

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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BRITAIN'S CREDIT

The decision of the British National Government to suspend payment in gold is not so much an act of self-preservation as the protection of bondholders in general and "commercial paper" in particular. The British Government has been "flooding" notes and financing generally a number of weak foreign nations, including Germany, and her liquid resources (gold reserve) have been drawn upon to the practical safety limit. France and other nations holding British securities became alarmed lest there would not be enough gold reserve to go round with the result they began selling out their holdings, starting thereby an unprecedented drain on the Bank of England (Britain's securities treasury) which could have been withstood only at great present sacrifice and incalculable future industrial loss. Rather than permit this the new National Government has suspended the section in the law calling for redemption of British securities in gold, the results of which will be that anyone rushing the market, will have to accept paper currency subject to whatever depreciation that may sustain though ill-advised and unnecessary loading of the market with securities before the actual date of redemption. As Premier MacDonald states, there is no actual necessity for this drain on the bank, but once such a run begins, common sense is at an end, and it is the duty of the Government to protect investors from the ultimate logical consequences of their own rash actions.

FOREIGNERS' OPINIONS

Editorial irresponsibility could scarcely be carried further than in our local contemporary's amusing "explanation" of a statement which appeared in a leading editorial in its Saturday's issue. Its "explanation" is that the article in question was not its own; it was foreign opinion taken from a Boston paper, "but unfortunately through an error the credit was not given to that paper." The question which our contemporary's bewildered readers will naturally ask is, how many such "errors" have been foisted upon them as authentic opinions of our contemporary, and how are they to distinguish, in future, between our contemporary's own editorial opinions and the opinions which it borrows, without credit given, from foreign sources—opinions paraded editorially as its own, but for which it assumes no responsibility whatever?

In the present instance, however, it is not a question of opinion but of fact. In our contemporary's article of Saturday it is stated that under the British budget "unmarried workers earning as much as \$500 a year must pay an income tax, and married workers earning \$750. Higher incomes are all but confiscated." If the income of the Britisher, over \$750, is "all but confiscated," then the Britisher is much worse off, from a taxation standpoint, than either the American or the Canadian taxpayer. The facts stated are as much a contradiction of our contemporary's previous argument as if they had appeared originally in our contemporary's columns. The article cannot, therefore, be repudiated as an expression of foreign opinion. Nor can it be repudiated as a statement of fact unless the Liberal organ is prepared to admit that editorially its facts are as unreliable as its opinions are irresponsible.

ON THE UPGRADE

Mr. Paul Reading, representative of the Southam Press, a politically independent newspaper organization, states that Canadian industry is extending its scope almost as rapidly today as it was in the

height of prosperity. Various industrial observers to whom he talked recently are unanimous in the statement that more new industries have located in Canada during the past twelve months than in any previous year of her history. Mr. Reading continues: "A government list, recently revised, mentions ninety-five new manufacturing concerns as establishing in Canada since August of last year, but even this is apparently not complete. The actual total must be well in excess of one hundred. Collectively they represent a capital investment of at least \$10,000,000, or \$15,000,000 and a corresponding quota of employment to Canadian workmen."

Most of these new concerns have been brought into Canada by the tariff. There are others, however, that have come here purely on the strength of natural economic advantages. They fall roughly into two classes: new enterprises or branch plants and old businesses absorbed by outside capital with a view to reorganization and expansion. The metal, chemical and textile industries show the largest expansion. Nearly fifty metal manufacturing concerns, with a gross capital of nearly fifty million, have entered the Canadian field in the past twelve months. There are ten new textile enterprises with about two million invested capital and ten new concerns for the manufacture of chemical products.

A few of these incoming industries are quite large. Dominion Motors Limited, at Toronto, is credited with a capitalization of three million, the Minnesota Canning Company's new plant at Windsor with \$1,500,000, and there are half a dozen others with capital in excess of five hundred thousand. These unmistakable evidences of industrial revival are of importance to all classes of our people. Industry and agriculture are interdependent, and when industry revives agricultural prices will undoubtedly be affected beneficially.

TIMELY ADVICE

"Spend money," was the advice of Premier Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who spoke at a luncheon, held last week in connection with the official opening of the Made-in-Canada Fair at Ottawa. The Fair was sponsored by the Canadian Women's memorial Building National Board, in consideration of which Mr. Bennett expressed his gratitude as Premier for the interest women were showing in the welfare and progress of the Dominion. That those who could spend money should do so, thereby providing work and assisting in grappling with present problems, was urged by Mr. Stevens. "Every citizen who spends a five-dollar bill in some useful and wise way," he declared, "is contributing to the relief of unemployment and to the return of confidence and prosperity in this country."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Editors are accustomed to receiving more bricks than bouquets, but the following tribute from an appreciative reader is said to have expanded the chest measurement of a New York editor several inches: "I wish to thank you for the editorial, 'August in the Country.' It was as refreshing as a wind blowing over fields and mountains, as inspiring as the song sparrow's note and as tonic as the bluejay's call."

Probably not since the visit of Paul Kruger long ago, says an exchange, has London had so curious a guest as Mahatma Gandhi. As with the East Indian, Oom Paul did not fit in with the gay life of the metropolis, and fashionable guests of the hotel where he was staying, frequently, on returning from social functions met the huge old man of the Veld, coming downstairs, ready for the business of the day.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The folks who have held off buying must soon of necessity take the strings off their purses and buy. The merchants who have been buying from hand to mouth and working off their surplus stock will then be forced to replenish their empty shelves. That means in turn that the factories must work longer hours and employment be given to more men. These men in turn will furnish more buying power—and the wheels of commerce will again begin to hum the same old glad tune. Hard times may be something more than a frame of mind. But getting people into the buying frame of mind helps a lot to drive hard times away.

In a letter to Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, by Major Daniel Hopkins, Labor member in the British House for Carmarthen, Wales.

The following passage is worth reading and remembering: Canada paid for her own war, not merely in the lives of her best and bravest sons, but in hard cash. The other Dominions and colonies were obliged to borrow from this country sums varying from the millions loaned to Australia to the few thousand lent to Jamaica. The Dominion of Canada alone financed her personal share in the common struggle. I think you will agree with me that no greater proof could be adduced of the virility, the essential soundness, the solid economic dependability of Canada than this simple but very remarkable fact. This letter should be read with pride by every Canadian.

During the first seven months of the year 11,315 aliens were deported and 7,164 were graciously permitted to depart themselves rather than await for legal action. During those seven months only 24,818 aliens entered the U. S. to become citizens, or 93,000 less than in the like period last year.

It is all a matter of contrasts. The fetish worshipper of Africa kill through ignorance, superstition and distorted reasoning. Civilized people kill for greed, for love, for hate, for political power. In the last analysis, it is easier to forgive the savage slayer than the killer of an enlightened race. Civilization must progress far before it protects human life adequately, and that progress is needed as badly in New York, Chicago, Paris, and London as in the jungles of the "dark continent."

The Governments of Germany and France appear to be seeking harmony and the coming visit of the French Premier to Berlin is expected further to cement the better feeling, which would have so much influence in restoring confidence in Europe.

In the annual report of "His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland" it is stated that the police forces everywhere enjoy the confidence and good-will of the communities they serve. "It is essential," says the report, "that every member of every force should by his command of temper under all circumstances, his manliness of character and his courtesy, be regarded as a good citizen." This is very good British talk on this important subject—Edinburgh Scotsman.

If a nation, like a man, says an exchange, is to be judged by the company it keeps, it is worth noting that as regards abatement from the world court the United States finds a pal in Russia. It is believed that Mexico will join the League of Nations, thus leaving the United States and Russia alone in their isolation. But though the United States stands outside she exerts influence within the league which recognizes, for instance, the Monroe doctrine. Mexico does not like the Monroe doctrine and may have some hopes of modifying it once she is inside.

"Slow old Britain," supposed to be lagging far behind some other up-and-at-'em go-getters, has built the fastest air machines, the fastest automobile, the fastest motor boat. Not a bad record! And that isn't all. Just when British airmen and motorists and motor-boat racers have been showing their heels to everybody, word comes that the British railway, the old Great Western, has put on a train between Swindon and Paddington that has made an average rate of speed of 77 miles an hour. It set the world's record for train.

Hardly a day now but Protection makes some distinguished British convert. Last week there was Mr. Arthur Henderson, new leader of the Labor Party, confessing that, under certain circumstances he would welcome a 10 percent tariff. Then came the announcement that Lord Inchausti,



By James W. Barton, M.D. CHEW YOUR FOOD

One of the hopeful signs of the times is to see the number of individuals who are now willing to have their own teeth removed owing to infected roots and also pyorrhea. Formerly it meant months of waiting until the gums would be in good firm condition to have a permanent set of artificial teeth put in. Now, however, just as soon as the gums have healed—a matter of days—a set of temporary teeth, or a partial set as the case may be, can be worn, and the individual is not ashamed to be seen on the street, and what is even more important, he can actually chew his food.

Is chewing important? During the war the teeth were almost the first thought in so far as the physical examination of the recruit was concerned. He must have at least one grinding tooth immediately above or below another grinding tooth so that some chewing could be done.

Chewing the food gives it a real start in digestion. Some individuals are able to bolt their food without chewing it and enjoy a fair measure of health, but most of them will have gas pains in stomach or intestines.

Chewing the food gives the digestive juice of the mouth a chance to get well mixed with the food, thus changing the starch into sugar, and breaking up the starch granules, which if not broken up in the mouth may pass through the stomach and small intestine, and when finally broken up in the large intestine give rise to a great deal of pain from gas pressure.

Chewing also gives the digestive juice a real chance to moisten and soften the food, thus making it easier for the stomach to prepare it for further digestion and absorption into the blood from the small intestine.

Another point that should be remembered is the part the brain plays in digestion. When the food is well chewed the taste buds in the mouth are aroused by the flavor of the food, the brain thus sends impulses to the digestive glands of the mouth and they then pour out more digestive juice to act on the food. It is certainly a real health habit to chew our food properly.

The Business Outlook

(Dunn's Weekly Review) "While trade in some parts of Canada is still under the modifying influence of summer lethargy, there are significant instances of fall activity in the wholesale trade, dry goods are moving in better volume and sales of hardware are on the increase. Groceries are going into consumption comparatively freely, with the demand for domestic goods showing a decided improvement.

"Tangible evidence of a definite governmental program for the absorption of a large proportion of Canada's unemployed during the coming winter has dispelled, to a considerable extent, the anxiety that has been felt in that direction. The end of the season has affected adversely sales of clothing, and left-overs are being sacrificed to make way for new merchandise.

A decided change in millinery styles has brought a heavy demand for the new shapes, with both wholesalers and manufacturers reporting the best season in years. Woolen mills and boot and shoe factories produced during the past four or five months more goods than at any period since October, 1929. Most of the textile plants now are operating close to capacity. Automobile production has slowed down seasonally. Shipment of cattle to Great Britain continues on a larger scale than in recent years, several additional steamships have been fitted for the trade. Current indications give promise of considerable exports until the close of the season.

She—The doctor says your illness is all due to drink and that you must not take a drop more. He—Yes, I didn't know it was such a serious illness. I thought it would just mean an operation.

As we understood it, Alfonso has not surrendered his right to the throne, only the throne itself.

famous shipping magnate, long a Free Trader, had turned over to Protection. And finally, word came that Sir John Simon, long one of the pillars and prophets of Free Trade, is coming out for a tariff.

A SIMPLE MAN

(Exchange) A despatch from London says that the King is considering with regret the necessity of establishing a private chapel at Balmoral because of the crowds who have been flocking in all kinds of conveyances to Craithie on Sunday to witness the attendance of their Majesties at church there during their stay in Scotland. The King objects to a church service being made a curiosity show," states this month's issue of the Craithie parish church organ.

A truthful and striking picture of the King on his short visit to London during the recent political crisis is given in the Glasgow Herald by Canon Wilkinson. "I saw our Sovereign Lord the King at close quarters on that fateful day. He was a very worried-looking Sovereign Lord indeed. There he was, so near to me that I might almost have touched him on the arm; and yet his detachment was so real, his aloofness so absolute, that one had an uncanny sense of looking upon the corporal presence of a man who was already far away, moving in altitudes that made our poor little world—and such a beautiful little world—seem cheap and mean.

"One minute he was here; the next he had gone. There was no fanfare of trumpets, no beating of drums; only silence—and expectancy. I watched the people. They were of all breeds and of all lands; and they, too, were silent. They caught just a glimpse of their King, and felt, as I could not but feel intensely the weight of the burden he carried and the sanctity of his high estate. Then the train steamed out of the station, gathering speed and seemed to make no sound.

"On Saturday I glanced at a pile of luggage waiting for the royal train. It was addressed—'The King, Buckingham Palace, London. Just that, and nothing more. I went home and pondered on the greatness of simplicity.

Marriage And Divorce

(Montreal Gazette)

The Rt. Rev. James de Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island and presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, has attracted some attention by attacking the divorce practice, declaring that "the bond between husband and wife, once sealed in the name of God, is subject, not to the will of man, but to Divine will." Bishop Perry's remarks were made at the time a United States census bulletin on divorce and marriage statistics showed that in that country there had been a marked increase in the number of divorced persons in the past decade as compared with the previous ten years. The 1930 census figures give the number of divorced persons as 1,062,726, compared with 508,588 in 1920. Of these, 489,578 were men, or 1.1 per cent. of the males over 15 years of age, compared with 235,284 or 0.6 per cent. in 1920. The number of divorced women is 573,148, or 1.3 per cent. of the female population, as compared with 273,304, or 0.8 per cent. in 1920. The Bishop is, of course, performing a public duty in condemning divorce, but the returns are not without a consoling feature. Marriage is on the increase, and it is stated that at present fewer divorces are being petitioned for.

The United States census bulletin, in discussing marriage, states that the percentage of married persons to the total population 15 years and over was 60.5 per cent. in 1920, compared with 59.9 per cent. in 1930. The number of married persons 15 and over increased by 4,447,843 between 1920 and 1930. There were in the country on April 1, 1930, 85,718,170 persons 15 years of age and over, of whom 52,497,865 were married. The single numbered 26,260,365, while 6,769,143 were widowed and 1,062,726 divorced. These statistics go to show that the average man and woman living in the United States retains his and her faith in the married state. They wed early, if opportunity offers, and stay wed all their lives. Their only acquaintance with the divorce court is what they read in the newspapers concerning the more or less prominent persons who marry and then cannot, or will not, get along together.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE. 1907 THE PR...



GO TO A TREE

When you grow weary of the boasts of men Go to a tree, my friend—one that has stood Long, patient years within a silent wood. Beneath its branches you will find again A thing long lost. Trees are content to be As God created them. No bough that turns Its golden thoughts to Autumn ever years Beyond a hillside's immortality. Go to a tree in silence. You will find In the soft eloquence of bud and leaf Serenity beyond the voice of grief, And faith above the reach of humankind. Man spends his noisy days in search of gain While trees find God in sunlight, soil and rain.

—Anderson M. Scruggs, in the Christian Century.

The Gaelic Tongue

La Presse

"According to the latest census the population of Scotland is 4,930,000. Of this number, 130,000 speak Gaelic and some 7,000 use that language exclusively. Manifestly this national heritage is upheld only in the rare instance where ancestral traditions have not yet given away to the dissolving influence of Anglo-Saxon assimilation. Forty years ago 210,000 Scots spoke Gaelic fluently and nearly one-fifth of a group which remained so faithful to their language knew no other Gaelic at that time was, relatively speaking, the language of one-sixth of the population, whereas today less than three per cent of the population speaks it."

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Sept 21—(U.P.)—Deputies H. M. Parker and W. W. Stewart recently found a pint capacity copper still, complete in every detail. An eight pound lard bucket was used as the condenser, and the container for the manufactured product was a half gallon fruit jar. Marion Cobett, the owner of the miniature still, was arrested.

gether. The majority are ready and willing to make sacrifices in bringing up a family. They respect their vows and meet the worries and problems of life as bravely as they can, whenever they arise. It is the majority by which a country is to be judged. The persons who achieve notoriety by their escapades are in reality a small minority, as the United States census statistics prove.

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