

The Charlottetown Guardian

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More Liberal Opinion

The Eastern Chronicle (Liberal) objects to Mr. Bennett criticising the partisan personnel of the Rowell Commission, but it has criticism of its own to offer. It says:

"To this paper the peculiar thing is that Nova Scotia or the Maritime Provinces are not actually represented on the Commission. One of its members is Mr. R. A. MacKay, an Ontario-bred professor of history in Dalhousie. He may be an able man, but it will be difficult for him to appreciate the feelings of the Liberals of Nova Scotia upon the subject. It has been claimed by Liberals that Nova Scotia was dealt with unjustly and unconstitutionally and the wrong done should be righted. So when Mr. Bennett was railing about the political partisanship of the Commission there were many Liberals in Nova Scotia who did not like its geographical aspect. The Quebec representative, the Ontario representative and the Manitoba representative are all men well known in the public life of those provinces, but the man, presumably from the Maritimes, is a stranger to the public life and the traditions of Nova Scotia, except possibly that portion of it that revolves around Dalhousie University."

Our New Glasgow Liberal contemporary has another complaint, with regard to the appointment of Mr. James McG. Stewart, K.C., of Halifax, chairman of the board of governors of Dalhousie University, as counsel to the Commission. The gist of the complaint is that Mr. Stewart is a Conservative. "Seemingly," says the Chronicle, the appointment was made "to save Mr. Bennett's conscience." This is a curious way of putting it, since, if there has been any saving of conscience, it must have been on the part of those who made the appointment.

Staunch and unshamed in its partisanship, the Evening Chronicle confesses that the idea of a Tory counsel on a Grit Commission is "politically un-nerving." "One wonders," it says darkly, "who is responsible for these things. The new counsel for the Commission has no peer and few equals in legal training and ability; he is highly capable, nor do we place our comments entirely upon the basis 'to the victor belongs the spoils.' But it hits back to the tradition of things, to the struggles of the past and to what those Liberals who made the party stood and battled for."

The Eastern Chronicle, at any rate, seems to have no doubt as to what the Rowell Commission was appointed for.

"Buy A Poppy"

Starting Monday and continuing until Remembrance Day, the Canadian Legion Poppy Sale campaign will be on, and all our citizens, young and old, will be expected to "do their bit" by responding to this modest appeal on behalf of incapacitated war veterans. The Poppy Fund has been the means of distributing comforts and necessities in many homes throughout Canada, whose bread-winners, by reason of their war service, are handicapped physically. The poppies themselves are made in Veterans' shops, and their sale is conducted by volunteer workers who feel it to be a privilege as well as a duty to participate in this movement. The Canadian Legion, which conducts the campaign in Canada, is only one unit of the British Empire Service League. Next week, through League efforts, poppies will be sold to fellow Britishers in every corner of the globe.

Dr. Stewart's Address

Thursday, Nov. 11, is Remembrance Day, the anniversary of the Armistice which brought the World War to an end in 1918. The whole of next week has fittingly been designated Peace Week, and a nation-wide campaign is being inaugurated to emphasize the futility of the suffering and sacrifice which War inevitably entails.

In this connection arrangements have been made by the I.O.D.E. for an address to be delivered here on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, in St. Paul's Hall, by Dr. H. L. Stewart, of Dalhousie University, whose subject will be in keeping with the occasion. A silver collection will be taken to defray expenses. It is anticipated that the meeting, which opens at 8.30 p.m., will be very largely attended. Those who can do so, therefore, should arrange to go early.

Dr. Stewart is well known in Charlottetown, both personally and through his widely broadcast radio talks on international affairs. He is at all times an entertaining speaker, and his address in Charlottetown next week should prove of exceptional interest and importance.

A Tammany "Dud"

Whilst U.S.A. Postmaster-General James A. Farley, the big patronage man for the Washington Administration New Deal, helped Mr. Mahoney in the New York Mayoral campaign, he did not seek to commit the Roosevelt Administration to that course. But he came close to it. "New York City in the next four years," he said, "will receive a substantial share of the federal subsidies for slum clearance and low-cost housing. I am convinced that Judge Mahoney has the ability to expend this money wisely." Mr. Farley did not say that Mayor La Guardia would not be a wise spender. Astute politician, he inferred that although it was certain a good amount of federal money was going to be sent to New York, it was highly probable that much more would be forthcoming if there was surety that it would be spent by the Tammany candidate rather than by a mayor who makes a boast of his political independence. Knowing

that Mr. La Guardia has been a consistent advocate of most of President Roosevelt's policies, the controller of the purse strings of national patronage could hardly go further than he did to involve the New York mayoral election in a clear-cut New Deal issue. Even so, he may have gone too far to please President Roosevelt, now that Mr. Mahoney has proved a Tammany dud.

The McIntosh Red

An effort has actually been made, says "Canada's Weekly", to deprive Canada of the honour of being the country of origin of the McIntosh Red apple, which has won so much fame for the Dominion. Strange to say, the culprit is the New York State Agricultural Department. Commenting on the popular McIntosh in a recent statement, the Department remarked that "popular belief has set the origin somewhere near the southern shore of Lake Ontario." However, Canadians are vigilant. A resident of Iroquois, Ontario, learning of this statement, at once pointed out that the original McIntosh apple tree was on the farm of John McIntosh, a pioneer settler at Dundela, three or four miles north of the St. Lawrence River, adding "The present occupant is Harvey McIntosh, a descendant of the discoverer of the McIntosh apple. The original tree stood until a few years ago, when a monument was erected on the site to commemorate its existence, and to mark the exact spot where the first McIntosh grew." This statement was surely circumstantial enough, yet the only comment the New York Department could make was the somewhat grudging admission that "even if it did originate in Canada, the McIntosh has become one of the leading varieties of New York State."

Editorial Notes

Madam Curie born, 1867.
There should be comparative peace in Europe until after the celebration of Remembrance Day.

For the fifth time in succession, a cow owned by Mr. T. Thompson, Portland, Australia, has given birth to twins. Thompson says it should be a world record.

There is money in aluminum evidently, for Mr. Alvah K. Lawrie, of Thomasville, Ga., head of the Aluminum Company there, has left an estate of \$14,000,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow.

The large attendance at the funeral of Hon. Geo. E. Hughes yesterday testified to the respect in which he was held in both city and country where in addition to being a practical politician, he was a physician and business consultant as well.

It recalls the old Scottish pioneers, who were driven off their farms in the homeland to make room for deer, to read the advertisement of that progressive Englishman, Mr. Sydney Raichman, who has been driven off his farm at Stanhope by the Campbell Government to make room for a National Park.

Prime Minister King states definitely and without equivocation that whether the Government go to the country before the end of their five year term "will depend upon what will happen during the interim", which, being interpreted means only a war would prevent him taking advantage of the Opposition's present unpreparedness.

Professor Arthur Lehman Goodhart, formerly of Yale University, has just been elected Chairman of the Law Faculty of Oxford University. This is the first time that any American or, for that matter, any foreigner has achieved this distinction at Oxford. The post corresponds roughly to that of dean of the law school of a Canadian university.

Mr. D. Kirkwood, Labour member of the British Parliament, deploring the housing conditions in Glasgow said, "No wonder the Duke of Windsor said when he saw such conditions, 'it makes me almost ashamed that I am an Englishman.'" Perhaps that is why the Duke quit his job, and is now interesting himself in German and American housing conditions. Far away hills are proverbially green.

What is claimed to be the perfect English telephone bell is incorporated in the 1038 telephone, to appear on January 1. It was chosen by a specially engaged jury of musicians, after two years of tests with gongs and bell metals. It is described as having a pleasing silvery note of medium pitch, but average volume, which can be heard well but which will never make a nervous subscriber jump. At the Research Department where the tests were carried out there are machines for subjecting suspected telephones to "life" tests, and there is a machine that bangs the earpieces about to ensure that they are proof against the bad-tempered subscriber who flings them down if he hears that his number is engaged.

Mr. Mario Estrada, who has been surveying potato conditions in the U.S.A. and here in behalf of the government Mendoza Province and the Buenos Aires Pacific Railroad, reports that about 400,000 crates of seed potatoes of Canadian and New England origin are being shipped this year and that they represent about \$1,000,000 value. The problem for the Argentine grower, where there has been a potato famine, Mr. Estrada says, is to obtain greater acreage yields and this is only possible by using certified seed, imported yearly from such countries where carefully selected seed is obtainable and guaranteed by scientific institutions. As the principal commercial crop in Argentina is planted in October, North American seed has been arriving too late for general use, but if shipped before Oct. 15 it arrived in time for November planting. To obtain, in May, sufficient first general stock of certified seed for general commercial planting, about 500,000 crates of 110 pounds are needed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There have been seasonal declines in some lines of business. The curtailment in steel orders in the United States last week, offered as one excuse for the general selling, is attributed to heavy earnings in anticipation of price rises. It is true that the runings and policies of the Roosevelt Administration have kept people guessing, while the increase in margin requirements has reduced trading and made the market more vulnerable when a crash started. Yet the crash has coincided with President Roosevelt's announcement that "the return of prosperity" means less government expenditure hereafter on relief activities. The combination of optimism and pessimism doesn't make sense.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

If the experience of Abyssinia showed anything, it showed that even the most effective sanctions take a long time to operate and that they must be backed by the threat of armed force. Who is to provide the force? Britain alone could not, even if she would; strategically, we are at a hopeless disadvantage in the Far East. Our only possible ally is the United States, for of the other League powers, only France has a fleet capable of fighting in the Pacific, and France will certainly not send it there in the present state of Europe. Even if we obtain a promise of American support we would still have to send a large part of our own fleet to the Far East, for we cannot light Japan with two cruisers and half a dozen destroyers. What would then happen in the Mediterranean? There is, after all, still a crisis in Spain. It is argued convincingly that Japan could not sustain a major war for six months owing to her economic weakness, but six months would not be necessary if Japan could last two weeks, there would be trouble in Europe.—Manchester Guardian.

The London Herald reports that the Mufti of Jerusalem, who fled to Syria from his hiding place in the Mosque of Omar, is going to seek the help of Mussolini in harassing the British administration of Palestine. It is not surprising that the Mufti should turn to Il Duce, but any open assistance would be highly provocative and will only be given if he, with his associates in Germany and Japan are now prepared to set the world ablaze.—Moncton Transcript.

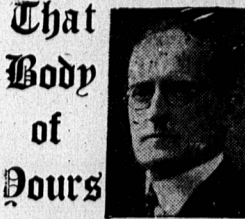
Dr. Frederick James Alway, noted agronomist, tells an Edmonton interviewer of his conviction that the cycle of dry years which has been practised in recent years is over, and that beginning next year we may expect a succession of bountiful crops. "I am prepared to state without hesitation (he says) that next year is likely to be one of the wettest, most productive crop years in the West." About the same time Major H. G. L. Strange, an Alberta wheat champion before he went in exclusively for research work with the Searle Grain Company, made known his opinion that rust has disappeared from among the wheat growers' dangerous enemies.—Calgary Albertan.

Governments, through efficient administration of wise laws, or through sane executive acts, may do much to help us. But the notion that, mostly through the use of unlimited money garnered from some mysterious source, they may shower us with blessings at will, planning us all into prosperity, making our needs, hopes, ambitions, passions, impulses, prejudices and sorrows their constant care, is the essence of the irrational. Yet it is a notion that grows. In this age of swift change and of loud demands for swifter, all the writers and all Utopians everywhere or at any time have been outdone, and no man with a pen has ever had an audience. Never before have so many among us been so eager to listen, to take the prophets at their word.—Ottawa Journal.

The problem of the recidivist is largely a problem of the after-treatment of the prisoner. It is not enough to give a man convicted of crime a prison term and turn him loose again. The paroled or discharged convict is at a decided disadvantage when he emerges from the shadow of the prison walls. He has been sheltered while in prison; now he is thrown on his own resources. It is not easy for a man who has once gone wrong to go straight. The world seems against him. He is regarded as a jailbird and doors are closed to him. The easy thing is to drift back to his old haunts and back into crime again. Vancouver Province.

President Roosevelt's announcement of somewhat broader foreign policy for the United States than has prevailed, officially, for some years past, seems to have created some little furor in sections of the American press. There is no occasion, however, for any surprise. In spite of loud protestations from certain political quarters about "splendid isolation" and "neutrality" and other attractive-sounding but impracticable and, consequently, meaningless terms, no one knows better than the politicians and the press how impossible a strict neutrality would be.—Brantford Expositor.

The lessons of that swift mobilization of French and British fighting power in the Italian lakes has not been lost on either Berlin or Rome. Significantly, German naval quarters termed it a Franco-British "rehearsal for an unspecified future emergency" entirely unrelated to the Spanish conflict. Italy, obviously surprised and disconcerted by the brusque rejection of its and Germany's objections, sought to regain the lost advantage. Its formal statement on the work of the conference was a notice to Great Britain and France that the Italian fleet would co-operate if permitted to do so on a basis of "absolute equality" with that of "any other power." At last the democratic power had spoken a language understood by the dictators.—New York Times.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

GET OFF YOUR FEET WHEN YOU FEEL A CHILL

A physician arose one holiday morning, had breakfast, and walked down the street a few blocks to make some necessary purchases for the day's holiday trip. He was gone about three minutes and when he returned he removed his clothing and got into bed. The family were surprised and disappointed, but he simply said, "I feel all right, but on my way down the street I had two or three severe chills; there's something wrong and I'm getting off my feet until I find out what is causing the chills."

As his pulse was 100 and his temperature 102 degrees, he sent for a neighboring physician to drop around. His physician found the pulse 130, the temperature 102 1/2 and blood pressure up about 20 points, but like the physician himself, he was unable to find any trouble as there was no pain anywhere, no nausea or vomiting. All that was found in addition to the increased temperature and pulse was a slight redness of the throat.

The physician patient remained in bed one week, during which time the pulse rate continued at 130 and the temperature at 102 degrees. What was the cause of this bounding and increasing pulse and high temperature? The cause was never discovered, but something—food, waste products in the intestine, or other substance in the blood—was poisoning the system and the chills gave the patient such timely warning that he was off his feet five minutes afterwards and remained in bed until pulse and temperature were down to normal.

When the blood is absorbing poison from any source there is an instant need for more heat when the temperature of the interior of the body rises rapidly a sensation of chilliness results since the outside surface of the skin which is getting rid of heat has a lower temperature than the inside. This coldness or coolness is immediately telegraphed to the brain which sends impulses to the little blood vessels of the skin to take in or hold more blood. This extra blood flushes the skin and a feeling of warmth replaces the chill.

Remember that a chill is a definite sign of some kind of poisoning, and Nature is fighting it off by creating and regulating heat. Get off your feet when you feel a chill.

The Poet's Corner

SQUAW SUMMER

November days are mild with hinted rain,
And winds, that might be winter-
While 'leaves' the yellow lanterns,
light the lane
And in the yard chrysanthemums
are yellow.

November skies keep something of
June's blue,
And from the woods a featured elf
is flinging
Handfuls of crystal song to people
who,
A month ago, bade farewell to such
singing.

MAKE BOYS AIR-MINDED

CAPE TOWN (CP)—One thousand South African school-boys are to be given airplane flights as part of a scheme to promote air-mindedness financed by Sir Abe Bailey's gifts to civil aviation.

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Raglans and Guards \$13.50 \$15

HENDERSON & CUDMORE

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa
By Dean Wilson
The recent dramatic collapse of the stock markets throughout Canada has shown to Ottawa that the man on the street in this country does not realize that there is a direct relationship between Wall Street and the Canadian bond markets, and also between these business indicators and the general economic and industrial life of this Dominion.

threshold of another great depression? Business leaders answer in a mixed chorus of loud voices, yes and no.
Statistics indicate that actual business, finance and industry is slowly but surely improving since 1929, with no marked recession, save the recent big crash in the stock markets, and the fundamental background of Canadian enterprises is sound and secure, which pictures the whole situation in an entirely different light than the one which described the pre-depression life of the country in the "boom" years before 1929. Even at the beginning of the current year there was an actual scarcity of certain commodities in the Dominion and consequently factories and businessmen had reason to feel secure. Steel plants had to work overtime to supply the demand for this product. Canadian pulp and paper mills obtained better prices for their products. Mining enterprises saw actual prosperity, and there was a great demand for Canadian products from all nations of the world who wanted nickel, copper and other metals for the object of manufacturing armaments and war equipments, and Canada satisfied everyone because this young country is rich in these products. All these Canadian products were used by the Federal Government as a means to an end, and they opened the door for many trade treaties with various nations of the world for a large variety of other Canadian articles.
That was the basic situation of the economic life of the Dominion at the beginning of this year. However, during the last spring season a crash took place on the markets, and soon a nervous tension overtook certain businesses in this country. Steel plants were slowing down in their operations. Pulp and paper factories were in serious mood again, and they were discussing the possibility of working less and less in the event that stock would not be necessary to the economic change that an oversupply may result. Likewise, retrenchment was seen in many industrial enterprises. It was actually the beginning of the present market crisis.
Many reasons have been advanced for this tense situation. One group of expert thought holds that labour troubles explain everything. They state that strikes and the rivalry between the C.I.O. and the American Federation of

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