

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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RIFT WITHIN THE LUTE

Curiously, in our local contemporary's report of the Ontario Liberal Convention at which Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King made his labored review of the Beauharnois scandal, no reference is made to the most sensational event of the convention. This deficiency is the more notable in view of the front page prominence given to it by the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, from which we quote:

THE BETTER PLAN

A contemporary American exchange exerts people not to become "jay-buyers." It points out that the "jay-walker" has been a recognizable figure for so long that the epithet can be applied to "other mistaken actions," in the sure knowledge that it will be generally understood. It then goes on to give a definition of a jay-buyer. Briefly, he is one who is always on the lookout to buy below the market price. He finds a little-known merchant, or producer whose wares cost less than the advertised products. He thinks he's saving money. But is he? Usually he finds that his purchases are unsatisfactory. Somehow or other he just can't make his income go as far as his neighbor across the way. Yet his neighbor has the habit of reading the advertisements and buying standard goods. The "jay-buyer" may occasionally strike a real bargain, but his chances would be greater if he searched for them where they are most likely to be found—namely, in the advertising columns of his daily newspaper.

OMEN IN LANCASHIRE

Reopening of cotton mills in Lancashire is seen by the Montreal Gazette as one of the signs of a brightening economic outlook in Great Britain. The circumstances of a trade revival in that section of the North of England are held to establish a clear case of cause and effect. A few days after the country went off the gold standard, foreign orders for Lancashire exports began to increase. Two more big cotton mills in the county resumed operations last week, one after being closed for four years and the other after three months of complete idleness. In addition, a big factory in the Manchester textile district, in order to meet a rush order of goods for export, has shifted from a basis of forty-eight hours' work weekly to fifty-five hours. The demand for output assuring a continuance of overtime until the end of the year. All this means work for many hundreds of men and women who have been unemployed for many months, and it will accord-

NOTES BY THE WAY

"I shall go courting unpopularity, shall even risk being branded a traitor, rather than lose by nerve or swerve from my chosen path. Criticism, attacks and vilification shall not deter me. Here I stand and here I have unfolded my policies. Each of you—parties and individuals—are responsible for that which may come." This is an extract from a speech by Chancellor Bruening and typical both of the strength and courage of a statesman.

Irwin S. Chanin, a New York architect and builder of the Chanin Tower, predicts that skyscrapers, 2,000 feet high with glass walls and no windows, manufactured climate and artificial sunlight, will be one of the products of the next fifty years. He claims that progress in the future will far outdistance the achievements of the past.

"So complex," says the President of the New York Exchange, "has modern business grown so worldwide has become its ramification, that of necessity changes in its progress take time to effect. The course of a great business depression is like the turn of an ocean tide. For slow, interminable hours the waters recede, and at length lie dead and without motion, as if they had permanently forsaken the shore. And yet, just when the waves have receded the farthest, and betray the least sense of motion, the ebb tide ceases, equilibrium is reasserted, and imperceptibly the shoaling waters return.

OPTIMISTIC

In a private letter to a financial house in Toronto, an English economist, who has a high reputation for the accuracy of his predictions, forecasts the return of good times for the wheat growers of Canada and other exporting countries. In the course of his communication this authority says: "In two years' time I expect the price of wheat to be raised almost to famine prices." If well-founded, this prophecy has immense interest for all western Canada and the Dominion as a whole. Once wheat returns to even normal prices, not to say famine prices, this country will be once more on the highroad to prosperity. In that event, the present depression will become merely an unpleasant memory.

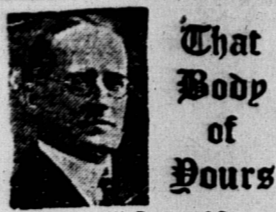
Support for the contention that the wheat markets will improve from this time forward is to be found in the monthly review of the world wheat situation, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under authority of Hon. H. H. Stevens. The bureau remarks that in 1930-31 the world trade in wheat practically reached the average of the five-year period, 1925 to 1929, when economic conditions were comparatively good. In a time of depression people are inclined to think only of the adverse factors in the situation, even though a number of other factors are quietly operating on the constructive side as at present. The year 1931 opened with a situation barren of immediate hope, but during the past nine months price levels have been relatively even for the first time since the downward trend began in the Autumn of 1929.

U. S. OPINION

Commenting on Premier Bennett's optimistic speech in New York recently where he gave eloquent expression to Canada's "unconquerable belief in herself," the New York Times says: "This courageous confidence of one who has himself triumphed in the face of great obstacles is a challenge to Americans. The visit of so cheerful a neighbor in these troublous times is as invigorating as his country's climate. He admits that nature was unkind to Canada's Western wheat areas this year, but this calamity is one from which he sees an early recovery. The unemployment situation is serious but is 'controllable.' So does he face with the fortitude and resolution of a pioneer the conditions that front him in his country's service. Fortunately, there are no tariffs against such a spirit. We should welcome its import."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The experts have done their best to enlighten us as to whether the effects of gold suspension are good or bad," says the London Saturday Review, "but the experts have contradicted each other, and some of them have contradicted themselves. The truth appears to



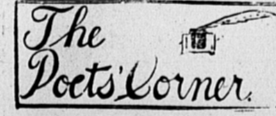
By James W. Berne, M.D. MEAT FOR THOSE REDUCING WEIGHT

In these days when overweight is discussed as much as politics, religion, or the liquor question, it is interesting to see how many of our overweight friends are wondering whether there is something different about the way their tissues handle foods, than with normal individuals. Now there is some difference or they wouldn't be overweight, because studies show that overweight can occur on food intakes much below what the individual should eat according to his height, age, build and weight. Yet in ninety nine out of every hundred cases when tests are made it is found that the amount of heat and energy manufactured in overweight individuals is exactly the same as in those who are normal, using the same amount of food. Why then do some people put on so much fat from the ordinary amount of food?

It would seem that some people form fat in a way that our research men have not as yet discovered. It was thought at first that this was due to the thyroid gland not working hard or fast enough, but this is only true with the exceptional cases, as mentioned above.

However research workers have discovered that these overweight folks apparently do not get as much energy out of meat, eggs and cereals, as do normal people, and this fact alone may have a tendency to make them feel the need for more food. It is these little promptings that make the overweight individual want a snack between meals, a biscuit, a candy, a piece of bread and so forth, which by the end of the day might amount to as much as a meal.

What is the thought? That as meat and eggs do not give as much strength in overweight as they do in others, that an extra amount of meat and eggs should be eaten. This would give them so much more strength that they would not feel the need of "snacks" during the day, and would also eat less of the fat forming foods—bread and vegetables—at meal time. Eating more meat and eggs should be particularly helpful to housewives who are endeavoring to reduce and yet feel so weak when they cut down on their food intake that they just naturally have to eat more food to keep up their strength.



GARDEN PATHS

Here mortal hands made beauty everywhere With shy co-workers, wind and sun and dew, And fashioned out of earth's most transient things A charm forever old, forever new.

From trodden thoroughfares of din and toil We enter here to peace that beauty lays Upon the heart, and read in leaf and bloom Prophetic words whose truth outlasts our days.

The fragrant paths run through the garden's peace, And he who walks with vision clear can see Ever beyond the borders shining, still, The garden of the soul called Arcady!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

European immigration, to find jobs there. It was all very well while we had a premier who would stand up in the Canadian House of Commons and say that he feared to take action because of the risk of reprisals from United States. Now with nearly one hundred American firms forced to build in Canada, and employ Canadian trade, the Hawley-Smoot tariff is a very different thing in United States eyes. It is now a thing to be got rid of because it has "resulted in tariff reprisals in Canada"—the Hearstian way of saying that Canada has started to manufacture for herself. Canadians have cause for thankfulness that the Bennett tariff policies have been brought into effect. At present five out of six men are employed in Canada. Had these policies not been brought into effect, unemployment would have been greatly aggravated at the present time.

Chignecto Canal Scheme Discussed 100 Years Ago

The widespread interest taken in the sitings of the Chignecto Canal Commission, and the generally favorable evidence of witnesses examined as to the practical possibilities of the scheme, recall an earlier opinion expressed as to the advantage of the proposed canal to the people of Prince Edward Island. This opinion was expressed over one hundred years ago in a letter from New Brunswick to a gentleman in "Charlotte-Town", and appeared in the Prince Edward Island Register of May 20, 1832. It reads: "With regard to the Canal to connect the waters of the Bay of Fundy with those of the St. Lawrence, the only information I can give you is this—that Sir H. Douglas has written very urgently to the Government at Home, to adopt some preliminary measures respecting it; and His Excellency's recommendation on this important work is supported by documents from the several Provinces of British North America, to show the utility and advantage of it, as regards other Colonies, as well as the immediate importance of such a communication to New Brunswick; with these documents are all that were transmitted by His

Excellency, Gov. Ready, in May, 1827, by which the advantages of such a Canal to Prince Edward Island is clearly exhibited. This communication was made in February last, to Mr. Huskisson, together with Plans, Designs, Reports and Estimates. The probable cost of the undertaking it estimated at £100,000. In what way this amount is to be raised—what proportion the Government may be able or disposed to give—what proportion the Legislature may grant—and what is to be raised as shares, is not yet fixed on. The transit trade is likely to be very extensive through the Canal, not only for consumption in this Province, but also for the purpose of being warehoused for exportation, during the winter, for the West Indies, as the Canadas and Prince Edward Island are laid under great disabilities during winter by frost. St. John and St. Andrews are accessible all the year. It will give me much pleasure to afford you any further information you may wish; but I apprehend that Governor Ready will bring the subject, in some shape or other, before the Legislature of the Island, during their present Session."

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.

VICTORIAN ORDER

Sir:—A letter from your columns was recently forwarded to this office. In case you might wish to make use of it, I am sending you a folder which gives a fairly general picture of the work of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. Besides nursing on a visit basis and teaching in the homes, is its primary function. Our aim is to extend the work so that it will be available for all those who require skilled nursing services in their own homes.

In reply to your correspondent "A Country Resident", the organization has not by any means "dropped out of sight". It is growing slowly but steadily. In 1930 eight new centres were opened—two of these in rural areas. In 1931 so far, there have been only two districts established, for obvious reasons. At present there are eighty-four branches in Canada—of these, fourteen centres are in Nova Scotia and seven in New Brunswick. Each district has practically local autonomy. The National Office supplies the nurses and is responsible to the local association for their oversight and professional guidance.

For financial reasons, the Victorian Order has not been able to extend its work in the rural areas to the extent its Founder, Lady Aberdeen, and its administration wish it might. It is also a matter of regret to us that there is not a branch on the Island. Last year, on request, our Eastern Supervisor visited Charlottetown. She has her headquarters in Moncton and our Board is always willing that Miss Dawson go to new centres to

talk over with those interested, the possibility of establishment of a Victorian Order nurse and how it can be achieved.

I would like to register the fact, too, that we have had two or three outstanding nurses from your Province on our staff, and that Miss Ellen Seaman, for several years Assistant Superintendent of the Montreal District, is at present in charge, and carrying on very effectively, our work in Glace Bay. I am, Sir, etc., ELIZABETH L. SMELLIE, Chief Superintendent.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Sir,—A great deal is being written about shooting water fowl, and a few days ago there was published an opinion, by one interested on the subject. I am in full accord with "Interested," as to shooting over a limit of five geese in one day. I would also subject a season limit. But what use is that so long as we are only saving them to be slaughtered, by the millions of U. S. butchers, over the line. According to one writer that is done.

I do not see that the wild geese are any more numerous this season, than they were when they passed the Migratory Birds Act. As long as the American gunners have longer shooting seasons, and larger bag limit, it is robbing our sportsmen to favour those of the U. S. A.

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and the geese will become extinct. Before the days of rapid fire guns, wild life had a chance, but today, they have none. Sixty years ago, speaking from experience, a man who bagged five geese in one day was a real sportsman. "Interested" seems afraid of the unfavorably known party, or he would inform on him. Get the Prohibition Secret Service after him. "Interested" ought to know that using pump or automatic or repeating guns is unlawful. So it is up to "Interested" to see that someone takes a hand in this perfectly lawful business that is perfectly unlawful.

I am, Sir, etc., ANOTHER INTERESTED. Toy Shop Propaganda. (Montreal Star). The enemies of war are overlooking nothing in their efforts to impress upon the rising generation that war is something to be loathed. They have got round to the toy shops now, and they are making the little tin, lead and wooden soldiers as ugly as possible, engaging special artists to secure this effect. It may be a good idea from their viewpoint, but it is hardly likely to commend itself to the child-mind. Little folk who have been fighting their mimic battles on the nursery floor with gaily colored guardsmen, infantry, cavalry, and marines will be bitterly disappointed if these are replaced by an ugly army. It does children no harm to play with tin soldiers handsomely uniformed and

presenting an appearance of smartness and dash. Moreover, it surely is calculated to give them an entirely false impression of the men who fought before they were born to save the world for them, if these men are depicted for them now as repulsive.

A propaganda like this is more likely to defeat its own object than not. There are so many ways in which the awfulness of war can be conveyed, even to children, without this rather shortsighted exercise of misguided imagination. Let the youngsters have their brightly colored, smartly caparisoned soldier-men. When they have grown up they will not think war is splendid because, when they were children, they enjoyed the mock-heros of the game.

Mr. King's Apologia. (Montreal Star). Mr. King's apologia for the relations of his own pre-election party to Beauharnois was not very impressive. He had better have remained in "the valley of humiliation." He will never convince any one that Mr. Swezey distributed his favours without a lively hope of obtaining political civilities in return. The whole's business was a most discreditable chapter in our history, and it would be more comforting to hear the leader of the Opposition condemn it in round terms rather than seek to show that it was "legal" and that he, personally, knew nothing of it.

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