THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE VOTERS' LIST

Under the new Dominion Franchise Act, entirely new lists are to be made up this fall and the announcement from Ottawa of the appointment of the registrars of electors for the various constituencies indicates the time of registration draws near. The Ottawa despatch speaks of them as "revising officers." One of the duties of a registrar is to act as "revising officer."

Each registrar will appoint two persons as enumerators for each urban subdivision and one enumerator for each rural subdivision. The nomination of half the urban enumerators is left to the candidate who received the highest vote in the last federal election and of the other half to the candidate of an opposed political interest who received the next highest vote. For good cause the registrar may refuse any nominations and name his own. The enumerators will act together, and in case of dispute the decision is with the registrar.

Under the Act, the appointment of the commissioner was made, not by the Government, but by resolution of the House of Commons, all parties unanimously concurring in the choice of Col. Thompson. He is the son of the late Sir John Thompson, erstwhile Conservative Prime Minister.

It is understood that Colonel Thompson decided to give all parties a "look in" when making the selections for which he is wholly responsible. Politics were not qualifying considerations. It is claimed that, of the 245 selected, 45 per cent were Conservatives, 45 per cent Liberals, and 10 per cent Independents. If any unfairness or incompetence is disclosed, Col. Thompson undertakes to dismiss the officers. He himself cannot be interfered with except by statute. Nor, if it were so desired, could he be removed save for the reasons which govern the removal of judges. The position has a judicial status.

Colonel Thompson will soon call for a general registration of voters. Each registrar will thereupon mail a public notice to each postmaster in his district, which should contain the necessary information as to the time and manner of registration, stating also the hours and places at which he will be available for consultation.

The urban enumerators must make a house to house canvass for qualified voters and must afterwards leave a notice at the house informing every person whether they grant or refuse his or her application for registration. Both in urban and rural communities, the lists compiled by the enumerators will be posted up in the post office or other public building. The voters should examine these lists and make sure that their names are included and properly spelled. Those who would add their names to the voter's list, either before the preliminary list is completed or at revision, must apply in writing.

The elector's last chance is to appear at the revision, the date for which is publicly set. Here names may be added or, after written notice, struck off for cause.

Once the revision is made the list in both urban and rural districts, is closed finally. Appeals will go to the county court judge only in cases where there is a disputed name. In other words, the voter previously must have done his or her part.

OUR TRADE INCREASE

An interesting point raised by the local Liberal organ in its attempt to discredit the figures showing Canada's phenomenal trade recovery during the past year, is that present prices are higher than in 1933. Volume, and not value in trade returns, it contends, is the proper criterion. Applying this argument to its own figures for the peak year 1929, we have shown that prices were much higher then than now, and consequently the present figures in dollars and cents represent a much greater volume of trade than would be represented by the same figures for 1929.

But it is incorrect to assert that there has been no increase in trade volume as well as in values during the past year. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the physical volume of business in Canada at the end of the first half of 1934 was within 4 per cent of the average volume attained in 1926, the year which initiated the last wave of world prosperity. At the end of June this index stood at 95.8 as compared with 88.2 in the previous June and an average level of 79.7 for the year 1933.

According to our contemporary, this improvement, after a period of unprecedented world depression — still more marked if commodity values are taken into consideration—is evidence that the Bennett Government, having "sowed the wind, is reaping the whirlwind!" On the contrary, it is proof of the foresight and statesmanship of Premier Bennett in urging, at the Imperial conference in London in 1931, the policy of Empire preferences which was embodied in the agreements negotiated at Ottawa the following year. Mr. Bennett's policy at the London conference, says the Liberal organ, "was summed up in that descriptive comment 'humbug'." It need only be added that the British Laborite, Rt. Hon. "Jimmie" Thomas, who made that comment, took a leading part in the Ottawa conference and has since been a stout champion of the Empire agreements and an enthusiastic admirer of the leadership which Premier Bennett showed on that occasion. Unlike certain Liberal politicians and newspapers in this country, Mr. Thomas was big enough to see his mistake and get solidly behind the great trade movement which the Canadian Prime Minister inaugurated.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is nothing now for Island cars to take a run to the mainland for an afternoon.

It is suggested the Hochelaga should reduce her auto rates in competition with the Car Ferry.

The mystery is, who invited Messrs Paterson and Colwell to dilate on the Confederation League?

"Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise" must be the sentiment of Premier Bennett regarding the alleged kidnapping plot.

As, according to evidence, "wine, women and carousing," prevailed the last night on the ill-fated Morro Castle, it was natural the alleged incendiarist should pick the library for his fell work—where he was almost sure to be unmolested.

Chief Birtwhistle rightly draws attention to the wonderful record for observance of law and order in the city during Exhibition week and Jacques Cartier celebrations, when there were unsurpassed crowds in the city, and not a traffic accident or other untoward incident reported.

Attorney-General Roebuck is said to have returned to Toronto discomfited because Canadian lawyers as a body declined to endorse his proposals for severe penalties for kidnappers. In this connection may we remind Mr. Roebuck of the recipe for hare soup—"first catch your hare!"

The City Councillors are unanimous in recommending speeding up of jobs for unemployed: unfortunately, officialdom in Ottawa is so busy working overtime trying to get the various schemes systemitized for checking and auditing purposes that it cannot find time to issue the necessary permits for work to begin.

"Toronto the good" is fast losing its reputation since the change of government. Its leading brewer has been kidnapped; its Premier has been threatened to be "bumped-off"; it has in its jail three alleged kidnapping conspirators who had the Canadian Premier as their intended victim; and now the police statistics indicate that the number of arrests of drunken car drivers has increased 78 per cent since the respectable beer parlours have opened for business.

A despatch from Ottawa yesterday carried the misleading statement that "both New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have marketing boards of their own but they did not pass legislation enabling the Dominion Marketing Act to function within their boundaries." The statement in so far as it applies to this province is doubly incorrect. We have not yet established a provincial marketing board; but the enabling legislation was not only passed, but passed unanimously, at the last session of the Legislature.

In connection with the remark in an interview with Mrs. Harwood, Boston, that when she inquired about a Maritime tour at the C.N.R. office in that city, about all the information concerning Prince Edward Island she got was that it would cost her $4.95 addition for a ticket to Charlottetown, we are advised this is not correct. Mrs. Harwood made several inquiries about her proposed Maritime tour, and was fully informed concerning the attractions of this Province, and a tour mapped out to include it. The Boston agency is fully alive to the attraction and holiday possibilities of the Island, and never fails to boost them. For 1934 season, of 32 tours arranged for Eastern Canada, no fewer than seven are routed into Prince Edward Island. The agency is fully supplied with literature of the Tourist Association, and also C.N.R. publications, and no opportunity is missed of bringing them to the attention of inquirers and others. It is highly satisfactory to get this assurance, and we are satisfied the interests of the Province are well and adequately looked after by the general agent and his staff in Boston.

Notes By The Way

There is an element operating against a world-wide war which while it has not been stridently articulate, is manifesting a growing influence for the peaceful settlement of international differences. This is a large body of the public which, realizing the naked truth of war, and having had good but bitter reason to appreciate its barbaric futility, is becoming more aggressive in its insistence upon measures to avert so terrible a disaster. That movement is growing in volume and formidability and is exercising a powerful influence upon governmental international policy, especially in the Anglo-Saxon countries. —Victoria Times.

Civilizations endure only as they succeed in passing on their best things to each succeeding generation. For that reason education has always been one of the primary concerns of mankind. One reason assigned for the persistence, virility and toughness of fiber that has made the Jew the miracles of the ages is that no nation has so completely mastered the knack of handing down to its children the permanent results of her past achievements. To retain is just as necessary as to attain. Anything that is to live in the heart of the nation must be planted in the hearts of its children. Any nation that slackens in its education is a nation on the road to decay.

It is now well known that a favorite financial device in Manchuria was to issue paper currency in the season when the grain and bean harvests came on the market. The issuing banks, which were connected with the administration, financed the grain trade; but after selling the grain and beans in the export market for foreign currencies, they allowed their own paper currencies to collapse, thus leaving the peasant and farmer with only a fraction of the real value of their harvests.

In planning a new town or village there is plenty of scope for originality. In most of the older centres there was no planning at all. Of course there were things which the most farseeing designer could not expect, such as the coming of the automobile, making the city street more dangerous for pedestrians than the railway track. Old cities contain a good many houses built before modern plumbing came into fashion, and before electricity played so large a part in providing household conveniences. New inventions may render further changes desirable. But it is possible to make reasonable provision for space, air, sunshine and cleanliness.—London Advertiser.

Young people sometimes complain of life's monotonous dullness and tameness. Gone are its freshness and its bloom! The root of the difficulty is not far to see—life has become stale because there is staleness within. Keep the life within strong and virile and clean, and the life of the great world without shall be full of zest and never-ceasing keenness of interest!

It is a very remarkable coincidence that employment in the United States has reached its peak when foreign trade—including imports—was greatest, and that it has struck its lowest depths, notably in 1932, when foreign trade was almost dead . . . If we can just learn to look at this question of foreign trade in the practical light of all that has happened in the past, we can safely put theorizing and hair-splitting aside. I believe, and convince ourselves, out of our own rich experience, that we are prosperous when foreign trade is vigorous, and that we are in a very bad way indeed when foreign trade is hampered and hamstrung.

It is quite incorrect to speak of Fascism and Naziism in the same breath, and as for murder, torture and exile, the total death roll of the entire Fascist revolution in Italy was 4,000, of which 2,000 were Fascists, whereas the Russians admit 1,800,000 actual executions in the five years 1918-23. Not even those who drew up the manifests will deny that the first and most urgent political objective of Fascism was to ensure against Communism.

The most interesting people are to be found in small towns, in small stores, and at tasks that afford but a small compensation for honest labor performed. It seems so easy to talk to such folk. There is so little, or no pretense. There is also such a wholesome outlook upon life. Here, too, most generally is to be found the understanding heart. Michael Fairless wrote of this type of human being in such beautiful fashion in her immortal little book "The Roadmender." "I have attained my ideal," her character says, in the first chapter. "I am a roadmender." He continues: "I wonder how many beside myself have attained, or would understand my attaining. After all, what do we ask of life, here or indeed hereafter, but leave to serve, to live, to commune with our fellowmen and with ourselves; and from the lap of earth to look up into the face of God?"—Exchange.

50 Years Ago And Since

By FRED COOK

MR. BRAIN OF THE TIMES

Is it the Scotchman or the Englishman who cannot see a joke? Courtesy dictates that I should answer "the Englishman," seeing that I am English myself and I do not desire to hurt the feelings of my Scotch friends. Moreover, the Englishman won't mind.

Many years have passed since the Parliamentary Press Gallery went to Quebec on a week-end trip under the leadership of George H. Ham. The particular object of the journey was to welcome twenty leading British journalists, who were coming to Canada as guests of the C. P. R., "to spy out the land."

When Lord Shaughnessy first mooted the invitation to David McNichol, general manager, he insisted that as far as possible the visitors should be men who had not previously visited Canada. This stipulation was impressed upon the editors of the newspapers who were each invited to nominate a representative to make the trip. As a result, out of the twenty who arrived in Canada on this particular occasion, not more than two had previously crossed the Atlantic. From London there were three or four correspondents, the others hailing from Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Belfast, etc.; altogether a very representative body.

The Press Gallery boys were on the wharf at Quebec when the Empress came alongside. We sang some of our rousing gallery choruses and then gave "three hearty British cheers" for our visiting confreres. The effect upon the visitors was amazing, more so when they learned that we had travelled three hundred miles to welcome them. The dean of the party was Mr. Ernest Brain, of the Times, he being the unanimous choice of his travelling companions. At reception functions Mr. Brain did not always answer to the toast of "the visitors;" as dean he insisted upon passing the honours around.

On Sunday afternoon the Quebec Board of Trade was our host for a trip up the St. Lawrence. It was a very hot day and when the invitation for refreshments was extended there was a general move to the vicinity of the bar.

With over one hundred men concentrating at the one point at the same time there was naturally some confusion, and the demands for liquids came faster than the "barkeep" could fill them. Accordingly half a dozen Quebeckers turned in to assist the dispenser. Among them was the Hon. Jacques Bureau, then solicitor-general of Canada. With his coat off and corkscrew in hand, Jacques was extracting corks with unparalleled energy. Mr. Brain, who was nearby, squeezed through the crowd to my side and inquired, "Is it true that the gentleman on the other side of the bar is the Canadian solicitor-general?" I replied in the affirmative and asked if there was anything wrong about it.

"My ——" said Brain, "the thing is incredible, a member of the government acting as bartender. I would never have believed it."

"Oh you will get over your surprise," I replied. "You will see many more amazing things before you leave the Dominion."

The Britishers went as far west as Victoria. They saw the harvest fields of the prairies at their best; they visited many of the scenic points in the Rockies. Everywhere they went they were busy taking notes and later hundreds of columns about Canada appeared in the newspapers they represented. The trip cost the C. P. R. several thousand dollars, but from an advertising standpoint it was well worth it.

At Calgary the visitors were entertained at a banquet by the Board of Trade, and there they met my friend, the late Mr. P. J. Nolan, K. C., one of the outstanding men of the West. He was a wonderful story-teller; his caustic wit and rich brogue delighted everybody who met him socially. Some weeks later he told me what had occurred at the Calgary dinner to the Britishers, at which Mr. Nolan was chairman.

The duty roster had brought it round to Mr. Brain to respond on behalf of the visitors. After gracefully expressing the thanks of his colleagues and himself for the splendid hospitality extended to them, the Times man said the Canadian visit had been a revelation to all. Hitherto his holidays had been spent each year in the British Isles, with an occasional trip to France. Last year he had gone further afield, having visited Austria-Hungary, and now this year had come the wonderful trip to Canada.

When he sat down "Paddy" Nolan as chairman rose again and told Mr. Brain that while last year he might have passed through Austria-Hungary he could rest assured he would never go through Canada hungry.

When the laughter had subsided the Times representative was on his feet again. He wanted, he said, to clear away a misapprehension on the part of the chairman. When he had stated that last year he had visited Austria-Hungary he did not mean that he had passed through Austria in a state of hunger. What he wished to convey was that his holidays had been spent in the dual monarchy, Austria-Hungary. The audience roared and applauded Brain vociferously. And this brings me back to my question at the beginning of this article, whether an Englishman ever sees the point of a joke.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE TREATMENT OF SLEEPLESSNESS — INSOMNIA

"Sleep is even more necessary for the maintainance of life than is food, for one cannot live as long without sleep as without food. Sleep is generally more important than medicine; hence the patient's sleep should not be disturbed to give medicine unless the medicine is extremely important."

I am quoting Prof. Bernard Fantus of Chicago who outlines the treatment given for sleeplessness at Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

He states further:—1. The patient should be made comfortable as he understands comfort, that is try to meet the patient's wishes as to pillows and bed covering. A patient who has not slept well during the night and has just fallen asleep in the early hours should not be wakened just to be washed.

2. As worry is one of the most powerful causes of sleeplessness, the worry about sleeplessness is one of the main causes for keeping the patient awake and this worry must be removed by any or every means possible. The patient should understand that the time he sleeps seems short, that the time he lies awake seems long, and that a very few hours of sleep (possibly two) are enough to maintain life. Reading, and better still being read to, may take one's mind off worry and bring on sleep. "Suggestion" helps sleep and that is why counting sheep, or staring at the end of one's nose often causes sleep.

3. Physical measures. The proper balance between rest and exercise holds the secret of sleep. Not getting tired enough, or getting too tired may make sleep impossible. It has been found that while exercise tires some and brings on sleep, in others the exercise seems to overstimulate them and they can't get off to sleep. In cases where exercise prevents sleep then rest, not exercise, should be given. Similarly with the hot bath; while it causes sleepiness in most cases, in others it seems to brighten them up.

4. Diet. Avoiding large evening meals is important when the digestion is poor. For those troubled with flatulence (gas), starchy foods—bread, potatoes, sugar—and also fruits and vegetables should be reduced. Light warm soup or milk is usually helpful at bedtime.

5. If the breathing is difficult, the sitting position is best; for one distressed by a heavy meal lemon juice may give relief.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "RECESSIONAL"

Now along the solemn heights
Fade the Autumn's altar-lights;
Down the great earth's glimmering chancel
Glide the days and nights.

Little kindred of the grass,
Like a shadow in a glass
Falls the dark and falls the stillness;
We must rise and pass.

Little brothers of the clod,
Soul of fire and seed of sod,
We must fare into the silence
At the knees of God.

Little comrades of the sky,
Wing to wing we wander by,
Going, going, going, going,
Softly as a sigh.

Hark, the moving shapes confer,
Globe of dew and gossamer,
Fading and ephemeral spirits
In the dusk astir.

Moth and blossoms, blade and bee,
Worlds must go as well as we,
In the long procession joining
Mount and star and sea.

Toward the shadowy brink we climb
Where the round year rolls sublime,
Rolls, and drops, and falls forever
In the vast of Time.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

A young woman noted for her outspokenness was on a visit to a wealthy but elderly bride.

"And do you know, my dear, on the third day of our honeymoon George won a first prize in the Irish sweepstake."

"Good heavens," the girl blurted out, "Three days too late!"

The teacher was impressing on her pupils the importance of honesty.

"Now Tommy," she said, "if you found half a crown what would you do with it? Would you keep it?"

"No teacher," replied Tommy readily.

"Good!" said the teacher. "What would you do with it?"

"Spend it," replied the boy.

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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.

POTATO GROWERS, ETC.

Sir, — In a recent issue of the Guardian we noticed a letter from Senator J. J. Hughes in reference to the Potato Growers Association of this Island. We paid the first dollar that was ever put into that Association, and have been on the directorate ever since its inception. Mr. Hughes wants a Royal Commission to investigate the affairs of the Association in regard to its connection with a man named Dyal of New York. We know the management would only be too glad to have such a commission, provided the Association was not put to any additional expense. To satisfy critics like Mr. Hughes the Association had to get a chartered accountant outside of the Province at a cost of seven hundred dollars. And what did he find? That the two men who had audited the books gave a true account of the workings of the Association. It is almost unbelievable the wild stories told about the workings of the Association. Now we know mistakes have been made, and every live man will make mistakes, its only the dead ones who don't. We have heard tell of firms on this Island who are a joint stock company and received money for shares from farmers who don't pay any dividends, nor even give a financial statement to the shareholders. Must have got frosted. Perhaps Mr. Hughes has also heard of them. We should like very much to hear Mr. Dyal's account of his dealings with Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes speaks of Mr. J. H. Myers' statement at the Association meeting of the prices of fertilizer at St. Catherines, Ont. Why the prices should be higher there than at Souris we do not know. We know a little about fertilizers too, and nitrate of soda is not the only source of nitrogen used. There is cyanamide, and also sulphate of ammonia, which is much better for the potato man than soda as it is not so liable to produce scab. It is produced not very far from St. Catherines, railed down here and sold at a less cost per unit than soda is. We notice a very nice picture of a fertilizer plant at Hamilton, Ont., with wharf and railway facilities for handling fertilizers, can manufacture fifty thousand tons of phosphate yearly. Why cannot sea freights land their cargoes there as well as at P. E. I.? In a ton of 4. 8. 10. per cent of fertilizer are the following amounts: 400 pounds of sulphate ammonia, 800 pounds, 20% phosphate, and 400 pounds potash. How much more per ton should the sea freight be to Hamilton than to P. E. I. on the potash? We have seen fertilizer made in Quebec sold here in competition with Maritime goods. And are there not fertilizers made from animal products in Ontario?

Now as regards insecticides and bluestone, before the Association was formed, we could not afford to buy them from the United Fruit Co. of Nova Scotia.

On account of sickness we were forced to be away from our farm for over four years and our records have been destroyed, but we remember Mr. J. E. Murphy, coming to see us about the prices, said, he tried to buy from a dealer at our prices and was told, no such prices could be had. He copied the figures of the invoices we had and went back to that dealer, who told him he couldn't buy from the wholesalers at those prices let alone to sell to him.

The welfare of this Province should be the aim of every person here and in place of trying to destroy the farmers associations we have, should try to build up others.

The blueberry is worth over a million dollars to Washington County, Maine. What is it worth here? Is there any care taken to improve it either in quality or quantity? Also the cranberry. Mr. C. C. Dickie gave a very interesting address thirty years ago at a Fruit Growers Association which we understand was criticised out of business. In Wisconsin the Searles Bog is said to have paid a better dividend on a valuation of four thousand dollars an acre than you can get for your money at any bank. Why is there so much fruit brought here to the Island from other parts?

Another question. Why so little attention paid to our winter roads? Last winter we saw potatoes hauled to Carleton Siding from DeSable, a distance of twenty miles. One man, one horse, and a narrow sleigh with sometimes twelve bags of ninety pounds each. Was their time worth anything?

Another question we would like you to answer, Sir. Why do the politicians give cups and medals to young men to play hockey or pull on a rope in place of giving a prize to a good plowman? The Rotary Club of St. John, N. B., sponsored a plowing match in that county last year, and we notice by the papers that Lord Bessborough and Premier Bennett took great interest in the plowing match at Ottawa last fall. Have you ever noticed when driving along the highway, the difference in fields plowed; some as straight as a ribbon, others as crooked as the Island railroad. At a plowing match in Cherokie County, California, a few years ago, the winner scored 97¼ points out of a possible 100, and the judges said they had measured the length of the plowing and there was not a variation of a quarter of an inch.

I am, Sir, etc.,
JOHN B. MACFADYEN
Carleton Siding.

FAILURE

Wife (to husband who was inquiring what she thought of his speech)—You did not make the most of your opportunities.

Husband—What opportunities?

Wife—Why, all the opportunities you had of sitting down.

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