THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Provincial Exhibition

"The biggest and best" seems to have been taken as the motto by the management in preparing for this year's Provincial Exhibition, the official opening of which takes place on Monday evening.

Already the entries in live stock are the largest in the Association's history; the main building space for display has been enlarged by the Paton Pavilion; greater accommodation has been provided for live stock; the horse racing programme, including twelve classes, will undoubtedly be the best ever seen on an Island track; internationally famous performers will appear before the grand-stand; the midway and amusement features have been augmented; and in fact every feature of the Exhibition will be of exceptional interest and importance.

From a publicity standpoint alone, the Exhibition is an invaluable asset to the Province and merits the widest encouragement. But there is another and even more important aspect, which our farmer readers will keep in mind. The main object of the Exhibition is to encourage quality production in agriculture and livestock. Its function, primarily, is to benefit the rural sections. Absolutely essential to its success is the wholehearted support and participation of our farmers and stock breeders, and we trust that this year the advantage of this phase of the Exhibition, which has been given special care and consideration by the management, will be utilized to the fullest extent by all sections of the Province.

The Meaning Of Bolshevism

Coincident with Mr. Bernard Shaw's frank eulogy of Bolshevism and his advice to other nations to "follow Russia's example as soon as possible," comes a counterblast from Mr. G. K. Chesterton which, we believe, will make a much wider appeal to thinking persons in this country. It is unnecessary always to agree with Mr. Chesterton to admire the vigor and courage with which he combats modern economic heresies. Discussing the Soviet Five Year Plan in a recent issue of G. K.'s Weekly, he says the Bolshevists have always failed, from the very beginning of their first success; they have failed in the most vital sense in which human beings can fail. They have failed to desire the right thing, let alone deserving to obtain it.

There is, he admits, no particular reason for whitewashing the White Czars or the old imperialism of Russia with its Byzantine religion and its almost Asiatic autocracy. But it is quite certain that it did contain people with a larger culture than the Bolshevist culture. There was nothing much the matter with Marx, except that he certainly had a much narrower mind than Tolstoy or Turgenev or Dostoievsky. Marx was "the sort of man who lives in the British Museum Library;" while Turgenev was a lord of large landscapes, and Tolstoy had even worked in the fields, not to mention the battlefields, and Dostoievsky had found hell and heaven in a howling wilderness. The old Socialism had something of the same breadth, before it passed through the narrowing process which turned it into Bolshevism.

A sound instinct told the old Socialists that machinery was threatening to paralyze manhood. The existing Marxian has forgotten the very notion of being a man, in the deadly excitement of working a machine. The Bolshevist Dictator hardly takes the trouble to say that in five years Russia will be human, or happy, or justly governed, or populated by contented citizens who are glad to be alive; in a right relation with nature and even with human nature. He would dismiss all these fundamental facts as "burgeois ideologies," his ambition being to make all Russia one huge dead machine, or machine-gun, pelting the world with wares; the Big Bertha of Big Business.

Herein lies the point of Mr. Chesterton's argument. "You cannot," he says, "turn Bolshevism into a Big Business without sooner or later introducing the Big Business Man; the Boss; the Sack; the Sweater and the Strike-breaker, and all the necessary gadgets of the machine. If you want to avoid these things you must pursue another ideal than that of commercial supremacy; you must pursue a more normal and reposeful ideal; and you must pursue it for its own sake. For instance, the ideal of Equality, which is the only possible basic defence of Communism, is itself a highly mystical ideal and a battered relic of Christianity. Now so long as men live with some sort of leisure and dignity and patience, allowing time for debate, making allowances for deficiencies, feeling a certain subconscious reverence for the subconscious values in every human soul, observing a common code of courtesy and even ceremony—so long as men can do this, they can really have the experience of equality; of equality at least so far as that group is concerned; whether it is a group of peasants in an ale-house or of gentlemen in a country-house. They feel equal because they are trying to share, and not merely trying to shine; still less merely trying to eclipse. But the moment you make the life merely practical; that is, merely servile to the instant needs of a machine, at that moment you instantly cease to have any equality; you always must and you always do. If the only consideration is how fast the machine is worked, the man is first who can work it fastest. The machine will make men and break men; being a thing utterly dead and stupid, it will, of course, work for the 'survival of the fittest.' Equality will be dead and anything decent in Communism dead along with it. That is the simple meaning of the news from Russia."

A Scott Centenary

A British news bulletin states that preparations for the Sir Walter Scott Centenary Celebrations, 1932, are now in full swing. In Edinburgh a Committee has been formed with Mr. James Milligan as Secretary. The lines to be followed have been decided as under:

1. A Commemorative Service at Dryburgh Abbey.

2. Celebration of the Centenary in Edinburgh to include a Service in St. Giles Cathedral, a Procession from the Cathedral to the Scott Monument, and other events the details of which are not yet adjusted.

3. The Publication of a Commemorative Volume of Articles on Sir Walter Scott and his Works.

4. An Exhibition in Edinburgh of Portraits and Manuscripts during the Centenary Year.

5. The foundation of a Lectureship on Scottish Literature in the University of Edinburgh in connection with the Chair of English Literature.

In addition, it is proposed to have some form of children's entertainment in Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, and towards the end of June, 1932, a Masque consisting of scenes from the Waverley Novels. An Exhibition of Portraits will be held in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh, from the middle of June till the end of September. The Scottish Travel Association is working in close co-operation with the Sir Walter Scott Centenary Committee, and it is hoped to bring many visitors to Scotland during the celebrations. Interested enquiries are reaching the Committee from people of Scottish descent in the Dominions and the United States, and large parties of "Scott Pilgrims" will be visiting Scotland from overseas in 1932.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Spanish Socialists are possibly no more advanced in their political doctrine than is the British Labor party. Spain has two groups more advanced than the Socialists, the Syndicalists and Communists. The latter are neither more or less than anarchists; they would tear down any government because it is a government and would for preference employ the most violent means available to overcome their opponents. They have, however, comparatively little support. The Syndicalists, who are stronger than the Communists, are much like the Russian bolshevik. They carry out their campaign with the help of clever and carefully thought-out plans. They strike and unexpectedly here and there. The ease with which the Spanish monarchy was overthrown was misread by a good many people as an index to the simplicity with which a republican regime could be set up. But it has not taken long for the Spanish republic leaders to discover that their hardest task lies before them. The cheers of those who saw in the exile of King Alfonso the dawn of a new Spain had hardly died before Catalonia demanded home rule, and now the Basque States and other districts have added their voice to hers in a similar appeal. Meanwhile, unemployment troubles are spreading.

The purpose of alimony is to relieve the immediate necessities of a wife until a court shall find wether the action she is bringing is justified. As Judge Schmuck said: "It does not seem that if she can operate a Rolls-Royce and in proper season be the envy of her sex by ownership of a chinchilla coat and a 26-carat diamond ring she will feel the pangs of actual distress if alimony is denied." From time to time public attention has been directed to the scandal of a woman receiving alimony from two or three former husbands while being supported by a third or fourth. This practice seems to be more common among the screen colony than elsewhere, where also from time to time one hears of a harassed alimony payer who is contributing to two or three households presided over by ladies who were once his wives.

Nadir Shah, of Afghanistan, has hit on a very simple solution of the unemployment problem in that country. With a stroke of the pen, he has made idleness illegal. "Idle people," he declares, "are a curse for the nation and a menace to society, and must be stamped out." In a solemn reaffirmation of the old truth that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," Nadir Shah deplores the unconscionable time wasted by his people in gambling, thieving, murdering, and in similar unproductive pursuits, and authorizes all Government officials to take stringent measures against those who refuse to reform immediately.

The following tribute to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett appears in the London Free Press: "As one looks back on the last six month there is a feeling of gratification that a man of Mr. Bennett's temperament and ability was at the head of the country's affairs He has proven himself to be one of the most outstanding Prime Ministers in our history."

There is no justification in Canada for propaganda subversive of law and order. Red agitators rant and howl about Russia and its revolution. The Russian people had an intolerable despotism to revolt against. The Canadian people have a democratic Government representative of themselves, elected by their popular vote, doing their best to assist in the hour of trial. There is nothing to revolt against in Canada. The attitude of every person should be one of whole-hearted co-operation with the authorities for the relief of unemployment and distress in agrarian areas, and for the maintenance of British liberty, law and order.

Recent reports on the non-progress of Soviet Russia's Five-Year-Plan show that coal production in the three principal mining centres of the Soviet Republic are away below tonnage demanded by Moscow. The report, made to the Soviet Coal Miners' Union adds that the principal cause of the failure is the extremely low standard of efficiency. The daily output per worker, which should have been .65 tons, was only .45 tons. In the United States the daily output per worker over the same period was 2.02 tons.

Naturally, Slavery was always inefficient, and always will be.

Several men who came to Vancouver evidently with the self-appointed or foreign-prompted mission of inciting to riot and preaching communism have been sentenced to prison. These men, according to the evidence upon which they were convicted, came with the deliberate purpose of creating trouble in a community which has been caring for hundreds of transients for many months, and in a province which is planning to provide work for all unemployed during the coming fall and winter. In the circumstances, the prison sentences are quite appropriate. Preachers of destruction are not to be tolerated in Canada.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

APPENDICITIS MAY BE AVOIDED

About fifty years ago when appendicitis was first discovered, about the only patients operated on were those in whom there were definite signs of peritonitis—inflammation of the peritoneum or lining of the abdomen. It is this inflammation of the lining of the abdomen, and the covering of the abdominal organs, that causes the severe illness and death in cases af appendicitis.

And this inflammation of the peritoneum only comes after the appendix itself had been inflamed for many hours.

The whole point then is that if the doctor is sure that the case is appendicitis, and he gets the patient into hospital and operated on, within twenty four to thirty six hours, before the peritonitis starts, practically every case of appendicitis should recover.

What do the records show when there has been delay in operating?

Dr. John O. Bower, Philadelphia, in reviewing over 5,000 cases of acute appendicitis where operation has been performed, shows that 1 patient in 39 dies if operation is done within 24 hours; if within 48 hours, 1 in 17, within 48 hours 1 patient in 13; over 72 hours 1 in 9.

The average length of time between the time the symptoms first started and the operation, in those who lived, was 60 hours, of those who died about 100 hours.

A patient in good physical condition in 99 cases out of 100 is safe if operated on within the first twelve hours.

Without exception patients developing severe peritonitis before 12 hours have been given laxatives.

Now what about giving laxatives—castor oil, epsom salts and so forth—when the pain for which they are given happens to be appendicitis?

Dr. Bower reports that of 160 cases in whom they were able to find out whether or not a laxative had been taken after the pain started, 131 had peritonitis. Of this number 124 over 98 per cent. who had taken a laxative.

What do the above results teach us?

That delay in operation, and the taking of laxatives, were the cause of most of the deaths.

Remember, in acute appendicitis, that there is only one symptom always present, and that is pain.

In 9 cases out of 10, there is tenderness in the region of the appendix.

So if you have pain in the abdomen take nothing, medicine or food. If pain lasts over six hours call your doctor.

Unmasking The Germs

(New York Herald Tribune)

The news dispatches are guilty of no hyperbole in describing the discoveries of Professor A. I. Kendall, of Northwestern University, announced recently in Evanston, as the most important step in medical bacteriology since Pasteur. The results must be subjected, of course, to repetition and criticism by Professor Kendall's bacteriological peers, but that savant's reputation as an experimenter is sufficient to establish a strong probability that no flaw will be found in his technique or his conclusions. And these, if they stand, mean no less than the long sought control of the mysterious changes of shape, character, even of visibility, which bacteriologists have suspected take place from time to time in many kinds of germs.

Nearly twenty years ago Dr. F. W. Twort, of London, announced what he believed to be the discovery of invisible kinds of living germs. Taken up chiefly by Dr. F. d'Herelle, now of Yale, this grew into the theory of the bacteriophage, or "germ eater," a supposed living creature able to multiply enormously in culture solutions just as germs do, able to live in many associations with human beings and other larger creatures and endowed with some mysterious power.

While this theory of living subgerms too small to be seen by even the most powerful microscopes was being developed there grew up, also, grave doubts of the doctrines that the kinds of bacteria are immutable, a doctrine established chiefly by the great bacteriological pioneer, Robert Koch. Two decades ago Professor Felix Lohnis, whose lamented death last December was one of the year's misfortunes to science, decided that certain kinds of bacteria living in agricultural soils unquestionably can exist in two or more distinct forms, changing from one to another on proper stimuli as caterpillars change to butterflies. Recently the opinion has been growing, thanks largely to the researches of Professor Philip B. Hadley, of the University of Michigan, that the invisible sub-germs of Twort and d'Herelle, together with other similar invisible organisms supposed to be responsible for some diseases like infantile paralysis, might be unusually tiny forms of other known or unknown germs.

RADIO BROADCASTS

(R. W. Postgate in the New Statesman and Nation)

The British Broadcasting Corporation is a monopolistic body operating under a Charter granted by the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General has in Parliament always taken the attitude that he cannot be held responsible for the policy of the B. B. C. It is, in practice, an automonous of Socialism—a public service corporation, permitting no private profit and as free from direct political influence as its founders knew how to make it. Its constitution may be criticised from many points of view. But before criticising its results with those achieved by the very different broadcasting systems in other countries.

Other forms of radio organization fall most conveniently into four main categories: (1) complete State control, of which the best example is Russia; (2) State ownership of stations, whose time is then leased to private enterprises; this can best be studied in France; (3) allocation of wireless stations and time to various specially formed societies, which is the Dutch system; and (4) pure private enterprise, which obtains in the United States.

(The writer reviews the Russian, French and Dutch broadcasting systems).

None of these three systems, judged either by principles or by results, has any claims to superiority over the B. B. C. system. There remains the American system of pure private enterprise, which has led in the States to the erection of over 600 stations. It is not possible to give even the most brief account to cover such a diversity of voices. My own experience is limited to the dozen and a half New York and dozen odd Philadelphia stations. My listening extended over seven months, and rather more than one of these was almost wholly given to listening. I was struck by an illness which affected the eyes but not, I believe, the brain; I had scarcely any friends in New York; my mind and body were in that calm and yet febrile state of convalescence, with abnormally acute senses and yet empty of desire, in which I was content to lie and watch the patch of the sun on the ceiling appear, spread, move, change colour and vanish, and to listen to a portable wireless set just in reach of my hand. I heard everything that one set could hear—from early morning callisthenics to late night speeches in praise of President Hoover.

I found at once a great advantage that the United States system has over the B. B. C. There was always **something** on. It might be only gramophone records or two decrepit comedians who could get no other jobs, but at least there was something to distract invalids (the people most in need of the wireless), and not those vast silences of the mornings and the week ends which the B. B. C. permits. It is not generally realized how fantastically small is the entertainment offered by the B. B. C. in the mornings. The total is, nearly invariably, this: A weather forecast, a very brief and mechanical Anglican service, and a fifteen minute household talk, often much below the usual B. B. C. standard. Sometimes there is a Baird Television broadcast, which only a score of wealthy experimenters can receive. At noon there comes on a cinema organ. New York is better served. Another item which is to be put to the credit of America is that the income of certain stations is so great that they cay pay higher fees than the B. B. C. would ever think of, and consequently can call upon more world-famous artists.

But there are a great many items to be written in upon the debit side. Each station leases its time by hours or fractions of hours to advertisters, and the advertisers select the programmes, subject sometimes to a gentle censorship. They naturally always make the best financial use of their allotted hour, and almost invariably pick upon the most conventionally popular items. Once in a while an eccentric advertiser may try something out of the way, but his effort passes almost unperceived in the vast flood of mediocre "popular hits" and well-established musical "favourite numbers" which pours out from the American transmitters.

The more powerful stations, such as WABC, WJZ, WEAF and the whole Atwater-Kent chain, exercise severe limitations upon the direct advertising that they allow. But the weaker stations dare not do this, and the most grotesquely offensive matter is sometimes broadcast. The publicity matter of "The Brassiere You Love to Cuddle" was sufficiently startling to an English ear, but it was outdone by a programme in which "Roses are Blooming in Picardy" and a series of similar songs were sung, one after another, by the directors, managers and department heads of a Jewish fur-store. Odd, too, was the following announcement: "This is station ..., New York, calling.

In a few seconds you will hear the eleven o'clock time signal. This will be given by the Blank leverless rolled gold watch, price five dollars obtainable at all reputable department stores. Ping. That was the Blank rolled gold watch obtainable, etc., etc."

Finally, it is to be observed that a recent report, described in the **New Republic**, indicates that some of the smaller stations have now **no listeners at all.** "Keyed" advertisements apparently proved that systematic production of the worst possible programmes had so discouraged listeners that nobody intentionally ever switched on to them. Private enterprise had run its full course in producing stations which had actually no function at all, except that of defrauding certain advertisers.

The results of adopting the American system in Great Britain would probably therefore be (1) an increase of the number of stations (which is not entirely a benefit); (2) a vast decline in the general quality of programmes; (3) the broadcasting of certain very expensive items now unobtainable; (4) the ending of certain of the best B. B. C. features, such as the Sympthony Concerts, the educational broadcasts, and the Talks; and (5) a great deal of very offensive advertising.

The Poet's Corner

BEING HER FRIEND

Being her friend, I do not care, not I,
How gods or men may wrong me, beat me down;
Her word's sufficient star to travel by,
I count her quiet praise sufficient crown.

Being her friend, I do not covet gold,
Save for a royal gift to give her pleasure;
To sit with her, and have her hand to hold,
Is wealth, I think, surpassing minted treasure.

Being her friend, I only covet art,
A white pure flame to search me as I trace
In crooked letters from a throbbing heart
The hymn of beauty written on her face.

—John Masefield.

USE
BRAHMIN TEA
And Enjoy Its Supreme Qualities
55c Per Pound
Sold Only in Red Air Tight Packages

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HOME AND PROPERTY
Might be
DESTROYED OVERNIGHT
ADEQUATE FIRE INSURANCE
WOULD ENABLE REPLACEMENT
LET US ARRANGE THE
NEEDED PROTECTION
HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED
The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.
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CUT PRICES on Standard Brands

Drug Supplies

$1.50 Fellows Syrup	$1.29	$1.00 Enos Salts	89c
$1.00 Beef Iron & Wine	89c	75c Kruschen Salts	69c
$1.00 Hyphosphites	89c	$1.40 Sal Hepatica	$1.29
$1.25 Pinkhams	98c	70c Sal Hepatica	59c
$1.25 Ironized Yeast	98c	35c Sal Hepatica	29c
$1.40 Lysol	$1.19	50c Fruitatives	39c
75c Lysol	59c	25c Fruitatives	19c
40c Lysol	29c	35c A. B. S. & C. Tablets	19c
50c Phillips Milk of Magnesia	39c	35c Chases K. L. Pills	29c
50c Squibbs Milk of Magnesia	39c	60c Chases Nerve Food	47c
35c Castoria	29c	60c Chases Ointment	47c
60c California Syrup Figs	49c	50c Dodd's Pills	39c
		40c Williams Pills	39c
		50c Milburns Pills	39c
		25c Aspirin Tablets	19c

XTRA Specials

$1.00 Box 3 Flowers Powder 50c Box Perfume. Both	$1.00
35c Talcums	19c
$1.00 Bottle Russian Mineral Oil	69c
$1.00 Box Sweet Pea Powder 50c Botile Perfume. Both	$1.00
50c Box Armands Powder 50c Jar Foundation Cream Both	65c
$1.00 Abbey's Salts	69c

Toilet Articles

60c Pompein Creams	49c	35c Palmolive Shaving Cream	29c
50c Pond's Creams	39c	35c Menens Shaving Cream	29c
60c Pompein Powders	49c	50c Ingrams Shav. Cream	39c
25c Listerine Tooth Paste	19c	35c After Shav. Lotion	19c
35c Wests Tooth Paste	19c	$1.00 Gillette Blades and new Gillette Razor. Both	89c
60c Forhans Tooth Paste	49c		
35c Forhans Tooth Paste	29c	50c Gillette Blades	39c
50c Ipana Tooth Paste	39c	100 Auto-Strop Blades	89c
50c Squibbs Tooth Paste	39c	50c Auto Strop Blades	59c
Listerine 89c, 49c, 19c			

For Aching, Sore And Sweating Feet

In summer the feet ache, perspire and feel damp and uncomfortable.

IF YOU WANT REAL FOOT COMFORT USE

Penslar Tread-Easy Foot Powder

Dust a little Tread Easy in the shoes, sprinkle some in the stockings. It absorbs moisture and checks perspiration to a large extent. Try it Sprinkle top cannisters 25c. Like everything in the Penslar Family Remedies this Foot Powder is of the highest quality, liberal quantity and reasonable price.

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