

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1934

IN A NUTSHELL

An effective answer to the stock argument of the Liberal press against the Bennett trade policies was given recently by Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways. Dr. Manion pointed out that in round figures, world trade in 1929 amounted to 88 billions of dollars and by 1932 had dropped to 26 billions. In the face of loss of markets in consequence of this situation, Premier Bennett had undertaken the Imperial trade negotiations and as a result of these negotiations has succeeded in building up Canada's export markets despite the opposition offered by Liberal politicians, in and out of Parliament.

This is the case for the Bennett trade policies in a nutshell. As for the motives behind the anti-Bennett campaign, these are summed up with equal terseness and with refreshing frankness by the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal): No one in this country (says the Free Press writer) swooned with surprise upon learning that Mr. Hoover was attacking the Roosevelt New Deal. By the same token no one in Canada would be shocked or startled if Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King applied equally strong language to the policies and achievements of the Bennett government. However, the Free Press correspondent finds the analogy is less real than apparent. In the United States, the retiring president returns to private life. In his retirement he may in time become a sage addressing the people without partisanship from time to time upon some momentous question. "A Canadian prime minister defeated at a general election," on the other hand, "becomes automatically the leader of the opposition and his main purpose in life is to convince the people that they made a mistake in turning him out and putting the other fellow in."

It is Mr. King's misfortune that his "main purpose in life" is inimical to the interests of the people of Canada, and that with every improvement under the Empire agreements to which Mr. King is opposed, there goes a stronger conviction that as government leader he would have failed to measure up to the responsibilities of the crisis through which we are now fortunately emerging.

GAELIC IN VANCOUVER

Many in this Province and Nova Scotia will be interested in the following account, from a British Columbia exchange, of efforts being made to revive Gaelic speech and literature on the Pacific Coast: "It is often said that Vancouver has 15,000 Gaelic speakers, and there seems no reason to doubt this, as the Gaelic-speaking crowds that came from Scotland are reinforced by natives of the Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and large sections of Ontario.

In common, therefore, with other large centres where the Gael congregates, Vancouver will have a Gaelic Mod next March. It is to be held under the patronage of the Gaelic Society of Vancouver, the Lewis Gaelic Society of Vancouver, the B. C. Sutherlandshire Association and the Inverness, Ross and Cromarty Shires Association, and will be on similar lines as the provincial local Mods at home. "Lewis alone, counting the choirs, had over 700 competitors in their last Mod and, in the great central Mod being held this month in Oban, over 1000 juveniles are entered and approximately 600 adults, exclusive of choirs.

"Since the amendment to the Scottish Education Act, making Gaelic one of the leaving certificates in schools, quite an impetus has been given the language and, in any important post in the Highlands, preference is now given to those proficient in speaking, reading and writing Gaelic. "The B. C. Gaelic Mod, which is the first ever attempted outside of Britain, consists of twenty-eight items of literature, eight or nine delivery, twelve vocal music and three violin and pianoforte playing. Judges of language and music will be later selected and the competition is open to Canada and the United States."

FED ON LIES

In the various counts against the present administration in Germany none is more damning than the deliberate suppression or distortion of the truth through the operation of the cynically-styled "Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment." The London Times correspondent at Berlin has called attention to the version broadcast in Germany

of a description by Mr. Ward Price in the Daily Mail of the executions in Vienna. The report appeared in the Mail of August 1. On August 4 it was broadcast from all German stations, but with the inclusion of long statements by the victims which Mr. Ward Price himself (who witnessed the executions) declares they never uttered, and various other touches which he entirely repudiates. The tactical advantage of fathering all this on a foreign newspaper, comments the Spectator, is obvious. Whether it is to be regarded as "propaganda" or "enlightenment" is not so obvious, but at least it drives home the fact, which can never be forgotten in relation to Germany today, that the German people is being not only denied the truth but also to no inconsiderable extent fed on lies.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Last of season's horse racing today. Second yacht race win yesterday—only two more necessary.

The Futurity races this afternoon are of special interest not only to horsemen and speed lovers, but to the Province generally. They constitute breeders contribution to the practical maintenance of what should be one of our chief industries—and the development of speed. Given good weather, there should be a record fall attendance at the Exhibition grounds this afternoon.

Regret is heard on all sides that run-running should have been the indirect cause of the loss of a promising young life at Rustico. The picture outlined in evidence at the inquest can easily be filled in with the necessary details depicting the younger generation of a community largely apathetic to the illegal, degrading pursuit of run-running and bootlegging, boys and girls growing up to take as a matter of course, the risk of running foul of the law and law protectors. A strong public opinion must be developed against the illegal traffic, for machinery for law enforcement is only a weak means to an end if the general consensus of opinion is not actively behind it.

"Of in the silly night" may be a reality the world over once more. So satisfactory was the experimental Zone of Silence in London that Mr. Hore-Belisha, the Minister of Transport, was encouraged to communicate with some of the largest cities in the country, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, on the subject. Thereby he was carrying out a previously expressed intention. The consequence is that from Monday, September 16, every residential area in Great Britain is to have a Zone of Silence like London. In other words, the sounding of motor-horns and other loud signals will be prohibited within their borders between the hours of 11.30 p.m. and 7 a.m. Again, we ask, can't we have similar civil regulations here?

Discussing the rumoured resumption of friendly fiscal relations between the Irish Free State and the Mother Country, "The Spectator" says: "Inherent probabilities support these particular rumours, and the fact that Mr. de Valera has decided, for no very obvious reason, to go to the League of Nations Assembly himself can be interpreted as a confirmation of them. It is quite true that Mr. Thomas will not be at Geneva, but I doubt whether Mr. de Valera has any particular passion for a talk with Mr. Thomas. Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden will be there, and so which is probably more pertinent—will be delegates from all the Dominions, including the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett. This may of course all mean nothing, but at least it can be affirmed as an abstract proposition that it is with the co-operation of such impartial mediators that compromise between two antagonistic parties are often reached. Geneva is neutral ground, and there is always a sort of atmosphere about it."

Viscount Snowden, having nothing better to do nowadays, has published the first volume of his reminiscences, in which he takes the opportunity of giving a foretaste of what he is likely to say later on about his erstwhile friend and colleague in the Labour ranks, Premier Ramsay MacDonald. In one early reference to the "rising hope" of the Socialist movement, Snowden says: "He suffered in those days from a falling, which has grown upon him with advancing years, of being unable to make a

speech which was not open to any interpretation a person chose to place on it." Elsewhere, he says of an "acrimonious discussion" with Mr. MacDonald:—"I surpassed him in the vigour of my language, but did not equal him in skill in evading the point at issue." Describing a letter Mr. MacDonald wrote in answer to a war-time request to attend a recruiting meeting, Lord Snowden points out:—"It shows that his facility in dancing round the mubbery bush is not a recently acquired accomplishment." All of which indicates that his lordship is keeping his rod in pickle for the Premier in his second, and, as yet, unpublished volume II.

Notes By The Way

The silver policy of the United States may be developed so enthusiastically that financial confidence will be seriously impaired by the instability and uncertainty of American monetary unit. Failure of American business activity to expand this fall would undoubtedly spur on the scheme—if the silver policy is pursued vigorously, and if less sound silver certificates in the United States should drive out sounder money (as they did in the early 90s), Canada will be vitally and materially interested, but if the silver scheme is only a compromise legislation, it will have little significance. At the moment however, indications suggest that the American President was just as much in earnest in his silver message as he has been in former statements. Accordingly, Canadian businessmen have reason for anticipating the obvious result of a fall business revival so lively as to distract attention from the white metal.—Ex.

The lash may seem a brutal thing, but if it will shock a young offender into realizing that he is headed the wrong way and cause him to turn about it will be a blessing in disguise and as an alternative to a term in a reformatory or prison, there can be no question that it has one distinct advantage and that is that it will prevent the contamination that often results from confinement with other offenders. To those who consider the lash degrading it may be pointed out that it is not nearly so apt to create an unwholesome influence as is a term in a place of correction and punishment. The lash cures while it stings, but the prison sentence doesn't always cure while it confines.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Three hundred years ago—in September, 1634—a young Frenchman wearing a Chinese mandarin's robe and a plum, arrived at the Winnipeg Indian village in what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin. To commemorate the founding by Jean Nicolet of the first white man's settlement in Wisconsin, citizens of that State are celebrating their Tercentenary for eight weeks this summer with colour and pageantry. In 1634 Samuel de Champlain, Governor of New France, dispatched Nicolet westward along the Great Lakes to make treaties with the remote tribes of Indians and to impress them with the advantage of trading with the French. After landing at La Bay Verte he founded a large Indian settlement and then explored the Fox River to a point beyond its passage through Lake Winnebago. He probably proceeded as far west as the site of Chicago and returned east by way of Lake Michigan.—Literary Digest.

A new race in naval armaments has begun in circumstances which would move men to incredulous laughter if it were not a reality in which respect was paid to economic considerations. As it is, this renewed competition is a matter for tears when regarded as a sequel to the disarmament conference at Geneva, and as a prelude to next year's naval conference. For the countries which are taking the lead in this contest of tons and guns not only have deflected their national budgets, but protest to the world that they are so poor that they cannot pay their acknowledged external debts, a legacy from the Great War. Germany, France and Italy are the three countries which have brought the "battleship holiday" to an end by starting to rebuild their battle fleets.

It is a trite saying that no one gets any thing in this world without giving something. Yet happiness throughout the world depends upon this one thing. The adages upon the ages have been to get wisdom, friends, money, fame and understanding—but none of them the attainment of any of these to give them away as they are acquired. We can really hold nothing happily. It is only to get things, but greater future satisfaction to give them away. If we get in this world, merely to hold, we can never hope for happiness. Our greatest ambition in life should be to serve, and to radiate cheer, hope, and confidence to the ultimate good in everything. It is not essential that we should understand life, so long as we attempt to handle it with courage.—Ex.

It is worth recalling what has been done in this country. The National Budget has been balanced, "cuts" in pay and allowances have been resorted to and taxes reduced—this at a time when every other great nation has been adding to its indebtedness and in most cases increasing the burdens of its citizens. Trade and employment have steadily improved; none of the great industries are at work; staple industries are covering; over half a million more people are at work. Great social measures have been passed designed to make easier the lot of the

underdog and enhance the condition of working people. Whereas America has experienced wholesale strikes, accompanied usually with blood, and fair play extended to the British in Britain have lost a day's work on this account. The last year has not been exceeded by any period since the War for peaceful progress among all classes. In politics, as in business, the record is one of steady advance. The National Government retains widespread confidence.—Everyman (London).

Many English dentists work today by sound. They use a metal instrument to tap the teeth of patients to find infection. They first tap a sound front tooth, which they use as a base for the sounds of the other teeth. Each sound of a tooth has a corresponding sound. If one tooth is off pitch, the dentist looks for infection. Only infected or diseased teeth respond to this test.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not assume any responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

CONFEDERATION AND THE MARITIMES

Sir,—I do not know how your readers will regard Mr. A. P. Paterson's letter that appeared in Saturday's "Guardian," but to me he appears to be treading upon dangerous ground.

Although not openly expressed, either by Mr. Paterson or by Mr. Colwell, their treatment of the question of Maritime rights leaves one with the feeling that they are aiming for Maritime secession, a course which I believe would be disastrous to our three Provinces and also of the whole British Empire. If I am incorrect in this particular, there can at least be no doubt but that the "swatting" of Ontario and Quebec, that Mr. Paterson recommends, would not only lead to a most undesirable feeling of ill-will on the part of the people of central Canada, which certainly does not exist today, but would likely postpone for years, and possibly for a generation, the realization not only of what we regard as our rights, but what is of even greater importance, the generous and sympathetic granting to us of the things that we believe to be the moral obligation of the fellow Canadians in the other Provinces because of the very considerable addition to their territories enjoyed since Confederation by all the other Provinces of the Dominion. On the other hand, because of our geographical position, we are labouring under a heavy disadvantage in shipping westward.

I cannot see that any benefit would accrue from a discussion of the several minor points raised in Mr. Paterson's letter, for they all seem to be based upon the one main theory that Canada is not a united nation, but rather an ephemeral thing which Mr. Paterson would have us regard as "Canada," composed of nine integral separate countries or nations, all of which he feels should be allowed to govern or misgovern themselves as best they may, without concern for the interests of their fellow Canadians.

With this idea I believe that most Canadians are in entire disagreement. United, Canada will stand, and will one day become the greatest country in the world, whereas divided we should crumble and fall into insignificance. Speaking in Capetown, South Africa, on Friday last, Sir Campbell Stuart said he hears that "The Canadian Union is the only civilized world today." The men of the North have always governed those of the South and, placed as we are between the two great oceans, we are, I believe, destined to become one day the governing factor in the British Empire, into which many countries now harassed with international difficulties will seek admission.

We Canadians, whether individually we realize it or not, have a heavy responsibility resting upon our shoulders for the fulfillment of which we should aim constantly to equip ourselves, viz: that of becoming a recognized power in the world, and that we should be the living people of the world. We are already the medium of reconciliation between our friends to the south and our Mother Country. We have, too, a record of well over a century of peace with our powerful neighbours. In our own country we are living and working together as the descendants of our two great nations, the French and the English, with constantly growing feelings of unity and good will. We are acknowledged to be extremely generous in our treatment to those who have migrated to us in large numbers from many foreign countries. In these ways we are daily setting the example of fair play and justice that they cannot but respect, and that will in time convince them that when they come to Canada for assistance they can depend upon receiving full measure of justice and fair play extended to them.

With a vision such as this of Canada in the making, I am sure that Maritimers generally will have scant patience with any course of action which would lead to discord among the people of the Dominion, and my appeal to Mr. Paterson and Mr. Colwell would be that, before going too far to render more difficult the retracing of their steps, they give very serious consideration to their individual responsibility in formulating the constitutional aims of the Maritime Confederation League. In any event, it will be time enough to complain if and when the present Maritime Commission, upon which there are two Ontario members, fails to fulfil its duties fairly and honourably.

I am, Sir, etc.

H. K. S. HEMMING, Sept. 18, 1934.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

GOITRE

You are hearing and reading a great deal about the thyroid gland, situated in the front of the neck.

It is known as a ductless gland as it hasn't any duct or tube carrying its juice into the blood, whereas the liver and pancreatic gland have ducts which carry their digestive juices—bile and pancreatic juice—into the small intestine to help digest the food and prepare it to be absorbed into the blood. As the thyroid has no duct the blood simply gathers up the juice of the thyroid as it passes through it. Now if there is not enough of this juice or if there is too much of it, the individual will look and act differently from one who has the normal amount of juice. For instance if there is not enough thyroid juice in a youngster, the bones do not develop properly, and in severe cases the youngster is a dwarf, and often an idiot. Where there is not enough thyroid juice in adults the brain is not alert and there is loss of memory while the body may become quite fat. On the other hand, where there is too much thyroid juice being made the individual is bright, over-alert, nervous, heart beats rapidly and there is frequently indigestion. It has been learned that the particular substance in the thyroid juice that affects individuals is the lack of, or too much of, iodine. Generally speaking there are three types of goitre, that is disease of the thyroid gland. (1) Conditions due to not enough iodine. (2) Simple goitre, in which the thyroid gland is enlarged but no apparent symptoms. This is very common. (3) Toxic or poisonous goitres. These goitres produce symptoms due to the fact that too much iodine is manufactured and taken up by the blood. A special type of this form of goitre is known as exophthalmic goitre because of the bulging eyes which is one of its symptoms. In simple goitre no treatment is necessary as a rule; in a few cases a little rest and iodine is all that is needed. In the severe type of goitre where rest and iodine fail to give results, the use of the X ray radium and the removal of part of the gland are forms of treatment that have proved successful.

There is one sin: to call a green leaf gray. Whereat the sun in heaven shudders. There is one blasphemy: for death to pray. For God alone knoweth the praise of death.

ECCLIESIASTES

There is one creed: 'neath no world-terror's wing Apples forget to grow on apple-trees. There is one thing is needful—everything.—The rest is vanity of vanities.

The Poet's Corner

ECCLIESIASTES

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Dangerous Influences

(Mail and Empire) We are apt to forget, even in this year of special celebrations, of the fact that a large proportion of our first settlers came to eastern Canada to get away from the young United States and to be under the British Crown. Today—a century and a half later—to those who think of Canada as the premier Dominion in the Empire, and who value British connection above all else, the constant pressure of every kind which is exerted upon us by the United States is still one of the most disturbing elements in national life.

Consider the manifold forms small and great, obvious and hidden, that this influence has taken. What nation, except copying "Uncle Sam," can be given for having changed our one-cent and five-cent coins to correspond with his? Why have we not developed a motor-car of our own? Why has our rugby football become and more like the American game, both in its rules and in the spirit of playing it? Why do our shops show constantly "the latest thing from New-York"? Are not our news-stands full of American games and weeklies? Are not most of the films shown in Canada made in Hollywood? Are not some parts of our financial troubles, notably those in real estate development, directly due to copying American methods? Are we not prone to think of the possession of money as the only true sign of success in life? Have we kidnapers and hold-up men in our midst because of British conservatism or because of our nearness to the United States of America? It is this last development, the invasion of Canada by the lawlessness and materialism of the border, that is the greatest menace. When all is said, we cannot fight geography—we are neighbours of the United States and must continue so to be. Nor are all the results of American influence bad. There is nothing immoral about small "coppers" and "big nickels," and in our material civilization the possession of the symbol of worldly success. Moreover, there are many advantages to Canada in having branches of American industries on our side of the border. But when it comes to banditry and kidnaping we very definitely do not want to be Americanized—particularly we do not want

A Rendezvous for NEW FALL STYLES



FALL OPENING

Thursday Afternoon Sept. 20th.

We extend a cordial invitation to the Ladies of Prince Edward Island to view the leading modes in smart Fall Apparel. Reports from the various sources where smart women meet, verify the correctness of our Fall buying. Once more it establishes our fashion supremacy and fashion protection to you. The large variety of coats, suits, frocks and millinery evidence that fine skill of selection that is sure to please the most discriminating customer. You'll find the prices amazingly low for such fine clothes.

S. A. MacDONALD

THE ISLAND'S LEADING STORE

MORTGAGE SALE

To be sold by public auction from the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 25th day of October, A. D. 1934, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL that lot of land situated, lying and being on Lot Fifty-one in King's Colonization, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Georgetown Road; on the east by the land of Robert Melish, and on the west by land now or formerly owned by Alexander Smith, containing (100) acres of land and more or less.

The above sale is made under order of sale contained in an order of the Court dated the 25th day of August, 1934, made between William King of New Perth, in King's Colonization, and Alexander Smith, Farmer, unmarried man, of the one part, and John Anderson of Charlottetown, Queen's Counsel in Prince Edward Island, Provincial Auditor, of the other part, default having been made in payment of principal and interest thereon, by secured.

MAC'S PILE OINTMENT

Gives quick relief in all cases of Internal and External Piles. A safe and efficient remedy in the treatment of this wretched torturing and often times stubborn disease. It brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensation of piles and is a positive cure. There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment by which Piles could be cured without resorting to an operation. Such a remedy has been found in our ointment. We positively assure the cure of this disease, if the directions are carried out carefully. Get a tube today. Price 50c. The Two Macs Prompts Attention.

Birmingham University has appointed Robert Atkinson of London as architect for designing an Institute of Fine Arts, for which the late Lady Barber left a bequest amounting to \$100,000 yearly.