

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1932

BENNETT STANDS FIRM

Bennett puts choice to Baldwin either Canada or Soviet Russia. To run a steamer heading in the Toronto Globe (Liberal) on Wednesday, when it was announced that the anticipated closing of the Imperial Conference would be postponed from Thursday to Saturday. In a special editorial on the front page of the same issue, entitled "The Empire or the Soviet?" the Globe said:

"Soviet Russia has made a contract with a group of United Kingdom lumber importers for the sale of 1,000,000,000 board feet of lumber deliverable in the current year at prices said to be below any wage scale on which Canadian lumbermen could subsist. Moreover, the contract provides that if a competitor offers a lower price the Soviet quotation will be reduced accordingly.

"It is estimated that if this contract had come to Canada at a reasonable price it would have provided direct employment to between 30,000 and 35,000 men, would have kept a similar number engaged in providing supplies, equipment, and other materials needed, and its marketing would have increased the traffic of Canadian railroads by 55,000 to 60,000 carloads. Directly and indirectly, maintenance would have been secured for 200,000 people in Canada.

"This simple illustration of the methods and effects of Soviet competition, explains in part why Canada and the United Kingdom are having difficulty in agreeing on what is to be done about Russia. It explains why the Canadian Prime Minister can follow no other course than to insist that a trade agreement which does not eliminate such competition as this would be no more than a scrap of paper."

Now that the last obstacle to the success of the Conference has been overcome and Great Britain has agreed to abrogate the treaty with Soviet Russia and deal immediately with "dumping" by Russia into United Kingdom markets, the people of this country will be able to contrast the manner in which the Bennett Government handled the situation with the impasse that would have resulted had the MacKenzie King administration been in power. The King Government had nothing to offer in the way of tariff concessions. It would have sacrificed the interests of Canada and gained nothing but polite thanks from the British delegation, and, perhaps, a eulogy in the Manchester Guardian. The question of excluding Russian imports and giving preference to Canadian farm products would never seriously have been considered by the British Government, were it not for the preferences on manufactured articles in the Canadian market which the Bennett Government was able to offer in return. It was Canada's tariff policy, plus the genius and determination of the Canadian Prime Minister in pressing the advantages of that policy, which made possible the signing of today's momentous agreements.

THE SUN'S ECLIPSE

Astronomers from many parts of the world will come to Canada to observe the eclipse of the sun on August 31. The track of the eclipse will pass over a portion of the Province of Quebec, extending about 80 miles wide from the city of Montreal. The expedition from the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, will go to Parent, on the line of the Canadian National Railways. One of the observers there will be Dr. J. Jackson, who in an article in The Times gives some particulars of the methods which will be used in photographing the corona.

Practically all observations now made at eclipses are photographic. It is known that although the eye is sensitive to colors from red at one end of the spectrum to violet at the other, ordinary photographic plates are only sensitive to the blue and violet parts of this range. The plates, indeed, are sensitive far beyond the range of the eye at the violet end, and their use is only restricted here by lack of transparency in the atmosphere in the far ultra violet.

In the last few years much progress has been made in making plates sensitive to red and infra-red

light. The Times has shown, by printing photographs, the use which can be made of infra-red plates in distant landscape photography when a filter is used to cut out the scattered blue light. The photographic emulsion is made sensitive to red light by treatment with special dyes. Unfortunately, the plates do not keep well, and to get the best results it is usually necessary specially to bathe them shortly before use, a process very difficult in tropical countries. The conditions in Canada and the United States should be much more suitable for infra-red photography than those which have been experienced at recent eclipses in the tropics.

Dr. Jackson adds that it is of great importance to astronomers to photograph the spectrum as far as possible into the red, as the discovery of additional lines in this region might throw light on the source of the coronal lines—the principal outstanding spectral lines of unknown origin. Quite recently plates have been produced which have a maximum sensitivity far beyond the hopes of a year ago, and it is intended to try some of these plates at one or more of the observing stations. This sensitivity, however, has been secured only at the cost of great chemical instability of the dyes used, and the plates have to be kept below the freezing point.

A COY CANDIDATE

In an interview given to the Halifax Liberal press on his return from Charlottetown, Mr. Angus L. MacDonald, Nova Scotia Liberal leader, stated the Liberals in Prince County were nominating a candidate on Friday night to contest the Fifth District in the bye-election being held shortly. Publicly, the Liberals have yearned to get into action in the bye-election contest in Fifth Prince for a long time. Privately, however, there has been a considerable amount of hesitancy and heart-searching. The convention scheduled for last evening failed to come off. Various reasons have been alleged for the postponement, but the fact of the matter is there is grave doubt about getting a standard bearer for the occasion. Naturally Dr. John MacNeill would be the candidate, but the Doctor, who is summering near Bedeque, seems averse to offering his services. Should he decline, the party cause is in danger of going unchampioned. Meantime, strong pressure is being brought to bear upon Dr. MacNeill to allow his name to go forward. But the Doctor is a wily politician. He has experienced ups and downs in public life and the prospects of another defeat are not calculated to inspire him with any degree of enthusiasm for taking the laboring oar in the coming campaign. From the serene enjoyment of the beauties of nature at his summer cottage, he may well reflect upon the vanity of political ambition and say, with Lucretius:

"When storms blow loud, 'tis sweet to watch at ease
From shore, the sailor laboring
With the sea;
Because the sense, not that such pains are his,
But that they are not ours, must always please."

OFTEN MISQUOTED

The magnificent war poem of Sir Lawrence Binyon, "For the Fallen," in which appears the line "They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old," has been quoted frequently in The Guardian and invariably with strict adherence to the text. The beauty of the line is such that one would suppose it would make an instantaneous impression and would be correctly remembered. Accuracy in quoting poetry is essential, yet this line suffers repeatedly from slipshod quotation. It is quoted frequently in connection with war memorial occasions and Remembrance Day addresses, both by persons and newspapers, and more often than not, is garbled so as to read: "They shall not grow old," etc. The differ-

ence may appear slight, but it is really important, not only to the rhythm but to the meaning. Mental laziness in grasping the emphasis conveyed by the correct reading of this line has resulted in spoiling, for many persons, the full effect of one of the most poignant stanzas in the whole range of English literature. Timely, therefore, is the protest of a correspondent in the Mail and Empire, whose ire has been aroused at seeing the line constantly quoted in its incorrect form, and even so engraved on war monuments. This correspondent has gone to considerable trouble to trace the origin of the misquotation, and his findings are interesting. He says:

"In the volume For the Fallen and Other Poems, by Lawrence Binyon, published by Hodder and Stoughton, the stanza reads: "They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old, Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. At the going down of the sun and in the morning We will remember them."

"This is the way the stanza is given also in Sir Edward Elgar's cantata 'For the Fallen.' In the volume 'An Anthology of Modern Verse' chosen by A. Meuthen, and with introduction by Robert Lynd, the line appears as quoted above. But, in The Bookman Treasury of Living Poets, edited by A. St. John Adeock, the line is quoted 'They shall not grow old,' etc.

"Here is where the first inaccuracy seemingly occurred. Again, in an anthology selected and edited by J. E. Wetherell, B. A., and published by McClelland and Stewart, of poets between 1901 and 1922, the line appears as in the Bookman anthology."

To set all doubt at rest, the correspondent applied to Messrs Hodder and Stoughton, London, England, for their final verdict. Their letter confirms the line as being: "They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old."

The Guardian's authority for the correct text has been "Poems of Today" an anthology published in 1917 for the English Association by Sidgwick and Jackson, Limited, London. The persistent misquotation of this line had frequently been noted and, with surprise, in journals of established reputation for accuracy and literary knowledge.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Provincial Exhibition opens Monday evening, and everything's all set for the greatest Fair in the history of the Province.

Why was Mr. S. A. MacDonald's presidential address at the Associated Boards of Trade like "Hamlet" without the Prince? Because in its reference to the Imperial Economic Conference it carefully avoided any mention of the sponsor and chairman, Premier Bennett.

Among the results achieved at the Imperial Economic Conference will be the lifting, on Dec. 1st, of the British embargo on Canadian potatoes, unless in the meantime an examination by United Kingdom experts in the handling of the Canadian crop proves there is danger of potato bugs being carried overseas. This is but one of the many advantages which will accrue to the farmers of this section of Canada through the negotiations conducted by the Bennett Government at the Conference.

Already, says the Montreal Star, the anti-Bennett forces in the Prairie provinces, anticipating the success of the Imperial Conference, are preparing to shift their ground of attack upon the Canadian Prime Minister and the Conservative party. Faced by the strong probability that Mr. Bennett will come out of the conference with something tangible for the producers of primary products in Canada, the Progressive party are now proclaiming that the things they have been pressing for during the past several years are not the things that count. So long as they thought they had Bennett "in the hole" by demanding preferences on foodstuffs, they campaigned for them wholeheartedly. Now they are telling the western farmer that his greatest need is not preferences, but monetary reform! It is unnecessary to comment on this remarkable volte face, except to say that it is in keeping with the whole propaganda against the Bennett Government since the Conference was first mooted.

The police are to be congratulated, says the London Daily Telegraph, on the capture of the motor bandits convicted yesterday at the Devon Assizes, and the sentences passed are likely to be a salutary warning to the criminal fraternity. One of the convicts is said by the police to be an American gunman. We have no room here for the alien criminal, and the sharp sentence of seven years' penal servitude passed

NOTES BY THE WAY

Two American newspapers on the Pacific Coast, the Portland Oregonian and the Spokane Spokesman-Review, appear to be in a somewhat belligerent mood because Canada may divert some of her trade from the United States to the Mother Country and other parts of the Empire. There is the consideration that whenever the American tariff on lumber was raised to shut out the Canadian product those messengers of peace and good will on the Pacific Coast regarded it as purely their own affair and not at all a cause for any protest from Canada. We cannot believe that the two newspapers named are serious in advising reprisals by Congress.

Mr. Hoover has quite clearly been watching the aims and proceedings of the Imperial Economic Conference. He sees the British Empire, which is the best customer of the United States, turning to its own vast resources and markets, compelled to turn to them largely because of the tariff policy of the United States. Noting this, and perhaps remembering that the export trade of the United States has all but collapsed during the past two years, Mr. Hoover evidently has begun to doubt the wisdom of a policy which destroys the capacity of a debtor to pay, and which, in addition, drives him to trade in other markets.

The Dominion leads all other nations in export of wheat, printing paper, nickel and asbestos, takes second place in export of automobiles and wheat flour, and fourth place in export of wood pulp and rubber tires.

On the average over 300 earthquakes a year, or roughly one a day, are registered on the seismographs at the Dominion Observatory, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. The majority of these, however do not involve any serious disturbance anywhere, and comparatively few originate in Canada.

The New York Herald Tribune says: "Not only good Jeffersonian Democrats—if there are any of that sturdy breed surviving—but all admirers of the American national tradition must be dismayed at the possibility that Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, which for the last nine years has been a public patriotic shrine, will revert to private ownership because there are insufficient funds to complete its purchase by the Jefferson Memorial Foundation." A more serious cause for regret is the decline in Jeffersonian principles of liberty.

When Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference, arrived in this country, he granted an interview to the gentlemen of the press, addressing them as "purveyors of the truth." The term was used in all sincerity, and in view of the fact that so many other public men occasionally hide behind the accusation that they are "misquoted" in the press, this tribute from the former British Premier is appreciated at its full value. Judge Wearing, of London, has discovered in his experience that newspapers are not only purveyors of the truth, but they are educational institutions as well. Addressing a number of new citizens the other day, the London judge advised them to read the newspapers, and thereby perfect themselves for citizenship. He said: "People who read the newspapers are not badly educated. In them you can catch the spirit of this country."

Stalin and Molotov sign an important decree under which the state agencies will not collect all of the farmer's grain. A portion will be left which may be used in private trading, so the growers will not have to do without many of the necessities, as they did in the Ukraine last winter. Moscow has caught rustlings of discontent and the probability of an inferior new crop. So it takes a slight lapse back into hated capitalism and improves the prospect of a good yield from the fields. It restores for the time something which, outside of Communism, is a worker's precious heritage—the right to live by and in accordance with his work.

The tissue of the life to be We weave in colors all our own, And in the field of destiny We reap as we have sown.

upon him may very well deter others from following in his wake. With the improvement of police methods which has been recently brought about, and is still in process of extension, it is to be hoped that offences of this sort will not be worth the risk their commission entails.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

INFLAMMATION OF MOUTH AND TONGUE

One of the great benefits of mankind is the skillful manner in which dentists are now able to provide well fitting plates to replace teeth that, if not removed, would likely mean rheumatism, stiff painful joints, and in many cases, heart disease also.

However notwithstanding the skill of the dentist there are certain changes taking place about the mouth—in the gums, the lining of the mouth, the bony structure and the muscles, that make it necessary that the dentist be consulted once or twice a year. A set or a double set of teeth that fit perfectly when first made, may in a year or more not fit so completely. The patient may or may not notice this very much.

Dr. E. S. Lain, Oklahoma City, in examining forty-five patients wearing full plates, noted that about twenty of them had an inflammation of the mouth or tongue.

Many of these cases were due simply to neglect of the teeth and gums, and others due to the poor fitting of the plates to the gums or the ridges of tissues on which the plates rest.

You can thus see that if the mouth was sore, that chewing of the food could be painful so that many of these patients would not chew the food long enough for it to be properly prepared to enter the stomach. As you know the food in the mouth gets a number of things done to it before it enters the stomach—softened, moistened, divided into small pieces, and starch turned into sugar. If, because chewing is painful, the food goes down to the stomach without these changes taking place, then various troubles arise throughout the entire system, aside from the sores in the mouth.

Asides from poorly fitting plates Dr. Lain found several cases in which the materials used in making the plates were causing the inflammation of the mouth—mercury, sulphur, aluminum, and zinc.

In thirty cases where two or more metals had been used there was registered from 1 to 40 degrees of galvanic current.

A large percentage of the patients complained of symptoms such as metallic taste, burning tongue, pain in the teeth, or had inflammatory conditions close to the plates; these symptoms and conditions being due to galvanic electric currents from the action of the metals in the plates.

While with the newer methods of plate making there is not likely to be many cases of mouth inflammation due to this electric current, nevertheless all cases of inflammation of mouth and tongue where other causes are not present, might well be investigated from this standpoint.

More mellow falls the light and still more mellow Around the boat, as we two glide along

Tween grassy banks she loves where, tall and strong, The buttercups stand gleaming, smiling, yellow, She knows the nightingales of Portobello; Love makes her know each bird in all that throng No voice seems like another: soul is song, And never nightingale was like its fellow; For, whether born in breast of Love's own bird, Singing its passion in those islet-bowers Whose sunset-colored maze of leaves and flowers The rosy river's glowing arms engird, Or born in human souls—twin souls like ours— Song leaps from depths unplumbed by spoken word.

—T. W. Watts-Dunton.

Reaping

We weave in colors all our own, And in the field of destiny We reap as we have sown.

Oyster "Farming"

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)
For the last four years the federal department of fisheries has been directing a scheme of oyster farming in Prince Edward Island, the activities being centered about Malpeque Bay. Recent reports are to the effect that this work will be extended to the Shediac Bay district on the New Brunswick shore in the near future.

Some years ago the oyster stocks in the Malpeque Bay territory, which had been a famous producing ground, had been virtually exterminated by a disease which is believed to have been introduced by seed oysters brought in from elsewhere. Enquiry followed under the supervision of Dr. A. W. H. Needler, a scientist of the Biological Board of Canada, who found that the Malpeque stocks could be re-established, and he reported that there was a good ground for believing that oyster farming in these waters would be successful on a commercial scale.

In 1928 the federal department was given complete administrative jurisdiction by the provincial authorities over the oyster beds in Malpeque Bay and already about a dozen leases have been given to citizens who intend cultivating the bivalves on a commercial scale. A complete restoration of the oyster business and an increased production beyond former high marks is anticipated.

Although the "crop" four years ago had amounted to nothing, reports indicate that this year some 200,000 oysters will be ready for market.

This is excellent constructive work and it is to be hoped that it will continue indefinitely. There is an excellent opportunity for its expansion to the New Brunswick shore of Northumberland Strait, and worthwhile results are almost certain.

Malpeque, Buctouche and Shediac Bay oysters were once paramount in the shell-fish market, not only in Canada but in the Eastern States. But the decline reached almost the point of complete extinction. Now the indications are that this commodity has started to come back to its own. Only stringent protective measures and the co-operation of all interests will ensure its complete recovery.

Match - Box Labels

(Exchange)
If you find a match box with a label on it which is printed a nursery rhyme in Swedish, don't toss it away carelessly. Keep it and get in touch with one of the clubs of match box label collectors. The "Nursery Rhyme" series is rare and valuable. Evidently the late Ivar Kreuger is responsible for the match box label craze. Having match monopolies in several nations, different labels were put on the boxes. One collectors' club in England circulates about 20,000 labels a year and has members in many countries.

The match box collecting idea threatens to become almost as exciting as stamp collecting. The labels are removed from the boxes in much the same way that stamps are taken from envelopes. Then they are put in albums. One German, Marc Haas, has 25,000 specimens. So far he is recognized as the champion collector.

A Link With Canada

(Exchange)
A recent copy of the Auckland Weekly News, forwarded with the compliments of Mr. J. W. Collins, trade commissioner for New Zealand



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and, contains at least two features of interest to Canadians. Twelve of its 84 pages are devoted to very fine illustrations of various kinds of sport. The fishing and hunting of New Zealand are probably known to many of our readers. Ski-jumping above the snow line on the slopes of Mount Ruapehu (9,175 feet) may be less familiar. There is also an account of the gift made to the people of New Zealand by the Governor General, Lord Bledisloe, and Lady Bledisloe. They purchased and presented to the public the house built by James Busby, upon the lawn of which was signed in 1840 the Treaty of Waitangi establishing British sovereignty in that Dominion. Among the trustees is a representative of the family of Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The French had their eyes on these islands, and the decision to take over New Zealand

As the man who commits some evil deed has to fear that, notwithstanding all precautions, it will one day come to light, so too he must expect who has done some good thing in secret that it also, in spite of himself, will appear in the day.

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