

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary Lieut.-Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O.

Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

Monday, December 28, 1936
Unemployment Still On Increase

While unemployment and trade have shown unmistakable improvement in recent months, the degree of economic recovery evidenced throughout Canada has not yet been sufficient to break through the relief lines in most parts of the Dominion, the Canadian Welfare Council declares in a statement issued today.

That unemployment relief totals at the year's end will show an increase of six to eight per cent for Canada as a whole over last year's totals at this time, and that as dependency grows in the western drought areas an even heavier increase may be expected, is the Council's "reluctant conclusion."

With President Roosevelt's approval, Mr. Miles Standish, twenty-seven-year-old United States vice-counsel at Manchester, England, has married Miss Betty Walls, twenty-three, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Walls. It was the first wedding approved under a new ruling which provides that United States foreign service employees must ask permission of the President to marry a foreigner.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill may or may not approve of his daughter's marriage to an American orchestra leader, but never the less he has reserved passage to New York aboard the liner Berengaria sailing from Southampton. The principal purpose of Churchill's trip, it was reported, was a holiday visit to Palm Beach Fla. His boat, arriving in New York December 28, will pass the Normandie, carrying his daughter, Sarah, and her prospective husband, orchestra leader Vic Oliver, in the opposite direction.

Advertising, says the Glasgow Herald, has long since outgrown whatever disrepute may once have attached to it. The advertisement of today is, on the whole, truthful. It is generally well written; often it is pleasing to the eye. Literature and art no longer disdain to serve its uses. It tells us about the world around us and about ourselves, suggesting how we may lead healthier, happier, and fuller lives.

Reduced totals in certain parts of Canada, notably in a number of Ontario cities, slight reductions in Nova Scotia as a whole, and larger reductions in British Columbia, are recorded in the Welfare Council statement.

Prince Edward Island's problem is described as having shrunk almost to the vanishing point, while several hundreds of municipalities in similar agricultural backgrounds in the Eastern townships of Quebec, the Nova Scotia valleys and the established farming areas of Ontario report no need for special relief this year, and the great Peace Block has had a good year, though marred in its promise by the early frost.

Certain provinces, it is stated, are definitely attempting to set up more constructive provisions for minimum standards and procedures in the granting of relief. Different municipal officials have shown definitely that granted some measure of freedom and support they can affect local relief loads and improve the whole administration of relief, but almost everywhere the ugly head of political interest and manoeuvre rears, and there seems little hope of any broad advance towards permanent achievement in the way of relief control and the evolution of sound systems of public social assistance unless and until the public welfare, like public education and public health, be organized on a permanent basis and entrusted to representative and non-political local boards, with assurance of a reasonable tenure of office.

"Everyone intimately associated with the problem," says the report, "looks to the National Employment Commission for leadership in three tasks of vital import to Canadian life—the development of effective collaboration between government and private enterprise in the organization of production, and so of occupation demand in industry and agriculture; the early establishment of an effective employment service throughout the country, and the co-ordination of relief services along sound lines. Upon the Commission's success in these endeavours Canada's further recovery will very largely depend."

Canada At The Coronation

A mainland exchange recalls that on the occasion of the coronation of King George V, Great Britain paid for the transportation and billeting of about six hundred officers and men from this country. Since that time, however, Canada has attained a new status, brought about by the Statute of Westminster, and each Dominion would be expected to foot the bill of expense for what-over representation is sent.

There is no doubt that the authorities at Ottawa will be guided considerably by the wishes of the Coronation Committee concerning the size and character of the military contingent which will be present in London to represent Canada next May.

The last contingent was selected on the basis of four non-commissioned officers or men for the average sized unit, but in the cases of some of the larger units the number was eight. Cavalry, artillery and infantry as well as the Canadian Mounted Police were represented. The contingent was organized as a regiment and thirty-five officers were selected at large throughout the country. It may be accepted for granted that, on this occasion, the former service men will be included.

The Government hopes that the session of parliament will be concluded before the first of May, when the Government and parliamentary delegates will leave for London. The Imperial Conference will follow the Coronation, so that the alternative to a conclusion of the session would be an adjournment to some time in July, for the Imperial Conference might run into six weeks of time. It is expected that the Prime Minister, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Mr. Dunning, Finance Minister, and Hon. Ian MacKenzie, because of the Conference, will be essential members of the Government delegation.

Editorial Notes

This is Innocent's Day.
This week is merely an interval between two holidays.

According to Christmas Press cables from Europe "Noel" should have been pronounced "no, hell!"

Motorists are still able and willing to do the journey between here and Summerside, and vice-versa, within the hour.

Mr. Walter Kuhl, Social Credit M.P. for Jasper-Edson, makes the extraordinary assertion that the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada died a legal death when the Statute of Westminster was adopted, and that each province is now a sovereign state. Perhaps that is why Premier Campbell wants to play the part of dictator.

With President Roosevelt's approval, Mr. Miles Standish, twenty-seven-year-old United States vice-counsel at Manchester, England, has married Miss Betty Walls, twenty-three, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Walls. It was the first wedding approved under a new ruling which provides that United States foreign service employees must ask permission of the President to marry a foreigner.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill may or may not approve of his daughter's marriage to an American orchestra leader, but never the less he has reserved passage to New York aboard the liner Berengaria sailing from Southampton. The principal purpose of Churchill's trip, it was reported, was a holiday visit to Palm Beach Fla. His boat, arriving in New York December 28, will pass the Normandie, carrying his daughter, Sarah, and her prospective husband, orchestra leader Vic Oliver, in the opposite direction.

Advertising, says the Glasgow Herald, has long since outgrown whatever disrepute may once have attached to it. The advertisement of today is, on the whole, truthful. It is generally well written; often it is pleasing to the eye. Literature and art no longer disdain to serve its uses. It tells us about the world around us and about ourselves, suggesting how we may lead healthier, happier, and fuller lives.

Changed times for monarchs and monarchies. A large quantity of silverware brought from Addis Ababa by Emperor Haile Selassie when he fled from his capital on the eve of Italian occupation was auctioned in London recently for 2,527 pounds (\$12,635). Several hundred persons attended. The first few pieces aroused little enthusiasm. But when ornate coffee and tea services bearing the Ethiopian imperial arms were placed on the block prices mounted. The Ethiopian Legation said the Emperor's new residence in Bath was considerably smaller than his palace at Addis Ababa, and would not be able to accommodate all of Haile Selassie's furnishings. Which is as good an excuse as another for raising money on his wife's tea service.

Canada needs the Senate as a legislative body, different in scope and purpose from the House of Commons, so that it may be possible to appeal "from the electorate of yesterday to the electorate of tomorrow," Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the upper chamber, told members of the Canadian Club of Montreal. Senator Meighen did not suggest that the red chamber should attempt to block bills from the House on measures pledged in an election campaign, but contended that under certain circumstances the upper chamber would be justified in halting a bill that seemed inimical to fundamental policies of the Dominion. The question of Alberta's financial policies, should there ever be an attempt to make them of Dominion scope, was cited as a case in point.

How these young Liberal Premiers hold parliamentary language in contempt! Here is Premier Hepburn following Premier Campbell's bad example in calling one with whom he differs a liar. Mr. Hepburn declared Gordon Scott, a member of the Quebec Government, had come to Queen's Park to warn that if Ontario cancelled the power contracts that province would not get even the 60-cycle power it needed for Eastern Ontario. "Scott was sent here for one definite purpose—to make that threat — and Scott said to me in the presence of Hon. Harry Nixon, that he had been sent by Taschereau." "Mr. Taschereau is deliberately lying if he says he did not make that threat. Why, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Heenan and Mr. Walters were all with me at Ottawa at the time of the Dominion-Provincial conference when he made the threat. It was a deliberate threat and there is no use of him trying to lie out of it." And Taschereau a brother Liberal too!

Reproduction of the most famous diamonds in the world as well as types of cut stones and diamonds of many colors were displayed last week at the diamond exhibition in Antwerp. All four groups of Antwerp's diamond trade, comprising 4,030 members, were represented—the Antwerp Diamond Club, the Diamond Exchange, the Free Diamond Traders and the Antwerp Diamond Circle. A boom is on in diamonds, and this city is getting much of the benefits. Recent statistics published in the United States showed a 25 per cent increase in diamond imports during the first eight months of this year compared with 1935. Antwerp's diamond cutters number 15,000 compared with 12,000 last year, 10,000 in 1934 and 4,000 in 1932. Improvement in the industry is best shown by sales in the London rough diamond market. Business to the value of 8,000,000 pounds (\$40,000,000) is expected to be done there this year, compared with 6,000,000 pounds in 1935. United States imports of cut diamonds, which last year totalled \$15,538,000, had already reached \$12,624,012 at the end of the first eight months of this year.

Notes By The Way

The theory is expounded from time by our more bellicose fellow-citizens that the way to insure peace is to arm for it. A report just received from Geneva says 8,200,000 men now are under-arms throughout the world, comparing with 6,500,000 under arms in 1931-32. If the history above-mentioned is correct, the world's chances for peace are better now than they were four years ago. We doubt it, and so do the British insurance men who underwrite policies on such matters. Of course, our bellicose gentlemen will explain that what they refer to is not the arming of all nations, but the arming of our own nation to overawe and discourage possible enemies. We suppose the bellicose gentlemen all over the world are making exactly the same explanation, which however, does not alter the fact that the world has more men under arms than four years ago, yet certainly is no nearer to peace.—Detroit News.

There will arise in future again great democratic figures and the common people will listen to them and will gladly follow them. When our democracies produce such instruments as the League it will have an experience and knowledge on which they will be able to rely. Critics want to dismiss all the secretaries and lock the doors, but the League stands for a great ideal. It is a lighthouse to warn the nations of dangers ahead. Its light may burn feebly now, but the lighthouse is there. It must not be turned into a block of allies against the nations of central Europe; otherwise it will degenerate into another balance-of-power arrangement. Those in control must continually realize that their purpose is to make for peace, not only in Europe but all over the world.—Sir Robert Falconer.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing about Federal expenditures these last few months has been the fact that outlays for relief have continued to mount at a time when business recovery and reemployment were in evidence on every hand.—Baltimore Sun.

Only a few months after the death of Colonel T. E. Lawrence the news leaked out that there was soon to be published—or should one say printed?—the last of his books, one which would be called "The Mint" and which would in utter consonance with that title, be modestly printed at half a million dollars; a copy, it appears, that "The Mint" has now been published and two copies of it duly deposited in the Library of Congress, where they may be read, but not for purposes of quoting from their pages. The remaining ten copies of the edition which has been American in order to comply with the American copyright law are for sale at the previously announced price of \$500,000 each. Of course, the idea is to discourage purchase, for under Lawrence's will "The Mint" was to be withheld from general circulation until 1950.—Baltimore Sun.

Armaments and policy go together, and if the Locarno conversations prove abortive nothing more is likely to be heard of disarmament, France, and a dozen other European States will be slowly ground into ruin if the armaments programmes already announced are carried out—unless they take the alternative course of precipitating a suicidal war. Unfortunately armaments at the moment are providing employment, and few heads of States are ready to face facts the effect of limitation on the labour market. That is why it is imperative that the economic question should be taken up simultaneously.—The Spectator (London).

We have gone through approximately six years in which the buyer completely dominated all markets. At the moment there is something like a normal balance between the buying and the selling urge. All signs indicate that we are swiftly passing into a sellers' market which may endure a long time. There are serious responsibilities and dangers involved in the transition. Business must not become too busy with other things to think about them.—Business Week.

Except in the communist and fascist nations, where strikers are simply jailed or shot, the nation enjoying the greatest freedom from labor disturbances is Great Britain. There have been no important walkouts there since the "general strike" of 1926. Strikes have been few and sporadic. The Great Britain has been the one country climbing fastest and farthest out of the depression may be merely a coincidence, but most people do not think so.—Los Angeles Times.

It is more than twenty years since the steady and uninterrupted flow of migration from Great Britain to the Dominions and Colonies ceased to be a regular feature of the Empire's corporate life. It is true that various specialized efforts have been made in the meantime—in South Africa, for example, by the 1820 Memorial Settlement Association—with varying degrees of success, to establish British emigrants in the Commonwealth overseas. But unless what we have termed the "steady uninterrupted flow of migration" from Great Britain can be resumed and maintained on the old pre-war level, nothing is more certain than that some of the outstanding qualities of the British race will be lost for ever, both in Britain itself and in the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies.—Johannesburg Times.

In the process of rearmament a saturation point must inevitably be reached where the available manpower of the nation is already fully engaged and where the further multiplication of warlike equipment becomes rather a financial liability than a military asset. Germany has probably not reached this stage just yet, but at her present rate of progress she must reckon with its arrival at the very distant date. The question is, indeed, already being asked what alternative means of employment can be found to take the place of a slackening demand for armaments. Military power, in effect, is subject to the law of diminishing returns; there looms a point at which its proportionate increase no longer repays the additional effort.—London Morning Post.

That Body of Yours
PUBLIC FORUM
This column is open for the discussion of correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM
Sir.—The newspapers here have recently reported another slash in electricity rates, whereby a saving of \$7,000,000 a year is made to all users of electricity in New York City, to become effective after January 1. This latest reduction means that electric customers in New York will pay \$22,500,000 less in 1937 than they paid in 1931 when the first reduction through negotiations was obtained. The reductions affect all customers but there are two classes to which special reference should be made as follows.

1. A reduction in the monthly minimum bill from \$1 to 90 cents, which also covers the cost of the first ten kilowatt hours. This will affect 2,000,000 customers, and will pare more than two and a half million dollars from their yearly bill.
2. A revision of rates to small commercial customers saving them \$1,065,000 annually.

In the re-adjustment of rates which was made in Charlottetown about four years ago there was no actual decrease in the operating revenues of the company, but on the other hand the smaller customers were penalized for some slight benefit to the larger ones. The record will show that this feature of the re-adjustment was strenuously opposed both by Councilor B. R. Holman and the writer as members of the then light committee of the Council and the fight must be continued until success is achieved. The increase in rates and charges affected several hundred of our citizens, and it is to be hoped that in the approaching revision by the present Public Utility Board the consumers will be given special consideration and their rate made to conform to the new New York City rate as quoted above—a minimum of 90 cents to include 10 kilowatt hours. Small users, however, are not the only persons entitled to consideration. One of our leading hotel proprietors protested to me on several occasions about the exorbitantly high rate he was forced to pay as a "service charge." The amount which he stated seemed to be outrageously high and the whole question of service charges is long overdue for revision.

The reduction in rates which has taken place in New York is largely attributable to the action of Mayor LaGuardia in his determination to install a municipal plant and serve a portion of the city, so as to provide a yardstick as to what should be considered as fair and reasonable rates, and it is pleasing to see that our City Council are acting along similar lines. They have obtained the necessary Legislative authority to erect a plant to serve the city. The treasury requires badly whatever surplus revenue can be secured herefrom and the bulk of the citizens will look with disfavor upon any unnecessary feathering of the utility companies in other sections. Why not in Charlottetown?

With regard to The Associated Gas and Electric Company, many of whose securities in one form or another are held by residents of Prince Edward Island, it will be pleasing news to learn that as a result of prolonged court proceedings which have taken place during the past two years a revision of this huge combine will shortly be effected, and already steady improvement has been taking place in its operating results and a more optimistic feeling is prevalent here that the company may yet work out of its very intricate financial difficulties. Some of the company's best securities can now be disposed of at an attractive figure and I wish particularly to say that the Convertible Debenture Certificates, the Script Certificates and securities of that nature, and even some classes of preferred stock all now have a market value which would net the holders around 30%. Further information as to values, etc., may be obtained after the New Year from Mr. K. J. Martin, K.C., who is the counsel for the Protective Committee which was formed in the interests of the convertible securities above mentioned, and of which I was named as chairman.

The weather for the past two weeks or more has been splendid for the pre-Christmas trade which is expected to be over 10% greater than last year, although prices are 3% higher. Large Christmas trees are erected at several points and children and older folk gather each evening to sing carols. There will be 1,000,000 Christmas trees sold in this city, which means 400 carloads, some of which came from Nova Scotia.

I am, Sir, etc.,
JOHN F. WHEAR
New York, Dec. 24.

K. S. HEWNING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.
Certified Public Accountant and Auditor
Bookkeeping systems installed or revised
Profit and Loss Accounts Computed
Trustee under the Bankruptcy Act
Company By-Laws, Minutes, Annual Statements and Reports Prepared.
Administration of Estates
a Specialty.
MONEY TO LOAN.
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Four Kinds Of Oxfordese
(Exchange)
A word of thanks is due to James Howard Wellard a young Englishman now living in the United States, for his timely assistance in clearing up some of the mysteries of Oxford English. It is true that to simplify he has had to elaborate but in so doing he furnishes a clue to the labyrinth. He shows among other things, that there are more varieties of Oxford English than supposed.

Up to now there had been a tendency to consider only two main brands—the diphthong-and-hot-mush kind. The first is known by its habit of converting all vowels into diphthongs, but speaks as if some muscular infirmity made it difficult to give full value to final consonants.
Writing in the Yale Review in support of the thesis that an Englishman's caste can be determined infallibly by his mode of speech, Mr. Wellard catalogues seven separate genera in the vernacular of England. These are what he calls Oxonian Moderate (sometimes called Genuine); Oxonian Affected (or Public School); Standard English; Pseudo (or Suburban) Oxonian; Synthetic Oxonian (or Careful Cockney); Cockney and Dialects, Oxonian Moderate, he says, is the careful language of the well-bred upper classes "never faltering in its precise enunciation of words. It cannot make accidental concessions but keeps on with its impeccable bleating. "But my dear chap, down's you realize—" a language which stands up to sudden physical and emotional stress.

Off Affected Oxonian Mr. Wellard remarks that it is observable at a maximum range of 200 feet, may be immediately identified by its extraordinary tonal range, the voice shrieking up and down the scale. It is particularly useful, he says, for making those who don't use it feel inferior. Pseudo Oxonian he describes as a garbled Oxonian interspersed occasionally with bad grammar, which is the monopoly of the real middle class particularly of suburbia. He assigns to it the "Right-ho, old chopper" so popular in Englishmen of the American theatre. Standard English is not rare in the British Isles. Oxford and Cambridge men have been known to speak it, but only if they have been unaware of, or indifferent to, the social implications of Oxonian. It is more or less limited, he observes, to members of the educated middle class.

In Synthetic Oxonian as this writer describes it, may be discovered a transition between Cockney and Suburban Oxonian. Here "even the untrained will note the difficulties with aspirates, the mutated vowels and the mousing of the speaker's undereyes in order to avoid his real dialect." It is the speech of butlers and Labor Mayors, placing its user, Mr. Wellard thinks, in "the upper lower classes" a group between manual laborers and small shopkeepers. Next in order come Cockney and dialects which tell their own simple stories of locality and class.

How A Rajah Proposed
(Frederick Gleaner)
In 1841 the extraordinary story of the Brookes as Rajahs of Sarawak began; then James Brooke, to whom Rajah Muda Hasim promised the throne for his help in suppressing a rebellion in 1840, came to his strange inheritance. Twenty-eight years later James Brooke died. He was succeeded by his nephew Charles Johnson Brooke. On taking his throne Charles Johnson Brooke was unmarried. He was advised to take a wife and went to England to find a partner. There he met Harry De Windt and his sister, Margaret, whose grandfather and father were Englishmen, but who were born in

We Wish Our Many Customers
A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year
and also thank them for their Generous Patronage during 1936
C. W. PATTERSON
JEWELLER 130 Great George St. Next door to Capitol Theatre

The Poet's Corner
TIMELESS
Who wanders here a thousand years from now
Beneath as fragrant and as white a bough
As this which overhangs my path
Today
Though different be his habit and his way
Of speech and mind—will feel the stinging scourge
Of April's potency, the stabbing urge
To unattainable and half-sensed goals;
And lo! thoughts will torture puny soul
And men will dream as vainly then as now
Beneath an aching spring's too lovely bough.
—Anne Abbot Dover in "Spirits."
KISS WAS EXPENSIVE
KIEL, Germany — (CP) — It costs money to kiss a married woman in Germany. A Kiel man was fined \$3,200 because he kissed another man's wife, the husband bringing action.