

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FARMERS' WEEK

Tomorrow will see the farmers of the Province in annual conference in Charlottetown. The annual meetings of the agricultural organizations during Farmers' Week are properly regarded as events of great importance to all classes of our citizens. Prince Edward Island, as an agricultural Province, is particularly interested in matters of this kind. This year, as usual, there will be addresses by outstanding authorities as well as informal discussions and routine business. It is to be hoped that the fine weather prevailing so far during the winter will continue, that a large number of representatives from every part of the Province will attend the meetings, and that they will find their visit to Charlottetown both pleasant and profitable.

LOCKED DOORS

Hitherto Charlottetown has enjoyed the reputation of being able to go to sleep for the most part with unlocked doors. Our people are law abiding, and burglaries in the past have been few and far between. It is safe to say that from 60 to 75% of the residents calmly retire to rest nightly with unbolted doors. It comes, therefore with something of a jar to find that two enterprising burglars have taken advantage of this confidence and quietly walked into the residences of a number of leading citizens, and made away with whatever they could readily lay their hands on. The police, not unnaturally, now issue a warning to citizens that in future they must lock their doors before retiring, a warning which undoubtedly will be acted upon, for a time, at least. There are not many cities or towns on the American continent that can lay "the flattering unction to their souls," that they could resist undisturbed by fear of burglars. It is an evidence of progress, or a sign of decadence, that we must now have to resort to the means of locked doors to keep unwelcome night visitors at bay.

WHITHER?

Speaking on disarmament, and the necessary complement of discontinuing the manufacture of implements of war, the Most Rev. C. P. Worrell, Anglican Primate of Canada, predicts that unless there be an almost immediate cessation of the manufacture of armaments and armaments there will be universal disaster. What, is needed, he claims, is a great movement back to God, and a return to the religion of our fathers. We are reaping what our materialistic ancestors sowed. Away back in the nineteenth century the industrialists of England, Germany and the United States, with Japan in the rear, started a headlong competition for industrial supremacy, concentrating all their energies on the invention and manufacture of machinery to turn out goods in enormous quantities to supply the limited demands of the world. Little thought or consideration was given by these industrialists to anything except profit. Their aims and objects were to manufacture as cheaply as possible and sell at the maximum profit. Actual consideration for the individual was largely left out of account. To-day we have a far greater manufacture of products than we have need for, and we have more unemployed than there is actual work for. The nations of Europe realize this, just as does the United States. The United States is in the happy position of having no immediate neighbor of whose competition she is afraid. In Europe it is different. France and Italy and Germany and Great Britain have their future hanging in the balance, because of the question of commercial markets. With the tremendous war debts and accumulated inter-

est piling up, the competing nations find they are not in a position to turn out manufactured goods to compete with the United States and Japan, and consequently a situation has arisen which is a menace to the peace of the world. Japan has stolen a march on the other nations by making conquest in China, and gradually strengthening her hold of a tremendous potential market for her manufactured goods. The League of Nations, supposedly the guardian of the peace of the world, finds it is checkmated, and the Secretary, Sir Eric Drummond, is so discouraged that he has decided to retire. It may be that his retirement heralds the break up of the League. For the sake of the world, and in the interests of all concerned, the sooner the people of all nations act upon the plea of the Primate, and return to the worship of the God of their fathers, the better for all concerned, for thus only can the world be made safe for democracy as in generations long past.

CALL LONG DISTANCE

The inauguration yesterday here of the All-Canadian Coast to Coast Telephone Service reminds us that we are speeding ahead in all means of annihilating distance. Already we have the aeroplane service with the Mainland, bringing mails and passengers. We have broadcasting by radiograph, connecting us with all parts of the Continent as well as Europe, and now we have an All-Canadian Telephone Service which we may utilize at any time to communicate directly in business or friendship, with people as far distant as Vancouver. To-day, distance means practically nothing. The wonders of the age in which we live are becoming commonplace, so much so that people take practically for granted the tremendous progress we are making through the development of scientific processes. Sometimes the question is asked whether our present civilization is a failure. So far as the adoption of material conveniences to suit the individual is concerned there can be no two opinions with regard to the success of civilization. The question that occurs to the philosopher and thinker is, when all these modern appliances are developed to their utmost capacity, where will man himself fit in?

MARKET FOR CHEESE

Our cheese exports when at their maximum 25 years ago amounted to nearly 234,000,000 pounds—chiefly to the British market. For the calendar year 1930 the figure was down to a little over 80,000,000 pounds. What a help toward balancing our trade it would be, suggests the Toronto Mail and Empire, if the old rate of exports had been maintained! The subject has been discussed at recent meetings of dairymen's associations in Ontario. Dr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy commissioner, referred to the increasing demand in England for matured Canadian cheese. This arises from the fact that the supply of English and Scottish cheddars of high quality is decreasing owing to the growing demand for milk for city consumption. Dr. Ruddick thinks that this channel for the disposal of Canadian cheese holds out the most encouragement because no other cheese imported into Great Britain fills the demand as well as Canadian cheese. The most serious complaint in the Old Country has been against Canadian cheese made in cold weather, which has been described as "pasty, flavorless and unattractive." There is still a great demand in the Old Country for the good, matured Canadian product, and by meeting that demand Canadian cheesemakers will not only secure a profitable business for themselves but will also assist in re-establishing the value of the Canadian dollar.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sir George Foster's active connection with politics spanned nearly half a century says the Ottawa Journal. He served in the cabinets of every Conservative Prime Minister but one; was for years Minister of Finance; also Minister of Commerce. Yet, after a lifetime of service, after being on the "inside" of government and politics for fifty years, the thrift and the savings of his life left him with \$58,000. Let us hope some scoffers take note—the sort of people, who, ministering to their own vanity by professing to be cynical, speak of those who are in politics for "what they can get out of it." Sir George Foster's story—and it was the story of Fielding and Laurier and Thompson and Bowell and many another—is the answer to this ignorance. Our public men, in the main—and it is one glory of which democracy may boast—have been men of the highest integrity and of unchallengeable financial honesty.

Order appears to be getting quickly re-established in India. Three committees appointed by the Round Table Conference have left London for Delhi to conduct certain investigations preliminary to the establishment of constitutional Government. The menace of terrorism has disappeared, and the re-establishment of law and order is the best possible vindication of the Government's firmness in dealing with the situation. A significant development is the most recent attitude assumed by Gandhi, who now declares his willingness to re-open the whole question of Indian self-government on a broader basis of compromise than he previously contemplated. Britain has given abundant and repeated proofs of her forbearance and generosity to the people of India. The strong hand is the demonstration now required, to show that forbearance is not fear and that generosity is not weakness.

Three things are clear, says an Exchange in connection with the war debt situation. One is that a revision downward of all obligations relating to the war, reparation indemnities as well as actual war debts, is essential to the restoration of normal economic conditions throughout the world. Another is that the damages assessed against Germany are beyond her power to pay, and must be reduced. The third is that any such reduction must be accompanied by an even more drastic cut in war debts, in order to place the Allied countries in a financial position which will be at least no worse than that of Germany. Till these adjustments have taken place, Germany shall have to be content with an enlargement of the moratorium period, and if she gets that she will have nothing to complain of, at least till the final reckoning is called.

The Quebec Government this year in committing the province to expenditures that will total some eight million dollars in excess of those of the boom year of 1928-29. In that year it budgeted for some \$31,000,000 expenditure, whereas for the coming fiscal year it is budgeting for over \$39,000,000 in ordinary expenditure without counting supplementary budgeting or extraordinary expenditures. This is the highest figure ever reached in the entire history of the province. It is \$4,157,668 in excess of the estimated expenditure for the fiscal year 1930-1931. To maintain this boom time expenditure additional taxes have already been imposed, and more taxes have been announced this week by the Provincial Treasurer.

The process of Spain's transition from a Monarchy to a Republic is not yet complete. The old order has changed, but it has not yet given place to a new era of stable government and peaceful development. The repercussions of the anti-Monarchist revolution are still being felt, and the popular unrest which produced it has by no means spent its force. Had the revolution occurred in normal times and been followed by a period of general prosperity, the country might not have taken long to settle down and become stabilized to the new order of things. As it is, the new Government has to cope with unemployment, want, and distress, as well as with an aftermath of unrest and disorder such as follows the birth of every revolution, and it is manifestly not equal to the task.

Speaking of Mr. King's Winnipeg speech the Toronto Star says that there is so much to criticize in Mr. Bennett that Mr. King's difficulty must have been in deciding where



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MOST HEART DISEASE CASES BEGIN IN CHILDHOOD

As heart disease stands at the head of the list as a cause of death, naturally every possible means is now being taken throughout the world to learn its cause and prevention. Heretofore practically all the research work has been done on adults, many of whom naturally would not remember their childhood ailments, tonsillitis, rheumatism, scarlet fever, diphtheria and so forth.

Recently there have been three investigations of heart disease among children in San Francisco, Cleveland and Philadelphia, and while the results show that a considerable number of children are born with a defective heart, the majority of cases give a history of rheumatism or rheumatic fever. This history naturally was accurate as the rheumatism had occurred such a short time previously. About 2 per cent of the school children have heart disease.

Not all these "rheumatic" cases gave a history of rheumatic fever or St. Vitus Dance; in fact many of them gave simply a record of tonsillitis, or an unexplained fever variously called influenza, pneumonia, growing pains, a painful joint.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria were the cause of many of the other cases, and it is now believed that measles is also a factor in the causation of heart disease.

As most cases of heart disease start in childhood it looks like good sense to try to prevent the ailments that are responsible. The chief causes are tonsillitis, scarlet fever and diphtheria, and children should be protected against these ailments.

The tonsils should not be removed even if large if they are healthy. As tonsils are filters, and help to destroy harmful organisms, they should not be removed just because infected tonsils cause rheumatism and rheumatism causes heart disease. As long as the tonsils are healthy they are serving a useful purpose in the body. If they become unhealthy then they should be removed. It is quite possible for a youngster to have an attack of tonsillitis and even an attack of rheumatism without an apparent heart ailment following, but the point to be remembered is that most cases of heart disease follow rheumatism following tonsillitis.

As for diphtheria and scarlet fever it is now possible to prevent those dangerous ailments by inoculation and vaccination.

This Also Is India

(Vancouver Province) Here is a different picture from India, to set alongside those many others we have been getting lately, and we think it ought to be considered along with them. Lord Willingdon has been up to Sukkar, Province of Sind, to dedicate the great new "Lloyd Barrage" there. It is one of the first-class irrigation projects of the world. The British have put the mighty Indus under tribute to agriculture, and have added millions to culturable acres of Sind. There will be three million tons more of wheat and rice a year, they reckon, to feed the human mouths of India, as a result of this work.

The Indus, rising in the snows of the Himalayas—"three miles up in the air"—breaks through its mountain defiles at last, and flows down through the desert of Sind, two thousand miles from its source to its delta on the shores of the Arabian Sea, where Gandhi made his famous march last year, to boil his rebel kettles of salt. It is the river of many mouths, its delta occupying 150 miles of coastline, always changing its course, alternately blessing and cursing the land of Sind—the land of great droughts broken by great cloudbursts—a desert with a river flowing through it. It has awaited the coming of the engineer, while its flood waters have inundated and obliterated whole peoples and civilizations in its sands and clays, in the high-forgotten record of thirty centuries.

The engineer has come to Sind at last, and has put the mighty and rebellious Indus under lock and key. The job has taken nine years, employing 80,000 men, and costing \$75,000,000. The concrete to begin. Our own impression says the Mail and Empire from Mr. King's speeches is that his main difficulty is not in deciding where to begin but in knowing where to leave off.

The Arrogant Robin

(Ottawa Journal)

One of the charming things about British public men is that they are so free from the single-track mind, so capable of occasionally forgetting politics and discussing literature, music, art, nature. Also, they know how to be human. Lord Grey, in his recent biography of Rosebery, shows that when that great orator and statesman was at the height of his fame, his greatest delight was in playing the violin, and that nothing pleased him more than to act as leader in a small local orchestra. And Rosebery, as those who have followed the careers of British statesmen well know, was no exception.

We are reminded of this by reading a recent speech of Lord Grey, Britain's great ex-Foreign Secretary, and one of her elder statesmen. Although the world is plagued with political and financial upheavals, with war debts and reparations, and trouble in India and elsewhere, Lord Grey dealt with none of those things. He spoke of the robin. Indicated it. Of course the robin he referred to was not our robin which is a thrush, but the smaller English redbreast. However, the traits of the two birds are somewhat similar.

Lord Grey began by saying that, moved by that famous "pathetic fallacy" which has provided so many pretty images and some passages of great poetry, we had invested the redbreast with an atmosphere of benevolence that was singularly absent from the robin's behavior. It would be overdoing it to say that we had canonized a crook, for that would suggest an element of deception, and there was nothing at all furtive about the robin; it was just bold, self-confident, and self-interested. "Most quarrelsome, it had a pleasant face, but its private life was a disgrace."

Proceeding, Lord Grey said that the most unimaginative of country boys would regard it as definitely unlucky to stone a robin, but the robin itself would notice nothing at all inauspicious about killing another robin. Its Autumn and Winter song, which struck the human ear so pleasantly from gardens and hedges, was a warning to other birds of its kind that they must not intrude on territory which the singer regarded as his own; or that if they did they must be ready to be beaten off or to fight to the death.

And yet, toward the end, Lord Grey toned down his arraignment. If ever there was a bird that was an individualist, if ever there was a creature that suffered from that "arrogance" which England had recently been invited to repudiate, the robin was it. But if it boldly resented the intrusions of its own kind, that very boldness helped to make it appear the friend of man; supported by courage or curiosity, it approached him more readily than most birds, and man repaid that confidence with his protection and approval. And so while the robin was a truculent little rascal, it had a lot of good points, and was a splendidly vigorous morsel of life.

It would be a good thing for the world if it had more public men like Lord Grey—men with a sense of proportion, a sense of humor, and a sense of beauty. All his life, though immersed in great affairs, he has loved birds. A. G. Gardiner tells how, on one occasion, a certain famous Englishman, driving through a bitter rain across a Northumberland moor, met an old man plodding along on foot. It was Lord Grey, who had walked five miles from his home to cover a bird's nest that he knew was in the vicinity, and which he hoped to protect from the storm.

Fur Export An Ancient Trade

(National Revenue Review) Although settlement has rapidly extended, the fur trade of Canada is in no immediate danger of extinction. A century ago the value

dam is nearly a mile long, with sixty-six spans each sixty feet wide, and the tamed stream is led through more than six thousand miles of canals.

"Three of the seven main canals of this great enterprise," said Lord Willingdon, as he unlocked one of the steel gates, "have bed levels broader than the Suez Canal." There were old, dried-up channels of the Indus fifty miles away from its present bed. A difference of eighty feet between highest water and lowest has been recorded. The "Lloyd Barrage" has written an end to that chapter in the chronicles of Sind, running back to immemorial times, and has begun the writing of another. It is an authentic picture of the British occupation of India, and it is worth putting along with those others we have been getting.

That Body of Ours



AFTERWARDS

When the Present has latched its postern behind my tremulous stay, And the May month flaps its glad green leaves like wings, Delicate-filmed as new-spun silk, will the neighbors say, "He was a man who used to notice such things?"

If it be in the dusk when, like an eyelid's soundless blink, The dewfall-hawk comes crossing the shades to alight Upon the wind-warped upland thorn, a gazer may think, "To him this must have been a familiar sight."

If I pass during some nocturnal blackness, mothy and warm, When the hedgehog grovels furtively over the lawn, One may say, "He strove that such innocent creatures should come to no harm, But he could do little for them; and now he is gone."

If, when hearing that I have been stilled at last, they stand at the door, Watching the full-starred heavens that winter sees, Will this thought rise on those who will meet my face no more, "He was one who had an eye for such mysteries?"

And will any say when my bell of quittance is heard in the gloom, And a crossing breeze cuts a pause in its out-rollings, Till they rise again, as they were a new bell's boom, "He hears it not now, but used to notice such things?"

of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other product. This has been greatly changed, yet the total output has not declined, and Canada may still be described as the last great fur preserve of the world. In 1667 exports of furs to France and the West Indies were valued at 550,000 francs. In 1850, the first year for which trade tables are available, the value of raw furs exported was £19,395 (\$93,872); for the twelve months ended June 30, 1920, the value was \$20,417,329; for 1929, \$24,181,208; and for 1930 the value was \$17,187,399. The British market took \$9,453,322 worth in 1929-30 and the United States most of the remainder. Canadian manufacturers of

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THE 2 MACS

PHONE 315

Advertisement for Fire Insurance featuring a cartoon of a man with a fire. Text: "Plays No Favorites", "FEW persons go through life without some sort of experience with fire disaster. Everyone is a potential victim—but, everyone can also be protected by insurance. How about you?", "Hyndman & Co., Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. Island. Phone 67."

furs, and the home consumption, planted its furthest outpost will be annually increasing with the growth of wealth and population. The area which will continue to furnish furs when settlement has still have to be reckoned by the hundreds of thousands of square miles.

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