

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1935.

WHY KING IS WORRIED

Our local contemporary quotes the London Weekly Times as predicting a Liberal victory in the Dominion elections. It neglects to state, however, that the prediction was written before Premier Bennett's recovery of health, before Mr. Mackenzie King's tour which proved a flat failure, and before the crushing defeat which the Liberals encountered at the hands of Premier Aberhart in Alberta. Since the Times article appeared (which is undated in our contemporary's quotation) the political situation has changed considerably; but unfortunately for the Liberals, Mr. King's tactics of waiting for Old Man Depression to win a victory for him have not changed, and he and his followers now find themselves in the rear, and not in the van, of the procession.

This is precisely what is worrying the Liberal leader and his lieutenants at the present time. They see defeat facing them as a result of the laissez faire policy which is all they have to offer. The Conservative situation is quite different. Our contemporary need not go to the London Times for proof of this fact. It is given by Mr. Grant Dexter, Ottawa correspondent for the Winnipeg Free Press, (Liberal), who writes:

"All those who are associated with Mr. Bennett in official or other capacities realize that he is supremely confident of rallying the electors behind him. Not only is he not defeated, he does not contemplate defeat, nor does he concede to his Liberal opponents as much as a chance of victory."

Similarly, a writer in the Toronto Saturday Night (a paper under Liberal editorship), reviewing the election prospects in its current issue, states:

"On the basis of their pronouncements the stock of both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens has risen, because each has definitely quarantined himself to certain definite courses of action for the purpose of remedying definite and well recognized evils. Mr. King's stock has probably gone down relatively by reason of his insistence on brooding over academic abstractions which are a little out of fashion."

About the only new issue Mr. King has injected into the campaign is the war bogey which he raised in his Quebec speeches. On this subject Toronto Saturday Night says scathingly:

"In so far as promises of referring any contemplated military action to Parliament are concerned, they are fatuous, like promising a train ride to a locomotive engineer. It is quite inconceivable that any political leader would fall to consult Parliament before mobilizing troops. Public statements of this sort increase the anxieties and perplexities of the men who are working hard for peace in Europe, without contributing anything to peace of mind in Canada."

The London Free Press thus sums up the reasons for the failure of Liberal propaganda in the past few weeks, and the corresponding success of the Conservative appeal:

1st. Improving conditions throughout Canada. Naturally the Government gets some of the credit.

2nd. A growing realization that Premier Bennett has done a good job in the past five years. He has kept the ship of state on an even keel. He has a fine record of advanced legislation; he has a program of reform for the future.

3rd. The entrance of the Reconstruction party in the field has upset the political apple cart. A large disoriented vote which might have voted Liberal as against the Government will now swing towards the new party.

4th. The failure of the tour of Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King through Ontario. It is realized that today people are not interested in the constitutional battles of his grandfather. The Liberal party's policy of 'laissez faire' does not appeal to the electors of 1935.

5th. The victory of the Social Credit party in Alberta. The success of the Liberals had been regarded as a foregone conclusion. They realize now that in this day and generation there is no figuring what the electors will do. In addition Liberal hopes depended upon a solid block of seats from Alberta. This hope has faded completely.

ever to be misled by the ignominious of Mr. Mackenzie King, hovering uncertainly over the "valley of humiliation" and the stagnant marshes adjacent thereto.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is getting near the zero hour for Ethiopia.

An American exchange notes: "While running for office the politician taxes your patience. If elected he taxes most everything else you have."

It is noteworthy that the British newspapers refer almost invariably to "Abyssinia" and not "Ethiopia" as do the Canadian and U.S.A. newspapers and agencies. The former is the modern name, the latter the ancient, but both are in use.

"The greatest Gaelic scholar of his day in Canada, who is working for the preservation of Gaelic in his parish with a zeal and courage worthy of his fine old name and traditions of loyalty." This fine tribute is paid to the Rev. D. M. Sinclair, of Valleyfield, this Province, in an article by Rev. S. P. MacDonald on the revival of Gaelic in Nova Scotia, appearing in today's Guardian.

A former minister here, who was also chaplain of the jail and Falconwood, when the Government used to provide means for that purpose, Rev. Alexander Craige, of the Sackville and Dorchester Presbyterian Church, has tendered his resignation to the Saint John Presbytery, to take effect October 31, and Rev. J. A. Kennedy, of Port Elgin was appointed interim moderator of the vacant field. Mr. Craige was licensed to the ministry by the Saint John Presbytery 40 years ago, and spent nearly ten years of his ministry in Prince Edward Island.

It was the recently investigated clash in December 1934 between Abyssinian soldiers and Italian troops in the little town of Walwal (Ualual) that started the conflict along the undefined frontier. But though the decision of the Greek arbitrator was that neither country was responsible for the clash, the Italians have refused to accept the award, and are now maintaining their right of aggression on other grounds as well. The fact is Italy has long nursed its Adowah grievance, and hates to withdraw without registering its revenge in bloody conflict. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth."

Throughout the Maritime Provinces, and especially among the railway men who knew him best, says the Moncton Transcript, the death of Mr. P. P. Guelius will be sincerely mourned. With a splendid reputation which he had built up on other large railways, Mr. Guelius came to Moncton as general manager of the Canadian Government Railways and continued here for five years. After leaving Moncton he became vice-president of the Delaware and Hudson Railway, and continued in that office until his death. Mr. Guelius was regarded as a railway executive of exceptional ability and under his management the government railway made marked progress.

What can we expect of our young business men when their instructors fail to practise what they preach? A Toronto dispatch tells us that the Canadian Credit Institute, which teaches young Canadians how to prevent insolvency and poor credit rating, has been in default in its financial operations for two years, according to Mr. Robert F. Cook, president and dean of the institute. Dean Cook appealed to affiliated chapters to co-operate in putting the institute on a sound financial basis by next year. Expenditures during the year of \$2,236, exceeded revenue by \$189. Assets of \$2,256 failed to meet liabilities by \$174. The institute owes the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association \$1,476.

In connection with Mr. Stevens' animal advertisements on cold storage practices it is interesting to note that cold storage holdings on September 1 were as follows, with last year's figures in brackets: Creamery butter 51,271,008 lbs. (50,847,375); cheese 34,625,600 lbs. (32,154,332); eggs: cold storage 10,075,846 dozen (14,781,861); fresh 427,361 dozen (402,920); brooms 4,231,257 lb. (3,193,364).

Notes By The Way

The defenders of Mussolini are saying that he is justified in his intention to seize Abyssinia by the need of Italy to expand. But what becomes of this argument if Mussolini's real motive is that he must either have the dictatorship of a war or else lose his dictatorship?—Ex.

What it means that there is no longer a Macleod of Macleod can only be fully understood by those who know Dunvegan and its castle, one of the most romantic as it is one of the oldest (the oldest, I risk contradiction) in the British Isles. Readers of Boswell almost know it from his description (so much better than Johnson's own) of the sage's stay at the castle in the course of his tour to the Hebrides. Sir Reginald Macleod was an impressive and picturesque figure, worthy in all respects of the great traditions he inherited. He was 82 when in 1929 he succeeded a still longer-lived brother, and with him the direct male line now extinct through his daughter, Mrs. Hubert Walter, has taken the name Macleod to keep it alive. But she had two daughters and no sons.—London Spectator.

If there had been no League, what would be the position now? Almost certainly hopeless. The League may not be able to prevent all wars, especially if any party is determined on war, but it does make sure that in every dangerous dispute the machinery of conciliation, arbitration and negotiation is used to the utmost limit.—Anthony Eden.

Dropped by a heaver in the Victory Pit, Consett, Scotland, a coal which has been found in a ton of coal at Consett Iron Company's Templeton Brickworks. To get there it must have been run along a conveyor, thrown into a tub, taken up the shaft, carried along the screens, and dropped into a piled-up truck. Thence it travelled to Templeton, was tipped down the depot bunkers, in a truck, on to the kilns, and dumped on the ground. After all this, it still ticked, only the glass being broken.

The Polish government has swept the country, a victory for which it had carefully groomed itself by an election system that precluded any other result. Poland is under a dictatorship which keeps the shell of democracy to mock its departed soul.

As Le Tropic observes most justly, "It is principles that are at stake, principles on which in the years of international politics may depend the fate of the world." Mr. Baldwin has rightly interpreted the sentiments and convictions of this country—apart from that strangely assorted quartet, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Rothermere, Lady Houston and Mr. J. L. Garvin, who urge that the wrongdoer should be left to profit by his crime unimpeded—in the laudable promulgation with which he has summoned the Cabinet to decide on this country's policy at Geneva. For what is at stake in that democracy stands for all that

350,528); pork 21,880,728 lb. (19,427,630); lard 3,198,481 lb. (2,230,435); beef 9,555,327 lb. (9,693,037); veal 2,086,920 lb. (1,901,487); mutton and lamb 825,222 (874,347); poultry 2,213,415 lb. (3,040,166); fish, fresh 120,123,067; and frozen, dried, pickled or salted, 5,356,468 lb. (6,542,469).

Mr. Ernest Pacaud, publisher of Quebec L'Éclair, sur le Soleil, was Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first political friend and local party organizer, and remained a life-long confidant. His son, Mr. Lucien Pacaud has just published a series of letters his father received from Sir Wilfrid, and probably one of the last, written in 1918, indicates most clearly the enduring strength of the friendship existing between them. Sir Wilfrid wrote: "I have no fault to find with you, for I have been happy in my domestic life, happy in my public life. I have touched the heights, and yet, my thought goes back in preference to those days of Arthaabaska, when we were neighbours, and where that wonderful friendship which no cloud has ever darkened." A tribute worthy of the writer as much as of the recipient.

Condition figures for the late-sown crops indicate that yields will be slightly below average but above the 1934 returns, says the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The slight increase in the August 31 condition of potatoes in Canada over the same date of 1934 is not enough to offset the reduced acreage and a smaller 1935 crop is expected. The reductions, however, will be confined to the Maritime and Eastern Provinces; increases are indicated for the West. The late feed crops, such as mixed grains, corn for husking, turnips, alfalfa and fodder corn, all decidedly improved in condition in comparison with the same date of 1934, although they deteriorated gradually during their growing period. Similarly, the condition of pasture showed a seasonal decline but remained well above that of August 31, 1934. Considering these facts with the improved crops of coarse grains, an abundance of animal feed and fodder is indicated for 1935-36.

That Body of Doves

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE XRAY SHOWS UP THE APPENDIX

Patients may sometimes wonder why their physician recommends an X-ray examination of the stomach and intestine when the trouble is likely to be in just one or the other and not in both. They feel that the physician should be able to locate the trouble exactly and not put them to the expense of the X-ray examination, reasonable though it may be.

As a matter of fact, when there is trouble in the abdomen, in addition to the X-ray of the stomach and intestine, an X-ray examination of the gall bladder by means of a dye and the X-ray is really what the physician would like to have done to enable him to learn more as to the cause of the symptoms.

In cases where the stomach may be upset from time to time and when symptoms of gall bladder trouble exist—pain just below the right breast—it is often the appendix that is at fault. And should the appendix be at fault the X-ray will usually show it.

The method of filling the appendix is to give the barium and milk to the patient at night, following this after three hours by a dose of magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts). The X-ray pictures are taken the following morning and continued at different intervals during the following days until the part of the large intestine in which the appendix is situated is entirely empty.

Dr. G. Wood in the British Medical Journal tells of the examination of 100 patients; the appendix was successfully filled in 83 and failed to fill in 17. Thirty of the patients were operated on, and the appearance under the X-ray corresponded with what the surgeons found at operation.

The X-ray will show whether the appendix is normal or not normal. If not normal there will be a change in its shape, its position, and the time it takes to fill with empty itself of the barium mixture. If the X-ray shows that the appendix is dilated or enlarged it is considered a most important sign of disease especially if the appendix is dilated or enlarged as this means that considerable quantity of the barium mixture remains there instead of emptying out into the intestine as it should.

The thought then is that while it costs little it is delayed for an X-ray of the intestine showing the appendix, in most cases it shows whether or not an operation is necessary.

is implied in the term international morality; all the sanctity of pledges; all that subordination of national interests to principles of right and justice which made the only harvest worth sowing from the carnage of the war.—Spectator.

During a recent interview with a United States newspaperman Il Duce was asked: "Wouldn't you applaud if you were to give Italy the most generous terms that any country can have, namely a free press?" Mussolini smiled. "We have a free press," he is quoted as saying; "but if a newspaperman writes what we know would hurt our people and our government we naturally call his attention to it." The observer forms his own opinion as to what it means when Mussolini "call one's attention to something that Mussolini does not like, especially in view of the fact that the symbol of the Fascists is a hand with a knife in its fist, and Italy imports heavily.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Miss Mary Filimlate, aged seventeen, a New York high school girl, is a very pretty girl, but she has her own ideas of maidenly modesty. She was selected to represent her section in a beauty contest in Brooklyn, but when she was asked to appear before the judges in a bathing suit she objected. She considered such attire appropriate for the beach but not in an open hall before a audience. As a result of her determined stand, all contestants will appear in evening gowns. The bathing beauty exploitation can be carried too far. Miss Mary's stand was right and proper. She deserves credit for a womanly courage which might open the eyes of people elsewhere.—Boston Post.

Dr. A. H. David, a former headmaster of Rugby School, has defined the three qualities of the "really well-educated man." He knows how and he is educated not only to work but for leisure. Then Dr. David says: "For a man to know how to work it is essential he should do an hour's work in an hour; not in an hour and a quarter. Our work which is the salvation of the world will not be effected so much by economists or statesmen, as by the large number of people who know how to get down to work."—Vancouver Colonist.

Hepburn's Forecast

(Montreal Gazette)

Premier Hepburn, of Ontario, who has been campaigning in the West in behalf of the Liberal party, evidently has discovered that things are far from being rosy in the territory beyond the Great Lakes. Speaking in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, he ventured to predict that there will be enough Liberals elected from Manitoba east on October 14 to form a Liberal administration at Ottawa. Ontario, he stated, will send a majority of Liberals to the House of Commons; of that he is sure. As regards the West, however, he has his doubts, for he states that "the situation is so scrambled up that I don't know what will happen." The signs he has noticed must appear very discouraging to warrant such an acknowledgement, for he is an optimist of the first water where Liberalism is concerned. His somewhat gloomy admission indicates that his breezy style of talk had little effect on the prairies. Perhaps the reason is that the people out there are used to breeziness and so were not unduly impressed by the Prime Minister from old Ontario. Mr. Hepburn might be well-advised to return to his own territory and wage political war in the more familiar surroundings. The Liberal party may need his services right at his own door.

Right Use Of Money

(Mail and Empire)

The wholesale condemnation of the rich is far from being right. Men of great wealth, who have given fortunes for useful purposes, have been a blessing to the world. In the building of institutions of learning, hospitals for the sick, homes for the needy, and in their efforts to advance the true Christian spirit of helpfulness for the good of the tolling masses and the poor, many rich men have done a praiseworthy work. These rich men have been the benefactors of the world. The love of money is the root of all evil. Money should always be considered in its relation to human life and to things fundamentally valuable. When money is worshipped instead of God it then becomes a curse. Professor John Ruskin had evidently such a view in mind when he wrote in his "Ethics of the Dust," the following words: "The practical immediate office of gold and diamonds is the multiplied destruction of souls (in whatever sense you have been taught to understand that phrase) and the paralysis of wholesome human effort and thought on the face of the earth; and a wise nation will live out of the way of them. Look into the history of any civilized nation; analyze, with reference to this one cause of crime and misery, the lives and thoughts of their nobles, priests, merchants and men of luxurious life. Every other temptation is at last concentrated into this: Pride and lust, and envy and anger, all give up their strength to avarice. The sin of the world is essentially the sin of Judas. Men do not disbelieve their Christ but they sell Him. Fix your desires on anything useless, and all the purest pride and folly in your heart will mix with the desire, and make you at last wholly inhuman, a mere ugly lump of stomach and suckers like a cuttlefish."

For the sake of worldly gain some politicians will work and work hard to attain positions for which they are not at all fitted, continues the writer. Just consider how much truth is lacking in their statements and claims. This banner province of Ontario cannot afford to forget that character is the essential foundation for people and hence they cannot afford to remain blind to the language and methods of public men that replace that solid foundation for hope of mere earthly gain. Money should be the servant of the people, not their master.

The Tragedy Of Sir Henry Thornton

(Mail and Empire)

Sir Henry Thornton had passed his half-century mark when he became president of the Canadian National Railways. But it is authoritatively stated there were already growing those characteristics which in a few years marred his life. The whole story is told in "The Tragedy of Henry Thornton" by D'Arcy Marsh (Macmillan).

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The Poet's Corner

HE DOES NOT DIE

He does not die that can bequeath Some influence to the land he knows, Or dares, persistent, interweave Love permanent with the wild hedgerows; He does not die but still remains Substantiated with his darling plains.

The spring's superb adventure calls His dust athwart the woods to flame; His boundary river's secret falls Perpetuate and repeats his name. He rides his loud October sky; He does not die. He does not die.

So, therefore, though myself be crossed The shuddering of that dreadful day When friend and fire and home are lost And even children drawn away— The passer-by shall hear me still A boy that sings on Dunton Hill.

—Hilaire Belloc.

Among his numerous acknowledgments the author states that he is indebted to Sir Henry Thornton's family. We therefore presume that the details of the story are correct. His public life as a railway man is an open book. The author thinks that Sir Henry's liking for social pleasure did as much as anything else to injure him in the eyes of certain elements in Canada. His wife though small was too dominant not to protest against what she regarded as extravagance and recklessness. Moreover Sir Henry's curious capacity for gathering around him worthless persons and hanger-on whose company injured his prestige brought more than one domestic encounter of formidable intensity. His second wife "a woman of charm and intelligence and of rare taste was equipped to play with the arrogant and sometimes clumsy social dictators and beat them at their own game." Their social ambitions led, partly, to Sir Henry's bankruptcy and undoubtedly interfered with his ability to manage the heterogeneous railway system. He was permitted by Mr. Mackenzie King to load the railway and the country with financial burdens which are hard to carry.

We prefer to turn to the finer traits of Sir Henry's character. One of them was his consideration for the employees under him. Many a night he slipped away from his home, never to his liking, in order to talk with the railway men who might be around the old Bonaventure station. A brakeman who was dismissed without recommendation for pilfering stores was desperate. Sir Henry having heard his story ordered that he be issued discharge papers indicating that he had left the service of his own free will. The president's judgment was confirmed when the man became a valued and important servant of another transportation company. Another story has to do with the Royal York Hotel. When he arrived one morning he was recognized by a clerk who however thought to show loyalty to his own company by insulting the head of another. "You will have to wait," said the clerk, "we haven't any rooms." Sir Henry went meekly to breakfast but he was soon waited on by an official, breathless and apologetic, with the assurance that he must accept Mr. Esbary's suite. The clerk, Sir Henry was informed, would be dismissed. "Perhaps," he suggested, "if the man were fired for ten minutes it would be long enough. Most men are taught as good a lesson by getting a fright as by losing their jobs." Sir Henry's advice was carried out. Within a few months he was known from coast to coast, in such touches of humanity which proved to be a valuable asset for the railway.

The author admits that the bizarre nature of some of Sir Henry's proposals during the latter years of his administration earned the criticism of business men in Canada and, to understand them, one must have regard not only to the temperament of everybody during those years, first of extreme optimism and then of desperate pessimism.

The Duck Census

(Winnipeg Free Press)

With a view to obtaining necessary information on which to base a policy of protection of the wild ducks, the Manitoba Government has agreed to co-operate with the Northwestern States in a census of the ducks and an investigation of conditions in the areas where the ducks breed.

Since these game birds migrate between Canada and the United States, co-operation in their protection, is very much in order. Canada has always been ready to do so, but the conservationists in the United States—where there are many sincere conservationists—find it very hard to overcome the resistance of commercial interests and of alleged sportsmen who wish to continue the appalling slaughter of the ducks in a way that threatens their extinction.

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LONDON CRICKET LONDON, Sept. 16—Yorkshire compiled 338 runs in its first innings against the rest of England in the concluding first class cricket match of the season being played at the Oval. Their opponents made 179, Hardstaff hitting 69. Going in a second time the champion county had scored 60 for three wickets when play closed for the day.

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