

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1933

REASSURING

Decidedly optimistic is the attitude of Mr. J. W. Boulter, as expressed in an interview in today's Guardian, with respect to satisfactory potato prices this year. Mr. Boulter, both in his capacity as Deputy Minister of Agriculture and as secretary of the Potato Growers Association, is naturally in close touch with the crop and marketing situation and his statements in this connection will be read with much interest and appreciation.

FAITH IN MR. BENNETT

Commenting more or less favorably on the suggestions of the Border Cities Star with reference to development plans for the Dominion, the Toronto Globe declares: "Mr. Bennett's return home is expected to reveal plans to follow up the Empire agreements, around which, in the last analysis, any Canadian national effort must revolve. Conditions have become much more favorable for their successful operation. The Dominion may gain indirectly from the Roosevelt program by reason of close business association, but it is premature, at least, to take it for granted that his methods could be used here in the same way. Mr. Roosevelt has told the people of the United States that success or failure depends upon them. If Mr. Bennett has a program whereby the Empire connections can be used to lift the clouds promptly, he will be justified in putting it up to the people of Canada to do their part, and it is here the hopeful outlook lies."

ONE POET'S CHOICE

Professor William Lyon Phelps requested Mr. Wilson MacDonnell, whom he reckons as the greatest of the new Canadian poets, to give him a list of the best poems written in the United States, the best poets in the past, and of those now alive; and a list of the Best Canadian poets. The last mentioned list has been classified by Mr. MacDonnell. Here are the lists as they appear in Scribner's Magazine; they will provide much interest to Canadian students of literature. The best poems written in the United States, Mr. MacDonnell chooses to be The Haunted Palace, by Poe, (see today's Poet's Corner); When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloomed by Walt Whitman; Song of the Open Road, by the same poet; Threnody, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; The Water Powl, by Bryant; The Humble Bee, Emerson; Thanatopsis, by Bryant; When on my Day of Life, Whittier; The Virginians are Coming Again, Vachel Lindsay; The Marshes of Glynn, Lanier. The best poets of the past he enumerates as Emerson, Whitman, Vachel Lindsay, Poe, Bryant, Whittier, Lanier, Emily Dickson, Lowell and Longfellow. The best living United States poets he names as Robinson, Frost, Auslander, Millay, Branch, Angela Morgan, Wheelock, S. V. Benet, W. Benet, Sanderberg,

How well are these known to Canadian readers? We can safely say, comments an Ontario exchange, they are no better known in Canada than our Canadian poets are known in the United States.

Here are Mr. MacDonnell's Canadian poets, arranged in four groups and graded A.B.C. and D. Grade A includes Archibald Lampman, Blais Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Duncan Campbell Scott, Tom MacInnes, Marjorie Pickhail. Grade B includes Theodore Harding Rand (who would be grade A but for his slender output), Pauline Johnson, Isabelle W. Crawford, William Wilfred Campbell, George Frederick Sherman. Grade C contains Frederick George Scott, Arthur Guthrie, W. H. Drummond, Charles Mair, Edwin Pratt, Ann'e Dalton, Virna Sheard. Grade D numbers four, Katherine Hale, Robert Norwood, Robert Service, Mrs. Bowman.

The lists will probably occasion a first-class row in literary circles. Every critic, amateur, professional or aboriginal will want to reclassify the whole 25 and add at least 25 more to them. Mr. MacDonnell has shown rare courage in making out the list, and rare modesty in leaving himself out.

BUSINESS UPSWING

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its August Letter notes that Canadian industry and export trade, especially as regards newsprint, lumber, automobiles and minerals, has continued to show more than seasonal activity—a remarkable showing in view of the short crop and other unfavourable factors. The extent of this upward movement is disclosed by the cumulative records for the major industries and for employment. The recent seasonal expansion in the newsprint industry assumes more than usual significance inasmuch as it was more prolonged than in any year since 1930, and lasted almost throughout June, in striking contrast with the recessions in that month which occurred on the average during the past ten years.

There is an equally impressive record in the other important branch of forestry, the lumber industry. Production in the three months ending June in the major area, British Columbia, was nearly treble that in the preceding quarter; the June cut of 183,000,000 ft. B. M. was almost equal to that of May, 1932, the month that immediately preceded the decline which continued almost without interruption until March of this year. The automobile industry has realized the optimistic hopes held for its future at the beginning of the year. Production of cars of all classes in the second quarter was about 13 per cent. higher than in the like period of last year.

Mining has also been stimulated by more active foreign markets, the noteworthy improvement being in two branches of the industry which were formerly the most depressed, namely, nickel and asbestos. The latest production returns, those for May, show that the output of nickel was the largest for any month since the spring of 1931, while that of asbestos was the highest during the first five-month period of the current year.

Similar developments, continues the Bank of Commerce letter, could be noted in many other industries, but the situation in its entirety can be summed up by a brief reference to the most recent employment return issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This discloses that employment gains in the three months ending June were seven times larger than were recorded for the like period of 1932, the advance in manufacturing alone during June being the greatest known for that month since data of this kind began to be collected.

Notes By The Way

The Canadian loan in London was subscribed five times over, which means that we asked for \$75,000,000 and were promptly offered \$375,000,000. And, as though that were not enough, the bonds are now being quoted at 1 3-4 percent premium. The British, quite clearly, are in no doubt about Canada.

German actions in Austria appear to be in violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and of the Four Power Pact, upon which the link of the signatures, including that of Germany, is scarcely dry. It is not surprising, therefore, that Britain, France and Italy are showing concern over the Nazi attempts to interfere in the affairs of Austria, and it is not unlikely that Britain will also consider it necessary to direct the attention of the League of Nations to the actions of the German propagandists in the mandated territories in Africa, which threaten to interfere with the duties of administration with which she has been entrusted.—Le Soliel, (Quebec.)

It is interesting to learn that one can have too much sunshine. Such it would seem is the case. That beautiful blonde, Edwina Booth, after having spent many months in Africa making the famous Trader Horn film, fell ill of a mysterious sickness which was attributed to too much exposure to the sun's rays. Besides, we observe that the peoples of tropical countries where they always get an abundance of sunshine are less energetic and enduring than the people of the more northern and less sunny climes. We should perhaps be thankful, therefore, that in Canada we get an abundance of sunshine in summer; and yet have enough sunless days and months to prevent our getting overdoses of sunshine.

The United States makes a condition that before she can consider debt remission other nations must limit their expenditure on armaments; and yet America herself, beset with the clamant demands of her unemployed, proposes to set about the building of 32 warships within the next three years in order to provide them with work. This expenditure of some \$238,000,000 is declared to be for replacement alone, but can it be accepted that the American Navy will be in precisely the same position with these new vessels as it is with the old? Some other nation may become equally anxious to renew its effete vessels. So the game will go on. And whilst America throws her money around in naval renewals, Italy, the birthplace of the peace pact, astonishes the world with the greatest concentration of long-distance flying boats yet seen. With astounding rapidity she has developed into a great Air Power. Truly, we are living in contrary times.

The principle of limitation of hours of work is founded on humane, Christian principles. If it is true that man is destined to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, it is nevertheless not to be expected that he shall pay for his bread by labour beyond the strength of his body, or that his labour should prevent his accomplishing his home, religious or civic duties. On the other hand, economic principles require that sufficient work be accomplished. The development of machinery will never make it possible to live without working. We can never be made to believe that in normal times a man can normally earn a normal living with an abnormally reduced working day. In ordinary occupations it seems to be that one may well work eight hours in order to live twenty-four, or 48 hours to live a week.—Ex.

One of the very greatest institutions ever founded on this earth is the Public Library. A community with churches, schools—and one or more public libraries, well conducted, is sure to be a community safe for the future. Good reading is one of the first requisites for a developed and alert mind. Bookstores are a great asset to any community—but the free library is greater in its wide value for the building of an intelligent citizenship. An early taste for good literature safely paves many a difficult path through later life.

Attention is at present concentrated upon the Western wheat crop, which, according to private estimates, will range between 200 and 260 million bushels, or within the figures of Canadian wheat exports during the past season. A chance still exists, however, for improvement in the northern areas.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

I sometimes wonder what hay fever and asthma sufferers must think as they read daily of the wonderful cures being obtained by various physicians throughout the world, and yet despite the various treatments they have received, they still suffer with hay fever and asthma.

What are the various "cures" that are thus recorded? The cures are first aimed at the causes of these two ailments—sensitivity to certain foods, furs, feathers; pollen of plants, various dusts in the home; ailments or deformities in the nose, throat, or bronchial tubes; acute infections such as influenza, bronchitis, pleurisy, scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles.

Before treatment is undertaken the patient is thoroughly examined and tested by the various substances, now known to be hundreds in number. Treatment is then given according to what the examination and various tests showed.

This treatment consists of various drugs, of which adrenalin stands first; proper attention to diet, rest, and outdoor exercise, vaccines; the surgical removal of adenoids, tonsils, growths, or deformities in nose and throat; the use of pollen extracts before and during the hay fever season.

Dr. T. S. Heaton, Toronto, who made a study of the various causes and different methods of treatment, gives conclusions reached after reviewing some of the work and writings of sixty-six physicians doing research work on hay fever and asthma.

He believes that the treatment of hay fever and asthma by the avoidance of the substances that cause these conditions is the best method at this time. Rooms in which these substances cannot enter and the use of air filters are of great value in fighting these ailments. Avoiding the foods known to cause hay fever or asthma is the best method of treating this particular type. "Certainly asthma and hay fever are difficult to cure. Certainly too, the special treatment by extracts can help many at any age."

So if you are an asthma or hay fever sufferer and think you have tried everything, just ponder over these remarks by Dr. Heaton, and try to discover if there is not something you have left undone.

Bleriot Predicts

(Hamilton Spectator)

When Louis Bleriot rises to remark that the day is not far distant when a plane will be developed that will be capable of circling the world without stopping, thinking folk do not make that derisive, chucking sound. It was Bleriot who in 1907 made that epic flight over the English Channel, to confound the earthbound critics who said "that rattle-brained Frenchman's attempt was suicidal." If Bleriot did not continue to win headlines by sensational exploits in the air after that achievement, neither did he forsake the field of aviation. He turned his hand to the designing of heavier-than-air craft, and he and the science of aviation have grown up together. Usually, pioneers find that they cannot keep up with the parade, but that cannot be said of Bleriot. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos are receiving the well earned plaudits of the world for having flown from New York to Syria and breaking the non-stop flight record by more than 500 miles, but Louis Bleriot, as designer of the craft they piloted, can step forward to take a bow too.

Against Shorter Days

(London Spectator)

There is much to be said for reduced working hours as a makeshift in one set of circumstances and as an ideal in another. The former is a device for sharing out available work. But a universal forty-hour week would have one of two results—either it would lead to reduced wages, or, if it did not, it would impose a severe handicap on countries where wages are highest—that is to say, it would benefit most the countries where labor is sweated. But the principle of reduced working hours as an ideal is different. It is one that ought to be applied when conditions are those of real plenty. The existence of a glut of goods today implies neither plenty nor even a sufficiency for the consumers of the world—it is due to a breakdown of the means of distributing goods among consumers. The only immediate remedy is to solve the problem of distribution.

The Falsification of History

(Exchange)

On the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the London Times noted that it is observed as a day of national mourning in Germany. Throughout the country, said the Times, in city and in village, over castle and cottage, the new Swastika flag will be flown at half-mast; and in every school the children will be taught the origin and significance of the Treaty of Versailles. The story of the last twenty years will, of course, be told in terms of National-Socialism. There will be slender regard for truth; only one aspect of it will be selected and, according to the custom of propagandists, it will be magnified in such a way as completely to distort historical perspective. Germany will be absolved from responsibility for the catastrophe of 1914. The War will never have been lost by the German army in the field, which will be said to have yielded, not to the Allied forces welded into victorious solidarity by the armed ambition of Imperial Germany, but to the "stab in the back" inflicted by Socialists at home. The Treaty will be branded as a peace of vengeance, not negotiated but dictated; imposed at the point of the bayonet and to be thrown off with the help of bayonets as soon as Germany is strong enough to rise against her tormentors. There will be denunciation of the "Colonial Guilt Lie," which deprived Germany of her colonies on the unjust pretext of bad administration.

It is important to remember that sentiments such as these will henceforward be very firmly inculcated into the hearts and minds of every German boy and girl. And the youth of Germany will probably be told nothing of the harsh treaties imposed where she could, or of the still harsher peace which she would have liked to impose in the West. It will learn nothing of the long struggle for domination in Europe, of the ceaseless shocks to the fabric of peace, of the continual sowing of hostility and suspicion between other nations which was German policy in the years preceding the War; nor will it hear anything like an impartial account of the final crash of German armies through Inoffensive Belgium.

The main lesson of this falsification of history will be that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles are mainly responsible for the ills of Germany today. The present leaders of the country are conveying to the minds of their young hearers the futile impression that they can throw off the past of their country as if it were a leaf of last year's calendar. Instead of facing their national share of responsibility and trying to solve present difficulties in common with other nations, the Nazis seem to think of themselves alone as blameless. Other Governments, on their side, had just begun to realize and to admit their own responsibility for some of the imperfections of the Peace Treaties. That part of the German grievance which criticizes the peace of Versailles as imposed and not negotiated cannot indeed be merely brushed aside; nor can it be claimed that the new frontiers were perfectly drawn in every part of Europe. The Germany which was represented by Stresemann and Bruening (and in London by Count Bernstorff, who has just been recalled by his Government) had begun to persuade the world outside that peace would never be firmly established in Europe till a Treaty had been freely negotiated and unreservedly accepted. It is one of the strangest ironies of today that a movement which is itself a revolt against the Treaty has so alienated foreign opinion that the question of revision is now thrust into the background thereby. Europe in fact is placed in the dilemma of having to refuse to force what reason suggests should, at least in part be conceded, or else of yielding to extremism what earlier was refused to moderation. For the negotiation of a delicate question such as revision mutual confidence is the first essential condition! and the Nazi regime has already lost the confidence which other countries had begun to feel in post-War Germany.

In Russia Too

(Winnipeg Free Press)

A brief Associated Press dispatch from Moscow, reporting an acute shortage of kerosene oil, contains a sentence which sticks out like a sore thumb. "The price," it says, "trebled overnight." An overnight trebling of a price would be startling enough in a capitalist economy where scarcity normally pushes up prices. But how can a price treble overnight in a "controlled economy" where supply is regulated by the Government and commodities presumably have a proper exchange value fixed and unvarying? Mr. Roosevelt has begun an attempt to control prices in the United States. His economic powers, though extensive, are less than the economic powers of the Moscow Soviet. American industry, though it

Curfew Still Rings In London

London still rings the curfew, though centuries have passed since the order it conveyed to "cover your fires" had any effect. From the Tower of London, from Gray's Inn and from Charterhouse the curfew is rung each night of the year. Charterhouse rings the number of the brothers in residence. Should the number be full, all is well. If it falls one short, then the brothers know thereby that another of their fellows has gone to his rest.

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The Poet's Corner THE HAUNTED PALACE (From The Fall of the House of Usher) In the greenest of our valleys, By good angels tenanted, Once a fair and stately palace— Radiant palace—reared its head. In the monarch Thought's dominion It stood there!

ENDS OPEN An old lady walked into a post office with a carefully-packed parcel. Can this be sent by paper rates she asked. The postmistress took the parcel and examined it. I'm sorry, she replied, it can no go by paper rates. You see, it must be open at both ends. Well, said the old lady, this is a pair of trousers I'm sending my son. They are open at both ends aren't they?

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