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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1934.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

The carping criticism to which the Bennett trade policies have been subjected by some Liberal newspaper and politicians in this country must be a source of astonishment to foreign observers. The whole outside world recognizes the part which these policies have played in speeding up economic recovery in this country. Recently we quoted the statement of the Economic Council of the League of Nations, to the effect that Canadian recovery during the past year exceeded that of any other nation. United States newspapers note the circumstance that, for the first half of 1934, Canada showed "the most remarkable improvement reported from anywhere in the world." Recently the Toronto Globe (Liberal) noted this improvement and attributed it directly to the Ottawa agreements. Many tributes of a similar nature could be quoted. One in particular, of special interest here in view of the recent Carlier anniversary celebration, comes from the head of the French delegation to the celebration, Hon. Pierre-Etienne Flaudin, French Minister of Public Works, speaking at Ottawa on Sept. 1. Mr. Flaudin said he knew that Canada had tried to better trade relationship with its customers and to improve economic world conditions. "And I am glad to pay a personal tribute to Premier R. B. Bennett," he added, "one of the most remarkable statesmen I have ever met in international affairs. It would be tactless if I expressed any opinion on the result of the last Ottawa Imperial agreements. Let me tell you only that we admit in our country his legitimate efforts to reinforce trade within the British Empire."

U. S. TEXTILE STRIKE

The gigantic textile strike in the United States has assumed still more alarming proportions by reason of the fatalities occurring during the past few days. Bloodshed at this juncture is the worst thing that could happen. An independent estimate places the total numbers on strike at 360,000, through strike leaders give a much larger figure. In any event, it is big enough to create something of a national crisis. The demand which the workers are making is, briefly, for (1) a 36-hour week, (2) higher wages, and (3) recognition of collective bargaining with representatives of the union. An extraordinary circumstance is that indirectly, the strike will be financed by the United States Government. This comes of the fact that the United States Relief Administration Board announced that it proposes to feed idle men without special regard for what caused their idleness. Strike leaders have been quick to seize upon this policy, which they boast will enable the strike to be carried on indefinitely. Another factor detrimental to settlement is the position of the mill owners, most of whom have large stocks on hand and are not disturbed by any inability to meet the demands of the trade. Apparently it will be the general public, and not the opposing factions, that will have to pay the piper, in higher prices and taxes. Fortunately there is no reason to fear that the Canadian textile trade will suffer as a result of the trouble across the boundary line. The industry in this country is reported to be running smoothly, and it is even suggested that prolongation of the labor conflict in the South might result in opening up new export markets now supplied by United States interests. To all concerned, however, news of satisfactory settlement, one way or the other, will be received with relief.

OPTIMISTIC NOTE

In its review of Canadian business conditions during August the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada strikes an optimistic note. It suggests that there is strength in the trend toward recovery. Business activity in Canada during the second and third quarter of 1934, says the report, has maintained a level well above that achieved in 1933. In spite of the drought which has wrought widespread havoc in the West, and in spite of the continued inactivity in the durable goods industries that is responsible for the unemployment in the cities, there is strength and optimism in the trend toward recovery.

Higher prices for wheat, heavy production of newsprint, exports of lumber to Great Britain greatly in excess of the record exports of last year, electrical energy generated in record volume and a steady improvement in the financial situation as indicated by the continued advance in the prices of bonds, constitute important features in the Canadian business scene. Against this background it would be difficult to avoid the conclusion that an autumn expansion of more than seasonal proportions may be anticipated unless there is an adverse turn in foreign affairs which would depress business in all parts of the world.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Fall work in churches begins. Harvest Thanksgiving is likely to be Monday, Oct. 8.

Now that the Dominion Government has settled upon a Governor for the new Bank of Canada, perhaps it will not be long before it fixes upon a representative on the Maritime Claims Commission.

If all goes well, or, ill, there will probably be three Provincial besides the Federal election next year. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are certain to go to the polls, while there is every possibility of Quebec doing likewise.

One of the young ladies who gave thrilling gymnastic displays at the Exhibition has brains and ambition in addition to having a steady nerve. In winter she is a law student at Boston College where she will graduate in 1936, and intends to practice criminal law.

C.P.R. President Beatty is on solid ground when he declares it is absolutely folly to sacrifice millions of tax payers money annually for the sake of conserving alleged benefits from public ownership. In time there will be no solvent public to own or operate the railway. Better cut our losses and have practical cooperation with the elimination of disastrous competition.

Racial prejudices are being emphasized to the South of us. Arizona citizens have staged a monster demonstration against the settlement of Japs in their midst; while the Iowa Indians have boycotted the public schools because they allege their offspring are being discriminated against when placed in the same class room with whites.

On Thursday Hon. A. W. Roebuck, Ontario's new attorney general, met his first rebuff in his attempt to assume to himself the right to dictate what should, or should not be done with criminals. His proposal to introduce the lash for kidnapers was turned down by the Canadian Bar Associations. His proposal to sequester the property of kidnapers and their relatives likewise met with a cold reception. It will be recalled that it is what Hitler did in the case of the Jews who he banished, or who left in fear of banishment, from Germany.

In connection with the inauguration of operations under the Marketing Act, a Primary Producers' Clearing House must be established. Primary producers, as individuals or associations and as a class, are affected intimately by social and economic factors. Some of the economic factors will be handled by the Marketing Boards but these Boards will have nothing to do with transportation rates, with tariffs, with taxes, with pests, with banks, with highways, with the relations between the primary producers and business interests generally, with a wide variety of provincial and federal regulations nor with an almost illimitable list of other matters which cry for reform. It will be the duty of the Clearing House to gather, to consolidate and study all these questions and then to reach decisions and formulate recommendations which will go to the proper quarters and which will be backed by the primary producers as a solid body.

The Stevens Royal Commission on Mass Buying, which resumes in Ottawa next week, was originally a committee of the House of Commons to deal with matters affecting factories and chain stores. But it has broadened out considerably in its scope, and now we find the chairman, Hon. H. H. Stevens, giving the following reasons for his action in getting the probe under way: "It became abundantly clear to me that a great section of the people of Canada was laboring under un-

Notes By The Way

President Hindenburg served three Germans in their turn—the Empire of the Hohenzollerns, the Republic, and the Third Reich. The Empire and the Republic were dethroned in him, although he himself was a free man. The Third Reich used him for its own ends, and none was better intentioned—but it was through his agency that the calamitous Third Reich replaced the Republic he was pledged to defend.—Manchester

The Sahara Desert loses its wildness through an order issued by Pierre Laval, French Minister of Colonies. This regulation forbids the camel caravans replaced by air-camels and directs all French colonial traffic rules covering their territory. Definite air-linies are to be set up and eventually airlines are to be made their voyages in groups. Pilots flying over trackless deserts will post bonds to cover their return when necessary.—The flying world dwindles down to a small, compact affair.—Steck in Christian Science Monitor.

Most magazine readers will agree that there is something about the appearance of the paper, the type, the layout, and the general "feel" of a periodical, that can be very attractive and engaging—or the reverse. There are those, of course, who will tell you, with a certain queer pride, that they care for none of these things, and that so long as the magazine delivers the goods, they are well content. But the editor and the chief all have a kind of philosophy of clothes, and each in his own way has a practical belief in the importance of giving attention to outward appearance.

Secretary Roper's observation that "business is better than business sentiment" is both candid and accurate. No one questions the evidence that the United States, along with other countries, is gradually pulling out of the depression. Statistics in many lines of economic endeavor show these improvements. Yet the business world is still confronted by uncertainty which would seem to be a practical barrier to the business statistics says Mr. Roper, "we would be in need of controlling a real business boom."—Washington Post.

It was too hot in Nashville, Tenn., to make thermometers the other day, according to the Associated Press. Beeswax used by a manufacturer of surgical supplies in etching the gauges started to melt and the temperature was too high to set the scale on the clinical thermometers, so the company was forced to concentrate on making other instruments. Thermometers completed before the heat production registered all the way from 103, official, to 112, unofficial.

An Englishman who knows Russia well and who has just returned from Moscow confirms the rumours that the Soviet Union is in many small matters becoming "bourgeois." The decision to inaugurate the "old culture" of Russia retrogressively, a movement towards "Victorianism" and nowadays they are shown with pride, modern furniture stuffily upholstered, with green and red plush table cloths to match. At the Opera the orchestra now wears evening dress (though not as apparently made to measure) and starting out to the Opera on a hot night without stockings that this was simply "not done" in Moscow now.—The New Statesman and Nation.

Ruskin has said, "Life without industry is brutality." Much that is called work in modern industry weighs upon the laborer as a blight, and he may say "Blessed be drudgery," but it is surely no blessing to him whose life contains little else. One can well understand why long-hour, low-paid work, which is the burden of the industrial system can find no joy in work.

The question is raised if, under the reconstructed British Empire, now known as Commonwealth, a Dominion would be the unchallenged right to secede. The Statute of Westminster, a guarantee of Dominion rights, is not clear on this point. Practically speaking, discussion of it is rather academic. Great inter-parents it is of primus that she would endeavour to hold any part of the Empire by force. The one part about which there is no real doubt is the Irish Free State. President de Valera would have it a republic, presumably independent.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The German Nazis have shown a distinct inclination to throw off the shackles of civilization and to revert to primitive thought and action. There is nothing a savage enemy more to inventing new punishments for rivals and enemies, so of the new penal code in Germany have been having a really good usual handicaps. There was acute suffering, I refer to the farming community. It is true that generally citizens have suffered also, but I think there is no class of people that has had to endure such a broad leveling down. Approximately fifty per cent of the people of Canada are agricultural, directly or indirectly associated with that industry. I think I am justified in saying that the broad base on which our national and economic life rests is agriculture.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Beaton, M.D.

ASTHMA AND SENSITIVENESS TO VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

So many individuals are afflicted with asthma that when a radio broadcast in Great Britain asked for a small donation from listeners to help discover the cause and cure of asthma, some thousands of dollars were received by the Asthma Research Council.

Asthma clinics are maintained in a number of hospitals in London and in one hospital in Leeds. Now the cause of asthma in a large number of cases has been found, but unfortunately cures are not as frequent as they should be. A number of physicians representing different branches of medicine work together under the auspices of the Asthma Research Council—one physician, two physiologists, a chemist, a laboratory physician and an X-ray expert.

The Poet's Corner

PILGRIMS OF SHADOWS As petals fold the fragrance of a rose Till brooding, so did he hold the Dream Within his heart; and never garden close Held bud of sweeter promise. It would seem that all his days were fashioned to attain One gracious goal: for this his cloistered years, His soul and his deep bewildered pain. In lonely, seeking hours; perhaps his tears, Glimpsing the glory he had failed to win. And dare we say he failed, whose cheek we wait? The touch of priestly fingers? Nay, within His soul, unstained, the vision compensates: Always for him pale altar candles gleam; Always, keeps inviolate—the Dream.

The Viceroy Returns

Lord Willingdon leaves England today on his return to India, after a brief period of leave which has been permitted of recent years to their term of office. He goes back to a task always exacting and certainly not rendered easier by the constitutional charges that are responsibilities with the ease of one who has had unexampled experience of government in India. During his stay in this country he has sought health rather than public engagements, but his influence, notably during his short visit to Lancashire, has done much to soften the asperities of the Indian controversy.

Within a few weeks of his resignation of office the last elections under the present Indian constitution will be held, and will have special interest because of the decision of the Indian National Congress to return to the Legislatures. The composition of the new representative assemblies will markedly influence the reception to be given to the report of the Joint Select Committee by Indian opinion. If that reception is unfavorable, as it well may be, nobody is better qualified than Lord Willingdon to deal with whatever criticism may be voiced. He has shown himself a firm ruler, but he has paid something more than lip-service to Indian aspirations for a large share in government. He would assuredly regard it as the crown of his long career in India were he to see the viceroy to inaugurate the next step in the recognition of Indian desires.

"The world thinks too much of gold," we read. Life's dream is ore.

The First Forks

(Manitoba Free Press)

In one of his amusing poems in "Fly Leaves," C. S. Calverley describes a group of Londoners having a picnic in the country, taking a company of innocent revellers through Piccadilly and the Strand, then by train to the appointed place, a lunch lurking in every kerchief. When they "unfurled them" (the kerchiefs), "it was grand To watch bronzed men and maidens crumch. The sounding celery-stick, or ram The knife into the bushing ham. Dashed the bold fork through pieces of pork; O'er hard-boiled eggs the salispoon shook. Leap! from its lair the playful cork."

And so on. But it is only fair to record that some of the picnicers preferred the sweet beverage from the brook near by. The bold fork! It is a subject of social research. In Homer's day, they put forth hands upon the food before them. Ovid wrote it, "Amor Love." "Your meat genteely with your fingers raise, And as in eating there's a certain grace, Beware with greasy hands lest you besmear your face."

A writer of "Table-Forks as Forebears of Refinement" gives to readers of Chambers's Journal an interesting sketch. The first mention in print of a fork as an implement in eating at table was by Cardinal Damian of the 11th century whose writings were not published until 1633 and who wrote of a lady of Constantinople married to a Duke of Venice: "Her habits of luxury surpassed all conscience. She would not eat as other people did, but had her meat cut into little pieces, and then conveyed them to her mouth by a two-pronged fork!" The fork was a sign of luxury, and its use in eating, fingers were made before forks—an old saying, "Before its introduction in England, which came by way of Holland from Italy, the mode of eating meat by the English was to cut it into very small pieces with a knife and carry them from the trencher (a large plate) to the mouth. The chivalrous custom was for knight and his lady to eat from the same trencher and drink from the same wine cup. And from that very custom came the formality of placid side and a gentleman side by side at dinner."

Knives and spoons are mentioned frequently in fifteenth and sixteenth century literature, but no table-forks, as used in England, until the seventeenth century. True, forks were mentioned in inventories of jewels from the early fourteenth century down, but evidently they were not table-forks. Thomas Coryate (1591-1617) known to us this day by "Coryate's Crudities," being the observations during travel on foot in France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Corate wrote about the forks used when dining by Italians. They were not used in any other country in which he tramped, as we say. By the way, he made a journey on foot and by caravan the next year after the first remarkable journey; and it included Greece, Turkey, Persia and parts of Arabia. Here is part of his report on forks: "The Italians and all most strangers that are accustomed to use the fork, in Italy do always at their meals use a little fork when they eat the meat. For while with their dishes, they fasten with the fork which they hold in the other hand," etc., etc. He goes on to commend it as good manners and cleanliness in "feeding."

Waterloo Bridge In London Replaced

(Exchange) Waterloo Bridge, which crosses the Thames in the heart of London, has long been known as one of the most beautiful, defied viaducts in the world. Thousands of Canadians are familiar with its stately arches, in crossing it one obtains inspiring views both up and down the river. On the one hand, in the distance, loom the stately towers of the Parliament Buildings and Westminster Abbey. Downstream the magnificent dome of St. Paul's dominates the scene. The bridge is now being taken down to make way for a structure that will accommodate a larger share of London's dense traffic. The demolition was begun in June. The embankments over the Victoria Embankment bridge the whole of the bridge and the roadway of the bridge have been removed. There was an eager demand for

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PROTECTING FUR-BEARERS

Sir,—May I be permitted space in your columns to intimate to your readers that a society has now been formed in Canada under the name of "The Canadian Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearers." The aims of the Society are partly conservational. An endeavour is being made to enrol as members not only those to whom the present barbarous methods of trapping are revolting, but also those who realize that in the unsettled parts of Canada, where the vermin-control question does not arise, the same waste of fur resources has occurred which has occurred in the timber resources. A unique field of opportunity is thus afforded by the double purpose in view. The policy of the Association is outlined in a prospectus which may be obtained by writing to the Honorary Secretary.

I am, Sir, etc., The Canadian Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearers, Box 121, Sept. 4, 1934. Ottawa, Canada.

hundreds of stone balusters, which by the permission of the London County Council were sold to the public. Uniformity in the work of demolition has been carefully observed in order to maintain the equilibrium of the structure and prevent an unbalanced weight being thrown on any of the arches. In a statement issued recently by the London County Council, it was pointed out that the removal of the top hammer of the bridge, such as the balustrades, frieze, pavement, and roadway, was more "house-breaking," but the removal of the arches "is a problem full of interest."

It is anticipated that the work of demolition will not be completed until early in 1936. This means that the operation will have occupied nearly two years. After that the construction of the new structure will proceed. It is sincerely to be hoped that it may equal the old in beauty of design and appearance.

Fifteen thousand Metropolitan police will be on duty in London Friday, Sept. 9, to guard against trouble between Blackshirts and Communists in Hyde Park. Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts from all parts of the country are expected, and Communists have planned a counter-demonstration, probably wearing red shirts.

NOT SO BAD

City Man—What has happened to that train you used to come to the city by each morning? Suburbanite—Oh, it's been taken off. City Man—You must miss it? Suburbanite—Not as often as I used to. His purse was low, his honor scant. He did all sorts of things he shouldn't! He was, in truth, a mendicant. And, what is more, amend he wouldn't.

GWYNETH FRY

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BLUE BUS LINE Schedule

Table with columns for departure times and destinations: Peter's Road, M. H. North, Riley Cr. Gasperaux, Sturgeon Bridge, Geo. Poole's Store, Lower Montague, Clements Office, Upper Montague, New Perth School, Summerville School, Vernon River, Cherry Valley, Pownal, Arrives Charlottetown, Arrives Peter's Road.

CITY BUS SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Table with columns for destinations and times: CHARLOTTETOWN LEAVES, SOURIS TIME LEAVES, ELMIRA TIME LEAVES. Destinations include Charlottetown, Souris, Elmira, St. Peter's, Morell, Mt. Stewart, Arrives Charlottetown.

Fardy Bus Service & Taxi Service CHARLOTTETOWN to FORTUNE TIME TABLE

Table with columns for departure times and destinations: Leaving Charlottetown, Leaving Fortune, destinations include Hazelbrook, Keefer's Lake, 48 Road, Cardigan, Bridgetown, Dundas, Dingwell's, Arrive Fortune, Arrive Charlottetown.

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