

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLean, M.P. Vice-President—J. R. Bury... Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. Mackinnon, M.C. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett... Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. R. Curran... Morning Daily (founded 1877) \$2.00 per year (in advance) delivered... \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1931

IMPORTANT MEETING

Next February has been set for a world disarmament conference at Geneva, and meetings are now being held throughout Canada and other countries as a means of enlisting a solid body of public support for peaceful methods of settling international disputes. In this wide educational campaign Prince Edward Island will share. On Monday evening next, at the Strand Theatre, our citizens will have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Henry F. Munro, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, on the subject of world disarmament. The meeting, which will be held under the patronage of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton and at which Mr. L. B. Miller, chairman of the City School Board will preside will also be addressed by Premier Stewart and the Rt. Rev. Joseph A. O'Sullivan, D.D., Bishop of Charlottetown. The meeting starts at eight o'clock, and it is hoped that the attendance will be commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

Emphasizing the task before the League of Nations in maintaining world peace, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, on his return recently from Geneva, made the following significant statement: "Today we see a piling up of armaments far greater than in 1914. There are more armed men in the world today than in 1914. Twenty per cent of the world's wealth is expended for armaments, unproductive, menacing and provocative. I know the hope of all the nations of the League is that next February a reduction of these figures will be reached. We have clauses now that obligate the nations to build no battleships above 10,000 tons, to build no guns above field guns, to construct no bombing planes and to use no poisonous gases. These are all solemn obligations and yet they are not lived up to now."

Highly significant, also, is the statement recently made by General Jan C. Smuts, soldier and statesman, in a speech delivered at Sheffield University, England. General Smuts drew a graphic picture of the horrors of modern warfare. "In the World War," he said, "we saw only the beginning of the vast difference which science is making in human affairs. In the next great war, if that is ever allowed to occur, science will, like some angry outraged deity, go far to destroy mankind itself." The war, if it comes, will be with new and unheard of chemical and biological weapons. "It will pay scant attention to armies and navies; it will go straight for the populations and for the immense urban aggregations which will be its sure target. There will be no escape, not even for the statesmen and the war-mongers. A path of death will rest over all."

From this dread prospect General Smuts saw one way of escape. "It lies," he said, "along the arduous path of disarmament." That this path will be taken by the nations as a result of the coming conference at Geneva is the wish of all sane persons throughout the world. It is in furtherance of this purpose that Monday night's meeting is being held, sponsored by the local Gyo Club.

THE RUMOR-MONGERS

An editorial comment in the Ottawa Journal is commended by the Moncton Transcript as "a vigorous and well deserved condemnation of rumor-mongers whose misdirected energies tend to disturb public confidence without excuse or justification." The Journal article follows: "This is a good time for Canadians to keep their heads clear and their feet firmly on the ground. There is no place for black pessimism, nor fear, let alone panic. There is a class of persons who loves to be sensational, who takes a solemn joy in spreading every bit of absurd rumor that comes his way, and some of this kind have been working overtime during the last few days. Flattering themselves

pretending to inside knowledge, yet betraying their ignorance by the absurdity of their statements, they have been talking about bank failures, and about a general financial collapse.

"All this is pure, unadulterated nonsense. The banks of this country, as has been shown by leaders like Sir Charles Gordon, Mr. Beaudry Leman and Sir Henry Thornton, are just as sound and solid today as they were a year ago, or two years ago, and it is safe to say that there is not one chance in a million of their having to close their doors. The truth is that there is little in the world at the present time more safe than a note of the Dominion of Canada or a note of one of our chartered banks. All this is equally true of the deposits which lie in Canadian banks.

"The record of Canadian banks during these two years of depression has, indeed, been a magnificent example of sanity and solidity. Over in the United States, no fewer than 2,400 banks have closed their doors, with a loss to depositors of \$1,479,000,000, while in Canada, during the same period not a bank put up its shutters, and not a cent was lost to a bank depositor.

"This is a story of which Canadian banks and the Canadian people may well be proud; and it is a story which is going to continue. The pessimists and sensation-mongers who spread stupid rumors to the contrary, or who are too uninformed or too lacking in capacity to realize the nonsense of the things they say, should be treated with small ceremony. They are little better than those who, during the war, loved to spread rumors about disasters."

NOT SUCCESSFUL?

"Every day and in many a way it has been shown that Bennett's policy of blasting a way into the world's markets has been anything but successful."—Patriot editorial, Oct. 30, 1931.

"Climaxing months of negotiations, the terms of the new Canada-Australia trade agreement were made known to the House of Commons last night by Premier R. B. Bennett. It affected practically every article of commerce interchanging between the two countries and will supersede the pact negotiated in 1925 by the Mackenzie King Government. In the 433 items into which Australia divides its tariff Canada will secure a British preferential rate in 415. This represents a potential annual market of \$630,000,000. In addition Canada will have the next most favorable rate—the intermediate tariff—on six of the remaining items. Against some Canadian imports Australia has given this country a rate substantially below the British preference."—Canadian Press report on front page of The Patriot, July 14, 1931.

Our local contemporary seems to be endowed with a conveniently short memory.

HALLOWE'EN

Tonight is Hallowe'en, and it is as inevitable that the spirit of mischief will walk abroad this evening as that the sun will rise tomorrow morning. A fact which old and young should bear in mind is that Hallowe'en celebrations are excellent sport if kept within bounds. Unfortunately, an undue license is sometimes taken by youngsters and others who feel themselves privileged to act like naughty youngsters on this occasion. The authorities should be more than usually vigilant to prevent destruction of property or interference in any way with the rights of others. At the same time, a certain latitude should be allowed to innocent pranks. Let tolerance on the one hand, and moderation in merriment on the other, be the presiding geniuses of tonight's festivities.

NOTES BY THE WAY

According to Hon. H. H. Stevens minister of Trade and Commerce the external trade of Canada is only a fifth as large, in a normal year, as the volume of its internal trade. The 1931 decline in external trade is far less than is popularly supposed. The official figures show that for the first 6 months of the fiscal year now current,—that is from April first to September 30,—there was a falling away of 28.6 per cent in the value of Canada's trade as compared with the corresponding period of 1930. But when allowance is made for price differences, the volume of decrease has been only 13 per cent.

The Liberal party says the Moncton Times is a thing of the past in England. Liberalism in Canada is going the same way. The trouble is that Liberalism is supposed to be based on something that does not exist in any party.

Capone was found guilty a week ago Saturday on charges of non-payment of United States income tax. Apparently he hoped to escape a sentence. So confident was he of avoiding imprisonment that when found guilty he sent for a tailor and ordered two new summer suits to be made for him immediately. When a friend in court mildly intimated that he might not need the clothes, Capone replied vehemently, saying he was going to Florida for a nice long rest. Probably in a case where the government of the country is prosecuting a great effort will be made to prevent evasion of the sentence of the court.

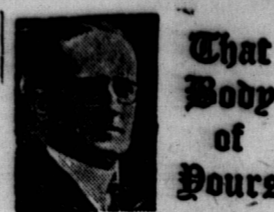
Canada is fortunate in times like these to have as its Premier a man who can talk banking with banks and international finances with those foreigners who buy Canadian securities, a man who understands exchange in all its ramifications and who is working early and late to see that Canada's financial position is fairly placed before the world. He has kept Canada on the gold standard. His enemies who dispute this are confounded by the fact that the discount on the pound sterling in New York is practically double the discount on the Canadian dollar. The reason the discount is against the dollar at all is that under the wobbling administration of ex-Premier King the adverse balance of trade with the United States grew to enormous proportions. That adverse balance under the Bennett administration had practically been cut in half. There are hopes that in the near future it will finally disappear.

In every constituency in the British elections the issue was "Are you for or against the Empire?" The candidates who would keep Great Britain the dumping ground of Europe and who refuse to support the full principle of industrial and agricultural tariffs without which no Empire development is possible have been swept into the discard. Liberal newspapers and politicians that sneered at Mr. Bennett's promise to blast his way into world markets have received a stern rebuke in the result of last Tuesday's British elections.

The New York Sun says with reference to the recent Fisherman schooner race. "The Nova Scotian Bluenose is as persistent as she is speedy. She has again won the International Fisherman's Trophy, defeating the Gertrude L. Thebaud in two straight and so decisively that no room is left for argument about her superiority. For ten years she has been the defender of the trophy and for ten years she has justified the confidence reposed in her by the Canadian contingent.

"There is only one course for the challengers to follow. It is to keep on building fishermen that meet the rigid requirements of the deed of gift, developing them on lines that will contribute to their speed, and send them after the Bluenose. Persistence will do the job; fine as she is, the Nova Scotia wonder cannot indefinitely defeat the products of Yankee ingenuity and seamanship." Our New York contemporary will do well not to forget that Canadian ingenuity which in this case has been more than a match for Yankee ingenuity still lives.

Referring to a statement by Professor MacKay of Dalhousie University recently published in MacLean's Magazine to the effect that "Liberal and Conservative parties alike have become pensioners of private interests" as shown by the Beauharnois incident the Ottawa Journal says in part: "This sort of thing has been said before—by soap-box orators. It is



By James W. Barba, M.D.

PRESERVING THE EYESIGHT

While it is very gratifying to see how the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness is doing such excellent work in helping to save the eyesight of partially blind youngsters, it is a question if enough thought is being given to our youngsters who have good sight or vision.

In these sight saving classes the print of the books is in the large type, the desks are movable so that perfect light can always be obtained, special methods of teaching are used, and the children are not only given the same education that children with full vision receive, but they are taught to conserve or protect their remaining sight, and they are guided to select occupations in which their defective vision will not likely be made any worse.

This is certainly a great improvement on the previous treatment these youngsters received. English authorities estimate that the number of children whose sight is too weak for them to benefit from an ordinary education is about one per 1000 of the school population. American authorities however believe it is closer to one per 500 of the school population.

However I'm just wondering if we are doing all we should to preserve the eyesight of children who have good vision. A youngster will read small print often by a poor light, will continue reading long after the lights should have been turned on, or will read with a bright light shining directly into the eyes. Care is not always taken to have the light come from the left side when writing.

Youngsters will go to the movies and will either get up too close or too much to one side to have the eyes focus properly.

Youngsters will suffer from headaches due to eyestrain, but when taken to the optometrist or oculist will be able to read the print for normal vision, and parents will conclude that the eyes are not at fault. Parents should watch the little points mentioned above. Youngsters are going to read and go to the movies, but they should be instructed in these little ways of preserving the eyesight.



FROM "A SHROPSHIRE LAD"

Oh fair enough as sky and plain, But I know fairer far: Those are as beautiful again That in the waters are;

The pools and rivers wash so clean The trees and clouds and air, The like on earth was never seen, And oh that I was there.

These are the thoughts I often think As I stand gazing down In act upon the cressy brink To strip and drive and drown;

But in the golden-sanded brooks And azure meres I spy A silly lad that longs and looks And wishes he were I.

—A. E. Housman.

said almost every week by the flannel-mouthed Communist, who, at the worst, has the excuse of ignorance. But because it is so stupidly false, such a product of crass ignorance, it ought not to be said by a man who is a professor in a Canadian university. The merest tyro in politics, anybody with a grain of common sense or the slightest knowledge of Canadian political history knows that it isn't true. Does anybody but a political moron believe that Sir Robert Borden—to go back but that far—was a tool or a pensioner of private interests? Or Arthur Meighen? Or (deplete Beauharnois) Mr. Mackenzie King? Was Arthur Meighen a pensioner or puppet, of private interests when he took over the Grand Trunk Railway, invoking the maledictions of St. James street? Was Sir Robert Borden a pensioner of private interests when he put on corporation taxes, and business profits taxes, and an income tax? And was Mackenzie King in that position when he reduces freight rates, and cut tariffs? The thing is so absurd that it is scarcely debatable. There is Mr. Bennett. Will any decent person charge that Mr. Bennett is a pensioner of anybody, that, in all that he has done since coming into office, he hasn't been captain of his own soul?

IN SECRET

A STUDY OF MOTIVE

THE GOSPEL INJUNCTIONS

(From The London Times)

In the Gospels are found several passages enjoining secrecy in the religious life. We are bidden to give alms, to pray, and to fast in secret. Our gifts are to be made in such a way that we shall not take the trouble to inquire too carefully into their extent: "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Prayer must be in private; self-sacrifice must be hidden. True religion must have its element of secrecy.

There are grounds for believing that many men and women are in a very real measure religious in secret, and they recall such sayings as these, and they are numerous, to justify themselves. They have quite definite religious aspirations, and sometimes a living spiritual experience, but they shun the fellowship of the Churches and every overt confession of their faith. Nothing but our respectful appreciation is their due. It may, however, be suggested that no entirely secret religion can rightly claim the Master's commendation. For there are many injunctions in the Gospels insisting on the duty of declaring ourselves disciples in such a way that it shall be known to all men. We must let our light shine, clearly exhibited in good works expressing a true inward faith. We must confess our discipleship before the world. There is need of care lest through the cultivation of secrecy we be guilty of denying the Master, for what but denial is it to refrain from openly declaring our allegiance to Him?

It is never the duty of anyone to judge the motives of others, but it may not be without profit, in strict accordance with charity, to suggest that sometimes secrecy in the religious life is due, it may be unconsciously, to causes which, if they are honestly faced, cannot be approved. Some are afraid to profess their allegiance to the Church because they gravely doubt certain elements in its presentation of Christianity, or they are without clear notions of its true and full significance. Others hesitate because they are uncertain about themselves, and are afraid lest their conduct might prove unworthy of so high a standard of life as the profession of Christianity demands. Not a few recognize that such religion as they have is weak or spasmodic, and they shrink the discipline necessary to make it not merely a constant but the dominant factor in their lives.

In justice it must be added that many men practise their religion in secret because what they see of its profession in others appears to be unworthy in itself, or quite incongruous with anything real in their own experience. They shrink from accepting forms and ceremonies which, however helpful to others, appear to commit all who take part in them to views which they cannot endorse. Probably those who are intimately associated in whatever way with church or chapel scarcely recognize how often their forms of worship seem rather a hindrance than a help in the religious life of quite earnest men and women. Even when there is no cause of complaint on this ground, the manner of conducting the services may be so irritating as to destroy the very spirit of worship and men withdraw from them as being a hindrance rather than a help to religion.

Whether these observations offer a true or mistaken interpretation of the mind of those who, like Nicodemus, are secret disciples, though not so much because they fear any man, but as because they fear for themselves, we must point out that such religion as we have described has no sanction in appealing to the repeated injunctions of the Master that men must pray, do good to their neighbours, and discipline their lives in secret.

These injunctions to cultivate the hidden life of religion are addressed to those who openly identify themselves with their fellow-Christians as members of the Church, warning them never to be content with mere compliance with the ordinances of religion, but to pass on to that deeper spiritual experience which is attained when men enter alone into personal communion with God with the whole force of their personality, or help their neighbours and discipline their own lives in ways which are never revealed to their fellows. This secrecy has its own supreme achievements. It is no substitute, but a help and safeguard in the preservation of that corporate witness which Christians must in union with each other offer to the world.

Women and boys under 16 years of age are barred from participating in bull fights in Mexico.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

Sir,—Having just completed a two months trip across the continent from Halifax to Vancouver and along the Pacific Coast over the Redwood Highway to Southern California, returning through the United States to Chicago and Toronto, for the purpose of making an intensive study of the rosiest situation as well as financial and general business conditions, perhaps I may be permitted to say that it has been an entirely unbiased study as I have personally no business interests and no further desire to make money, had I any such desire I can see more opportunities today than I have seen at any time during my entire career. Everything is so much below its replacement value that there is a bargain on every counter, it matters not whether it be steel, tin, copper, oil, cotton, lumber, wool or the products of these commodities. Whether it be a pair of shoes, a suit of clothes, a farm, timberland or building land, a house or the stocking up of household supplies, or in fact almost anything that can be named, I venture to say that not during the lifetime of the present generation will another such opportunity occur for the making of such large profits as that which exists today.

The Bible says there is "A time to save and a time to spend," surely this is a time to spend.

In the course of my entire in-

Continued on page 5

Origins Of Halloween

(By Walter Danks in the Toronto Mail and Empire)

Popular imagination has given a more peculiar character to the evening of October 31st than, perhaps to any other night in the year. Hallowe'en or All Hallow's Eve, as the vigil of Hallowmass or All Saint's Day, is traditionally the night when supernatural influences are supposed to prevail; when sprites and spirits of both the visible and invisible worlds, together with witches, devils, goblins, fairies and the other mischief-making elves and imps of earth and air, walk abroad enjoying their annual holiday to the discomfiture of the more ordinary mortal.

It is clearly a relic of pagan times, but although there is nothing in the church observance of the following day of All Saints to have started such remarkable practices as are connected with this celebrated festival, their is no doubt that originally pagan practices had surely some bearing on the fixing of All Saints' Day. The Pantheon in Rome—its very name indicates a building dedicated to all the heathen gods—was begun by Agrippa in the year 27 B. C. and until early in the seventh century continued to be used as a pagan temple; in 609 Pope Boniface IV, having obtained possession of it, caused it to be converted for Christian worship and consecrated it to the Virgin and all the saints.

The festival of All Saints was observed on the 1st May until in 835, by which time the saints had become so numerous that the 365 days of the year were insufficient to allow each having an individual day, Pope Gregory IV set apart the 1st November for all such saints as had not a special day for themselves, and the observance of that day was extended to the whole church. At the reformation the festivals of the northern nations, in the calendar of the Church of England.

The original consecration of the Pantheon took place on 13th May, yet May 1st was the day originally nominated by the Pope for the Saints; it is, therefore, deserving of notice that the eve of each day (May 1st and November 1st, which took its place when an alteration became necessary) coincided with two of the four great heathen festivals of the northern nations, of which the Druids were High Priests. The deliberate choice of day in each case must surely have been influenced by the practice of the church to supplant pagan customs by Christian observances.

Two of the chief characteristics of ancient Hallowe'en, which was purely Druidical, were the kindling of fires in worship of Baal and the belief that Saman, Lord of Death, called together on that night certain wicked souls and evil spirits. To the present time October 31st is known in parts of Ireland as the Vigil of Saman. The great autumn festival to the

Follow the Crowd to The Central Drugstore. The Big Penslar One Cent Sale is now on in full swing. Make your Dollar Buy Double its Value in needful merchandise. Penslar Family Remedies, Household Drugs and Toilet Preparations. All New Goods—Excellent Service. E. A. FOSTER, Central Drugstore.

IT IS HARD TO EQUAL THE FLAVOR AND AROMA OF BRAHMIN TEA. TRY IT. Sold only in Red, airtight packages.

Your Furnace needs good coal in order to give you proper service. Why use inferior grades and run the chance of its burning poorly? Let us supply you with coal and be assured of getting the best service from your furnace. A. PICKARD & CO. Phone 240

No Man Knows Better Than the Farmer. what a part in life is played by the element of chance—his year's work often brought to naught by adverse agencies beyond his control. But no man carries on more courageously to turn the reverse of today into the success of the morrow, while life is with him. The continuance of life—that is the biggest chance which farmers and everybody alike must face, and only by life insurance can we offset its uncertainty. Are you protecting your family? If not, consult. HYNDMAN & COMPANY LTD. Provincial Managers—The Great-West Life Charlottetown, P. E. I. Agents at all Principal Points

San was celebrated at this time by the Druids, who also observed some of the features of the old Roman divinity in honor of Pomona, patron divinity of garden produce, held about 1st November. It is not difficult to see in these heathen and almost prehistoric ceremonies of the Romans and Druids the foundations of the very varied superstitions—witches, cats, apples, nuts, ghosts, fire crackers, bonfires, fairies, goblins and the rest—which nowadays surround Hallowe'en, when for a brief period, preceding the ascendancy of All Saints, Ate, the Goddess of Mischief, and her attendant imps hold sway.

Toilet Specials. Here are Four real bargains. 1. \$1.00 Box Evening in Paris Face Powder and 50c Bottle of Evening in Paris Perfume. BOTH for \$1.00. 2. 75c Box of Coty's Face Powder and 50c Bottle of Coty's Perfume. BOTH for \$1.00. 3. \$1.00 Box 3 Flowers Face Powder and 50c Bottle of Flowers Perfume. BOTH \$1.00.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Bad Blood! The 2 MACS. The great autumn festival to the