

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Lost Generation

In none of the Remembrance Day celebrations have we observed reference to the lost generation which has played such havoc with our religious, political and community life. The boys who went to the front in 1914, 1915, 1916 would have been in their late thirties or forties today and voluntarily shouldering the brunt of public duties. But, to a large extent, they are not to be found. Many have crossed the Bourne, many returned maimed and shattered in body or mind; while many others who may have been spared in health and strength, had the connecting link between youth and manhood broken, and, missing the early training in church and community welfare, are not rendering the service which otherwise they would have been efficiently and ungrudgingly giving. A considerable number, it is true, are worthy prominent, but they are the exceptions and the loss is marked and deplorable. Religious and Social work today is borne largely on the shoulders of older men and rising hopes are being lost for lack of the training and example which the lost generation has failed to provide. Impatience, disappointment, and discouragement are not infrequently expressed by those who should have been "has-beens", because they are not finding relief from their voluntary labours by successors of an age and experience which the war has wiped out. It is probably the greatest penalty the world has to pay for the horrors of 1914-1918—the legitimate torch-bearers of community and religious life are not here to carry on, the rising ones have not yet reached the age of experience and discretion, while the past ones are wearying of well-doing and regretfully inclined to let things drift. Is it yet too late for the older generation to close the breach between themselves and the next succeeding generation coming on? The youthful inheritors may not as yet be of the calibre we would like, but is it not our duty to hold out to them the hand of encouragement, sympathy and assistance that they may in time worthily fulfil those public duties of Church and State without which the War might as well have been lost?

King Government Divided

The King Government is divided over the proposed British-U.S.A. Preferential Treaty. Of the three Dominions, Canada would be called upon, if the project were to be undertaken, to pay the greatest price. South Africa would be required only to forego some of her British preference on oranges, and Australia might face partial loss of her meat and fruit business, but Canada would, as its share, be obliged to release Britain partially or wholly from the bound margins on such important commodities as apples, lumber, wheat and certain meats. The United States has been the prime mover in this project. Its earnestness has been manifest from the beginning, but the conversations in London last summer made it clear that it is up to the Dominions to say whether or not the deal should go through. It cannot be concluded without a disturbance of the Imperial preference system, and the price for the deal will be paid only by the Dominions. There is little that Britain itself can offer to the United States in the way of fiscal concessions, and Mr. King is of opinion that the end would be served by Canada and the other Dominions becoming the sacrificial goats.

Gold Comes Back

There is more in the announcement that U.S.A. Government had shipped gold to France because the price was at a premium of 22c per ounce over the standard value of \$35, than meets the eye. Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, now of Harvard University but formerly special adviser to the Bank of England and later to the U.S.A. Treasury Department, believes that re-stabilization of the world's currencies and international exchanges is now possible. The world's gold supply is adequate. Indeed, not only is the world's annual production of gold 31 1/2 per cent above 1933 but is 73 per cent above 1929. Enormous sums of gold are lodged in the "exchange stabilization funds" of England, America and France, or are accumulated in private hands abroad for use in settling international balances. The U.S.A. Government holds \$1,271,000,000 gold which it has "sterilized"; that is to say, which it has purchased with borrowed money for the express purpose of keeping it away from its normal use as banking or currency reserve. Even Japan, whose balance of trade is heavily against her, possesses an accumulated store of gold from which her market is sending out large installments to settle her international account. In these respects the moment is unusually propitious for general resumption of gold payment, for stabilization of the exchanges.

A Government Responsibility

From Prime Minister King at Ottawa and from Sir Herbert Marler at New York came speeches recently emphasizing the need for Canadian unity. Mr. King, at a Liberal banquet, pointed to the subversive influences at work throughout the Dominion and deplored the attitude of certain parts of Canada "where some think their only citizenship is to the province." Sir Herbert, addressing the Canadian Club of New York, criticized those who fail to realize that "on the success of the whole of Canada will depend the success of every part of the country." "Both gentlemen," says the Financial Post,

"overlooked or failed to mention a major factor in Canadian unity—namely, our national periodical literature.

"It is a strange anomaly of present governmental policy that Canadian publications, which are perhaps the most potent single unifying force in Canada today, still operate at a disadvantage compared with foreign competitors. In fact this is the only industry in Canada which has no protection but pays, owing to duties and taxes, higher prices than foreign competitors on practically all raw materials.

"The Government over which Mr. King presides could make no better contribution to the cause of Canadian unity than to remove the handicaps which still surround this one industry. Education through Canada's national periodicals is carried on at no cost to the Government and in fact is a source of potential revenue if the industry is operating on a profitable basis. Ottawa has already recognized the force of this argument in a piecemeal and half-hearted fashion. It should take steps to remove entirely the unfair handicaps which still surround Canadian periodicals in competition with foreign publications.

Editorial Notes

R. L. Stevenson born this date 1850.

An apple today keeps the doctor away, besides helping the Boy Scouts and our apple producers.

Potato prices in 1878—or 59 years ago—averaged 38c per bushel. That year, to November 30, we exported 1,255,205 bushels.

Now that the 10th is past we may expect frost and Indian Summer. Lloyds of London fix Nov. 10 as the last date for Marine insurance in the St. Lawrence.

Make note of this, for you do not find it recorded in any modern geography or book of reference: Charlottetown is 40 degrees, 13 feet, 55 inches North, Longitude 63 degrees, 7 feet, 23 inches West from Greenwich.

The auction of the Champion Boy Scout McIntosh Red Apple takes place this evening on the steps in front of the Public Library. This is an annual event looked forward to with great interest by Scouts and public alike.

Mr. Angus Alex McLean, K.C., LL.B., was admitted to the Bar this date 1876—61 years ago. The only surviving lawyers who had been previously admitted are Mr. Justice Hazard, Feb. 28, 1872, and Mr. H. J. Palmer, May 8, 1876.

Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, the famous actor-manager, a native of Aberdeen and son of a newspaper man, has passed away at the age of eighty four. His speaking voice was said to be the finest heard in the theatre for a century.

The Girl Guides are to be congratulated on having had an extraordinarily successful year attaining a membership of 700, within 300 of their objective of 1,000 for the year in which they have now entered. The Provincial Commissioner, Mrs. Reay and all associated with her deserve commendation on the very healthy condition of their organization.

Negotiations are under way to provide examinations in Canada for Canadians who wish to enter the Royal Navy. Mr. S. J. McMaster of the Navy League of Canada announces, "The British Government has been giving consideration for some time to the enlistment of men from the Dominions, and special attention, we know, is being directed toward the enlistment of Canadians," states Mr. McMaster.

A Montreal contemporary says "it may fairly be considered that His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, in bowing as he has done to public opinion, even though it may be minority public opinion, and thereby sacrificing for the time being his personal and public-spirited ambition to undertake an American trip of social service and investigation, has revealed that he possesses sound discretion and a fine sense of discernment."

The R.C.M.P. is being reduced in numbers. Sir James MacBrien, the Commissioner, in his annual report says the wastage during the year ended March 31 last, (retirements and deaths) was 211, and taking the 67 engagements into account the final result was a net decrease of 144. "There are many desirable young men available and qualified for engagement, but it is not likely that any further recruiting will be necessary for several months." The total strength of the force is 2,573, of whom 92 are officers, 2,130 non-commissioned officers and constables, 131 special constables and 220 members of the marine section which looks after coastal patrol work.

Mr. Dunning expects to have a decent surplus after balancing his budget as at March 31 next, there being already in the till a balance of some \$33,000,000 for the first seven months. Two of the major reasons why a deficit last year was converted into a surplus this year concerned the Bank of Canada and the Canadian National Railways. It was necessary last year to provide \$33,032,970 for the railway under the Refunding Act, but no money was necessary this year. At the same time, \$28,500,000 was provided last year for the railway's deficit and \$29,250,000 this year. Last year, the Dominion set aside \$5,100,000 for the purchase of capital stock of the bank to give it control. No money was needed this year. Less relief money was spent this year than a year ago. Relief grants to provinces totalled \$17,201,487 last year and \$10,149,000 this year. Similarly, the cost of relief works dropped from \$17,100,021 to \$10,214,640. On the other hand, drought area relief increased from \$175,083 to \$3,396,246.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Try to frequent the company of your betters, in books and in life, as to the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly; the great pleasures of life is that. Note what great things are achieved—they achieved things. Narrow spirits admire laziness and worship meanness.

Hitler is sincere when he says that he demands nothing more of France than peace, since peace with France would give him England, the British Empire and the world. In the light of lessons from Signor Mussolini, whose aeroplanes forced England to retreat and who talks of dismembering the British Empire in collusion with Germany, Herr Hitler is no longer looking east, but West. He is looking for a way to take Europe in peace and work for the pacific or military domination of the British Isles. He hopes that their pacifism will lead them to accept treaties of commerce and finance, of immigration and colonization, and that they will be able to carry out their political conquest. Hitler is being let back to the Kaiser's dream. Economic determinism admits only of one-way traffic.—L'Ordre (Paris).

Whatever the future holds, Canada has so far experienced no more than a pause in the pace of business progress, whereas the United States has been seeing business slip rapidly downward for months past. The tendency in this country is to assume that we get what the States get, only probably a little later, and that if the States suffers a real depression, big or little, we must expect to suffer too. But really it doesn't follow in the present case, at least to the extent commonly assumed, particularly if the U. S. depression is to be short-lived, as seems likely. If that proves to be the case (if the current U. S. recession is to be a period of months, not years) it is quite likely, this column believes, that its influence on Canadian prosperity will be much less than is commonly feared.—Saturday Night.

In Great Britain the Government has achieved a good deal by fostering training and instructional courses, chiefly attended by the younger unemployed. These cater for three classes of men—those who have never been given a modicum of skill ensuring a permanent engagement; those who find their skill unsought are fitted for other trades where labour is in demand; those who have lost manual dexterity; or general physical condition, or the habit of working, owing to long idleness, are given the opportunity to tone up eyes, muscles and hands.—Auckland News.

The Ottawa Journal suggests that in awarding credit for peace that has existed between Canada and the United States, the part played by Great Britain should not be overlooked, either in the direction of avoiding quarrels, or of affording Canada a more effective defence than this country could have provided for itself by any line of fortifications along the boundary. Nor should it be forgotten that France and Great Britain, neighbors and ancient enemies, have been peace between them for just as long as Canada and the United States, and are today actively co-operating to uphold international law and order.—Orillia Packet and Times.

The men who died left the city "glad and free to their children" and we realize that we have gained a kind of freedom, if not much gladness. We are nearer to the realities of life, and have no illusions about war. The churches are not so full as they used to be, but there is a deeper and more general interest in religion. Above all, we have been through so much that is unpleasant in these post-war years, and the world is so upside-down, yet so strange and so painfully interesting, that we should find the world of 1914 about as muffled and repressive as a padded cell, if we could somehow put the clock back twenty-three years.—Lady Tweedsmuir.

The present dilemma of an "intelligent conservatism" is to want the masses from the current be-guilements of the unscrupulous politician, of whatever nominal stripe. It is really a question of character as much as intelligence. It is a question of honesty. The ideal of conservatism is the disposition of human affairs by reasonable means towards practicable ends. The demagogue promises something for nothing and magic out of Heaven. The sober-minded man believes that a better way is to be found in the evolution. The difficulty about betterment "within the framework of democracy" is that the pace must be accommodated to the slow rather than the faster capacities. The right way to look at progress is to look back a generation, not a year.—Vancouver Province.

No one yet knows what is "Parliamentary" and privilege and what the rights and duties of Members are in Indian legislation. Members are busy finding out in various ways, and keep Speakers and Presidents uncomfortably alert. Westminster has an elaborate code of behaviour built up through the centuries; by this time it may be supposed its Speaker has in his store an answer for every question a member might put him in every difficulty. If only he can get at it the moment it is wanted. India, however, cannot borrow practice and habit uncritically from Westminster. Parliamentary procedure in this country must develop its own way, with its own ministers and others, traditions to help.—Calcutta Statesman.

If you take this year's calendar and put it away you can use it again 28 years hence. This discovery was made by a Danish physician and the University of Edinburgh has bestowed the degree of Doctor on him.—St. Catherine's Standard.

How much you have! Probably the highest average of wages in all the world, certainly the most generous of social services, insurance, health, housing. The widest measure of political liberty that any people ever enjoyed, the right to speak and write as you please. The most free access to all the thought and

That Body of Yours

By James W. Davison, M.D.

The tonsils are filters—filtering poisons from the blood. Healthy tonsils also have the power of destroying harmful organisms. It is therefore considered advisable to leave the tonsils in place unless they become so infected themselves that they put poisons and organisms into the blood instead of removing or destroying them. That is, just as a filter on a water-tap can become so filled with impurities (unless cleaned often) that instead of filtering the water it is actually causing it to be impure, so with tonsils. However when the tonsils are red and swollen—chronically enlarged—there is the question of their removal and the physician and throat specialist go into consultation because the tonsils should not be removed if they are doing their work properly, but should be removed if they are a menace to health—rheumatism and heart disease.

That infected teeth can cause an enlargement of the tonsils is sometimes forgotten; and even when this is remembered, dentists and physicians are not anxious to remove any of the first or milk set of teeth. If these first teeth can be left in their places as long as possible it means that the permanent teeth can come down more readily into their proper places which will give a more accurate chewing surface and a better appearance to the mouth and jaw.

Dr. Grantley Smith in Dental Magazine and Oral Topics says: "I have proved to my own satisfaction and that of pediatricians (children's specialists) working in conjunction with me, that there is a definite relationship between the septic (infected) first teeth and the chronically enlarged tonsils. And I am convinced too that this infection of the first teeth lessens the local resistance to the entry of organisms through the mucous membrane (lining) of the throat." In other words, the first teeth may be at fault instead of the tonsils when a youngster has many attacks of colds and sore throat.

Parents should, therefore, not only see their physician but also their dentist when there is a chronic enlargement of the tonsils. A consultation between physician and dentist will be greatly to the patient's advantage.

Writing Competition

(Winnipeg Free Press) When a person gets the rage to write, does he pause to think about the way he is up against? Up against as far as material recognition is concerned. He does not. There is no tribe quite so self-confident and self-assured and vain as the writing tribe, taken as a whole. So lets point out what sort of competition they have to meet and the scant opportunities there are for monetary returns.

In the first place, Canadian writers have to compete with Americans for both Canadian and American markets; and as there are some 250,000 American and some 20,000 Canadian free-lance writers trying to make a livelihood by scribbling (though precious few wholly succeed), there is a quite noticeable field against which to run! And what are the markets? Fourteen hundred trade journals each buy from 10 to 20 articles every month from free-lance writers. That's 200,000 articles a year. Five hundred general magazines buy 40,000 short stories and features annually from free-lance writers. One hundred syndicates buy several thousand columns, fillers, short-stories and serials each year from authors. And there are 1,930 daily newspapers and 3,500 country newspapers buying features, fiction and fillers daily from free-lance writers. That is not all. There are 150 book publishers who accept some 2,400 novels a year, and who accept juvenile and non-fiction books to the tune of about 12,000 a year.

Such is the bright market candle about which the 270,000 motes flutter for attention. So it is clear that the titanic is far from attractive for the beginning. He enters a keenly competitive field, and his share works out at some thing like one-eighteenth of a book per year, and 23-27ths of an article per year, and 5-18ths of a short story per year! Small wonder that the great bulk of these free-lance writers do chicken-ranching, plumbing, barbering and what not on the side—in order to live. Small wonder that many thousands of them give up the creative ghost after a few years of bootless effort—only, alas, to be replaced by other thousands of the same wayward people who have yet to be disillusioned!

Literature of the civilized peoples of the earth. Cherish these privileges! Guard them! Defend them! Be ready and eager to bear arms to keep them.—Hong Kong News.

There is a certain risk about trying to make clear to the average citizen the technical details of Proportional Representation. The present lines are written by one such average citizen who has made several brave attempts to trace his ballot all the way through first, second and third choices and he has found himself wondering whether it wouldn't be easier, perhaps, to let Tammany have the city.—New York Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The editor reserves the right to edit and to refuse to print the opinions of correspondents.

THE BISHOP AND APPLE DAY

Sir,—The Boy Scout Association has my best wishes for a successful Apple Day on Saturday, November 13th. I welcome this opportunity to express my unqualified approval of the Boy Scout Movement. It deserves the hearty support of all who are interested in the welfare of our future citizens. It aims to equip its members with sterling Christian character. Every Scout stands for self-reliance, honesty in dealings with others, thoughtfulness, instead of selfishness, and cleanliness of thought, word and action. It is a source of great satisfaction to note the marked increase of interest taken by so many citizens in this Movement and I hope more boys will join the ranks of the Scouts, and that all groups will flourish. By purchasing a Prince Edward Island McIntosh Apple on Saturday you are encouraging these boys, and also assisting them to finance their various Scout undertakings for the coming year. I am, Sir, etc.

J. A. O'SULLIVAN Bishop of Charlottetown, Bishop's Residence, Charlottetown.

APPLE DAY

Sir,—May I have a scrap of your space in which to make a plea that our public will give a sympathetic and generous receipt to the Boy Scouts as they seek help for the support and extension of their work, not as mendicants but as business-like apple merchants? The objects of the Boy Scout Association are sufficiently well-known, and the results sufficiently well-proven to make argument on its behalf needless. As a minister of the Gospel and a father of sons, I rate it as the finest of all youth movements, and one capable of filling a real need in these days when there are so many things tempting our boyhood to live out of hand. I am, Sir, etc.

R. MOORHEAD LEGATE, Saint James Church, Charlottetown, November 12th, 1937.

JAILS AND JAILORS

Sir,—Noticing reference recently to Georgetown Jail being unsanitary I thought I would say a word about the Jail in Charlottetown and the Jailors. Here is cleanliness and good management. No smell of disinfectants as in previous years, but every where clean floors and surroundings. Give credit to whom credit is due.

Most jailors are well liked and obeyed and Mrs. Dwyer does her part and is kind to female prisoners. I feel the public should know these facts. I am, Sir, etc.

PRISONERS AID

Canadian Nurses in U. S.

(Ottawa Journal)

The National Nurses' Association of the United States having protested against "the wholesale importation of Canadian nurses" to hospitals in New York State and elsewhere, the U.S. Immigration Commissioner wrote to them: "I have been examining the records and am inclined to agree with you that the courtesy we have been extending to this class of Canadian visitor has been overdone."

He has issued a new order. Hereafter Canadian nurses will be given permits only for "ordinary visits on cases which require temporary entry into the United States." The facts appear to be that, because so many nurses have been engaged in public health work as the result of President Roosevelt's social schemes the hospitals of New York and other metropolitan cities have been denied of nurses. It was these hospitals who sent out an almost frantic call for Canadian nurses, and the "courtesy" the Commissioner talks about was not really extended to the nurses but to the U.S. hospitals.

Many Canadian nurses have availed themselves of the opportunity of securing higher wages in the United States, although some of them have returned because they found conditions congenial. The result has been that the situation in Canada, including Ottawa, has materially changed in the last couple of years. Instead of unemployment among nurses there has come about an actual shortage of experienced nurses; instead of Canadian hospitals being criticized for having such large classes of pupil nurses the situation has demanded that more of our young women be persuaded to take the training. Perhaps it will be a "courtesy" to Canada if fewer of our nurses are permitted to accept positions in the United States—if the U.S. Immigration Department ceases to be a party to the repeated six months entry provision that has existed in recent months. Canada can ill afford to lose the kind of women who have successfully gone through three years training in our big hospitals under Canadian teachers and doctors, for they have an equipment that fits them for almost any walk in life.

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As Others See Us (Globe and Mail) There is a short article in the last issue of the Commentator magazine which throws a rather illuminating, albeit a harsh, light on the British Dominions. No carping critic, the writer merely records the simple truth about the Imperial defense mechanism, and leaves the facts to make their own comment on the "somnolence and selfishness" of the four younger partners. Dividing the Empire into its political classifications, the Crown Colonies, India, the autonomous Dominions and Great Britain—he points out that the Colonies, far from defending the Empire, must be defended. India, all things considered does her best, but, having done that, is like the Colonies and the Dominions wholly reliant upon the British Navy. From there on it does not, or should not, require a writer in an American magazine to tell us how disproportionate and unfair is the burden. Considering the Dominions' interest in the Empire in terms of the three trouble zones now threatening the world peace—Germany in Central Europe, Italy in the Mediterranean and Japan in the Pacific—they stand to lose as much as Britain, if not more. And there is the other consideration. For the first time in history Britain is extremely vulnerable. Aggregating 28,000,000 people (21,000,000 of a white population), the British Empire has the number in Britain, the Dominions certainly are a long way from holding up their end. Nor does a detailed recitation of what they are doing improve the picture, although, giving credit where credit is due, Australia and South Africa are well launched on "defense programs" designed to pick up the slack. New Zealand, considering her relatively small population, is in much the same position as a Crown Colony, but nevertheless spends almost as much on naval defense as Canada, including her contributions to the Singapore base. Where the details are discussed it is Canada that comes worst out of the comparison. While not so unfriendly as to say so, the writer in Commentator hints that Canada feels snugly strong and secure because they found conditions congenial. The result has been that the situation in Canada, including Ottawa, has materially changed in the last couple of years. Instead of unemployment among nurses there has come about an actual shortage of experienced nurses; instead of Canadian hospitals being criticized for having such large classes of pupil nurses the situation has demanded that more of our young women be persuaded to take the training. Perhaps it will be a "courtesy" to Canada if fewer of our nurses are permitted to accept positions in the United States—if the U.S. Immigration Department ceases to be a party to the repeated six months entry provision that has existed in recent months. Canada can ill afford to lose the kind of women who have successfully gone through three years training in our big hospitals under Canadian teachers and doctors, for they have an equipment that fits them for almost any walk in life.

Far Sighted Eyes Seventy per cent of far sighted eyes are weak refractively. Discomfort from this condition shows mostly at near work and may be headache, sore eyes, nervousness or even upset stomach. Car drivers in this class may suffer considerable discomfort. Glasses relieve the strain. G. F. Hutcheson

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