THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THOSE BIG INTERESTS

Commenting on the Liberal campaign in Toronto East, where the Conservative candidate was returned in Monday's by-election contests, the Toronto Mail and Empire says:

"No more daring lie has ever been circulated by a set of political adventurers than that to the effect that Mr. Bennett is a friend of the big interests. The simple fact of the matter is that from the moment when he was returned to power in 1930, the present Prime Minister has labored night and day in the interests of the farmer, the worker and the ordinary man on the street.

"No Premier in Canadian history has ever dealt more firmly with St. James Street and the financial powers than the man who heads the present Ottawa Administration. He has required the banks and the investment houses to come to his terms in the flotation of necessary loans. He has established the Bank of Canada as a superbank with some of the powers which the chartered banks used to enjoy. He has refused to allow the chartered banks to retain an exchange premium on their gold holdings, which are to be acquired by the national bank.

"He has passed stringent laws to curb abuses, long practised by brokerage houses and on the stock exchanges. He it was who introduced the resolution which led to the price spread and mass buying investigation. He caused Parliament to adopt the Natural Products Marketing Act, and the two measures designed to ease the position of debt-laden agriculturists. He has put through conversion loans, with the result that the treasury is saving tens of millions of dollars in interest charges annually.

"Contrast the record of the Bennett Government with that of Mr. Mackenzie King. As has been said by a contemporary, the conditions which the government is trying to clean up today accumulated under the King regime. During those nine years scores of mergers, trusts and combines were formed in this country. Every morning, as one picked up the paper there was announcement of a new trust and fresh securities with watered stock issued to the public. It was a mad orgy of combines. What did Mr. King or Mr. Hepburn do in those nine years to curb this trend? The answer is, absolutely nothing.

"While the United States was depriving Canadian farmers of a market for over $170,000,000 worth of farm products and manufactures thereof, Mr. King and Mr. Hepburn, sitting behind him in the House of Commons, made no move to offset this disastrous development. It remained for the Bennett Government to afford our farmers adequate protection against imports from the offending country and to open the markets of the United Kingdom to their products on a preferred basis. The electors of Toronto East and other constituencies can scarcely forget how the Liberal party in the last federal campaign took a corruption fund of $720,000 from the Beauharnois crowd who were only a section of the big interests of Montreal."

THE TRADE UPTREND

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the interesting fact that with few exceptions Canada's increased exports in August were representative of all lines of production, raw materials and finished products. There was a notable increase in automobiles, the total export being valued at $1,459,000, a gain of $805,000 over last year. The value of those sent to the United Kingdom was $202,000, also a gain.

The export of planks and boards amounted to $2,555,000, of which $1,527,000 went to the United Kingdom, the supply to Great Britain being an increase of $615,000. Pulpwood to the United States at $1,338,000 was an increase of over half a million.

Wheat at $12,866,000 was almost double the sale abroad a year ago and $7,913,000 went to the United Kingdom. About one third of the rubber export of $1,072,000 went to Great Britain. The cheese export made a gain of $90,000 which was mainly absorbed by Great Britain.

Canadian meats in the United Kingdom market continued their gain in August, amounting to $1,274,000 out of a total of $1,345,000. A year ago the amount was $694,000. Wheat flour fell from $1,948,000 to $1,571,000, but paper, chiefly newsprint, rose from $6,557,000 to $6,808,000, of which $5,561,000 went to the United States.

There were increased exports of farm implements, hardware, machinery, aluminium, gold and silver. Copper at $1,765,000 went mainly to Great Britain. The nickel export was $2,469,000, an increase of $464,000. Coal and stone products increased, but electrical energy to the United States dropped from $293,000 to $257,000.

There were ten countries to which Canada sent exports to the value of over half a million dollars in August. Five of these were Empire countries and five foreign: United Kingdom $23,122,000, United States $17,251,000, British South Africa $2,116,000, Japan $1,566,000, Belgium $1,539,000, Australia $1,219,000, France $979,000, New Zealand $582,000, Newfoundland $560,000, Norway $549,000.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Central School Fair should receive more City patronage.

Winter has set in with a vengeance in the West, sleet, snow, floods.

When the tumult and the shouting have ceased people will realize that Ontario federally has done no better than Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Saskatchewan provincially, these having asked the Liberal Party for bread and been given a stone—and worse, a contemptuous kick in the shape of increased taxation.

Premier Bennett in Geneva has been in conference with representatives of the Mother Country and of other Dominions on Imperial matters arising out of the Ottawa and London Conferences and agreements. It was largely for this purpose he went overseas, and, unlike Mr. Mackenzie King, refrained from having with him a Canadian Press correspondent to trumpet his doings.

The word trek is practically obsolete so far as travel by wagon in search of gold is concerned. The discovery of gold in the Lake Nipigon region of Northern Ontario has resulted in the proverbial rush, but, alas, by airplane and not by team. Much of the glitter, romance and tragedy will be eliminated by the change in the mode of locomotion—and likewise much of the fraud and misrepresentation.

It is hard to beat some Charlottetonians for sang froid. A case in point is that of the youth who found himself in Moncton without the wherewithall to provide a night's lodging. He picked out a quiet, respectable looking dwelling, which happened to be a doctor's, entered by the window, undressed in the sitting room, and went comfortably to sleep on the davenport. He is said to have been surprised and annoyed when the doctor telephoned to the police to have him removed.

Public men do things unethically even harshly and illegally across the border. The other day no less a person than the New York State Attorney General broadcast a speech on the recent development of the Lindbergh kidnapping scandal in which he emphatically said that the police had solved the mystery, had got the perpetrator of the deed, and that the many months of police investigation had attained fruition in the capture of the criminal. All this, too, before even the accused had been brought into Court to answer the charge. Trial by newspaper is bad enough in all conscience, but conviction by radio without any sort of trial is the last straw to break the back of much abused Magna Charta.

According to an Ottawa correspondent the Bennett Government is accepting the challenge of a return to "laissez-faire" economies which ex-Premier King (Liberal leader) has raised in his speeches during the last session of Parliament and since. Mr. King would reduce all tariffs by 50 per cent; he would abolish the Imperial trade agreement; he would scrap the marketing legislation because of the authority which it takes over exports and the control which it wields over the price spreads which the packers and middle men may charge. In short, he would apply rigidly to conditions of today the principles of Gladstonian Liberalism and make the survival of the fittest the principle of Canadian economic life. On the principles upheld by the Liberal Leader, the Western wheat grower, if he could not meet the competition of, say, the grower in Soviet Russia, would not be entitled to survive. The Conservative Ministry is declared to be fully prepared to meet the challenge which Mr. King has raised and to counter Mr. King's policy with one of protection to industry and agriculture, coupled with an assurance of social justice to its workers. The breach thus created between the two parties is regarded in political circles in Ottawa as the most interesting political development now under way. It promises to give the party labels in the next general election, whenever it may be held, an entirely new significance.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Hoover's book reveals him as a victim of the delusion, common to all who have been in place and power and removed from them, that the public wants him back. That is one of the extraordinary things about power, or loss of it. Men who hold high places often complain of its hardships, of the physical and mental toll which it takes, yet once relieved of such penalties they pine to return to them. Whether it be because of the human frailty which makes a man come to believe that he is indispensable, or because of the lure of pomp and power, the spectacle of a man who knows that he is finished, that his usefulness and welcome have departed, is among the rarest things in life.—Ex.

A change of interests, like the clash of personalities, helps to strike sparks from the mind, and one of the few important practical benefits conveyed by psychological investigation is the recognition of the fact that possession of a sound mind makes a vital contribution to the maintenance of a sound body. Healthiness, in the largest sense, owes much to opportunities of contrast. "Here below," said Newman, though in a rather different connection, "to live is to change, and to be perfect is to have changed often." Mere change, then, plays a large part in a holiday. The best form of recreation may simply be a fresh occupation for mind and body carried out in fresh surroundings.—The Church Times, London.

Germany has thrown a monkey wrench into the "Eastern Locarno" negotiations. This was feared. The fear and resentment between France and Germany are causing the greater part of the international tension in Europe today and are preventing the progress of all measures, by whomsoever proposed, leading towards collective security guarantees.

Of course we have liberty of action and may no longer be placed on the auction block, to be disposed of as human chattels, whether we be white or black. But it is reasonably open to question if the great majority of us have not used our liberty of action to bring about for ourselves a state of slavery quite as objectionable as that which was made illegal one hundred years ago.—Exchange.

Without a single patient in the whole 13 years of its existence is the unique record of a fully-equipped hospital in the Londonderry area. The hospital was built by the Londonderry Port Sanitary Board at Moville, on the Donegal side of Lough Foyle. Then came the Free State treaty and the drawing of the border-line. Northern Ireland, containing Londonderry, became one state, and Southern Ireland, with Moville within its boundaries, became an other. The Sanitary Board was left on one side of the border and its hospital on the other.

If you want to compile a book that is both ludicrously funny and terribly tragic, all that you have to do today is to print extracts from the everyday utterances of Nazi leaders and leader writers. Two books of this kind have just been published. The first is called "Heil Hitler." It is most amusingly illustrated, and it specialises in statements which are contradictory, funny and idiotic. To quote one out of a feast of good things: "This 'Lord' (Beaverbrook) calls himself a Canadian, but in the Foreign Press Handbook it is stated that he is a Hungarian Jew called Ralph D. Blumenfeld."—"Critic" in The New Statesman and Nation (London.)

Most of the snubs, which we fancy belong to us, in reality were not meant at all. We must give credit to others in broad and lavish fashion. We must not misjudge and mis-interpret. We must try to understand. The limited few belong to the snob class. You, who read this talk, decide to belong to that larger class who refuse to be snubbed by snobs! Give credit where it is due, and do not worry over fancied wrongs. He who walks right on, looking neither to the right nor the left, paying no attention whatsoever to the turmoil and the strife, to the petty jealousies and ambitions of those about him, is sure to emerge important and outstanding. —Exchange.

It is not within the province of man to say as to who performs greatest in life. A good influence is something that cannot be measured. Stevenson once wrote that "a happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note." For the simple reason, he stated, that the influence of such a one radiated so far. There is no plainer language in the world than character. Its meaning cannot be found in books of learning, nor in dictionaries. Influence alone does it assert its worth. In unpretentions works a lone does it give of its genuine substance.

The advantage Mr. Roosevelt has is in the fact that it should be easier to carry the entrenchments of tariff privilege under a law which permits of executive tariff making and which contemplates a policy of mutual concession under which we may expect to receive something for what we give.

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.

SENATOR HUGHES AND MR. DYAL

Sir,—I know Mr. Dyal of New York to be unreliable in both word and action. I also know that he is, or was, a very astute man, hence I conclude that he did not write much of the letter appearing in his name in the Guardian of the 17th. instant and the Patriot of the 19th instant. Men of the Dyal type do not, as a rule, write foolish letters containing wholesale palpable inaccuracies. They are too wary to do that. When Mr. Macfadyen, Vice-President of the Potato Growers' Association, wrote in the Guardian of the 12th instant that he would like very much to hear Dyal's account of his dealings with me, he evidently knew that the Dyal letter was being prepared.

All the statements in the Dyal letter, namely: that I ate at the same table with Dyal in the Queen Hotel, that he shipped potatoes for me in the name of the Dyal Produce Corporation, and paid me $500.00 in profits, that I shipped potatoes in second hand bags which had to be rebagged in Charlottetown, at his expense, etc. etc., are pure fabrications, made out of whole cloth, and if written by Dyal show that his badness has made him luny. I shall give as briefly as possible the salient facts of the transaction I had with Dyal.

In one of my visits to Havana I met brokers from Neuvitas, a city on the north east end of Cuba, and the second in size on the Island. They told me they had been buying potatoes through commission Houses in Havana, but wished to buy direct from Prince Edward Island. They also told me their requirements would be from 200,000 to 300,000 bags per year. I arranged to do business with them, and the arrangements were as follows: They were to deposit in the Royal Bank of Canada at Nuevitas half the value of the potatoes they would order, the money to be transferred to the Charlottetown branch, and to be irrevocable for a period of time long enough to enable me to assemble and ship the cargo. When the documents would be all signed and the ship ready to sail the money in the Bank here would be paid to me, and I would make a sight draft or drafts for the balance, against the whole shipment. In this way the consignees would be sure to get the potatoes, or their money back, and I would be sure to be paid, and any Bank here would finance such a transaction.

The following autumn, after some correspondence, I receiver an order for 8,000 bags at $1.75 a bag delivered Nuevitas, the brokers saying this was as large an order as they could arrange for under the terms agreed upon. This was less than half the cargo of a small steamer, consequently I had to get space with somebody shipping to Havana. I met Dyal at the Queen Hotel who told me he was in the Havana trade, but could not sell a whole cargo there. I told him of the order I had and showed him the correspondence. He jumped at the idea of linking up with me, and giving me space in his ship. He said I was in with the best people in Cuba, and had made a splendid arrangement, which would be sure to lead to a large and perfectly safe business, that his experience in Cuba and his knowledge of the people would be a great help to me, but in as much as he would make no profit on the part of the cargo delivered in Havana he would have to ask me to give him half of the profit on my order. To this I agreed. Later when the deposit was transferred from Nuevitas to Charlottetown, and when we had the ship chartered, he told me he would lose so much at Havana that he would have to back out unless I gave him seventy five per cent. of my profits, and to this I agreed. He said we were sure to make profits on future shipments and out of these profits he would be glad to recoup me for the help I was then giving him. When the documents were completed and the ship ready for sea, I got the money that was to my credit. I made the drafts on the consignees in Nuevitas and got the money for them also, and instructed Mr. Hyndman, the Bank Manager, to pay Dyal what I had agreed to give him. This closed the transaction regarding the 8,000 bags.

When the potatoes were delivered in Nuevitas I had a wire from the brokers saying it was the best cargo ever landed there, and if I could supply potatoes of that quality I would get all the business of the city. A few days later I had another wire asking me to quote on ten or twelve thousand bags and saying that they hoped in a little while to be able to order a full cargo. I showed this telegram to Dyal and asked him what I should quote, seeing that the market was declining. He suggested $1.60 per bag. I replied that, that was too much, that these men seemed to be very honorable, that they knew the prices in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and if we wished to establish an enduring and mutually satisfactory business, we should not try to get undue profits. His reply was that he knew the Cuban people better than I did, and no matter what offer I made them they would come back with an offer of five or ten cents a bag less, and I had to be in a position to take the lower price. This was reasonable, and I quoted $1.60. Within forty eight hours I had a reply saying: "Dyal quoting us and our competitors Prince Edward Island potatoes at $1.40 a bag and asking for no deposit." I thought there must be some mistake. I did not think it was possible for a man to be so plausible and so deceitful. I showed him the telegram and asked him if he had wired such a quotation. He hesitated a little, but finally answered "Yes." I then told him what I thought of him, which did not seem to disturb him much. I also told him that he could not buy potatoes on Prince Edward Island at the price then prevailing, and sell them in Cuba for $1.40. He replied that I could not do it, but he could and would do it. I made it a point to see Mr. J. W. Boulter as soon after as I could, told him the kind of man I had found Dyal to be, and showed him the correspondence. He thanked me for the information and said he would have nothing more to do with Dyal, but it was after this that he had all to do with him, giving him cargoes of potatoes, I was told on credit, and giving him the agency of the Potato Growers' Association for the whole of Cuba and a good part of the United States.

The more interesting part of this story has yet to be related, but I shall deal with that to-morrow.

I am Sir, etc.

J. J. HUGHES.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Boulter, M.D.

INJURY TO INNER SIDE OF KNEE

One of the commonest injuries occurring in sports is a stretching or tearing of the ligaments on the inner side of the knee. This is often spoken of as a "loose cartilage," a "trick knee," and also by other names.

It is usually caused by force or obstruction against the foot which allows the knee joint to be carried too far forward. Thus if the foot strikes an object, or is placed in a hole or depression, while the rest of the body is carried forward, then the ligaments holding together the upper leg bone and the lower leg bone at the knee are put under great strain and are stretched or torn. The capsule or covering of the joint is torn and also the special ligament on inner side of knee.

If the injury is severe even more damage than that done to the outer covering and the ligament occurs; even a part of the bone may be torn off.

Fortunately, if the majority of these cases a little rest is all that is necessary. If the individual must be about on his feet a good crepe or elastic bandage should be worn for at least three weeks.

A simple but effective method of holding the ligaments in place and allowing the knee to heal properly is to apply strips of one-inch adhesive tape, placed half way across one another, from halfway behind the knee joint around the injury to half way across the knee in front. The knee should be kept perfectly straight while the adhesive is being applied. A new one should be applied every five or six days for three weeks.

In more severe cases, placing the knee in a plaster cast for five weeks is usually all that is necessary to obtain a complete recovery. This allows the patient to go about his usual work, except of course that the knee cannot be bent, and he must walk with a "stiff" leg.

However there are some cases where none of the above measures are effective and operation must be performed. Some years ago surgeons hesitated to "go into the knee joint" as the results were successful in only about half the cases. To-day such is the care and effectiveness of antiseptic measures that the results in opening the joint to operate are as successful as in any other operations, and brilliant results are obtained.

The Poets' Corner

NICHOLAS NYE

Nicholas Nye was lean and gray,
Lame of a leg and old,
More than a score of donkey's years
He had seen since he was foaled;
He munched the thistles, purple and spiked,
Would sometimes stoop and sigh,
And turn to his head, as if he said,
"Poor Nicholas Nye!"

Alone with his shadow he'd drowse in the meadow
Lazily swinging his tail,
At break of day he used to bray—
Not much too hearty and hale;
But wonderful gumption was under his skin,
And a calm clear light in his eye,
And once in a while, he'd smile—
Would Nicholas Nye.

Seem to be smiling at me, he would,
From his bush in the corner, of may,—
Bony and ownerless, widowed and worn,
Knobble-kneed, lonely and gray;
And over the grass would seem to pass
'Neath the deep dark blue of the sky,
Something much better than words between me
And Nicholas Nye.

But dusk would come in the apple boughs,
And green of the glow-worm shine,
And birds in nest would crouch to rest,
And home I'd trudge to mine;
And there in the moonlight, dark with dew,
Asking not wherefore nor why,
Would brood like a ghost, and as still as a post,
Old Nicholas Nye.

—Walter de la Mare.

The number of live cattle shipped in 1934 to the United Kingdom up to September 13 was 37,775 head, as compaed with 36,229 head during the corresponding period of 1933.

The Great Yachting Mystery

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

Yachting is decidedly a sport for the leisure classes because, with the possible exception of riding in a wheelbarrow, it is the slowest known method of getting from place to place. Only a man with a lot of time on his hands can afford to spend five and a half hours going thirty miles when even a street car will do it quicker. The consequence is that the general public rarely if ever goes yachting.

Though yachting is thus, as the saying is, a sport of kings, the general public is at present taking a great deal of interest because of the races going on between Mr. Sopwith's sloop and Mr. Vanderbilt's. It is agreed that they are extremely beautiful boats, and people in all parts wait eagerly day by day to know the result of the competition. In humble homes throughout the world, and not only in the mansions of the rich and powerful, the outcome is a matter of moment.

In view of this fact it seems a thousand pities that no one who has not devoted a lifetime to reading Joseph Conrad can make out what is happening to the boats while they are sailing. It is all very well to announce at the end of each event that the Endeavour has won and perhaps we should be thankful for getting that information in English and not in Portuguese, but a little more plain speaking about the race itself would be a great help to many.

"Rounding the buoy with his balloon jibs waving in the breeze," we read, "Mr. Vanderbilt gybed his jibboom spanker and reefed his mizzen topsail while Mr. Sopwith elected the more dashing, if somewhat precarious, expedient of dousing his scuppers and cabling his fore-top-gallant skysails. If only his focsle had not got mixed up with his Greta Garbo he might have made headway here but he luffed that off speedily and leaped ahead when Mr. Vanderbilt's quadrilateral spinnakers jibbed his gallion a few moments later."

This sort of reporting, it seems to us, is really going a bit too far. We expect to have to look up a word or two to understand any sporting event but we cannot spend the whole morning with a nautical dictionary and do our other work. We offer the suggestion for what it is worth, which might be one round-the-world cruise in a yacht with a gasoline engine in it, that for the remainder of the contest the stories should have more human interest and less technology. After all there are other things on yachts besides mizzen topsails, luff scuppers and taffrails. There are also sailors. And where, we ask, would England be today without its sailors? Where would America be? Where would Iceland be? Where would New Zealand be? (This could be continued indefinitely but we have to get on with the story.)

"As the two jolly boats came into the home stretch" (this is our notion of a yacht race dispatch), "the American crew was heard to break into the good old song 'Ye Mariners of England.' The Englishmen politely responded with 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' not knowing any American sea song except 'Columbus sailed the ocean blue' and thinking it unsuitable. At this point, unfortunately, one of the English crew slipped on the deck and tore his trousers on a nail. A cable demanding an explanation was immediately dispatched to Gosport. As the Endeavour raced into the lead, the first mate was observed dancing a hornpipe on what was believed to be the spanker but turned out, on closer scrutiny, to be the jibboom."

We do not suggest that the next story should follow this word for word. We are merely trying to indicate the general idea and, as the last sentence shows, have no objection to a little expensive terminology for the benefit of the few who understand it. But the human element must predominate or we are not going to be able to take the patriotic interest we should in the remaining races.

In making this plea we think we speak for many members of the public. They want to understand the boat races. They realize it is a public duty to understand them and they are doing their level best. But up till now the experts have not co-operated. It is a dismal but probably all too accurate prediction that they will continue to wrap their message in words that no one understands. This is one of the fine old traditions of yachting, as of economics.

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M. H. North	8.00 A.M.	Summerville School	9.15 A.M.
Riley Cr. Gaspereaux	8.10 A.M.	Vernon River	9.25 A.M.
Sturgeon Bridge	8.20 A.M.	Cherry Valley	9.35 A.M.
Geo. Poole's Store, Lower Montague	8.30 A.M.	Pownal	9.45 A.M.
Clements Office, Upper Montague	8.50 A.M.	Arrives Charlottetown	10.15 A.M
Leaves Revere Hotel	4.00 P. M.	Arrives Peters Road	6.30 P. M.

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

CHARLOTTETOWN LEAVES	TIME	SOURIS LEAVES	ELMIRA TIME
Elmira	7.15 A. M.	Charlottetown	4.10 P. M.
Souris	8.10 A. M.	Mt. Stewart	5.00 P. M.
St. Peter's	8.55 A. M.	Morell	5.25 P. M.
Morell	9.15 A. M.	St. Peter's	5.45 P. M.
Mt. Stewart	9.40 A. M.	Souris	6.30 P. M.
Arrives Charlottetown	10.30 A. M.	Arrives Elmira	7.15 P. M.

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CHARLOTTETOWN to FORTUNE

TIME TABLE

Leaving	Charlottetown	4.00 p. m.	Leaving	Fortune	8.15 a. m.
"	Hazelbrook	4.20 p. m.	"	Dingwell's	8.25 a. m.
"	Keefe's Lake	4.35 p. m.	"	Dundas	8.45 a. m.
"	48 Road	4.45 p. m.	"	Bridgetown	8.50 a. m.
"	Cardigan	5.00 p. m.	"	Cardigan	9.05 a. m.
"	Bridgetown	5.15 p. m.	"	48 Station	9.20 a. m.
"	Dundas	5.20 p. m.	"	Keefe's Lake	9.30 a. m.
"	Dingwell's	5.40 p. m.	"	Hazelbrook	9.45 a. m.
Arrive	Fortune	5.50 p. m.	Arrive	Charlottetown	10.05 a. m.

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Headquarters in Souris—LENNOX HOTEL.