

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1933

AS OTHERS SEE US

Legislation along the lines of the National Industrial Recovery Act has been proposed for Canada in the past few months and the Financial Post is authority for the statement that Chambers of Commerce throughout the country have organized committees to watch progress in the United States with this end in view.

Some of the facts of Canada's natural progress are drawn to the attention of the American public by Time, one of the foremost news-magazines in the United States. Time states as follows:

"With no New Deal to titillate prices, only intra-Empire tariff preferences to promote business, Canada, since last February, has staged an economic comeback almost equal to that of the United States. Her bank clearings are 27 percent ahead of last year, her carloadings up 7 per cent, her wholesale price index stands at 70.5 as compared to 66.6 a year ago and 63.6 in February. Drought has put her wheat up to 80 cents (from a low of 50 cents). Her busy gold mines are working virtually 100 per cent of capacity, making big profits with gold selling at a handsome premium. Electric power production is up 14 per cent. Her big paper industry has started into renewed activity that parallels the rise of steel in the United States. Her shoe and textile industries are booming. Exports for May, June and July were \$143,000,000 compared with \$124,000,000 a year ago.

"Those United States objectors who argue that the New Deal should get no credit, that recovery in the United States started of its own accord, point to Canada with some reason."

CREDIT WHERE DUE

The enthusiastic welcome accorded to Premier Bennett on his return last week to Canada is commented upon by the Montreal Star as "a delightful departure from the atmosphere which usually surrounds the public appearance of politicians."

"Mr. Bennett," continues the Star, "went from us with the mandate of the whole country, and he returned to receive the welcome of the whole country. He was our national spokesman, and for the time being politics was adjourned. During the sessions of the London Conference he 'did us proud.' He was the acknowledged leader of the Dominions delegations. Premier Forbes of New Zealand called him 'our champion.' His personality quickly gained for him a prestige and influence that were quite out of proportion to the weight of the nation he represented, if that weight is to be measured by numbers.

"More than once, at dramatic moments, he played a great part in directing the proceedings of the gathering. When the blundering of Prof. Moley and the consequent brusque message from President Roosevelt so very nearly wrecked the Conference—and did put an end to its usefulness—Mr. Bennett plunged into the breach and made a gallant effort to salvage what was left, amidst the cheers of the whole world. He had every small nation with him.

"Again, he saved a serious clash of opinion between the British Government and the American when the refusal to stabilize brought into such sharp conflict the attitude of Washington and the powerful gold 'bloc.' This put Great Britain in a delicate position. She could not well break with the gold coun-

tries, and she feared the consequences of separating herself from the declining dollar. It was then that Mr. Bennett's downright declaration that the Dominions could not be indifferent to the course of the dollar gave to the British Government a valid and, indeed, an imperative reason for keeping itself free from binding obligations to either party.

"Another signal achievement of the Canadian Premier was the floating of the \$75,000,000 British loan. Doubtless this was the work of Mr. Bennett. It opened the way for a money market which is rapidly recovering its old strength and pre-dominance. We are no longer dependent upon the vagaries of New York. Sir Herbert Samuel intimates that we may greatly extend our applications in that quarter and still find a welcome.

"His last victory was the grain agreement. In leaving London, he expressed himself as satisfied with it—and he has been hard to satisfy. What the agreement contains is not yet fully known. With only a partial outline of its purposes in our possession, it is easy for pessimists to doubt; but it is too soon for patriots, who realize the tremendous importance of Canada securing some outlet for her wheat crop, to pronounce final judgment.

"In any case, he has fought a good fight—he has kept the faith. He has been a credit to us before the greatest assembly of representatives men from all nations of the earth who ever gathered in solemn convention. He has brought home from a 'failed conference' more than could reasonably be expected, and more probably than any other national representative. Canada is only displaying a proper gratitude and a proper appreciation of the distinguished services of one of her own sons in offering him a cordial national welcome."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

August 14th was the hundredth anniversary of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, as we know it today. The occasion was marked by an impressive article in the London Times dealing with the history of that unique court, the author being no less an authority than Lord Macmillan, who visited Charlottetown last week as chairman of the Royal Commission on Banking. Himself a member of the court, Lord Macmillan reminds us that it exercises jurisdiction over a quarter of the world and is the ultimate source of justice for more than four hundred millions of the King's subjects. No other court in the world's history has possessed so wide a sphere or occupied so august a position. It holds its important sessions in an unpretentious room on Downing Street, just off Whitehall, and conducts its business with little of the ceremonial pomp and circumstance of an ordinary law court.

The members of the Judicial Committee pronounce no decree, but confine themselves instead to humbly advising His Majesty what course should be adopted in disposing of the appeal which has been referred to them. It is not until their advice has been formally reported to and approved by His Majesty and embodied in an Order-in-Council that it becomes effective. The advice of the Committee is really the judgment of the court prepared by one of its members. It is not disclosed whether the advice represents the unanimous opinion of the committee or only that of a majority, for the ancient rule, originally prescribed in 1637 for "Assemblies of Council," is rigidly observed, "when the business is carried according to the most voices no publication is afterwards to be made by any man how the particular voices and opinions went."

This is in keeping with the duty of a Privy Councillor never to disclose the advice which he has given to the Crown. The court includes representatives of all parts of the Empire. The Canadian judges and ex-judges qualified to sit are Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice Duff and Sir William Mulock. The range of the court's work has never been approached by any other tribunal in

HIS THREE AMBITIONS

A man who is hoping to achieve his three boyhood's ambitions in life—(1) to see Scotland in the heather's bloom, (2) to find his family home, and (3) to hear the songs of Burns sung in his native tongue—is to pay his first visit to Scotland in three weeks' time. He is Mr. Lynn A. M. Meekins, the new American Commercial Attache in London.

Mr. Meekins said in London that his ancestors, whose name was MacMeekins, originally left the Highlands of Scotland in 1633.

"Through process of time the 'Mac' dropped from our name and only the Meekins was left. Now after 300 years I am at last going back—a Meekins in search of a Mac!"

BUILDING UPSWING

The MacLean Building Reports gives the total value of building contracts awarded during August for the Dominion as \$9,479,900. With the exception of July this was the largest monthly total for the year. It was made up entirely of small and medium sized jobs and indicates that necessary building is being proceeded with.

MacLean's also says the prices of building materials show a definite upward trend. The average index number compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, advanced two points in July to 81 compared with the low of 75 in April. When this upward trend is realized by the public, there will be an acceleration in activity in order to make the most of the abnormally low prices now obtaining in all lines.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In addition to chopping off heads politically, Germany is now beheading offenders, 331 executions are reported as having been carried out to date under the Hitler regime.

A Saskatchewan farmer told the Macmillan Commission at Regina that while he had "some experience" in borrowing money he had "a lot of experience" in trying to pay it back. This, comments the Ottawa Journal, is the common lot of those who borrow. Easy borrowing makes painful paying, and those who think the banks should be more ready to lend money, who denounce their caution—in the matter of money actually held in trust for the depositors—sometimes do not look far enough to see the end of the transaction as between borrower and lender.

Mark Twain (who died of tobacco) was once asked if he smoked all the time. He replied that he made it a practice never to smoke when sleeping or eating. In that respect he was a Victorian—an antediluvian—for nowadays you may smoke as you eat. Indeed it has been stated, with what accuracy we do not know, that the modern fashion of holding the fork in the right hand and neglecting the knife was invented in the U. S. so that the left hand might be free for the cigarette. One of the papers recently contained a piteous protest from a weak-stomached person against the growing habit of smoking while breakfasting. Tobacco has its fascinations, but as a condiment for porridge or bacon and eggs it is nasty, and is even more objectionable when blown over from a neighbour's lips than when drawn in by one's own. But there is no accounting for tastes, and in any case some people would rather be smart than healthy. It must be amateurs who indulge in the habit, for no confirmed smoker would dream for a moment of spilling the delights of the first smoke of the day after breakfast by half-hearted puffs before or at it.

Notes By The Way

So long as human nature is what it is, there will always be the call and clamour for picturesque and color. Boredom, dullness, and a certain dead disinterestedness rule where there are no dangers to face, no foes to fight no call for glamour and heroism. There will always be in this world those terrible "foes of darkness"—and it is a good thing that this is so. Otherwise there would be no incentive to strive, no desire to rise, no effort made for a higher plane on which to stand above mediocrity and sameness.

In their determination to eradicate every form of criticism of their regime, the Nazis in Germany have let it be known that persons who distribute opposition pamphlets are liable to be shot by the police, or the Brown Shirts, without trial. The communication is addressed particularly to Communists, some of whom are from Russia. Over the border in the U.S.S.R. a contrary condition prevails. There Communism is compulsory and to be a Nazi is a crime. In both lands there is unity in the suppression of the "free speakers."

It is not necessary to have a great deal in order to be happy—that is, in material gain, but it is highly important to have gained those who love and understand us, and who will stay by us, through thick and thin. Not merely rainy day friends, however—but friends through cloud and storm—into the light.

Dr. Allen Sinclair Will, head of the Department of Journalism at Rutgers University, finds cause for congratulation in the English now being used in the newspapers of this continent. "All but impeccable," is the way he expresses it. "The English used at the present time in the best newspapers," Dr. Will adds, "is not inferior to that which may be seen in current literature finding acceptance from a large body of discriminating readers. Newspapers do not use or wish to use Victorian English. Their preference is for the vigorous speech current among cultivated people."

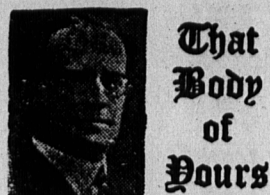
The development of advertising has been parallel with that of business efficiency, method and vision. It engages now the best of brains, talent and taste, realizing to the full its function as one of the indispensable links between producer and consumer, so that good and consistent advertising is today in itself a guarantee of quality. The process of cause and effect is simple. If goods advertised and sold are found to fall short of the promise, they will not be bought again. Only goods that give satisfaction to the buyer are bought in increasing volume; only such goods can pay for repeated advertising.—London Daily Telegraph.

In those days of High School and College examinations, one is reminded of an incident of some thirty years ago. Lord Roseberry had just completed a distribution of prizes. In opening his address he said: "I was reading the other day, in the life of Sir James Pagent, that Abernethy, the eminent physician, on entering his class at the beginning of a session, looked round at the crowd of students and said solemnly: 'Good G—, what will become of you all?' That is the feeling which is in my mind tonight." It may be, that not a few of the more thoughtful of those students have been asking themselves the same question. Perhaps the best answer was that given by a student in the course of his valedictory address, when he said that the older people had doubtless heard the same question but they had all muddled through somehow, and he had no doubt that the present generation would do the same.

It is natural to expect that unemployment will drive some men and women to crime, that self-preservation, the first law of nature, will impel the hungry to defy the laws of men. Yet Dr. Thayer, the Commissioner of Correction for New York State, reports that in his jurisdiction "major" crimes decreased 16.8 per cent in the first half of 1933 as compared with the same period of 1932."

With the Nazis openly carrying on a propaganda in Austria for the absorption of that country by Germany; with Italy pledged to resist German aggression in Austria and with the Premier of France inspecting a hundred million dollars worth of new fortifications on the German frontier; the prospects for continued peace in Europe are not as good as they might be.

All the propagandists who are for Hitler insist that German policy is one of peace with the rest of the world. But some of the more frank publicists state openly that it will be peace only until Germany, Austria to the German Eagle.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LESSENING THE DISTRESS IN HAY FEVER

You are a hay fever victim. You have tried the pollen extracts and find yourself one of the number not helped by them.

You have heard about the air chambers or air rooms where victims may spend a number of hours a day free from the irritation of the pollen that is in the air, but there is none of these chambers in your vicinity or you are unable to afford the time and money even if there were.

Similarly with the taking of a trip to those districts where there is little or no pollen in the air. You simply can't afford the time and money to go to these districts.

What can you do to lessen the irritation from hay fever?

There is no question but that some of the preparations sold by your druggist will give you some relief. Most of them contain adrenalin, and some have some pain killing preparations mixed with the adrenalin.

Is there anything else you can do to help carry you through this trying time until the frost brings relief?

Hay fever sufferers have found that if they keep themselves in good condition physically paying strict attention to their diet and to intestinal movement, they get a great measure of relief from the hay fever symptoms.

Diet is most important. It has been found that an acid diet aggravates the symptoms in a great many cases, so that while acid foods must be eaten they should be eaten in smaller quantities during the hay fever season.

This means that cereals, meat, eggs, fish, coffee and tea must be cut down; butter and sugar kept at their usual amounts; and vegetables, fruits and milk increased.

The bowel must be kept active by the use of fruits and rough or coarse vegetables. In some cases very small doses of Epsom salts—a half teaspoonful—every morning has been found helpful.

No one ever dies of hay fever but it is a very miserable ailment during the weeks it exists, and until a cure is found for each case, following the above suggestions may be of some help.



ARABIA
Far are the shades of Arabia,
Where the Princes ride at noon,
Mid the verdurous vales and thickets,
Under the ghost of the moon;
And so dark is that vaulted purple
Flowers in the forest rise
And toss into blossom 'gainst the
phantom stars
Pale in the noonday skies.
Sweet is the music of Arabia
In my heart, when out of dreams
I still in the thin clear mirk of
dawn
Descry her gliding streams;
Hear her strange lutes on the green
banks
Ring loud with the grief and delight
Of the dim-silked, dark-haired Musicians
In the brooding silence of night.
They haunt me—her lutes and her
forests;
No beauty on earth I see
But shadowed with that dream recalls
Her loveliness to me:
Still eyes look coldly upon me,
Cold voices whisper and say—
'He is crazed with the spell of far
Arabia,
They have stolen his wits away.'

—Walter de la Mare.
The pretty, romantic daughter had dragged her stout, red-faced father into the country for a picnic.
"Look, dad!" she exclaimed ecstatically. "Is there a prettier sight in the whole world than sweet lambs gambolling in a field?"
And father, a prosperous stock-broker, replied: "Emmy, you've said it! And the more lambs that gambol the better, says I!"

"How you gettin' on wid yoush 'rithmetic, Lou?"
"Well, I done learned to add up de oughts, but de figgers bodder me."
sets her house in order. That is unquestionably the feeling which prevails in France, and that is the reason why there would be a march tomorrow of the Legionnaires. If there was a direct attempt to annex Austria to the German Eagle.



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Two Aspects Of Farming

(Winnipeg Evening Tribune)

Farming as a business and farming as a means of livelihood are two separate and distinct ideas. Farming as a business has been unsuccessful in the Canadian West for two or three years now. But farming as a means of livelihood has continued to hold its place comparatively as well as any other trade or profession in Canada.

The Macmillan commission in its journey through Saskatchewan and Alberta was given a doleful picture of farming conditions, and it is a picture justified by facts. It is well, too, that the commission should have these facts in mind when it considers its report on the Canadian banking system, for the relationships between the banks and agriculture is necessarily close. But here again it should be noted that it is only with farming as a business that the question of its relationship to the banks arises. The farmer who looks upon his farm not as a means of getting rich but as a way of making an independent livelihood has little need for a bank credit either in good times or bad. There are many thousands of farmers in the West who have never had any dealings with banks or mortgage companies, save to deposit surplus funds with them.

Canadian business in general is of course keenly concerned with agriculture as a business. It was upon the foundation of the vast wealth-producing possibilities of the Canadian West that the industrial and commercial structure of the Dominion was built. The farmers were given almost unlimited capital accommodation. They were encouraged in every way to go in for production on a big scale. They produced in a single year as much as two billion dollars in new wealth, and that wealth was the bloodstream of the Canadian national economy.

That great wealth-producing machinery has broken down, through lack of markets. It is not surprising that it has left the farmers who operated it in bad shape. It is not surprising that Canadian business as a whole has suffered seriously. It is easily to be understood why there is criticism of the banks, and of the economic system in general. All that is easily to be seen. And of course to the business collapse has been added drought over large areas, reducing still further the income of the farmers and adding burdens of relief that are almost insupportable.

Yet with all those difficulties in the main producing industry in the West it is comforting to reflect that agriculture as a means of independent livelihood still holds up, and more and more of the farmers who were once big-scale wheat growers

have been making the difficult transition to the older and firmer base of life. The difficulties into which farming as an industry has fallen should not blind us to the fact that a great majority of farmers are still yielding a comfortable living for their own selves and their families. As a whole most of the farmers are still better off than people in comparable circumstances in the cities.

The house surgeon at a private asylum met a patient in an irascible mood.
"Whatever the matter with you this morning?" he asked.
"I want to get married, doctor," was the reply.
"Get married!" repeated the doctor. "How old are you?"
"Fifty-seven," replied the patient.
"Then I suppose you would like a wife of about fifty?"
"Well, sir, if it's all the same to you, mattered the would-be bridegroom, 'I'd rather have two at twenty-five."

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