THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1938

Potato Markets

Potato market prospects in Bermuda, the Bahamas and Brazil are discussed in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Canada, it is noted, supplies the bulk of Bermuda's imports of seed and table stock, and Canadian shippers are making every effort to maintain their position in that market. According to Bermuda customs entries, Canada last year supplied 17,964 bushels, or 99 per cent of the imports of seed potatoes, and 21,873 bushels or nearly 93 per cent of table imports. The percentage of these latter imports from Canada has ranged from 91.3 to 99.2 during the last six years. The total seed importation into Bermuda has varied little since 1932, but the proportion supplied by Canada has increased. This is due partly to dissatisfaction with seed from the United States on account of disease and partly to more attractive Canadian prices.

There is also a good demand for potatoes in the Bahamas, importations being proportionately much higher than in Jamaica and other sections of the West Indies. Canadian imports last year amounted to 9,324 barrels, valued at £4,500. Only about 100 barrels of seed are imported annually, however. In previous years Canada was the sole supplier but last year the United States got the business.

Although Brazil has an estimated population of some 43,000,000 people, the consumption of potatoes is relatively small, the annual average consumption for the past five years being 12,684,000 bushels. Total imports were only 40,000 bushels in 1935 and 47,000 bushels in 1936. In 1937, consequent upon greater imports of seed potatoes, the total increased to 136,000 bushels. A comparison of the 1931-35 average with the 1926-30 average shows that consumption increased 22 per cent, local production 30 per cent, and imports decreased 86 per cent. Up until 1930 nearly 75 per cent of the potatoes imported into Brazil were from the Argentine Republic. Subsequent to 1930 European supplies became more prevalent on the market. There is now a market in Brazil for seed potatoes and it is anticipated that it will increase. The preference is for yellow flesh potatoes. Little prospect is held out to Canadian exporters in this field, which is now supplied largely by Holland and Germany.

Changes Of Time

It has been noted that the ancient Gaelic tongue still is used, or at least still is spoken and understood in many widely-separated parts of the world. Canada and New Zealand provide examples which are commented upon by observers. But some other old languages seem to be suffering a less happy fate. For example, out in the Irish Sea, half-way between England and Ireland, the Isle of Man seems to be witnessing the passing of its ancient Manx language.

A London writer who recently visited the island notes that fifteen years ago, 800 out of a total population of 50,000 could speak the native language. By 1931 the figure had fallen to 529 and over 60 per cent of those were 65 years old and up. When they have passed there will apparently belittle more than 200 Manx-speakers left. Having no commercial value, the language seems destined to fade away into a memory of the days when Manxmen were a race apart from the English.

New Zealand Social Services

They are doing things in New Zealand if the general election now in progress does not call a halt. Free medical service for all, with hospital expenses paid by the State, and a wide range of pensions up to $7.50 a week at the age of 60, are being provided by the Labor government here in the terms of its Social Security Act, which is now going through the Legislature. The social security scheme follows the lines indicated by Prime Minister M. J. Savage in a preliminary broadcast April last. It demands that everybody contribute. It allows a pension at 60 to those who have not more than $5 a week additional income. Every cent above this brings a cent less pension. It includes women. It is to be financed by a wage tax of 5 cents on the dollar, by higher income tax rates for the rich, and by diverting the considerable sum already spent on social services (34 per cent of the budget this year) to the social security fund. The worker will then be secured against loss of his job, against sickness and against a penniless old age. This result the government is attaining at a cost of one-sixth of the national income. But its ambitions do not stop there. It promises dental aid, ambulance services and the assistance of medical specialists at a later date "as soon as it is possible to arrange them." The electors will give their decision in six weeks time.

Unemployment Relief

Registration figures issued recently by the Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that approximately 408,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in July. When this total is compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of nearly 12 per cent is shown. As compared with June, 1938, the decrease is 4.5 per cent. This category includes totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads.

The figures show that 79,000 farmers (resident farm operators) who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 352,000 across the country, were reported as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. This figure was a decrease of 4 per cent from June, 1938, but an increase of 53.5 per cent over July, 1937. Of this Dominion total, 310,000 were in the Province of Saskatchewan, still reflecting the effects of the drought situation in that Province in 1937. While the Saskatchewan total showed a drop of over 3 per cent from the previous month, it still showed an increase of 79 per cent from July, 1937.

The grand total of all classes of persons on material and agricultural aid in July this year was approximately 850,000, a decrease of 4.3 per cent from June and an increase of 7 per cent from July of the year before. As stated, persons on non-agricultural material aid included in this grand total had decreased by nearly 12 per cent in the year while persons on agricultural aid had increased by 53.5 per cent from July, 1937.

Editorial Notes

The names of two prominent Liberal medical practitioners are mentioned as likely appointees to the Lieutenant Governorship. Public opinion, however, continues to favour the idea that the present incumbent would make his own best successor.

* * * *

This from the Globe and Mail, Independent Liberal: "Mr. Mackenzie King's congratulations to Mr. Chamberlain, after the crisis is safely over, recall Dr. Johnson's classic description of patronizing futility: 'One who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help'."

* * * *

August exports of fertilizers were $381,610 compared with $342,202 in July and $206,512 in August last year. The amount to the United States was $165,203, Hawaii $163,091, Dutch East Indies $36,365 and Portuguese Africa $9,375. The imports of fertilizers aggregated $276,938 compared with $152,135 and $313,213. Imports from the United States amounted to $178,524.

* * * *

It is to be hoped that this time the "preliminary survey" of the proposed North River bridge will result in something more concrete than the two previous alleged surveys. One, as we recall, was instituted about three years ago. A second was claimed to have been made at the request of the Campbell Government by the Federal Department of Public Works. The report of this investigation, as published in the Patriot of April 19, 1937, was "not encouraging". It had, indeed, all the appearance of having been furnished for the purpose of throwing cold water on the scheme. This was evidently that "partial survey" referred to by Hon. Mr. McIntyre, when questioned in the Legislature last session by Mr. W. F. A. Stewart.

* * * *

College girls who lead their class in intelligence become the mothers of just as many children in later life as do their less intellectual classmates. They marry just as young. This tentative conclusion, drawn from a study of 108 girls from the class of 1927 of the Women's College, Brown University, is reported in Science by Dr. Raymond R. Willoughby of Brown. Dr. Willoughby had previously found that the most intelligent of men college students become the fathers of more children than do the least intelligent and that this was due to early marriage. College women, like college men, fall far short of producing enough children to replace them in future generations, Dr. Willoughby's survey revealed. The fifty-four girls scoring highest on intelligence tests were blessed with only thirty-six children. The less intelligent group of equal size gave birth to thirty-seven.

* * * *

The launching of an organization composed of nearly a hundred distinguished scientists and educators from various parts of the country to make a "thorough, unbiased and strictly scientific investigation of the problems related to the control of alcoholic beverages and to seek solutions through a program of unprejudiced research and education." was announced recently by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, most comprehensive organized scientific body in the United States. "The council will not arrive at conclusions based on assumptions or prejudiced opinion, engage in propaganda, lobby for liquor control laws or participate in political compaigns. In attacking the problem of alcohol there are three stages — research, education and control. While present conditions are unsatisfactory to all interests, and while many persons would like to 'do something' about the problem at once, science says that to proceed without a sufficient body of factual material might lead to grave mistakes."

* * * *

A prominent German Nazi has got it where he used to give it to the chicken, and without doubt for greater cause than theft from the kitchen. Bruno Anton, earning $5,500 a year as chef in a London West End restaurant, was an ardent Nazi chief in London, but the last thing he really desired was to return to Germany. The other day at Bow Street Court he was fined £10 for theft, ordered to pay £5 5s, costs and recommended for deportation to his Fatherland. Mr. Anton was accused of stealing foodstuffs valued at £1 3s 6d from the restaurant where he was employed. His peculations included a leg of pork, liver sausage, butter, honey, lobster, mayonnaise, ham, oranges, apples, lettuce, face towels, chocolates, Swiss rolls and bananas. Thrice wounded and thrice decorated while in the Prussian Guards, he was president of the German Ex-Service Men's Legion. He is also a leading member of the Nazi party in Great Britain and an executive of the London area group of the party. He has taken a prominent part in Nazi meetings in London, and frequently acted as receptionist when principal Nazis visited England.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There was one thing Hitler did not make clear in his Nurnberg harangue. Is his country is heaven on earth, why aren't the Nazis satisfied to stay inside of same?—New Yorker.

The New York Times says anything can be made of the soy bean but a tenor in a quartette. For that, perhaps they would have to use tung oil. —Detroit News.

"What," asks a noonday orator, "is more genuinely satisfying than a tie between father and son?" Two ties — if father wishes to be completely dressed. — Portland Oregonian.

Barbering is to become a profession. At least that is the hope of the tonsorial artists of Alberta. They are seeking endorsation of a "professional plan" by the Provincial Government. University training is the objective.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

The dahlia, a flower native to Mexico and named for A. Dahl, a Swedish botanist, was honored last week by the American Dahlia Society in its annual show, held in New York City's Bronx. There were more than 1,000 exhibits in 329 competitive classes. Originally there were ten species of dahlias. Today there are more than 5,000.—New York Times.

Parental responsibilities have been passed on, to some extent, to the courts, and particularly to the juvenile courts. Dominion records reveal that 8,425 children were found guilty of various offences in 1930 and six years later in number had dropped to 7,210. That was an improvement of over one thousand. Of course a great many more than that were before the courts. —Kitchener Record.

A white-haired taxi driver in London took his fare down Whitehall. The two of them talked about the war crisis over Czechoslavakia. The taxi man hoped fervently that peace would be preserved in some way. As he looked at the Cenotaph, the driver shook his white head sadly and remarked: "We don't want to go through that again." In saying that, the taxi man pretty well expressed the opinion of the common people of England. — Clark in Windsor Star.

Chamberlain's announcement of today's conference is said to have produced "bedlam" in the Commons. This is one of two English words which constitute corruptions of Biblical names. Bethlehem (corrupted to bedlam) was the name of a religious house in London which was converted into a hospital for lunatics. Maudlin is the other word — a corruption of Magdalen, and used in its present sense because she was so often painted in tears. —Toronto Star.

Dr. Manion's statement on cooperation with the King Government in the present crisis is the calm and dispassionate pronouncement of a leader who realizes the complexity of the situation and who is not going to be rushed into an untimely outburst by less thoughtful followers. Since accepting the Conservative leadership, Dr. Manion has measured up to the responsibilities of his position in a way that must be gratifying to the country at large. —Toronto Sta.

In probably no country in the world is there at present a ready market for an unlimited number of immigrants, or even for a substantial number. Most countries, like our own, have their unemployment problems, and penniless refugees who may become a burden upon the State or upon private charity are not welcomed with open arms. Nevertheless, it is recognized that since common humanity has been disowned by the countries which are ill-treating their Jewish fellow-citizens, it is incumbent upon the rest of the world to do what is possible to find a home for these outcasts. —The Scotsman.

It would be hard to conceive of a more delightful month, in any part of the world, so far as weather is concerned, than the month of September in Calgary this year. Blue skies, sunshine, colorful Fall-tinted landscapes, have combined to make a harvest month par excellence. Hillsides are ablaze with Fall colors, the foothills are at their scenic best, and practically every highway and trail in Alberta presents endless views of natural beauty. Harvest fields or wooded hills—they are all at their best at this time of year. —Calgary Albertan.

Assuming that the defeat he has been able to inflict on the plucky and defiant Czech nation gives him a measure of prestige throughout Eastern Europe which may amount to something like control there would seem to be no reason why he should seek any territorial acquisitions. If Roumania, for instance, feels herself henceforth so completely and helplessly within the German orbit that she must accept German terms for wheat, oil et al, why should Germany want to occupy her country? It would be far better to let the Roumanians do the work and pay them in German manufactured goods.— Montreal Star.

The little girl who played so vigorously on an automobile horn on King street recently, to hurry up her father, can easily be forgiven. She was young, and she had a good many examples to follow—if she had noticed them. She may have been in a temporary traffic tie-up at some time where many adults in the line honked their horns loudly, senselessly and without effect; she may have noticed that others, to avoid walking a few feet to a door, did the same thing outside homes. She would decide, no doubt, that it was just a lot of fun. For noise appeals to children. —Hamilton Spectator.

Now and again a particularly peculiar brain child is given an airing in the press of the country and the latest to come to the public's attention is the handiwork of a Cleveland dentist. Called, a "kissing cup," this particular invention receives first, second and third prizes donated by us for useless utensils. According to the report, romantic persons throughout the country may buy kissing cups fashioned to represent Robert Taylor or Mae West, drinking while they kiss if the idea of Dr. Bernard H. Cooper, dentist, wrestler and inventor, is adopted. The cup, patiented by Cooper, who also collects first editions and autographed books, has the shape of a head and face. The contents are sipped through the lips of the pottery enabling the drinker or kisser to kiss and drink up. The prospect of drinking our morning cup of tea from pottery fashioned after the lips of some movie star is one on which we would not care to dwell. The only possible service such a cup could have, in our eyes, is that formerly performed by the now extinct mustache cup. Considering this, it must be added that the mustache cup was much more effective than this recent invention is likely to be. —Lindsay Post.

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.

A WHITE CARIBOU

Sir,—In your issue of October 4th, many of your readers read with annoyance and sorrow of a rare beautiful creature, a white caribou being shot at "Jasper". I take it for granted in the Park. It is time some drastic penalties were meted out to parties who thus deliberately destroy such an outstanding attraction in one of our National Parks. I would not wish to be the Canadian who would be guilty of such a deed south of the line. Words fail to convey the contempt one feels for such a person.

Of what use is it when dead? Very few people will even see its hide, whereas if left alive, it would have been one of the big drawing cards for nature lovers and sight-seers from all over the world.

We hope that the Minister under whose care the Parks are administered will see that such an atrocious act will never occur again.

I am, Sir, etc.,
CANADIAN.

Chamberlain's Critics

(Saint John Citizen)

Already the opposition has attacked. A few short days ago they cried for peace, and when Neville Chamberlain made his momentous announcement of the arrangement of a peace parley with Adolf Hitler, they all but wept. The latter scene took place in the British House of Commons. Now the scene has changed; events have shifted. Yesterday they cried for peace; today the cry for the blood of the man whose persevering efforts obtained it. In the hour of need Chamberlain performed the almost impossible. Now that the crisis has passed the jingoists regain their courage or at least their voices and openly castigate the man who is universally accorded the name of "Peacemaker."

Alfred Duff-Cooper has resigned as First Lord of the Admiralty as a sequel to this vitriolic denunciation of Chamberlain's peace policy. Others threaten resignation. But, in face of it all, Neville Chamberlain remains secure in the faith of his policy; sure that he has done the right thing; sure that the peace he strove so hard for, and finally obtained, was better than war.

Though the wolves rally to the attack, and, now that peace is assured, irresponsibly air their charges that Britain should have gone to war to check German expansion on the continent, Neville Chamberlain may rest assured in this one thing —that he has the heartfelt thanks of all peace-loving peoples of the British Empire. And those same people of the Empire in these perilous times is a man who understands the necessity for peace, and comprehends only too well the horrors of war. Men of Chamberlain's calibre are few.

Duff-Cooper, and those of the same way of thinking are obviously out of date with regard to the methods they would employ in the field of diplomacy. To openly announce that they would have made no move for peace —would in fact have plunged the Empire and the world into a bloody conflict over the Sudeten-Czech issue is in itself a condemnation of their policy. Peace has been preserved. At a cost, it is true. But was the sacrifice made, which probably saved the lives of millions, not worth the price? The peace-loving people of the world think so, and, to these, Neville Chamberlain can look for a hundred per cent. endorsement of his policy. The character and achievements of Neville Chamberlain will endure, and his name will go down in history as the champion of peace and benefactor of humanity.

Hearst's Welsh Castle

(P. O'D. in Toronto Saturday Night)

Down in South Wales on a promontory overlooking the Bristol Channel is a beautiful old castle, which has been turned into a most luxurious modern residence. It is called St. Donat's, and it belongs to William Randolph Hearst. He bought it some 13 years or so ago —just from a picture he saw of it in an English magazine, it is said —and he spent what would be a fortune to anyone else in modernizing it.

Now he is trying to sell it, having paid to it in the meantime hardly more than half-a-dozen visits of a fortnight or so. It seems a very small return in enjoyment on so vast an outlay.

When Hearst first bought the castle—for something like £25,000 —the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments became rather worried as to what he was going to do with it, for its history goes back to the 12th century. Its original builders were the Esterling family, who came over from Normandy in 1099, hard on the heels of the Conqueror.

These fears as to Mr. Hearst's intentions proved groundless. He made great changes, of course — he had to, to make the place habitable—but even hostile critics had to admit that the changes were in admirable taste. The preservers of ancient monuments should, in fact, be grateful to him. Without him the old castle would probably have become a hopeless ruin.

What Mr. Hearst did was turn St. Donat's into a superb modern residence, while carefully preserving its features as a mediaeval fortress. It is wonderfully equipped. There are more than ninety rooms, of which some thirty-odd are bedrooms, each with its bathroom. The huge baronial dining hall seats more than 200. And the whole place is filled with art treasures of every conceivable kind. Moreover the castle stands in a park of 2,000 acres or more, which contains among much else a private golf course. In the old jousting ground is the finest swimming pool in the whole country.

And all this has been maintained just as if the owner were in residence. The golf course has been mown and tended, the water in the swimming pool has been kept at the same temperature winter and Summer, even the logfires have flamed and smouldered in the huge, ancient fireplaces. All ready, and all waiting, but, except for the caretakers and guardians, as silent and empty as an enchanted castle in a fairy-tale. It is one of the queer fantasies of vast wealth.

Unredeemed Germany

(Moncton Transcript)

Hitler annexed Austria last March and this week made his formal entrance into Sudetenland, but if he plans to redeem the Germany lost after the Great War he had not made as much progress as the younger readers who were not studying the newspapers in 1918 might thing. In fact, of all the territory taken from Germany, only the Saar Basin has been returned.

Germany lost:
Alsace-Lorraine to Fance.
Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet to Belgium.
North Schleswig to Denmark.
West Prussia to Poland.
Upper Silesia to Poland.
Danzig as a free state and a port for Poland.
Memel to Lithuania.
Saar Basin to League of Nations.
All its colonies to allied countries.

The Saar Basin was returned after a plebiscite held under League Auspices. Austria a Sudeteniand were part of Germany's wartime ally. Austro-Hungary which suffered much more damage than Germany under the Versailles treaty:

Czechoslovakia was set up after its independence was declared in Independence Hall in Philadelphia where American independence, had been declared.

Hungary, hitherto only half free from Germany domination, was set up as an independent country.

Territoy on the Italian side of the Alps and along the Adriatic went to Italy.

Much teritory was given to Servia, or as it became known during the war, Serbia, the enlarged state now being known as Yugoslavia.

Territorial concessions were made to Rumania and Poland.

50th Anniversary Dr. Larkin Honored

(Christian Advance, Napanee, Ont)

One of the notable ministries of Western Ontario, the close of which lies already ten years in the past, was that of Dr. F. H. Larkin of Seaforth. In this place Dr. Larkin spent nearly thirty gracious and talented ministers of still earlier days. To his work he brought an eager spirit, a mind constanly increasing its store of knowledge, a liberality, and a personal charm which as the years went by, made a strong impression upon the fine congregation which looked to him as their priest, their prophet, their teacher, and their friend. Dr. Larkin is endowed with a rapidity of thought and readiness of speech which enabled him also to be of great help in the Church courts, and in a Presbytery which for many years maintained an unusually high level of piety and mental excellence he was never wanting in the kind of wisdom which the affairs of the Church required.

Dr. Larkin is a native of Prince Edward Island, and after his years of his life, following other course of education in Montreal and a brief ministry in the United States, he became minister of the First Presbyterian Church of Chatham, Ontario, some years later being transferred to Seaforth, where he remained. There his wife and family entered into the life of town and church in such a way as to be a blessing in many activities. Since the close of the Seaforth ministry Dr. and Mrs. Larkin have been living in Toronto. At the home of their daughter, Mrs. Moffat, wife of Dr. William Moffat of Port Colborne, a family gathering was held in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of these worthy people. Many compliments were received from those present and others at a distance, one of the most welcome of these being a message and gift from the Seaforth congregation, to which so large a part of the half century had been given, a congregation which even after the lapse of years have not forgotten their brilliant and devoted minister of other days.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "THE POET AND HIS BOOK"

When this book is mould,
And a book of many
Waiting to be sold
For a casual penny,
In a little open case,
In a street unclean and cluttered,
Where the heavy mud is spattered
From the passing drays;

Stranger, pause and look;
From the dust of ages
Lift this little book,
Turn the tattered pages,
Read me, do not let me die!
Search the fading letters, finding
Steadfast in the broken binding
All that once was I.

—Edna St. V. Millay.

The Island's First Telephone

The first telephone on the island dates back to 1883. In the following year the first exchange, having a capacity of 25 conversations simultaneously, linked 32 subscribers. Practical jokers misused the new convenience causing the fire department many unnecessary trips.

Life insurance had preceded the telephone in this province by twenty-seven years, for it was in 1856 that the Canada Life issued its first policy to a resident of the Maritime Provinces.

From its humble birth **ninety-one years ago**, the Canada Life has developed into a great co-operative organization. Today, hundreds of thousands of policyholders entrust to it savings of more than $250,000,000.

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Know your eyes, consult

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ATTENTION

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