

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Hallowe'en

Pumpkins, jack o'lanterns, black cats, witches'
hats and brooms; brownies, elves, fairies,
dwarfs and the Evil One himself characterize
this night in the year's calendar. It has been so
for untold ages. About thirteen centuries ago
pagans celebrated November 1 as 'All Spirits'
Day, when spirits both good and evil were be-
lieved to roam on earth, and the previous night
the pagans lay in wait for them. The Druids
also celebrated their harvest festival about this
time of year, and performed many weird and
strange ceremonies, a hint of which may be
gathered from reading John Buchan's Seven
Steps. Even after the pagans adopted Christian-
ity they still observed many of their old customs,
and so the Hallowe'en diversions of today are
based on those which originated centuries ago.
In Scotland, as Burns describes in his poem,
Hallowe'en, many of the ceremonies were of a
nightly superstitious nature, but today the super-
stition is practically non-existent and only the
fun remains.

It so happens Hallowe'en and Saturday night
are coincident on the present occasion, making
it rather awkward for the guardians of law and
order. It is to be hoped the young people on
pranks bent out-of-doors will moderate their
zeal and transports and not make it too hard
for the authorities to protect the lieges and
safeguard property. It should, especially this
year, be borne in mind that Hallowe'en pre-
cedes Sunday, All Saints Day, honouring the
memory of—

All Saints—the unknown good that rest.

In God's still memory folded deep,

The bravely dumb who did their deed,

And scorned to blot it with a name;

Men of the plain heroic breed,

That loved Heaven's silence more than
fame.

Just One Life Span

The death of the Marchioness of Dufferin in
London recently is a reminder of our youthful
status as a nation in the British Common-
wealth. The Toronto Globe recalls that it was,
during Lord Dufferin's term as Governor Gen-
eral of Canada, that Prince Edward Island
entered Confederation, that the Intercolonial
Railway was opened from Quebec to Halifax,
and that the Royal Military College was estab-
lished at Kingston. Many Canadian institutions
regarded as old today were but in the making
when the Dufferins lived in Canada. The Mar-
chioness, who accompanied her husband on his
travels throughout the Dominion, remained
during her long life keenly interested in the de-
velopment of this country. Older citizens of
many sections of Canada will recall her kindness
and her interest in all that concerned the people.

Alberta's Predicament

The Social Credit Government of Alberta
has met with a second rebuff—this time from
the Bank of Canada—in its effort to borrow
money for bond redemption purposes. Previous-
ly it had been turned down by FINANCE MIN-
ISTER DENNING on the ground, ostensibly, that
the Dominion Government lacked legislative
authority to loan money to the provinces except
for unemployment relief.

PREMIER ABERHART and his colleagues are
under two disadvantages in negotiating for fi-
nancial help at Ottawa. In the first place they are
"outside the pale" politically, having been the
means of defeating Liberal party hopes and ex-
pectations by their phenomenal success at the
polls in that Province, at a time when the "Lib-
eral wave" was at its height.

The other reason, of course, is that Alberta
has not used credit as credit likes to be used. It
did not meet maturities when they fell due last
April. It offered only half the interest contract-
ed for on provincial bonds. It cancelled the inter-
est on old private debts and reduced the inter-
est on those contracted in the past four years to
5 per cent.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of
the Mail and Empire, Federal suspicion has
been awakened that PREMIER ABERHART, while
seeking financial assistance from the Dominion,
has been husbanding his own administration's
cash in order to set up his provincial credit
houses and commence early Social Credit divid-
end payments. The Dominion, in the course of
it is now following, is inferentially declaring
Alberta's ability to bear its own financial bur-
dens. Not only has it refused to extend any aid,
in meeting next Monday's maturity of \$1,250,000,
but, it is also reported that intimation was
given the Alberta Premier of the Dominion's
intention to discontinue its practice of loaning
the province its share of direct relief and work
relief costs. The Dominion Relief Act, under
which these loans have been made, stipulates
that such advances can only be made upon proof
being furnished by the province of its inability
to meet its own obligations. In accordance with
this provision in the legislation, the Dominion
has been requiring monthly statements from the
Western Provinces to which loans for this pur-
pose have been made. Exception is understood
to have now been taken to the latest statement
which Alberta has filed, the Federal Govern-
ment taking the attitude that it fails to establish
the province's inability to pay. The particular
point which the Dominion raises is said to be
Alberta's failure to include the saving of \$3,000,000
which PREMIER ABERHART recently effected
by his compulsory debt adjustment legisla-
tion.

Even among supporters of the Aberhart Gov-
ernment there is reported to be a good deal of
criticism, based on the refusal of PREMIER AB-
ERHART and his fellow-ministers to take their

own salaries, wholly or substantially, in Social
Credit script. The only occasion on which
PREMIER ABERHART is known to have shown
any personal enthusiasm for his own currency
was in its inaugural stages, when he used to go
on shopping tours, usually attended by news-
paper cameramen, make a trifling purchase,
tender a "prosperity certificate" and take his
change in cash. The subtle distinction which
makes Social Credit script a great thing for re-
lief workers, but entirely unsuitable for requir-
ing a cabinet minister who sits comfortably at
his desk in Edmonton, is difficult for the ordi-
nary taxpayer to appreciate. Just as difficult,
in short, as it is for the taxpayer in this Province
to credit the Campbell Government with any
measure of sincerity in implementing its
"economy" pledges by slashing the meagre sal-
aries of civil servants while boosting its own
salaries and emoluments in every possible man-
ner!

Editorial Notes

Hallowe'en.
Tomorrow, All Saints who from their labours
rest.

Prime Minister King has learned something
in Europe, judging by his new defence policy.

Advertising, whether it be by play or display,
is the same thing, only the former may be the
more seductive and delusive. Why then should
a brewery be permitted to advertise by play
contrary to law?

The Houses of Parliament experienced the
best summer in seven years, in so far as 101,033
persons have been conducted through the build-
ings during June, July, August and September
—a record for summer visitors.

In Saint John, N. B., the Royal Commission
on prisons were horrified to be told that im-
prisonment for debt was still legal in that Pro-
vince. "Is it possible?" asked Mr. Justice Archam-
bault, Chairman of the Commission, "Why that
was abolished in Ontario and Quebec about 100
years ago."

Our political prohibitionists are now hibernat-
ing till, no doubt, a change of government
is in view, when they will renew their activities.
Was it not ever thus with them—party first,
Temperance principles a long way after?
That may be one of the reasons why our youths
today are crying for genuine leadership.

It is not an invariable rule for a black cat to
betoken ill-luck, though there is firm belief that
to have one cross your path, especially when
you are in a car, spells disaster to you or it. In
London the other day a black cat saved the lives
of 12 persons. When flames began racing
through an old apartment house in the early
morning, the cat leaped on his master's bed and
clawed at the covers until the man awoke. The
master aroused the other occupants of the build-
ing, who fled in their night-clothes, the cat re-
maining within until all had escaped, and then
made its departure by means of a flying leap
from the bedroom window.

A grant of \$17,000 has been made by the
Rockefeller Foundation to the department of
genetics of McGill University, for the purpose of
sponsoring a three-year programme of research
in the fields of genetics and experimental cytol-
ogy. Part of the grant from the Rockefeller
Foundation will be used to extend the physical
facilities of the department. The greater portion,
however, will be for personnel and specific re-
search. Genetics research will be conducted
chiefly in the direction of studies on mice, rats
and flies in relation to problems of normal and
abnormal growth. For this particular work the
services of Dr. S. C. Reed have been obtained
from Harvard University.

The early translators of the Bible, not only in-
terpreted the thought of the original but com-
municated the emotion which accompanied the
thought—an achievement which later transla-
tions had not been able to emulate. Professor
Charles A. Dinsmore, of the Yale Divinity
School, said in an address in Sterling Divinity
Quadrangle: "The literary style is the glory of
our English speech," he said. "It is the product
of Oriental thought expressed in the peculiar
cadences of our language. It is neither Hebrew,
nor Latin, nor Anglo-Saxon, but is the resultant
of them all. It is so distinctive that it is recog-
nized wherever it is quoted. No book compares
with the Bible in the number of sentences in
which thought is expressed in a form which
cannot be improved. The failure to convey the
beauty and music of truth is a serious fault in
our modern versions. For this reason they will
not survive." Professor Dinsmore said that in
some respects the works of William Shakespeare
compared with the Bible but that in some re-
spects there were heights which he could not at-
tain.

According to Mr. Randolph S. Churchill, son
of the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the Nazis
will be the aggressors in the next war, a predic-
tion contrary to the expressed opinion
of Prime Minister Baldwin. He told a
New York audience that all the other Euro-
pean nations are desirous of peace. Even Italy,
guilty of an unprovoked aggression against
Ethiopia which has shocked the conscience of
the civilized world, he said, has more to lose than
to gain in the event of a general-European con-
flict. "But," he said, "it is surely significant
that Germany is the only country in Europe which
is not afraid of war." In Germany, he said,
there are "seventy millions of people who are
told each day that they have been the victims
of a cruel injustice, who are nurtured in a creed
of hatred and revenge, who are taught that war
is the noblest function of man and who are
equipping themselves on the largest possible
scale with all the most fearful weapons of de-
struction which scientific genius has evolved
for the self-torture of the human race. Herr
Hitler has called into being passions, forces and
instrumentalities which he will be unable to hold
in check even if he should so desire."

The annual report of the Royal
Canadian Mounted Police, just issued,
is, as usual, an interesting
blending of facts and something
almost like romance. For instance,
there is the story of discovery of a
herd of musk-oxen which, when
approached, formed a circle, heads
outward, with the cows and calves
inside. This method of protection is

Notes by the Way

These unfortunate lads, who leave
school at the age of 14 or 15 and are
pitch-forked into "blind-aidy" jobs as
"juniors," begin by licking
stamps, posting letters, and riding
errands on a bicycle. And that is
where many of them end. In three
or four years they are jostled out
of their jobs by younger boys (des-
tined in their turn to go through
the same mill), and drift off into a
hopeless encounter with life for
which they are ill-equipped and in
which nobody takes any interest or
lends them a helping hand.—John-
neshurg Times.

There is no want of determination
in the Government levies—many of
whom had some training in "para-
military formations," but disciplined
troops have an advantage which al-
ways tends to increase. It is odd to
think how many of these disciplin-
ed soldiers are Moors, led back by
Spaniards to the conquest of Spain;
odd also that the final conquest of
this long-disputed Riff territory
should furnish the means for attack
on the Spanish Government. If
the "whites" win, the Riff will be
guaranteed a precious possession;
if the "reds," there may be a dis-
position among them to wash their
hands of Africa. And if Spain were
disposed to get rid of its African
possessions, then indeed there would
be perturbation in the Chancellery:
Germany and Italy would both
have a word to say.—Stephen
Gwynn.

Major-General Douglas MacArthur,
former U. S. Chief-of-Staff, now
principal military adviser to the
Philippine Commonwealth, claims
that the Philippine Islands will be
impregnable against attack after
the completion of the present 10-
year programme of defence con-
struction. Gen. MacArthur, now re-
tired from active service in the U. S.
Army, went to Manila a year ago
upon the invitation of the Philip-
pine authorities to investigate the
problem of defending the Islands
against attack by a "ruthless and
powerful foe." There is no secret
as to what nation he had in mind;
hence the defence plans have been
designed with the object of pre-
venting the Japanese from repeat-
ing there what they have accom-
plished by force of arms in Formosa,
Korea, Manchuria and now in North
China.—China Weekly Review.

President Roosevelt, of the United
States, says: "I doubt if there ex-
ists any problem, political or econ-
omic, which would not melt before
the fire of spiritual awakening."
How many political or economic
protections are doing anything
whatever to kindle such a fire? Most
of their theories are of the earth,
earthly, and therefore purely mater-
ial.

The other day I watched some
tennis matches in the company of
an old gentleman who had never
before seen the game played. He
seemed keenly interested and as we
were leaving, I asked him what he
thought of the afternoon's perform-
ance. "Well," he said, "it was a great
sermon." "Sermon?" I echoed in
astonishment. "What do you mean
by that?" "I mean," he answered,
"that tennis teaches a great moral
lesson. The thing that struck me
most was how much time the good
players seemed to have for their
shots. They were never hurried and
never seemed to do much running
about. They watched where the ball
was going and were there to meet it.
And most of all they never seemed
to take a swipe at it until they were
all set and ready. The poor players,
on the other hand, were running all
over the place, always in a cither
and always trying to smack the ball
ahead of time. It seemed to me that
a lot of business men I know are
like that—always, jumping this way
and that, and the steam all gone
when they do hit out. Seems to me
they'd get further and faster if
they were to come back slower, keep
their eyes on the ball and follow
through after they crack it."—Valve
World.

But while American writers re-
sent Mr. Lloyd George's remarks, it
is significant that they mostly com-
mit themselves to replies in de-
fence of General Pershing. For it
cannot be denied that while Con-
gress declared war in April, 1917, it
was not until September, 1918, two
months before the Armistice, that
American infantry first took part
in any engagement. Had the British
been as leisurely in preparation,
they would not have fired an angry
shot until February, 1918—but long
before that France would have been
crushed. They would have been too
late.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

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Canadian Mounted Police, just issued,
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almost like romance. For instance,
there is the story of discovery of a
herd of musk-oxen which, when
approached, formed a circle, heads
outward, with the cows and calves
inside. This method of protection is



By James W. Barton, M.D.
RELIEVING AN ATTACK OF
ASTHMA

Some months ago I spoke of the
recommendation of the Asthma Re-
search Council of Great Britain
that the patient first thing in the
morning kneel on a chair and let
his head nearly touch the floor.
While he was in this inverted or
"upside down" position he was in-
structed to cough and thus the little
"plug" of mucus was coughed out
and the patient got relief for a
number of hours. The mucus was
"loosened" to some extent by tak-
ing ipecac or similar drug.

"At the last meeting of the
American Association for the Ad-
vancement of Science a treatment
that relieves shortness of breath in
bronchial asthma and has kept a
group of patients free of symptoms
for four years was reported by Dr.
Noel F. Shambaugh, Assistant
Clinical Professor of Medicine,
University of Southern California.
He prescribes various medicines to
reduce the stickiness of the bron-
chial secretions or mucus. The
patient then kneels on a chair or
sool, placing both hands on the
floor to get the chest into as nearly
an inverted vertical position as
possible. He is then made to cough
as nearly continuously as possible,
thus getting rid of the inflammatory
products that cause the asthmatic
attack. This inverted position is
maintained at least three minutes,
on arising and before retiring.

The removal of infections in
sinuses, tonsils and teeth is also
advised. The series consisted of
a group of severe cases ranging in
age from 3 to 75 years. The strict
carrying out of this simple method
three minutes night and morning
has not yet failed to keep our
patients free from asthmatic
attacks."

I write frequently about asthma
and the methods of relieving the
symptoms because in my medical
student days there was very little
that could be done in relieving the
attack, the cause was unknown, and
as the patient always (or nearly
always) came through the attack
safely there was nothing to worry
about.

To-day it is known that certain
factors in nose and throat, sen-
sitivity to foods and other sub-
stances, and an inherited tendency
to the asthma-hay-fever-eczema
complex.

While the search for the cause
of asthma in any particular case
is being made—skin tests with
foods, feathers, furs, pollen, exami-
nation of nose and throat—it is
gratifying to know that the attack
can be relieved by the loosening of
mucous plug with ipecac or other
drug, and the coughing in the up-
side-down position for three
minutes night and morning.

The Poet's Corner

THE NILE
It flows through old hush'd Egypt:
and its sands,
Like some grave mighty thought
threading a dream;
And times and things as in that
vision, seem
Keeping along it their eternal
stands,—
Caves, pillars, pyramids, the shep-
herd bands
That roam'd through the young
world, the glory extreme
Of high Sesostris, and that southern
beam,
The laughing queen that caught the
world's great hands.
Then: comes on mightier silence,
stern and strong
As of a world left empty of its
through
And the void weighs on us; and
then we wake,
And hear the fruitful stream laps-
ing along
'Twixt villages, and think how we
shall take
Our own calm journey on for
human sake.
—Leigh Hunt.

almost human in its designing—or
at least was until warfare was trans-
formed by modern tactics.—The
Globe.

Getting Down To Earth
About P. E. Island Turnips

(From the Ottawa Journal)

The world is full of people with
grievances, of threats and crises
and trouble of assorted varieties.
We hadn't heard much lately, for
example, of the Macedonians, and
if we had thought of them at all,
which we didn't we would have
inferred that the Macedonians were
peacefully tilling their fields or herd-
ing their goats or doing whatever
it is that Macedonians do to make
a living. And we should have been
wrong, because the morning's mail
brings us a long Declaration issued
by the Central Committee of the
Macedonian Political Organization
of the U.S.A. and Canada, from
which it appears that the Mace-
donians are being frightfully
abused by "the cruel assimilative
policy of Belgrade and Athens."

Quite possibly this is all true,
but we can't judge from this dis-
tance as between the Macedonians
and their aggressors, if any, and
that is the difficulty in which we
find ourselves with many of the
grave issues that every mail and
every newspaper brings before us.

And that is why we feel a great
deal of sympathy with a grievance
we can understand. It is brought to
us by the Charlottetown Guardian,
which says the turnip growers of
Prince Edward Island are getting
only thirteen cents a bushel for their
turnips, that Ontario turnips are
selling at twenty cents a bushel,
that something ought to be done in
the matter. One need not be an
agricultural expert, or an expert
of any sort, to know that thirteen
cents isn't enough for a bushel of
turnips, to pay for seed to com-
pensate for the sweat of planting,
cultivation and harvesting.

So here then is an authentic
grievance, an argument with noth-
ing complex about it, and we wel-
come the chance to bring the
plight of the P. E. I. turnip men
before a larger public. It is too
bad about the Macedonians, but
first of all we must think of our
own turnip growers.

Brazil. Tariffs in the Indies has
adversely affected them and the
fishermen feel the weight of the
world disorders. Nobody more than
they will welcome a change from
restricted world trading back to
more normal times, when commerce
is free to flow again, and the peo-
ple who need and want their pro-
duct are allowed to take it. This is
one of the things which the Federal
government is being on doing so far
as Canadian action can secure it.

When the General Synod of the
Church of England in Cana-
da meets in Halifax next
September it will receive
for consideration the first draft of
a new Hymn Book which an ex-
cellent committee, under the chair-
manship of Archbishop Roper of
Ottawa is preparing. The commit-
tee hopes to please all schools of
thought and taste within the
church. It is mindful of a fruit-
ful custom of the past, which is to
be continued, that of applying to
missions the proceeds from the sale
of the hymnal. It is 30 years since
the present Hymn Book was intro-
duced. It has served the church
and its day most satisfactorily.

Rev. Prof. J. Gresham Machen,
as guest preacher in a Toronto
pulpit recently, delivered a sermon
based on a single hymn, an old and
simply worded hymn, written for
the most part in words of one syl-
lable—"There is a Green Hill Far
Away." "It seems to set itself to
music," the composer said, when
he was in the act of setting it to
music. Prof. Machen recalled how
Matthew Arnold, "a great sceptic
and a great opponent of the Chris-
tian faith," once remarked that
"the greatest of all English hymns
is: 'When I Survey the Wondrous
Cross.'" Prof. Machen's sermon
and his references serve to remind
one of the lasting importance of
hymns in the work of churches.

"Our services must feature sing-
ing," Rev. Dr. W. J. Mumford of
the United Church said recently
when discussing ways of making
the church attractive to young
people. Hymns, he believes, will
play an increasingly important
role in downtown city churches on
Sunday evenings in the future.
Young people in all denominations
have their favorite spiritual songs.

It has been said that there is
little opportunity to give religious
instruction in the public schools.
On the other hand references have
been made to hymns such as Kip-
ling's "Recessional," contained in
the school text books. It has been
suggested that a teacher presenting
the fine thoughts in literature in
an attractive way can do much to
impart the teachings of the Bible
without giving offence to any race
or creed.

DR. L. B. EVANS
If you have any trouble with
your stomach such as indiges-
tion, dyspepsia, sour stomach,
heartburn, gastric distress, etc.,
then don't delay getting a bottle
of Dr. Evans stomach mixture
immediately.
This mixture is a prescription
of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted Eng-
lish physician of which we have
been told to be a permanent cure
for all such trouble of the
stomach.
TRY A BOTTLE TODAY
PRICE 25c
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY
ATTENDED TO.
THE 2 MACS
PHONE 315

For Vitality always use
BRAHMIN
ORANGE PEKOE TEA

\$5000 policy
for a few cents a day
DO you realize that you
can obtain a \$1,000.00
Pay Life policy for less than
10c a day if you are under
40 years of age, and larger
amounts at proportionate
rates? (Over age 40 the
amount is slightly increased.)
You can also have other
plans which may be more suit-
able and which require cor-
respondingly small deposits.
Think of the five and ten cent
pieces you spent last week—
can you remember where they
went? Of course you can't!
Yet these same small amounts
placed in Mutual Life of
Canada policies will grow
through the years to substan-
tial sums.
Money earns money for you
in The Mutual Life of Canada.
The Company is owned by
the policyholders. You share
in all the profits. The Mutual
Life of Canada has distributed
plus earnings of \$66,000,000
in dividends, has paid over
\$200,000,000 to beneficiaries
and today has assets of over
\$156,000,000.

Old And New Hymns
(Mail and Empire)
When the General Synod of the
Church of England in Cana-
da meets in Halifax next
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for consideration the first draft of
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MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA
Established 1869
Head Office: Waterloo, Ont.
OVER 150,000 PEOPLE ARE INSURED IN
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA
FOR \$335,000,000.

Penlar
White Pine
Compound
AND
Spruce Balsam
A safe, agreeable and ef-
fective Cough Syrup for
treatment of ordinary coughs
due to cold.
A pleasant and safe rem-
edy for children as well as
adults. We recommend it
from our knowledge of its
merits.
25c AND 50c BOTTLES

Penlar Laxative
Cold Breakers
A reliable remedy for
breaking up a nasty cold. We
know it will do the work
quickly and effectively—25c
a box.
E. A. FOSTER
The Central Drugstore
Your Doctor's Prescriptions
safely compounded.

Investment Without A Hazard
Life Insurance offers a guaranteed investment,
combining Savings with Protection. The more
you have of it the better off you will be when
you reach the age at which you want to retire
from business activity.
Great-West Life policies make secure the fu-
ture welfare and comfort of many thousands
of Canadian Homes.
For insurance service consult any Great-West
Life Representative, or get in touch with
HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED
Provincial Managers
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown