

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. E. Bennett Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, B. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Bennett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. M. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1877) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931

BY WIRE DIRECT

Today witnesses the official inauguration of the Charlottetown Guardian's direct Canadian Press news service by special wire from Montreal to Charlottetown Guardian Office via Halifax. As a member of the Canadian Press the Charlottetown Guardian has long been entitled to this direct and full service of news, but owing to the fact that Canadian Press news is carried by arrangement over Canadian Pacific wires, and there being no Canadian Pacific connection with Charlottetown, we have hitherto been deprived of this full service, and have had to be satisfied with bulletins over the Western Union and, later, Canadian National Telegraph wires. Recently negotiations between the Charlottetown Guardian, the Canadian Press, the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Co., resulted in the lease of a special wire direct from the Canadian Press, Halifax, to the Charlottetown Guardian Office, and the installation of the new Creed Teletype machines by which the Canadian Press news is delivered teletype written in the Guardian office direct from Montreal. The news is received "punched" in the Halifax office and re-transmitted without interruption to Charlottetown, thus eliminating all delays, enabling the news to be received here simultaneously with Halifax, St. John and other centres. This is a tremendous advance, placing Prince Edward Island on equal footing so far as news service is concerned with Ontario, Quebec and the other Provinces. The Charlottetown Guardian will now carry the same full supply of general, commercial and sporting news as any mainland paper, and will in addition carry Toronto and United Press specials which do not happen to find place in the Canadian Press files.

While welcoming and commending this new and great advance in our news supply we wish to express our hearty appreciation of the excellent service rendered us in the past by the Canadian National Telegraphs and its predecessor the Western Union. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the manner in which that necessarily limited news supply was carried to us by these organizations; and the judgment and care with which the bulletins were selected and prepared for our needs by the staff of the Canadian Press at Halifax was equally highly satisfactory and praiseworthy. But today we have entered upon a new era of progress and advance, placing the province in the same newspaper category as Ontario and Quebec.

Yesterday the Guardian received the following congratulatory message from the general manager of the Canadian Press at Toronto, Mr. J. R. B. Livesay: "Congratulations on the enterprise of the Charlottetown Guardian in opening direct printer service from Halifax which for the first time gives the Island Province a complete Canadian Press news service over leased wire."

EMPIRE TRADE

Reviewing the political situation in Great Britain the Montreal Gazette sees a strong probability of the next general election revealing a new conception of Empire as expressed in the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. In all the British Dominions the disposition to realize a conception of this kind has been demonstrated within the limits imposed by the British official attitude. This disposition was defined at the Imperial Conference and falling co-operation on the part of the Mother Country, practical efforts have been made to bring the various self-governing units of the Empire, apart from Great Britain itself, into closer commercial association. Canada

VICE REGAL VISIT

Our citizens will extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Governor General of Canada, who will make his first visit to this Province on Monday, Oct. 5th. Owing to the recent death of Lieutenant Governor Stanfield of Nova Scotia, His Excellency's visit to that province has been cancelled, and his Maritime itinerary has been altered accordingly. As stated in yesterday's Guardian, he will reach Charlottetown at 10 a.m. next Monday, when the official programme, as previously published will be carried out. During his brief occupancy of the responsible position to which he was appointed in succession to Lord Willington, His Excellency has won the esteem and affection of Canadians. The same may be said of Lady Bessborough and family. The birth of a son to their Excellencies since arriving in Canada is another strong link between them and the land of their temporary adoption. During the present tour the Governor General has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. He will be assured of finding in Prince Edward Island the same warm welcome which his predecessors have found, and with which he has been greeted in other parts of Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In Montreal a lady was partly across the street when the policeman on duty changed his traffic signal. She was struck by a taxicab and severely injured. The taxicab owners pleaded that the driver had started only in consequence of the signal and that the lady had stepped in front of the car. But Mr. Justice Wilson, instructing the jury in the law, declared that the motorist's responsibility did not cease because he had crossed the street on a traffic signal to go. The plaintiff, His Lordship advised the jury was entitled to damages for physical disability as well as for loss of earning power due to injury. It will be well for motorists to remember their responsibility in the matter of accidents to others.

Long a free trader, but now a fiscal reformer, Winston Churchill states that three-quarters of the members of the present British House of Commons are in favor of a protectionist measure. The Mother Country is to arm herself economically; she is to put herself in a position where she can stop ruthless destructive dumping from other countries to the injury of her own industries and work people. After the next general election, which rapidly approaches, she will be free to grant Canada and other parts of the Empire reciprocal trade preferences. The trials of the present economic depression have demonstrated beyond peradventure to the average man in the street that the United Kingdom can no longer carry, single-handed, the altruistic banner of free trade in a thoroughly protectionist world.—Mail and Empire.

Courts, magistrates, police, newspaper reporters, all who are brought daily into contact with juvenile delinquency feel that too many parents lack a sense of responsibility towards their children.

There seems to be little doubt that the action taken by the British Government has already exercised a powerful effect upon public opinion in the United States. The hope may even be expressed that some means can be found of employing the immense hoards of idle gold, now piled up in United States and French vaults, in the extension of world credits and in the financing of renewed world prosperity. The scaling down or cancellation of war debts and reparations would probably be a necessary accompaniment of such a development.

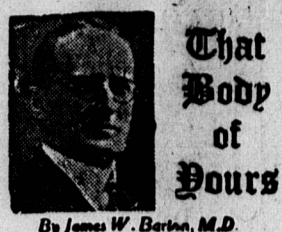
Britain's economic vitality is being sapped, and her splendid industrial population being demoralized, by the importation, in rapidly growing volume of the products of foreign countries which are admitted free of duty. Britain's industrial unemployed now number over two and a quarter million, a very large proportion of whom are "on the dole." These conditions have converted two-thirds of the people from Cobdenism to protection, and the demand for an emergency tariff has become nationwide.

According to Roger Babson this depression cannot finally be cleared up until people think less of having a good time and more about doing a good job.

The Mail and Empire asked Premier Bennett how he regarded the situation 24 hours after the British Government announced its decision to go off the gold standard. The Prime Minister indicated that he was satisfied. He said: "This country is all right. It is on top of the world and it is going to stay there." Coming from a statesman who is peculiarly qualified to pass upon such a matter, and who has all the available information at his command, this pronouncement should prove immensely reassuring to Canadians throughout the whole Dominion.

Fiction and the movie, to say nothing of daily news stories in some publications, have a tendency to glorify the gangster. It is the duty of the Canadian people, and particularly those charged with the administration of justice, to set themselves resolutely against gangland and all it stands for. Quick conviction and prompt and ample punishment of bandits will do much to suppress their vicious conduct in Canada.

London despatches tell that the new British Ministry will face "fierce and bitter opposition" under the able leadership of Arthur Henderson. We are inclined to think that some London correspondents are fonder of adjectives than of accuracy. Mr. Arthur Henderson is an amiable and sincere gentleman, but he has never been particularly distinguished for able leadership, and certainly not for



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WATCHING MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

It is certainly gratifying to see that the mental development of youngsters is now as carefully watched just as is the physical. Every parent is naturally anxious that the youngster should grow strong and keep free from sickness, usually letting the mental development look after itself.

Generally speaking this is very wise, because if the parents and grandparents are normal individuals, the youngster is likely to be normal mentally also. It would therefore be unwise to be unduly concerned about the average youngster from the mental standpoint. However, there are a few points to watch and remember that are what might be called danger signals in the behavior of the youngster. They come under two heads. The first includes those indicating a defect in the higher judgment, such as inability to concentrate, forgetfulness, inability to make decisions. In this same class may be mentioned dream states, castie building, unreal imaginings.

The second class is where the emotional state is affected, where there is a strong impulsiveness, or great depression. Now there is not usually much tendency toward insanity during the first ten years of life, but in the second ten years when the boy is between 14 to 16 and the girl 13 to 15, when they are emerging into manhood and womanhood that the young people should be watched. There is so much change, mental and physical, going on at this time, the development is so rapid and so much stress and strain of the educational and the social life, that some youngsters just can't adjust themselves to their surroundings. Statistics show that there is a sharp rise in the admissions to mental hospitals at this time.

What is the best way to have the boy and girl adjust themselves to life? See that they play games, engage in the various activities of school life. A boy ought to play or work with other boys and girls learns to adjust himself or herself to the rights and privileges of others, and to obtain in a natural manner his own rights and privileges. Just as soon as a patient in mental hospitals learn to adjust themselves to the life of the community, they are released from the hospital.

If youngsters can learn this at play, in school, by mixing with others, it will lessen the number of admissions to mental hospitals.

The Poet's Corner

CHANGED VOICES Last night the sea-wind was to me A metaphor of liberty, And every wave along the beach A starlit beauty seemed to be. Today the sea-wind is to me A fettered soul that would be free, And, dumbly striving after speech The tides yearn landward painfully.

Tomorrow how shall sound for me The changing voice of wind and sea? What tidings shall be born of each? What rumor of what mystery? —Sir William Watson.

The politician rushed straight into the editorial sanctum. "What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's paper?" "Just a minute," replied the editor. "Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us—namely, that you had resigned as city treasurer?" "It did," admitted the politician, "but you put it under the head, 'Public Improvements.'"

Canada Stands Firm

(The Canadian Gazette, London, England.) "Signs of Confidence." That is the headline attached by The Times to its most gratifying report from Ottawa of the result of the Canadian National loan. We never doubted that this result would justify Canada's faith in herself nor did anyone doubt who knows anything of Canadian character and resources. The success of the loan is emphatic. The initial offering of \$25,000,000 (\$5,000,000) was only half the sum needed, but the issue was so much oversubscribed with applications amounting to \$80,000,000 (\$16,000,000) that it was decided to market another \$25,000,000 worth which was to have been held back to see what reception the first issue encountered. We heartily congratulate the Canadian people and Mr. Bennett's government.

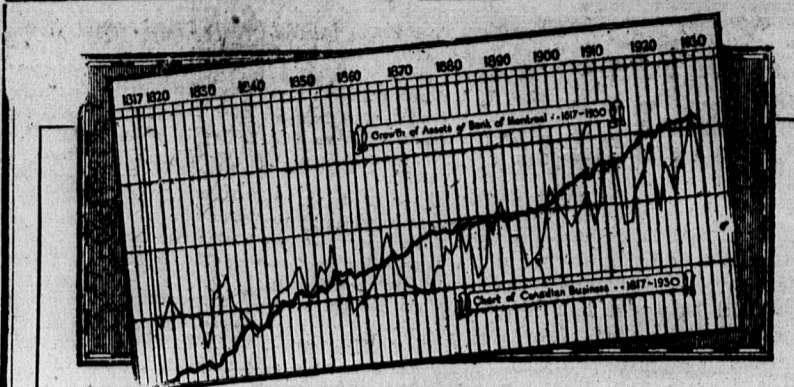
By a fortunate coincidence there was published last week at Ottawa the estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the national wealth of Canada in 1928. It was \$130,840,000,000 (\$26,168,000,000) exclusive of undeveloped national resources. This is an increase of \$1,210,000,000 (\$2,342,000,000) over the figure for 1926, and roughly \$1,200,000,000 above that for 1925. The success of the National loan makes it abundantly clear that Canadians have so great a faith in the future of their country that they eagerly place their wealth at the disposal of their freely-chosen executive. It is a noteworthy feature of recent years that Canadians, as their wealth develops, take over more and more the responsibility of financing not only their governmental machinery but also the machinery of industry. In earlier years it was largely upon borrowings from British and United States investors that they had to rely. Gradually the financial control of industry after industry has passed from external into Canadian hands. Canadians can and will manage their own affairs.

They can and will also pursue their policy of Home Defence and Empire Partnership. It was a setback to their hopes when British Ministers felt themselves unable at the last Imperial Conference to accept Mr. Bennett's fiscal advances in which all the other Dominions concurred. It was, and still is, Canada's desire that the statesmen of the whole Empire should establish preferential tariff compacts for the development of inter-Imperial trade. Far from welcoming this desire, the British government of last year hesitated and ultimately rejected Dominion advances. Worse than that, they turned away from the Dominions and turned towards the foreign rivals of these Dominions in British markets. British State credits were put freely at the disposal of Soviet Russia, countries in South-East Europe and Palestine, and with this British State assistance the competing products of these foreign lands have poured in to British markets while Canadian wheat has been kept unsold in the elevators.

In these circumstances Canada was driven to pursue her own line of policy. The slave products of Soviet Russia have been banned from the Dominion, and Canada has strengthened her trading position within the Empire. A compact of mutual preference covering a large number of articles was made with Australia, Canada and the West Indies are allied by mutual tariff concessions, and now Canadian Ministers have under discussion similar arrangements with New Zealand and South Africa. Thus the States of the Empire are making their trade alliances among themselves, and the British government, by its own choice, stands outside it all. By all the signs of the times, this British aloofness nears its end. We shall soon have the whole of the British Empire in a family trading partnership.

What Of The Night?

(Vancouver Province) To those who are fascinated by the drum-beat of the primitive savage, as expressed in jazz, it is useless to speak of the higher forms of music. Crudity of conception can not be cured by the presentation of the classical; it may be momentarily attracted by some lighter passages of a composer, but on the whole the symphony and the opus are thrown away upon it; it can not interpret their deeper appeal. But there is a larger public than these poverty-stricken ones, and these, though technically untrained in music, have ears to hear. They may not be able to appreciate a symphony orchestra as those do who, to a sensitive ear, add an education that the unsophisticated crowd has never had. But this majority of the people "knows what



STEADY PROGRESS Through the Ups and Downs of 114 Years

ALL through the many fluctuations in the economic situation during the last century, and more, the Bank of Montreal has maintained an unbroken record of successful operation and soundness in serving its customers and Canada as a whole. In this fact lies assurance of a continuance of that success and progress in the future.

BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000 Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager.

it likes," as the cant phrase goes, and so is able to enjoy in its humble way the direction of such an artist as de Ridder and some parts of the music of his orchestra. And their enjoyment is genuine and not simulated because it is fashionable. All this may introduce the zeal with which these unversed ones, when an oratorio is given, crowd the seats. Two features are observable on such an occasion. There is the well-chosen libretto, with its more or less familiar Biblical words. There is also the raising of these words by soloists, chorus, orchestra and organ to their highest and most heavenly power. Consider for a moment, in this regard, Mendelssohn's sacred cantata, "The Hymn of Praise," and for the purpose of this writing, one passage of it. Beginning with devout ascriptions, the cantata calls on "All that has life and breath" to "sing to the Lord." But after this there comes a contrast and a change. A tenor soloist to the mournfullest accompaniment, sings: "The sorrows of death had closed all around me, and hell's dark terrors had got hold upon me, with trouble and deep heaviness." Then, later, he sadly sings: "We called through the darkness: Watchman, will the night soon pass? Watchman, will the night soon pass? The watchman only said: 'Though the morning will come, the night will come also; ask ye, return again, ask.' " And the soloist again sings: "Watchman, will the night soon pass? Will the night soon pass?" Those who have once heard these passages sung to Mendelssohn's music find them unforgettable. As appropriate selections they might be commended to our church choirs. For there is that in them which has a perpetual relation to human life. The darkness of night is symbolical of so much that is common to our existence! Since Isaiah the son of Amoz gave us "the burden of the desert of the sea," 3000 years ago, and said that Durah called to him "out of Seir," the repeated cry, "Watchman, what of the night?" the thought that is expressed in the poet's line comes to us: "Morning never wore to evening, but some heart did break." For human life is by no means always set to the measure of the dance. And besides all this there are periods of national disaster when darkness seems to brood over the deep and but few are the gleams that illumine its obscurity. The heavens keep their dreadful order, the silence of the infinite spaces terrifies our minds; on earth tyranny, evil, poverty and sin retain their ancient power. Generations suffer, toil, and pass away uncomfoted and hopeless. The same veil of mystery hides the truth, and all man's learning leaves

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