seems likely to be of industrial significance, and this year's meeting was no exception, says Industrial Britain. The biggest sensation was caused by the demonstration of a gearless and clutchless car. While the apparatus demonstrated does not apparently involve any new principle, it makes more economical and efficient the application of an old one. The basic idea is that of transmitting power through a turbine driven by fluid from a centrifugal pump. This delivers liquid power to the vanes of the turbine while there is a reactive plate devised to diminish the backwash and surging that may occur when the ratio of rotation in the crankshaft and the transmission shaft is higher than one to one.

Because of its inherent smoothness it is said that the appartus, which is the work of Commendatore Piero Salerni, relieves the transmission system of shock loads and thus reduces general maintenance costs. A car containing the apparatus has been tested over 65,000 miles, with very few signs of wear, either in the mechanism or on the tires. It was driven over 700 miles of road in England and the Scottish Highlands at an average speed of 38 miles per hour and with a petrol consumption of 21 miles to the gallon.

Professor F. C. Lea, who explained the invention to the Engineering Section of the British Association, emphasised that the invention should promote greater safety on the roads through eliminating excessive speed on corners and cutting-in on hills, both dangers arising from the desire to avoid gear-changing. Commendatore Salerni said that his invention would be placed at the disposal of the whole transport industry in all countries. As to costs on a mass-production basis, it is said that this should compare favourably with cars embodying existing transmission systems.

Old Rule And New Condition

The Canadian railway companies received a letter from a manufacturing firm the other day which suggested that it was time to change the system of whistle signals given at railway level crossings.

The letter said that, ever since the beginning of railways, the signal at level crossings had been the same, two long and one short blow of the locomotive whistle, beginning about a quarter of a mile and ending about an eighth of a mile before the train reached the crossing.

The point was that these signals were devised for the days of horse traffic on the roads, and were good enough for then, because the driver of the highway vehicle would have good warning and time to stop.

But nowadays, with motor car traffic as fast or faster than the railway train, the motorist might be too far from the crossing to hear when the whistle blew, and yet still arrive in time to be in danger. So the suggestion was that the whistle signal should continue until the train reached the crossing.

Editorial Notes

On this date, 1704, Alexander Selkirk landed on Juan Fermandez Island to meet his Good Man Friday.

* * * *

According to Quebec newspapers, Premier Campbell made a very favourable impression upon the members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

* * * *

Should the Attorney-General undertake to handle the Prohibition cases himself it will be a case of Greek meeting Greek, and the proceedings should be more interesting, and, it is to be hoped, less scandalous.

* * * *

After two days conference with Premier Patullo, Prime Minister Mackenzie King has agreed to appointing a Canadian commission to co-operate as a fact-finding body with a similar United States commission on the proposed United States highway through British Columbia and Yukon Territory to Alaska. The United States commission consists of: Congressman Warren G. Magnuson, Seattle, Wash., Dr. Ernest Gruening, director division of territories and island possessions, Washington, D.C., Donald McDonald, engineer, Fairbanks, Alaska, James W. Carey, public works administration, Portland, Oregon, Lawrence W. Riggs, former governor of Alaska, New York.

* * * *

According to a reliable correspondent here's how the "Big Four" conferees passed historic hours in Munich. The times are Central European and may be converted to Atlantic Standard by subtracting five hours: Noon—Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier and Mussolini are resting up after arrival and preparing for the dramatic meeting. 12.45 p.m.—They begin their discussions over a light luncheon provided by Hitler. 2.45 p.m.—Chamberlain and Daladier return to their hotels for consultation with their staffs of experts and with each other. Mr. Chamberlain eats a hearty meal. 4.45 p.m.—Big four and aides reopen discussions. 8.20 p.m. —Dinner time suspension. 10.00 p.m.—Talks resumed. Midnight—Conference still going strong. 1.30 a.m. — Conference announces agreement reached to preserve peace by ceding to Germany Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.

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To what great extent vegetable ivory is used as a substitute for elephant ivory is revealed in the Port of London Authority Monthly, which says: "Real ivory would be an ideal medium for the manufacture of the useful button if the cost of the raw material were not out of all proportion to the value of the finished article. Button makers have turned to good account the peculiar qualities of the palm nut having all the appearance of ivory without its attractive grain. The nuts, imported under the general heading of Corozo nuts, are natives of tropical South America and other palm growing centres. The complete fruit grows to the size of a man's head and contains six to seven drupes, each in turn containing six to nine seeds resembling Brazil nuts. It is these nuts which are worked by intricate machinery and made into buttons. One factory lies in Birmingham and receives 1,000 tons of nuts by canal through the Port of London each year. Some are imported from the Sudan and West Africa, and sixty or seventy tons weekly arrive by the Royal Mail liners from Ecuador."

* * * *

Besides the census in Charlottetown, some 25,000 Canadian families during the month of September have given information to field agents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics concerning their homes, earnings, occupations and other kindred facts. This information has been collected in order to make it possible to locate a sample of typical families in cities all across Canada. In the next few weeks many of these families will receive a further call concerning living costs during the past year. Bureau agents report that they have received a friendly response in most cases and have experienced little difficulty in obtaining the desired information. The unsettling events of the past few weeks undoubtedly made clear to Canadian consumers the need of accurate official data concerning living costs for a relatively normal period. The lack of such material has greatly hindered a Dominion inquiry into living costs in 1914, when rising prices had created a serious economic problem. By contributing accurate statements of living cost expenditures for the past year, Canadian families provide the only adequate basis upon which to study this important question.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Nearly one thousands persons are being moved every day in Great Britain from slum houses to new and decent dwellings. Today one-third of the population are living in post-war houses. Since the end of the war over three and a half million new houses have been provided in England and Wales, and of these more than a million have been built by local authorities. What other country can show such a record in this sphere of social improvement? — Municipal Journal London.

The sign, "Preferred Class Penitentiary— No Trespassing," barked at us from behind a wire fence supported in dense shrubbery. Somewhat in the distance the grim walls of the prison frowned on all those who passed that way. The sign indicated that we were gazing upon the penthouse of thug-aristocracy. Preferred class! We do not know just what kind of a crime one must commit in order to secure an honored cell in the preferred group, but there seems to be something strangely out of place in such a sign.—W. H. Colclough in the Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Several of the holiday camps in Britain have found this year that their bookings for the earlier weeks of October are greater in number than ever; and from this and reports from similar sources, it would appear that the Fall is becoming more popular as a holiday season. It certainly has some advantages for those who do not consider the entertainment of lying in the sun as the only type worth patronizing; and for those who must travel lightly, so far as their purse is concerned, for change and rest. For prices fall with the leaves. If there is a nip in the air, the pocket is not so likely to feel the pinch, and the holidaymaker to find, as Mark Twain did, that the waiter gets the change and the landlord takes the rest. —Christian Science Monitor.

W. J. Salter, principal of the Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, and immediate past president of the Ontario Educational Association, stated that 90 percent of the students in the 12 first forms of the St. Catharines Collegiate have radios in their homes, and 55 percent. try to study while the radio is going full blast, then mothers wonder why their sons and daughters fail in their June examinations. Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools in Toronto, commenting on Mr. Salter's remarks, stated that there is no question as to the harm to home study of school children by radios going full blast at home. While Dr. Goldring has no information as to the percentage of children in the Toronto schools who study under these conditions, he thinks Mr. Salter's statement is not exaggerated. — Canadian School Journal.

I have just had news from Holland of what seems to me in its way one of the most remarkable journalistic achievements in my experience. That excellent and important weekly, the Haagsche Post, whose position in its own sphere in Holland is unchallenged, is now appearing simultaneously in its native town, The Hague, and in Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies. All matter is telegraphed to the other side of the world on Thursday, and the paper duly appears in replica in Batavia on the Saturday. The finished copy gets back to Holland, for the editor's inspection, by the following Friday, being transported by the very efficient K.L.M. Air Line. A copy, incidentally, has also reached me for my inspection. The black-type heading Haagsche Post is supplemented by a stippled "voor Ned-Indies," and the printing as a whole is as good as you would hope to get in London.—Janus, in London Spectator.

Dr. Newland, supervisor of schools in Alberta, reports that the shortage of teachers in outlying districts is the worst in the province's history. In 25 or 30 cases, he says, schools have been unable to open this fall, because salaries offered are too low. Perhaps if the Aberhart Government were to attend to such matters instead of dreaming of paying dividends to people who do not need them, not to mention those who do not earn them, life would be pleasanter and the administration would stand a better chance of being returned when the appeal to the people eventually is made. — Montreal Gazette.

Bruce Hutchinson, of the Vancouver Daily Province, estimates that the disastrous Campbell River forest fire burned up potential jobs for 2,000 men for 25 years. About 50,000 man-years work. Much of the 100,000 acres was reproducing young trees, which, when mature, would have provided 50,000 board feet of timber per acre or about 5 billion feet. The fire also burned up 1,000 acres of experimental tree planting put in by the forestry service as a cost of about $10,000. Cutting a thousand feet of timber provides work for two men for a day in the woods and mills. This means about 10 million days work has been cancelled out by the fire. It would take 2,000 men in the logging camps and mills 25 years to turn this timber into boards if they worked 200 days a year. The irony of this tragedy is that forestry officials have come to the conclusion that there is no further use planting trees wholesale unless British Columbia— one of the greatest natural forestry areas in the world — is prepared to cope with forest fires.—Financial Post.

It is distinctly apropos the present outcry against our academic examination system that Commodore Sir Charles Matheson as a youth failed in the Royal Navy's entrance test. Sir Charles, who has just hauled ashore to his pleasant home at Henley-on-Thames after 47 years in the merchant service, has had a most distinguished sea career, during which he gained the D. S. O. as well as a knighthood. There is not much question, had he gained his early wish to be a R.N. officer, he would have been an acquisition to our Silent Service. Resisting all parental endeavors to coax him from the rough sea life of his youthful days on to a tea plantation, Sir Charles went to the Orient Line 36 years ago as fourth officer, and in 1914 was called up as a R.N.R. officer. He took part in the first bombardment of Nieuport, became senior officer of auxiliary channel patrols, and in 1917 commanded the Q 19, which sent three German U-boats to the bottom. There was no more nervy work in the war than this Q-boat service. On one occasion Sir Charles vessel was actually sinking when she "got" her pirate. — The Journal's London Letter.

Australian military authorities are taking a stern view of the tendency of members of the instructional corps to become fat. An army order has been issued instructing "physically able members of the Australian permanent forces under 45 years of age, to engage in some active sport at least once a week." "Some members of the instructional corps have become too fat," said Colonel R. MacDonald in Sydney. "They have the choice of football, hockey, or cross-country running. "Most of them take to hockey or football. Not many like the idea of cross-country jaunts."—Australian Press Bureau.

Cranberry Growing In Prince Edward Island

(By H. K. S. Hemming)

Having many times, since coming to Charlottetown six years ago, been told that Prince Edward Island has, in its 4000 or more acres of peat bog land, most of which is said to be suited to the growth of cranberries, a very valuable source of wealth production, I became interested and spent what leisure time I could spare in a study of the industry. This I did by borrowing books from Ottawa and other libraries and by sending for Government bulletins published in Ottawa, Nova Scotia, Washington, Massachusetts (Cape Cod), New Jersey, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington State, the above being the American States in which cranberries are cultivated.

While many of the explanations contained in the above literature are in agreement, others differ so materially that I finally reached a mental state almost of bewilderment. At that point, some weeks ago, hearing of a public meeting to be held at Mount Stewart, having for its object the formation of an Island cranberry growers association, I attended and listened to the addresses. The special speaker was Mr. L. C. Roy, Superintendent of Agriculture for Eastern Canada of the Canadian National Railways, who quite evidently had made a fairly deep study of the question. Mr. Roy quoted facts and figures which, if brought to realization, would certainly result in great advantage to those farmers of the Province who own peat bogs. So enthusiastic was Mr. Roy that he ended his address by saying that on this Island conditions exist equal if not superior to those of Cape Cod and that in the cranberry industry "Prince Edward Island has the opportunity of working up a veritable gold mine." Feeling that this latter was a somewhat strong expression, I had a talk with Mr. Roy, as a result of which we spent the evening together in the C. N. R. Hotel and then he gave me figures that so surprised me that I decided at the first opportunity to go personally to Cape Cod in order that I might learn the lesson at first hand and see with my own eyes what is actually taking place in that district, which for many years has been the principal cranberry growing area on this continent. Before leavng Charlottetown, I visited some Island bogs where wild cranberries were growing, both west of Summerside and near Savage Harbor.

I spent a week in Cape Cod, making the Massachusetts Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham my headquarters, also three days in Boston where I had access to the splendid Public Library in that City.

Of the Experimental Station, a Massachusetts institution, Dr. H. J. Franklin is the Superintendent and Dr. H. Bergman is doing research work on behalf of the Washington Government, while Mr. Joseph Kelly assists Dr. Franklin in extension work among the cranberry growers of the Cape. There are also a number of other workers connected with the Station and a model cranberry bog.

To say that I was cordially received by Dr. Franklin and his assistants would be putting the matter very mildly indeed, for, although very busy men, particularly at this the height of the cranberry season, when picking of hundreds of thousands of barrels of the berry is in process, both the Doctor and Mr. Kelly gave me most willingly whole days of their time answering cheerfully every question that I could think of and driving me in their car for hundreds of miles throughout the cranberry producing areas, pointing out to me the different conditions under which the bogs have been cleared, leveled, planted and cultivated, in all sizes from less than one acre up to immense plantations of as many as five hundred acres under a single ownership. Indeed I became such a continual interrogation point that I sometimes marvelled at the patience exercised by Dr. Franklin and Mr. Kelly, neither of whom seemed to tire of giving me the information that I was so anxious to obtain.

Space will not permit in this letter of my going into details, but I shall endeavor in other issues of The Guardian to outline at least the points that seem to me of chief significance to this Island, and in which not only the cranberry growers themselves will no doubt be interested but all who, having the interest of the Island at heart, are anxious to know to what extent if at all it will be wise to invest time and money in establishing the cultivated cranberry industry.

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.

SABBATH QUIET SACRIFICED

Sir:— We as British Subjects have had some of our rights taken from us.

Is it possible that now they are to rob us of our Sabbath quiet and rest. We are told in the commandments to "remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy" and it was to be a sign between God and His people. Now this day is being used by engineers and officials to repair tractors and in the surveying of park grounds and laying out of plots for games.

What is written in the Law: how readest thou?

I am Sir etc.
JEREMIAH SIMPSON.

FARMERS AND MILK PRICES

Sir,—When I first read Mr. Tanton's letter in which he comments on mine of the 26th, I thought possibly it would be useless for me to say anymore, and it may be so, because Mr. Tanton's arguments are fairly sound and his conclusions logical, or would be in a well balanced society.

But as the matter recurred to me this morning I decided to show wherein I disagree with Mr. Tanton.

I do not consider it right to pay less for the labour-power of the farmer, than we pay for that of the railroad-worker for instance.

I believe it is a mistaken policy to protect other industries in Canade from outside competition and not protect the farmer also.

Now we know that supply and demand do affect the price of commodities, that when the supply exceeds the demand, the price will fall, and vice versa, but supply and demand tend to balance each other. Now, when they strike a balance, what then determines the value of the given commodity?

As I understand it the price is then determined by the value we attach to the labor-power necessary to produce the article, or commodity.

It would appear that Mr. Tanton believes that $1.00 per hundred lbs. of milk is all that we can possibly pay the farmer, which value he contends is determined by the law of supply and demand.

I contend that if this is the price which is paid when the supply of milk balances the demand, it is so because that is the value which we place on the labor-power generally necessary to produce 100 lbs. of milk, and I don't believe a minimum wage law is entirely wrong, or subversive.

Mr. Tanton speaks of his appreciation of the scenery a well cultivated farm affords, and that speaks well for his education.

I also appreciate beauty, and though I have never seen a painting of Raphael's, I have enjoyed many landscape views here in Canada, "and they are numerous and wonderful"; but I appreciate the worth of a man more, and if I know that the creator of a scene is impoverishing himself to produce his creation, I am of the opinion that he will presently produce an impoverished creation. There are examples of this in the cotton belt in the U. S. A., and even in our own country.

And I agree with Mr. Tanton in honouring the farmer, as a class. Judging by my own personal observation in Canada and U. S. A. they are at least as honorable as any class on the continent.

'Tis true they may be away behind in their knowledge of the latest advances in scientific thinking, or the reduction of diversity to identity until the whole becomes such a diversified mass of identities that only an Einstein can comprehend it, but they have a freedom of thought which enables at least some of them to discern the truth of the ultimate reality, and a more charitable class "at least up until lately" would be hard to find, which judging from the views of our greatest thinkers, teachers, prophets, and our Saviour Himself, is the only true index of human progress.

Mr. Tanton says that he believes that the farmer enjoys at least a measure of prosperity. This is not the opinion of the most of the farmers I know, or I wouldn't be writing this letter.

Speaking of our governments it seems to me they are doing their best to keep things going, and are "hard put to it" to do so.

Furthermore while there is no disputing the fact that a large number of producers would not benefit if from any action which would enable the farmer who supplied the dairy to receive a larger share of the price paid for milk, I do not think that is sufficient reason to refrain from action.

Nor am I sure that under present conditions the price of butter-fat determines the price of milk. The fact that in the Maritime Provinces 10 to 12c per quart is paid for milk while butter is about 27c a lb., shows that it is possible to get more for milk than those who produce for the creameries can obtain.

And if the farming industry was as well organized as other industries the farmer could ask for more, and probably would get it.

So, while I appreciate the efforts of Mr. Tanton on behalf of the consumer, I am still of the opinion that the farmer is entitled to a larger share of the price paid for milk.

I am, Sir, etc.,
NIX GAMBLE

Canada's Oil Fields

(Exchange)

Reports that the British Admiralty are considering plans for the construction of a pipe line from the Turner Valley oil fields to Vancouver, and the development of those fields upon extensive lines in order to secure an auxiliary supply of petroleum for the British Navy, are interesting, indeed, and if accurate may well prove to be of vital importance to Alberta. Earlier in the present year, it is understood, the Alberta Petroleum Association was approached by a German corporation with an offer to build such a pipe line and take Turner Valley oil in payment. But it was declineed, the Association preferring to deal with Empire interests.

Should the Turner Valley prove capable of producing as large a volume of oil per annum as is now believed possible by such experts as have examined the fields the value to the Province of Alberta would, an exchange remarks, be difficult to minimise. The sore depletion of her agricultural wealth has been the cause of widespread distress. She stands in need of every possible natural resource development that can be profitably undertaken. For years Turner Valley was a disappointment. Indeed, it was not until 1936 that the heavier grade oil essential for commercial purposes was produced. Since then development has been rapid, though still hampered by lack of capital. Once the British Government were to take an interest, however, it is not at all improbable funds might be available in order to secure an auxiliary supply adequate quantities to turn the entire field into active production. For Alberta's sake, it is to be sincerely hoped that the optimistic forecasts will be justified.

The Poets' Corner

AUTUMN REDS

There is a richness in the stuff of things
That autumn dyes with red; the hues of apples:
Bloom-clouded scarlet MacIntosh, dapples
And wine-dark stripings on the reds of Kings
And Baldwins in old orchards, Northern Spies.
Rose-red: the amethyst-tinted reds of grapes;
Crimson of hazel brush, a shawl that drapes
Neglected country hillsides; western skies
Barred with orange-red before a black-frost night;
The scarlet of tomato globes; red plums
Frosted with silvery dust; the blush that comes
To tint the cheeks of ripe pears; sumac bright,
Flame-colored down the hills, and, red as rust,
A drift of maple leaves along the dust.

—Leona Ames Hill.

TRIMMED OLD RECORD

MANCHESTER, England — The professional record of 70 made by Fred Taggart in 1928 for the Sale golf course was beaten six times in the Manchester and District championship. Frank Jowle holds the record now with 65.

Keep Minards in the home.

BEFORE
SHE BECOMES A WIDOW

One thing is certain—however many friends a man has, there will always be more people "watching to see" how his widow will fare, than pals who are "sorry to see him go"! Yes, people may say "Nothing but good of the dead"—but they may think a lot!

Wise men are quick to provide for eventualities before they happen. Life's experience teaches that "before" is the only time to provide financial independence for a man's widow.

You agree that something should be done today; so consult us at once.

E. C. JOHNSTONE, C.L.U.,
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