

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1938

Yesterday's By-Elections

Two victories on three fronts were scored by Conservative standard bearers in yesterday's federal by-election contests.

In London, Ont., Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, National Conservative Party leader, won over the C. C. F. candidate, his only opponent.

In Waterloo, Ont., regarded as "prime fighting ground" and a definite barometer of the fortunes of the Conservative party, Mr. Karl K. Hornum, Conservative, was elected with sweeping majorities over both his Liberal and C. C. F. opponents. The late sitting member, A. M. Edwards, in 1935 had a plurality of only 125 over three opponents, the figures being Conservative 6,731, Liberal 6,606, C. C. F. 2,420, Reconstruction, 1,000. Yesterday, with the Reconstructionist out of the running and after three years of Liberal rule, the figures were: Conservative, 7,818, Liberal, 3,756, C. C. F., 3,582. In other words the Conservative candidate polled 1,087 more votes than in 1935, and the Liberal candidate 2,850 fewer votes. When it is considered that the Liberal candidate had the government in power at Ottawa behind him, and with a Liberal government in Ontario, the figures are all the more significant.

In Brandon, Manitoba, the victor was Mr. J. E. Matthews, Liberal, a native of Prince Edward Island. This constituency, though held by the Conservatives by a slim margin in 1935, is traditionally Liberal-Progressive. For nine years prior to 1930 it had been represented by Hon. Robert Forke, who entered the House as a Progressive, rose to the leadership of that party, and later entered the Liberal Cabinet. The fact that the Government had pegged the price of western wheat was made a strong issue by Liberal spokesmen in this contest.

The members-elect will likely serve one session only, as a general election in 1939 is more than probable. From the national standpoint, therefore, Hon. Dr. Manion's election is the important factor. His return will be hailed with satisfaction by both Conservatives and Liberals.

The Automotive Industry

The series of advertisements by the automotive industry of Canada, appearing in Canadian newspapers, will bring home to many in striking fashion the extent of that industry's contribution to the industrial life of the Dominion.

Published figures leave no doubt of the place the automotive industry occupies in the Dominion today. These tabulations show that during 1937 the average monthly employment in automobile manufacture was 15,623, while in the manufacture of parts for motor car factories some 16,000 were regularly employed, a grand total of 31,623. Further, the salaries and wages paid by the three largest automobile manufacturers in Canada in 1937 amounted to \$23,502,854, with another \$21,000,000 in wages estimated to have been paid by 120 suppliers of parts and materials. In addition these concerns paid out \$1,594,734 in federal income taxes.

Even more significant is the clear evidence presented of the interdependence of industry and agriculture, both direct and indirect. The 31,623 workers employed in the production of automobiles, parts and accessories, on the basis of four to a family, represent over 125,000 persons whose prosperity depends in whole or in part on the activities of motor vehicle manufacturers. If to these are added the numbers of railway workers who are engaged in transportation of motor cars and trucks, the result is a considerable cross-section of Canadian families who are actual and potential buyers of the Dominion's farm products.

New Zealand Butter

Our local contemporary insists that the King Government has not implemented its pre-election threat to "abolish" the dump duty on New Zealand butter, but we quote the following statement from the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) of recent date:

"The dairy industry in New Zealand has every reason to be pleased that Canada consented to abolish the dumping duty of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter and to substitute a gentleman's agreement under which the New Zealand Government is to limit shipments so that harm will not be done the Canadian producer."

How is this to be done if the dump duty is "abolished" and home production is already in excess of home requirements?

According to the Free Press writer, "this arrangement will allow New Zealand to export on favorable terms, with a specially low duty of five cents a pound, whenever the Canadian market requires imported butter." In the past, it is claimed, "uncertainty whether the dumping duty would be or would not be imposed was a deterrent to trade."

According to our local contemporary, however, this uncertainty still exists because the dump duty was only "removed" by order-in-council. Whether "removed" or "abolished", however, makes little difference to our farmers. Notwithstanding the surplus of home production this year, New Zealand butter to the value of 108,000 pounds sterling was imported in the first six months of the year.

This butter can be sold cheaply in Canada because the New Zealand Government has fixed a basic guaranteed purchase price of 14.89 pence (20.78 cents). These prices are also guaran-

teed and some idea of the unfairness of the competition which Canadian farmers are faced with may be gathered from the fact that the New Zealand government estimates a net deficit of £935,000 as a result of pegging butter and cheese prices this year. In making this announcement in the New Zealand House of Representatives Hon. W. Nash, Minister of Marketing, said the Government was prepared to take this responsibility for the sake of giving the farmer a sure return, and to maintain the stability of the industry.

What has the Mackenzie King Government done to "maintain the stability of the industry" in this country?

Editorial Notes

The Queen's County Liberals meet in more or less happy concord today.

The League of Nations met for the first time at Geneva this date, 1920.

The Japanese rice crop this year is officially estimated at 321,200,027 bushels, a decrease of 7,587,039 bushels or 2.3 per cent from 1937, says the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

The Temperance Federation will be in session practically all day today with meetings forenoon, afternoon and evening. It was a happy inspiration having the meetings on the same day as the Liberal convention.

Congratulations are due to Lieut. Gormley in being selected for the Bixley Tenn. to represent Canada. He has been a consistently good shot since school days, and is sure to give a good account of himself in the overseas competitions.

The Quebec Roads Department will maintain 650 miles of winter roads in the Montreal, Quebec and Chicoutimi districts this season. The routes to be kept open during the coming winter are about the same as those maintained last year.

Listen to this from a co-ed in a debate at McGill University: "I seriously contend and maintain that Eve was not the real villain in the Garden of Eden but the snake, and I firmly believe it was a male snake." And she was not even "padlocked" for her revolutionary idea.

The area seeded to wheat in Argentina, as on October 21, was officially estimated at 20,632,850 acres, an increase of 1,413,412 acres over 1937. The acreage seeded to oats increased from 3,254,307 to 3,335,850 and barley from 1,942,453 to 2,059,930, while that of flax decreased from 7,022,582 to 6,646,990 and rye from 2,184,364 to 2,050,930.

"The 26 oyster farms in Prince Edward Island in 1937" says the Montreal Gazette, "have increased to 463, from which a couple of thousands of barrels of oysters have come this year. This is good news for gourmets and gourmands, but not so good for the oysters, which are doomed to be eaten with gusto, not to mention vinegar and crackers, one by one. But oysters are dumb, anyway."

Rev. Dr. J. A. Stewart, pastor of the First Baptist Church, West Point, Miss., has joined the ranks of advertising enthusiasts. In a Saturday paper he ran this classified ad:—"Lost or strayed: undetermined number of Baptists from services of First Baptist Church. Hope to find them Sunday morning in church." Sunday he was greeted by the largest congregation of the year, including some "who hadn't been to church in four months."

The \$30,000,000 loan floated by the Quebec Government about 10 days ago has been all taken up, Premier Maurice Duplessis announces, "and very quickly, because the credit of the province is good, the Government is good, and as the by-elections (in Montreal-St. Louis and Stanstead) showed, the people of Quebec were not carried away by appeals to prejudice and demagoguery made by the opponents of the Government."

Cheese production in October increased nearly one per cent over October 1937, but fell 20 per cent from the output in the preceding month. The total this year was 14,613,822 pounds compared with 14,513,355 a year ago and 18,318,431 in the previous month. Total output during the ten months ended October was 111,293,360 pounds compared with 122,927,357 in the same period last year.

October production of creamery butter increased approximately six per cent over the make of October 1937, but decreased 23 per cent from the September output. The total in October this year was 23,736,615 pounds compared with 22,144,824 in October, 1937, and 30,252,520 in September, 1937. During the ten months ended October, 241,201,709 pounds of creamery butter were produced compared with 223,299,862 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Cuba's tourist trade has suffered as a result of the decline in business throughout the world, and particularly in the United States, according to Commercial Intelligence Journal. For the first seven months of the present year the number of tourists visiting Havana totalled 108,995, of which 60,585 were classed as excursionists, those who remained on their steamers, and 48,410 tourists, those who remained some time in the country. This compares with a total of 119,844, of which 76,644 were excursionists and 43,200 were tourists, in the similar period of last year.

Mr. Arthur Kelsall of Annapolis Royal will succeed Dr. W. S. Blair, who has retired, as superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville. Since 1922, Mr. Kelsall has been in charge of the entomological laboratory at Annapolis Royal. He has been a resident of the Annapolis Valley since he came to Canada in 1907. He is a graduate of Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., and obtained his Master of Science degree in chemistry from McGill University, Montreal.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Fashion changes in names in Scotland have resulted in the decline of Highland names like Cairns, O'Connell, Luggaid, MacLellan, and the sudden appearance and rise in popularity of Irene, Dorothy, Maureen and June, but without a margin, relate the most used names after 80 years. These facts are disclosed in the report for 1937 of the Registrar General for Scotland. For the first time for 75 years, deals with popular Scottish names. It comments on the decline in the number of children with Biblical names, which have almost fallen into disuse—London Times.

Acceptance of the Baconian theory is essentially an act of faith. After the theory has been embraced, the worshiper finds that all logic and factual evidence fit into the pattern of his belief. It is to be noted that the Baconians will recant their creed merely because the opening of Edmund Spenser's tomb in Westminster Abbey failed to yield material to support their case. Like the logician who insists that the ancient Egyptians had wireless telegraphs because no wires have been found in the tombs of the Pharaohs, the Baconians will rise above this disappointing result and the present them from another angle.—Baltimore Sun.

The long Winter evening was once a time when people would settle down in their living rooms, and enter on prolonged course of study. They drew out big leather books from some library or book club and were determined that the Winter should not pass without some added culture. Or they borrowed some of the old-fashioned 1,000-page novels, and set themselves down to prolonged enjoyment of those fascinating but weary old tales. Today people are no longer satisfied to settle down around the fireside. Modern life keeps them so fast and furious that they often howl to say "whoa." If there isn't something to do almost every night the people say they can't stand the boredom. The long Winter evening under the living room lamp produces a quiet mood for next day's work, and they stand the boredom. The long Winter evening under the living room lamp produces a quiet mood for next day's work, and they stand the boredom. The long Winter evening under the living room lamp produces a quiet mood for next day's work, and they stand the boredom.

We have lived so long in unchallenged freedom and security that we have come to regard those priceless possessions as a part of the air we breathe. We have grown to the habit of insisting on our rights without regarding the responsibilities which attach to them. We have become so used to the habit of recognizing that this country has become vulnerable as never before and that the defences which we have built are no longer enough. We may have to consent to a new ordering of our social and economic structure; and the test of our new will be our willingness and capacity to accept obligations which have hitherto been spared us. Let us be sure that we have some-thing of priceless value to give to the world. We shall not shrink from the demands of us in order to preserve that something. One good effect of the late emergency has been to extinguish many rootless and shallow illusions, and it is for the Government to utilize the indomitable spirit which has been aroused in the hearts of our people.

Out of a population of nearly three millions, how many French-Canadians speak correctly the language for which they have made such a name? One hundred, probably less. French people or Belgians recently arrived from their country in the Province of Quebec are not likely in making out our popular speech before the end of several weeks. I might say several months, of inability to understand our English. The so-called instructed class, is borne away by the current of the French language, but little better. We wonder if we have really served the French language. Our misfortune is to have not even a French slang. The most original thing that we have furnished to human expression is a handful of good "sacres"—words which inspired Frenchmen during the war. We have not been able to do this. The Americans separated from their English homes by an ocean—as we are from France—have had to create a mass of Americanisms, of slang words which in the long run will probably form an interesting language. If we had not been here, they would have died in a flood of English-speaking populations we also doubtless would have created many words of our own. The extreme poverty of our "seventeenth century" vocabulary would have forced us to; but the English tongue is here before us, alive and warm—and we have adopted it. In that we have followed a well-known physical law which wills that the little groups should be carried away by the greater.—Le Jour, Montreal.

The newly published letters of George IV though not to be ranked with the correspondence already published, of Queen Victoria and of George III, which cover a far longer period of most valuable source for all students of the twenty years from 1810 to 1830. Mr. F. G. Mitchell, King George IV consented to their publication, feeling no doubt that the character of a Sovereign who has ruled at least half a century of political enemies and Victorian novelists should be allowed to stand forth on its own. Quite as interesting as the discourses in the letters has been their own somewhat enquired history. George IV appointed the Duke of Wellington as his executor, and after his death all his papers were removed to Apsley House. By a coincidence the Duke was also appointed one of the custodians of Mr. Fitzherbert's papers, and it is recorded that he burnt so many that he said he was afraid that he had "set the old lady's chimney on fire." Fortunately George IV's papers escaped this fate and were left in the comfortable obscurity of a cellar in the house. A box of them was actually sold with other unwanted objects in the nineteenth century, and was returned by the purchaser, who was given £50 for his honesty. The collection was found some twenty years ago, and restored to

PUBLIC FORUM

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

NORTH PINNETTE BRIDGE

Sir.—Is it any wonder the taxes are high when we consider the waste and extravagance of the liberal "economy" government now in office? You have commented on road expenditures but something should be said about bridges as well. Take the North Pinnette Bridge, for example. Twenty-two days were spent planing this bridge, 200 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with 4 in. plank, and there were five workmen, a foreman and a timekeeper. When the planing was done there were five more men with three horses and carts going a little grading at the approach. You have commented on road expenditures but something should be said about bridges as well. Take the North Pinnette Bridge, for example. Twenty-two days were spent planing this bridge, 200 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with 4 in. plank, and there were five workmen, a foreman and a timekeeper. When the planing was done there were five more men with three horses and carts going a little grading at the approach. 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