

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935

The Conservative Way

The incoming Prime Minister, says the Mail and Empire, may depend upon it that the Conservatives will not obstruct business in the House or play politics with vital national issues...

Buy More Island Cheese

Curiously enough the consumption of cheese in Canada has been diminishing instead of increasing. In 1929 the consumption per capita was 3.47 lbs., while in 1933, the last year for which we have official statistics, it was 3.39.

Moscow And Tokyo Pleased

The other day a news despatch told of the jubilation in Tokyo over the defeat of the BENNETT Government because of the dispute between the Canadian and Japanese Governments over the imposition of duties by the BENNETT Cabinet to protect Canadian industries...

Now we have a Moscow cable to the New York Times, quoting the Soviet newspaper Pravda, commenting on last week's Canadian election, and saying "One of the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union departs from the scene in the person of Mr. BENNETT."

The paper comments that during the Premiership of Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT the Dominion rejected trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and charges the Cabinet supported "intrigues" of Canadian timber traders against Soviet timber exports.

The paper says of Premier-designate KING's success:

"The new Liberal Government inevitably means further penetration of American capital into Canada."

Pravda also stresses "the growth of the Canadian Communist party, which registered 30,000 votes compared with 6,000 in 1930."

All of which is of more than passing interest to those Canadians who believe that the BENNETT Government was in the right in making the tariff work for Canada and not for the benefit of foreign countries.

Back To The Spoils System

One unfortunate result of the LEA Government's sweeping victory at the polls is the wholesale firing of officials which is now going on. If this were an economy measure in keeping with the Government's pre-election pledges there might be some justification. But why should civil servants who have taken no active part politically, who have in many cases given faithful service under several successive administrations in this Province, be made to "walk the plank" simply to provide jobs for Liberal campaign workers or relatives of Liberal government members and supporters?

The record of the late Conservative government in this respect was in sharp contrast to the attitude taken by its successors. It is only necessary to recall the fact that in making the important appointment of superintendent of Falconwood Hospital, the MacMillan administration chose the best man available, regardless of his Liberal family connections. It also retained, as assistant superintendent, the gentleman formerly in charge, who was and is a strong Liberal.

Where positions fall vacant, or new offices have to be created, the appointment of competent persons from the rank and file of the party in power is not without precedent, and no serious objection could be taken to a continuation, within bounds, of such a practice.

ent persons from the rank and file of the party in power is not without precedent, and no serious objection could be taken to a continuation, within bounds, of such a practice. But the LEA Government has gone on a veritable rampage of head-hunting during the past few weeks, and it is in this excess of partisan zeal that objection is taken.

Canada And Sanctions

Remember the war scare raised by Premier KING in the early stages of the federal election contest, and the appeal to wives and mothers in the editorial columns of our local contemporary, to elect a Liberal government as the only sure means of preventing Canada from going to war over the Ethiopian question?

The facts are now clearly presented by the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal). Canada, in the application of sanctions to Italy, is pledged to the same extent and degree as other members of the League of Nations. The application of sanctions may be followed by the ultimate appeal by Italy to force—in which case there will be a "League war against an international outlaw. This contingency," says the Free Press (which is quite frank about the matter now that the election is over) "may as well be faced; it is implicit in the covenant (notwithstanding interpretations of that document which would limit the League's activities to efforts at conciliation)."

Canada has therefore embarked, with the other League nations, upon a road which may take us into very dangerous territory. But not to have taken it would have been more dangerous still, since the disappearance of the League, which could not have survived this flouting of its authority by Italy, would have meant the universal resort by the nations of the world of "power politics" with the certain prospect of universal war in the near future.

Editorial Notes

This is Cheese Week.

Encourage home industries by asking for Island made cheese.

Imagine Mr. A. E. MACLEAN playing second fiddle to some young blond promoted over his head.

Of course, if there's money in it some people will put their pride, and their constituency's pride, in their pocket.

Who is the Dictator now? Before ever having a cabinet to consult, Mr. KING abolished five portfolios, and established numerous under-Secretariats with salaries attached. He even promises such a paid under-secretaryship to Prince Edward Island before they are constituted. Some Dictator is Mr. KING.

Last week we showed that the Canadian Grocer was announcing an increase in the price of groceries just a week after Mr. King's election. Today it is announced that the price of boots and shoes will be advanced by from 15 to 35 per cent a pair. Nobody benefits, not even the farmer under Liberal rule.

The export of cheese in September was 159,503 cwt., of the value of \$1,745,102 compared with 76,508 cwt. at \$799,390 a year ago. This sharp increase was due to the large purchase by United Kingdom of 156,558 cwt. at \$1,703,601. Canadian cheese went to 19 other countries, the largest amount being to Newfoundland at \$7,272.

If what Dr. CHARLES H. MAYO predicts be true, there is still salvation for the insane even in this world. Addressing the Interstate Post-graduate Medical Association, Dr. MAYO predicted within five years a cure for insanity would be developed. He told the physicians he expected to see insane patients restored by an injection which would act on the brain in a manner similar to the action of the cure for thyroid deficiency.

Thunder clouds now growing in the Far East bid fair to overshadow even the incipient war blowing up out of Premier BENITO MUSSOLINI's onslaught against Ethiopia. Signs in recent dispatches all show that Japan and China are forming a powerful bloc that unless dramatically checked, will eventually hurl itself headlong against the Soviet military machine, which is now the most powerful in all history. There was a straw that shows the way the wind is blowing last week when Japanese soldiers crossed the Manchukuoan frontier into Siberia and drew fire from Soviet aviators. Both sides suffered losses and a diplomatic wrangle ensued. This skirmish, minor in itself, had a deadly serious side for the Soviet Union. The Russians know that the Japanese puppet kingdom of Manchukuo can only be expanded northward by cutting the trans-Siberian railway. This railway is as much the Soviets' life-line as the Mediterranean sea lane is Britain's.

Notes By The Way

It is a trifle ominous that open preparations should be going forward on both sides of the Libyan frontier. British and Egyptian troops are being despatched thither, and Italian forces are reported as digging themselves in, laying mines and moving up tanks and supplies. In Alexandria also coast defence batteries are said to be moved into position to protect the harbor. If Italy is so foolish as to risk a clash it is evidently expected to take place off the Nile delta.

Canada, Britain and other nations of the world are entitled to peace. But they cannot have it unless they deserve it by a show of intelligent and courageous loyalty to the collective security system and to the assurances they gave to other League members. A nation that urges the League to take a firm stand against the seizure of Abyssinia by Italy is not meddling in something that does not concern it nor merely befriending some coloured people in Africa, but defending its own supreme interest and working for the preservation of civilization.—Toronto Star.

A coincidence of weather and growth has been very striking, almost startling, in my immediate district. After three bouts of thunderstorms, in different weeks, mushrooms and fungus have sprung up with the suddenness that marks these queer parasites. Both the strangest thunderstorms and the strangest outcrop occurred last week. For the better part of one day thunderclaps were frequent, though the rain was very slight; and many of the rapid storm clouds passed over without letting a drop, or more than a drop or two, fall. The next day a low bank on which a sweetbriar hedge had been planted was almost invisible in places for the host of toadstools, brown, white and purple. Some were the most succulent agaricus campestris, some poisonous fungus. The outcrop was immense and the more surprising because the thunderstorm was of the winter, not the summer, type. The temperature was low. I suppose that the scientific will scoff at the possibility of any causal nexus between growth and an electric air, and will explain that the moisture is chiefly, if not wholly, responsible; but they must forgive the country folk who get up early the morning after a thunderstorm and return with a satisfactory load of mushrooms.—London Spectator.

There is a further matter that we must grasp, and that is that Signor Mussolini is a dictator, and therefore not a free man. He is the master of Italy, but he is, nevertheless, in the grasp of his own schemes. His credit is involved in the Abyssinian adventure. He cannot quit and retain his hold over his country.—National Review (London).

General Smuts has warned the world of the dangers of a war between Italy and Ethiopia. A colour war would have serious repercussions on British territories in Africa. If opinion in Paris is well informed, there is even more than this at stake. There it is considered that the dispute is developing into a contest between Great Britain and Italy for supremacy in the Mediterranean. And the Rome correspondent of the Journal des Debats writes that it is really a conflict between two imperialisms—one weighed down with years, profit, honours—British Imperialism—the other still in the bud, uncertain of its strength, but prompted by historic, social, and human impulses to make a way for itself—Italian imperialism. And so the peace of two continents is to be disturbed because two forms of imperialism cannot agree.—Dublin Irish Independent.

The path of American statesmanship now is not to pretend that we can be isolated if war breaks out. It is clearly to support the forces which are working to avert war. Such a policy, moreover, involves no risk whatsoever for the United States. The only risk lies in giving tacit approval to a philosophy of aggression which, if unchecked, will not always be a matter of even pretended indifference to us.—Washington Post.

Collective security has been a principle to which all British Governments since the war, and all sections of British opinion except frank isolationists, have paid at least verbal respect. In the recent "Peace Ballot" organized by the League of Nations Union, among eleven and a half million voters a majority of 96 per cent answered "Yes" to the question, Should Great Britain remain a member of the League of Nations? Eighty-seven per cent held that if a nation insisted on attacking another the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by economic and non-military means, and 59 per cent were ready to support military measures if necessary. Here was a clear enough expression of British public opinion in favour of collective security. But the very difference between the last two percentages is a hint that the implications of collective security have not been clearly thought out.—The Round Table (London).

He, (Balwin) is not, no doubt, an exciting and romantic leader in the sense of an exotic leader like Disraeli. He does not raise, like Mr. MacDonald, the baffling question of how he ever came to be leader at all. He did not mark himself out, like Mr. Asquith, as obviously first among his colleagues by inescapable destiny. He does not rule by imposing himself; it would perhaps, indeed, be better if he imposed himself more often. There, too, are the insistent moderation, the hatred of extremes, the zeal for the middle way. Reverence for the past, compromise for the present, an optimistic faith for the future—these are his standards of judgment.

The Aberhart Scheme

(Winnipeg Free Press)

VIII

39. What would happen if the loan was misused? Answer.—The State Credit House inspector would have to keep a very close tab on the use of production loans. He would not honor any certificate that were issued except those coming within the jurisdiction of the loan.

(The state credit house inspector will clearly be a well occupied individual. In fact, he may be a busy-body.)

40. How could a production loan be paid in case of crop loss? Answer.—It is the intention of the Social Credit government to see that insurance is carried on all crops under a production loan, and any others that we so desire it.

41. In case of death, can a person leave his possessions to others? Answer.—Yes. He would have the same freedom as now. Of course, there would be succession duties also imposed.

42. Is it intention under Social Credit to limit the income of the citizens to a certain maximum? Answer.—Yes, it is, for no one should be allowed to have an income that is greater than he himself and his loved ones can possibly enjoy to the privation of his fellow citizens.

43. What attitude will Social Credit take to new industries? Answer.—We believe that there are three particular industries that might well be introduced into the province at as early a date as possible, namely, the boot and shoe industry, we have an enormous output of hides. Second, the wool industry, and the manufacturing of clothing; we should be able to raise enough wool to clothe our own people. Third, the sugar beet industry; this has proven to be profitably possible in our province.

(As was already implied in the answer to question 32, the government would control and direct the starting of new enterprises; this is a characteristic of modern despotism.)

44. What will be the attitude of Social Credit to foreign capital? Answer.—By the issuance of interest-free loans, foreign capital will find it very difficult to compete. Capital that is already invested in Alberta will be protected for its own good.

45. Does Social Credit involve socialization, nationalization, confiscation or expropriation? Answer.—No. Social Credit stands for controlled individual ownership. It holds to the decentralization of power and supports the rewarding of individual effort to the full possible enjoyment of the good things of life.

46. What is the difference between Social Credit and Communism, Fascism, or Nazi-ism? Answer.—Social Credit makes the individual supreme. The state binds all its efforts to protect his right. Under Communism, Fascism and Nazi-ism the state is supreme and the individual must sacrifice all his right or privileges for the welfare of the state as a whole.

(The rights of the individual in Alberta under social credit according to the Manual itself, would be limited to a degree unknown except under Communism, Fascism or Nazi-ism. Consider the answers to questions 5, 6, 18, 23 and 32. The resemblances between Social Credit and Fascism are very close.)

47. What is the difference between the Social Credit system and a Social Credit plan? Answer.—The Social Credit system is the setting forth of the principles involved in the philosophy of Social Credit. A Social Credit plan is one method of adapting it to any state, community or industry. The principles of electricity are the same wherever it is found. The plan of lighting a room may differ with the style or kind of room or with the whims or the artistic taste of the owner. It is the business of our experts to formulate and devise our own particular plan for this province.

48. What do you actually mean by Social Credit? Answer.—Social Credit is that form of credit which arises from the association of individuals together which enables them to make use of the goods and services as, when and where delivered, before they are destroyed, disintegrated or seized by others. It involves a flow of real credit that manifests its usefulness. It is the instrument of real credit secured by association. It is possible for a province such as Alberta to have an enormous real credit as stated above, and yet be unable to use the same. It may be able to supply goods as, when and where needed, but the people may be unable to use the same through lack of purchasing power because of the draining of real credit by financial institutions. Social Credit differs from financial credit in that it gives the consumer the advantage of the increment of association.

49a. What is meant by the increment of association? Answer.—The increment of association is the value of association together for self-protection or co-operative support. If each individual had to weave the cloth to

make his own clothing, tan the leather and make his own shoes, grow and secure his own food and housing, travel to far-away lands for spices and fruits, many would have little of the comforts they now have. Our association together has increased our power of provision a thousandfold.

49b. What is the limit of financial credit? Answer.—Financial credit is that form of credit which arises from the financier's valuation of our real credit. When a city or a province has secured loans to such an extent that it is only able to pay the interest, but cannot pay any of the principal it has reached the financial limit of its own credit.

49c. What is the effects of financial credit on real credit? Answer.—Financial credit is a constant drain on real credit. By its interest claims which are compounded from year to year it finally gets such a grip on real credit that it draws off its very life blood. Such is our present dilemma. (To Be Continued)

CHEAPER COTTON

MANCHESTER, England.—(C.P.) Cheaper sewing cotton for export is expected to result from the invention of a new type of spinning machine by a Lancashire firm of textile engineers.

What Body of Powers By James W. Bortoe, M.D.

INTELLIGENCE AND THE DRUG TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

Although the cause of epilepsy is still unknown despite the thorough search in all parts of the world, the treatment is now so helpful that most cases are kept free from attacks, and the attacks of others are much less severe. The treatment now is: (a) Cutting down on all starch foods—bread, sugar, candy, potatoes, pastry, marmalade. (b) Cutting down on all liquids—tea, coffee, water, soft and hard drinks of all kinds. (c) Increasing the amount of the fat foods—butter, oleomargarine, cream, meats, egg yolks, cheese, pork, ghee, nuts, chocolate, vegetable oils—olive, peanut, cottonseed. (d) The use of drugs known as the barbiturates which are generally used in the form of phenobarbital in one-quarter to one-and-a-half grain doses.

Formerly there was a question as to whether these attacks would not be materially altered by the continued use of sedative (quieting) drugs. The majority of patients included in the study had been taking a sedative usually phenobarbital in doses of from 2 to 6 grains daily. As these patients showed no significant deterioration (loss in mental ability) it is suggested that the long-continued use of these sedatives does not of itself produce a reduction in the intelligence.

It is reassuring to know that from the standpoint of intelligence anyway this helpful drug is doing no harm. Now that this drug (the barbiturates) is so generally used the question arises as to what will be the effect of the constant or daily use of this drug on the mental ability or intelligence. Drs. Fetterman and Barnes in an article on "Serial Studies of the Intelligence of Patients with Epilepsy" in Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry say: Another finding from this study is that the intelligence is not materially altered by the continued use of sedative (quieting) drugs. The majority of patients included in the study had been taking a sedative usually phenobarbital in doses of from 2 to 6 grains daily. As these patients showed no significant deterioration (loss in mental ability) it is suggested that the long-continued use of these sedatives does not of itself produce a reduction in the intelligence.

Prolong Judicial Agony

(Winnipeg Free Post) The man sentenced to die in February on being convicted of murdering the infant son of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, has exercised his right to appeal the sentence. And a few days ago both the sentence awarded and the judicial conduct of the trial court were unanimously upheld by the thirteen jurists composing the State of New Jersey's highest court, the Court of Errors and Appeals. No error in the procedure was found and the guilt attributed to the defendant was affirmed by the higher court. But further appeal is to be made, and will, it is understood, have to be heard by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The right to appeal is as sacredly upheld in the United States as in any other country, but it obviously permits a very prolonged delay, between conviction and appeal, and then between appeal being taken and decision being reached. This brings a double tribulation. It unfairly deprives a defendant of a reprieve if he deserves it, and it unduly revives the horrors of a crime that may have been committed years before.

The American people would probably rather suffer the restoration of the horrible facts than see injustice done, but their judicial system procedure seems to permit interminable delays, which less preserve the essence of justice than burk the law's ultimate exactions. The public weal and the defendant's rights could be secured, surely, by a course of justice that is merciful but swift, based on a procedure that is fair as the highest court in the State of New Jersey last week declared the trial of Bruno Hauptmann last February to have been.

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