

LOOKING 'EM OVER

BY "TEC."

HOCKEY SUGGESTIONS

While waiting for the weatherman to readjust matters, rain for instance, with the hope that Westville and Halifax Casinos may conclude their baseball series this week, it may not be out of place, even if it is comparatively early date to switch to a little hockey. The following suggestions from a Saint John Exchange regarding the coming winter's campaign may be helpful, if not—perhaps interesting.

Rumors of leagues fly thick and fast these days and there is no telling at this moment just what senior puck organizations will function this winter. The proposed Big Six, including Truro, Halifax, Charlottetown, Moncton, Bathurst and Fredericton is only a suggested circuit. And while there are quite a few in accord with the idea, many oppose it.

It has been pointed out that the expense of operating such a loop with the many extensive jumps prohibit a formation.

League Eyes German Four Power Plan

GENEVA, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)—League of Nations circles are studying the new German efforts for a four power non-aggression pact with Britain, France and Italy, with a possible extension later to Soviet Russia.

In the past the League has taken a very broad point of view relative to all efforts for the maintenance of peace.

Its theory has been that as the principal object of the League is peace, the League welcomes all efforts and organizations that contribute to that end.

Unfortunately, since the original formulation of this policy, the League has had some deceptions in the matter.

It has seen certain combinations that were regarded as sure guarantees of peace dissipate, and in the second place, it has seen the League itself, which has withstood all tests now for 12 years, often ruthlessly disregarded when it considers it might have given valuable service.

The proposed German pact would mark a tendency to return to the pre-war system of alliances and agreements, as against the League idea of world-wide international collaboration of every nation.

As indicated by the German financial conversations of the past summer, the tendency of such a four power pact would be for the prime and foreign ministers to conduct their direct negotiations by visits to their different capitals, thus eliminating Geneva almost entirely as the "world capital."

Nevertheless, the League is not losing sleep. Instead, it is banking on the fact that up to the present time all outside efforts for peace organization, disarmament agreement, and limited pacts and agreements for nations mostly have come to naught, while the League still continues.

Feeding Hens For Winter Egg Production

(Experimental Farms Note)

The cost of feed consumed and the price of eggs are two important factors determining profits in egg production. Poultry raisers are therefore vitally interested in the selection of feeds and methods of feeding as well as the production of well matured pullets capable of heavy egg production during the fall and early winter when egg prices are high.

At the Fredericton Experimental Station, the laying hens receive scratch grain which is fed in the morning and evening in deep clean litter and a dry mash fed in hoppers which are open at all times. Crit and oyster shell are fed in open hoppers. Green feed and milk are supplied daily and fresh water is always available to the birds.

The scratch grain during the winter months usually consists of 200 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds feed wheat and 100 pounds of whole oats. The heaviest feed is given in the evening and the amount fed per bird averages about 1 1/2-2 pounds daily for ten birds. This amount may be varied according to the condition of the birds and egg

Sees No Drastic Consequences For The Dominion

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—(C.P.)—

Probable prevention of withdrawal of funds from the London market, further depression of British War Loan bonds on the New York market, but no drastic consequences as far as Canada was concerned, were foreseen tonight by Sir Charles Gordon, president of the Bank of Montreal, who issued a brief statement when apprised that Great Britain was about to relinquish the gold standard temporarily.

Sir Charles' statement follows: "This development has been fore-shadowed by various events during the past few days, including the general decline in the security market. I have no doubt that this action will temporarily make it more difficult to procure Sterling exchange on the old basis. It may also prevent the British purchase of raw materials, such as cotton, from the United States, on as favorable a basis as if the exchange was stabilized. On the other hand, should the British pound fall further its reduced purchasing power would result in British buyers reducing the amount at which they are willing to buy any given commodity.

"It will also prevent, probably withdrawal of funds from the London market and depress British War Loan bonds on the New York market still further. "I have not had sufficient time to consider this latest development in the international situation to warrant a fuller statement at this time, but I do not anticipate any drastic consequences as far as Canada is concerned."

Beaudry Leman, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and general manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, stated he did not care to comment until he had looked further into the situation involved.

T. B. MacAulay

T. B. MacAulay, president of the Sun Life Assurance Company, made the following statement:

"This development has been foreseen in financial circles for some time. It was bound to come though few of us expected it would come so soon. It is, however, by no means an unmitigated evil and its effect can easily be misinterpreted.

"It was a bad day for Britain when she restored Sterling to its old par in dollar exchange, for it increased greatly the burden of all her debts, private and public. Had she followed the example of other European countries and stabilized the Pound at even three-fourths of the old value, as she could have easily done, that would automatically have reduced her internal indebtedness by one-fourth and would have solved her wage problem.

"By raising the value of the Pound, however, she greatly increased purchasing power of all wages until they became so heavy that British manufacturers could no longer compete with Germany or other Continental countries. Wage reductions became essential but trade unions, of course, would not accept lower wages. This development will probably settle all these wage questions without a single strike.

Beginning of Solution

"The abandonment of the gold standard is really the beginning of the solution of all Britain's financial problems and I am convinced will, in the end, prove a highly desirable move, and the first step towards good times in the Old Country. Its immediate effect will be disturbance, but its long-distance effect will be good."

Sir Herbert Holt

Sir Herbert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, said:

"Canada should not be adversely affected in any way. England should now concentrate on balancing her budget and seek to further her trade with the Dominions, which policy would make for the best interests of the Empire. England could not proceed in any other way than by relinquishing the gold standard. The Bank of England should have long ago raised its discount rate, the accepted method of preventing withdrawal of funds."

Sir Herbert added that Britain should now raise her tariff to further domestic employment; should reduce labor costs and should bring industry as a whole to a more modern basis. It was a wise precaution to close the London Stock Exchange and Sir Herbert advocated a similar closure both here and in New York until the whole situation clarified.

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RAIN HALTS MARITIME SEMI FINALS

(Canadian Press)

WESTVILLE, N. S., Sept. 22.—Today's game in the Nova Scotia baseball championships was postponed, when rain drenched the field half way through the second inning. There had been no score. Westville, winners of the first of a five game series yesterday, will renew the battle with Halifax Casinos tomorrow.

SLUMP JUST REPETITION OF 1921

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23. (U.P.)—

"Destitution, distress, bread lines, and soup kitchens in our larger cities are predicted for the coming winter, because of the unprecedented unemployment situation which the country now faces," one of the nation's leading dailies said—just ten years ago.

Newspaper readers, who have concluded that such phrases as "the depression," the "buyers strike," a "business return" and the like were coined for the present economic slump might be surprised to look through the files of September newspapers for 1921, for many of the most familiar terms of 1931 business news headlines may be found in virtually all of them.

The then secretary of labor, James J. Davis, estimated that there were 5,735,000 unemployed, while economic losses to the nation for the year ending Aug. 31, 1921, were estimated to be \$6,500,000. Exports were declared falling, and were said to have reached the vanishing point.

In October unemployed men were "sold" in Boston Common, while in New York hundreds of men joined the Spanish army for service in North Africa against the Moors, at 90 cents per day pay.

Then, as now, causes of the depression were apparently a mystery, with little unanimity on the question. Railroads were targets for severe criticism, freight rates often being blamed for trade depression; the high price of steel and other building construction materials was frequently declared a fundamental cause of the depression.

President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce in President Harding's cabinet, may well have taken the lead for his present unemployment relief campaign from steps taken by Harding in 1921. Harding called an unemployment conference in Washington, and later appointed Col. Arthur Woods to direct a relief campaign, conducted in principle much the same as the current campaign under Walter S. Gifford.

Germany To Return Saben

PARIS, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)—A

Franco-Prussian saber, richly encrusted with ornaments, and taken from a French general in the Franco-Prussian war by a German lieutenant, is to be brought back to France as a gift from President von Hindenburg. The sword was presented to President von Hindenburg on his 83rd birthday, but he accepted it on condition that it would be restored to the heirs of its owner.

Oriental Girl Pilot Gets Post

NANKING, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)—

Miss Wang Kwei-fen, the first Chinese girl to qualify for an airplane pilot's license in the United States, has accepted a post for one year in the aviation section of the Ministry of War. Miss Wang recently returned from New York, where she studied flying for six months. She agreed to serve for one year only, after which she will go to Germany to study aviation.

POLICE GUARDED STAMPS

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)—

When the American Philatelic convention was held here recently, police guards were posted about the building to protect valuable stamp exhibits. At one time, shrewdly before the exhibits, it was said more than \$1,000,000 worth of stamps were stored in bank vaults here ready for showing.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

NOTICE—Owing to dance at Government House the dance at Beach Grove Inn will be postponed till Thursday. 8975-9-23

CORRECTION—In yesterday's Guardian a report regarding the fire at East Royalty should have read on the farm of Mr. John B. Andrew and not on the farm of Mr. Fred Andrew as published.

GERMANY, S BIG THREE

(Adolf Hitler) (By H. A. Peters, United Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—(U.P.)—If there is one name on the lips of the German people today more than that of Brüning, or Hindenburg, it is that of Adolf Hitler. He is the watchword of youth, fiery apostle of freedom from the war's heritage, preacher of race hatred and promise of a Reich unshackled by tribute.

His rise to the spotlight has been as spectacular as the menace of his doctrines to the stability of present-day Germany. And strangely, his personality, although it dominates 6,000,000 voters, remains as intangible as many of his theories. Hitler is an agitator. All those who hear him addressing a crowd, agree as to his personal magnetism. In a personal talk, or with a group of four or five, this quality somehow deserts him. His magnetism is somehow gone, and he gives the impression of one who is struggling to maintain a pose—that he fears direct and personal exchange of ideas—perhaps is walling himself up to protect an inner sense of insecurity.

The son of a civil employe in Austria, Adolf Hitler, did not follow in his father's footsteps. The father died when he was 13. He went to work in the building trades, became a draughtsman. This placed him definitely lower in the social scale than his father. The significance of this must be fully realized in order to arrive at a fair appreciation of the youth, and to explain his later devotion to politics. In Central Europe, a civil servant is a personage. He often wears a uniform is the object of much respect and deference. The fact that he had gone down in the social scale instead of advancing rank. His attitude was a constant inward protest. He refused to be regarded as a proletarian.

He therefore enjoys the more his position on the social heights today. His yearning for social standing finds expression in his magnificent Brown House (National Socialist headquarters) in Munich. And that, in turn, points to an interesting quirk of personality. Hitler loves Munich. He feels at home there, is confident. Still an Austrian citizen, he likes the easy, comfortable atmosphere of the South German metropolis. He will not leave, although he could wield a much greater influence if he came to Berlin.

Hitler is 42, middle sized, inclined to weight. When he is talking, a lock of hair falls down over his forehead. In personal conversation, he gives the impression that he is unable to concentrate his thoughts, that he is not quite sure of them. He talks rapidly, not so much for emphasis, rather he gives the impression he is trying to convince himself. His facial features are irregular and undistinguished; the hands are very long with slim fingers. The difference between Hitler and Mussolini may be indicated by one characteristic. Mussolini makes the Fascist salute by throwing out his hand bodily, fingers spread; Hitler raises his arm as though the muscles were cramped, holding his fingers together.

In the lecture hall, he is all action. He gesticulates and stares his audience direct in the face. In private, he never bothers to answer a question directly. He stares at the questioner, then braces himself, and puts a counter question which usually consists of "What has that to do with the subject?" Without waiting for an answer he then proceeds into repeated abuses of the existing order. His outward appearance is neat, but he is not overdressed.

As has been said, he has fused the forces of his whole life into political ambition. He can talk of only one thing—politics. That he claims absolute authority for himself, demands blind obedience from all, is characteristic of him. Enough has been written of his enlistment and service in the German army during the war, of his famous Munich "beer putsch" in 1923 which first brought him into the spotlight, of the six months' imprisonment, following failure of this putsch, and of the sensational gain of his National Socialists in the elections last fall, which awakened

CHARLOTTETOWN

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with him. He has come to this Province at the invitation of Dr. John S. Jenkins to encourage the people here to take up aviation on a larger scale. It is to be hoped that some of our organizations will take the initiative in sponsoring a more aggressive attitude toward flying. It will be excellent publicity for the Island to have a progressive airport with a large number of local pilots and air enthusiasts. There can be no doubt that air travel will increase in importance and should the Island be ready to support such transportation we can benefit by participating in a Canada wide organization.

The Rotary and Gyro Clubs of this city which are composed of representative business men banded together as service workers will no doubt put themselves behind Pilot Jones and make his enterprise here the success it deserves to be.

FLIER SEES NEXT WAR IN 1980

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)

"The next great war will occur 'any time after 1980,' and to shelter the people of the world there will be bomb-proof buildings and powerful protective gases.

This view into the future was given by Commander Willis B. Haviland, war aviator, of Atlanta, Ga., here on business.

Belief that science will act shortly to provide plans for defense against predicted air raids and gas attacks was voiced by the aviator.

"Another world war will not wipe out cities and nations," he explained. "Science will develop means of counteracting warfare almost as speedily as the hazards of war increase.

"All buildings will be constructed so bombs will not explode on hitting the roof and the walls will be built so that the force of the blast will have no effect."

Commander Haviland led the first American air attack of the World War. He was in charge of a squadron of 16 planes, which swooped down on the Australian naval base at Porto Corsini, on the Adriatic Sea, in 1918.

Few Carolina Colleges Permit Girls To Smoke

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 22 (U.P.)

—There will be no smoking at Meredith, Peace and St. Mary's, Raleigh girls' colleges, this year, that is, not in public. Most of the smoking done among the women will be strictly on the sly. Neither will there be any poll of parents to ascertain whether they desire their daughters to be allowed to smoke.

Salem College, Winston-Salem, stands up as the only women's college in the state publicly on record that permits the girls to smoke. Smoking will be permitted only where the girls' parents have given their consent and the smoking is limited to special rooms for that purpose.

North Carolina College for Women went into the matter last year after the students attempted to abolish the rules against smoking and canvassed parents. The response of the parents was to overwhelming against it that President Foust dropped the matter entirely.

Davenport College, Lenoir, did away with smoking entirely. At Meredith President C. E. Brewer said there were specific rules against smoking and the penalty is expulsion from the institution. At St. Mary's and Peace, likewise, smoking is not permitted. The question, said President W. C. Pressly of Peace Institute, has not been raised with him as yet.

OCTET HATCH 4,000 FISH

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 22.—

(U.P.)—Four pair of fish placed in a pond last winter at the Cattle Fish Hatcheries, near here, hatched 4,000 fish. They were taken from the pond and distributed in streams and ponds in the middle west. The government leases the ponds from Eugene Cattle. More than 185,000 fish are raised near here annually.

the country to the great growth of discontent and aroused uneasiness abroad.



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Moscow Letter

(By Eugene Lyons, United Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Sept. 22.—(U.P.)—So many Americans have told the "real truth at last" about Russia after a visit here, that at least one Russian deserves a chance to reverse the process.

Upon Boris Pilynyak, one of the foremost Soviet novelists, falls the lot. He has just returned to the Soviet capital after six months spent in the United States and he is working on a book recording his American impressions which, if his conversation on the subject is any indication, will be sizzling hot.

"The most insistent fact about your American society," he said, "is its highly organized and highly tolerated banditry. Infingements of the law and outright violence which in any other part of the world would create sensations, you Americans seem to accept as a matter of course. Bootlegging, hijacking, police corruption—who pays attention to such things in the U. S. A.?"

Truth Doubled

Soviet citizens who listened in as Pilynyak gave a few examples of American tolerance for crime—examples in which the names of Al Capone and "Legs" Diamond figured—refused to believe him. They turned to an embarrassed American reporter for the expected denial that such things could be.

"Why our G. P. U. would clean up the lot of them in a month," one of the listeners asserted. Among Pilynyak's reports which his fellow-Russians find too strange to be credible were the following:

That he could obtain contraband goods (namely liquor) in every city he visited by merely calling the nearest drug store.

That he met well-known local criminals—bootleggers, racketeers, etc.—in the homes of socially prominent and respectable people.

That certain American cities (Reno, for example) subsist upon what amounts to the sale of easy divorces.

Tax Racketeers

That the American government takes a percentage in the form of income taxes on the earnings of bootleggers and other criminals.

That political leaders in various American cities compete for the support of the criminal elements in obtaining public offices.

That leading gangsters are idolized, biographed, interviewed, entertained and protected like national heroes.

"Of course America is a land of marvelous industrial technique," Pilynyak added. "I don't want to convey the impression that it has nothing but organized banditry to offer to the world. I merely mean that the outsider is fiercely gasted

Had His Own Way Twice In Trivial Life

(By the Canadian Press)

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.—"Today my wife and I are celebrating the 60th anniversary of our wedding and looking back over the years I can recall at least two occasions upon which I have had my own way."

William Schmidt of 1452 Bishop street remarked with a twinkle in his eye when interviewed at his home recently.

Mrs. Schmidt, who was the mother of 13 children, eight of whom are living, is very active. Her eyes are brown and her hair shows only a little grey. She still insists upon doing all the cooking for her household, which is comprised of her husband, a son and daughter.

"If there is anything I desire more than another, it is to live to be 100 years old," Mrs. Schmidt said. "I am only 82 now and I don't feel a day older than when I was 55—perhaps I may reach the century mark. People are so lovely to me and my health is so good that I would dearly love to be spared another 18 years," the lady who was a bride 60 summers ago said wistfully.

The marriage of William Schmidt and Elizabeth Kent took place in Newington Parish Church, London, England, on September 14, 1871.

The officiating clergyman was the father of the late Canon Flanagan of the Church of the Ascension on Park avenue, Montreal and by strange coincidence when the Schmidts came to Montreal 36 years ago they took a house on Park Avenue and became one of Canon Flanagan's parishioners. They first came to Canada in 1872 and settled at Waterloo, Ontario.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are great lovers of trees and have always planted them wherever they could find space for a sapling. No long ago, Mr. Schmidt himself planted 80 trees on some property owned by his son in St. Lambert.

by this phase of American life. "You have certainly attained amazing heights in the matter of physical comfort. I found people complaining about their hard lot who live better than Stalin does here. But the future seems doubtful. In my journey across the United States and back I saw too many huge factories idling, heard too many complaints about hard times to believe that all is as it should be. The American people may have to reduce their living standards not only for the immediate period of crisis but permanently."

Another of the outstanding literary figures in the Soviet Union, Eugene Zamiatin, will visit the United States in the near future. His novel, "We," was published in New York several years ago, as well as many of his short stories. Several of his plays are on the boards of Moscow and Leningrad.