

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE CUBAN MARKET

Of interest to our potato growers at the present time is the situation of the Cuban market. Small shipments of seed are being made weekly to Cuba by the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers Association, and while these shipments do not affect materially the general situation, conditioned by the market in the Southern United States, the fact in itself is encouraging. According to Mr. James Cormack, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cuba, writing in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Canadian seed is almost universally used in that country now, and every effort should be made to retain the market. As the table trade decreases, so should the seed business progress. The heavy local growing has resulted in the more general use of potatoes whereas formerly it was confined to the towns and cities. Now that they have found favor throughout the island, they may become a staple foodstuff, displacing rice, yams and other local vegetables, at present largely consumed in the country districts. The price to Canadian growers is admittedly low, but should improve as conditions become more normal. The maintenance of the good reputation for Canadian seed in this market should, therefore, be a primary consideration.

Reports from Cuban sources in Canada have been published indicating an estimate of 167,500 barrels of Government certified "Bliss" seed as available from the Maritime Provinces for export to Cuba. These estimators usually multiply the acreage by 100, making no provision for the percentage that fails to pass inspection. Last year the amount of government certified "Bliss" was stated to be insufficient for Cuban requirements, and some seed not Government certified was admitted, duty free, into Cuba. The statement that such a large quantity of seed is available this year has had a depressing effect on price, as it is much above the present normal requirements. It has been stated by Canadians in Havana that this increase is an over-estimate, and by Cubans that the standard of Government inspection had been relaxed to admit a higher percentage of disease. If, as is likely, either or both of these statements be correct, it is suggested that, as early as possible next year, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cuba be supplied with official totals of quantities and varieties of seed passed as finally inspected, so that wide local publicity may be given the information in order to offset rumors of over-production, tax certification and the like, which are detrimental to Canada's trade interests. Arrivals this year, Mr. Cormack reports, have all been in good condition and better than those of last year.

Plantings, which should be general in Cuba about the middle of October, will be considerably short of last year's, when about 200,000 barrels (the total for both crops) were put in the ground. Estimates of the shortage for this year vary from 30 to 50 per cent of that amount. Plantings will probably be spread over a longer period in an effort to steady the supply for the local market. Early plantings, to catch the New York market, are still favored, but must take the risk of the rainy season and possible hurricanes. Early blight was very prevalent last year, and some farmers reported bad seed and many other troubles. This year the stringent financial and credit situation, the unsettled world trade outlook, the present low prices of nearly all commodities, the impoverished consumers and past experiences, all tend to restrict plantings. Profits should, however, be greater because of the longer per-

iod of high duty and the lessened plantings. In that case the future prospects for seed would be much brighter.

This year will see a continuation of the Government scheme for shutting out spring and summer imports. While it is generally admitted that it was a costly and unsuccessful experiment last year, its sponsors contend that on account of rains and bad refrigeration it did not get a fair trial, and that this year will be a fairer test. The high import duties, therefore, will remain as they now are, with free certified seed only from September 15 to March 15.

CANADA'S FAITH

Speaking to a body of distinguished Canadians in New York City on Tuesday evening, Premier Bennett described Canada's "unconquerable belief in herself" in words of impassioned faith and sincerity. None who heard him could have been unmoved by the utterance of the visiting Prime Minister at this critical juncture in world affairs. The general depression has affected Canada as it has affected United States and other countries. We have our problems of unemployment, of depressed agricultural prices, of adverse crop conditions in the West. But these problems are righting themselves in Canada perhaps more rapidly than in any other country, and there is even stronger ground for optimism in the realization of our vast mineral and other resources and particularly the courage and confidence of the people of Canada. It was these qualities of Canadian citizenship that Mr. Bennett dwelt upon most strongly. His words in this connection will, we believe, go down in history. They sum up what many Canadians have thought and felt, and will think and feel more clearly now that they have been expressed by the man upon whom chiefly rests the burden and responsibility of directing the country's affairs in these critical times.

"In the past," the Premier said, "we have encountered difficulties and dangers, in peace and war, almost unparalleled in the history of other countries. In the beginning, a people few in numbers and scattered throughout the length and breadth of half a continent, divergent in views, financially weak, politically uncoordinated, we have met and overcome these difficulties and dangers, and from them have emerged a disciplined people, unimportant still in numbers, but with our great resources marshalled in our support, with our social and political creeds merged in a national consciousness which is not unmindful of our external responsibilities, with our institutions faithful to the purposes for which they were designated, and with a vision of the future which our past achievements fully justify.

"What are the difficulties we now face compared with those we have already overcome? What are the problems which compare in magnitude with those we have long since solved? Conscious as we are of the gravity of world conditions, believing as all sane men must that they cannot be laughed away, we yet know that the forces which built us into a nation will carry us forward to a new and greater era of prosperity. That knowledge is our power, it turns our labors to our common account, it is our consolation in distress, it is the stimulus behind our increasing efforts, it is the light which makes clear our pathway to a greater Canada."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The attitude which the world is taking toward the gold standard would almost justify the late William Jennings Bryan in his famous reference to the "cross of gold," in the U. S. election of 1896. This, comments an exchange, is one of the ironies of fate. Bryan was beaten on a free silver platform and has passed off the mortal scene, yet the great nations of the world with few exceptions, thirty-five years after his defeat as a presidential candidate, are turning from the gold standard.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The tide which for years carried highly-trained graduates of Canadian universities south of the border has evidently been stemmed. Statistics from McGill University show that in the past decade, of 64 graduating in the department of chemistry with the Ph. D. degree, only 19 have gone to U. S. universities or to research staffs of U. S. industries. Nearly all the others have remained in Canada for university or for industrial research work.

One word has been much over-used, says the Toronto Telegram, and even absurdly abused, in newspaper despatches and comment regarding Great Britain's recent financial course. London's decision to suspend specie payment has been frequently spoken of as an "abandonment" of the gold standard, with all the mistaken suggestion of permanence which this word implies. Of course, the British Government's act is nothing of the sort. What is the very heart of England's purpose in refusing, for a while, to allow gold to be shipped abroad? Obviously, it is to protect and conserve her present gold stock. Consequently, it is altogether wrong to suppose that that which Great Britain is striving to protect she is at one and the same time proposing to abandon.

In our opinion, there is not the slightest possibility that England will ever forsake gold as her primary measure of value. The most that can happen will be a revaluation of the pound sterling at a somewhat reduced level. Such a change does not in the least mean an abandonment of gold as the standard. It simply creates a new relationship of exchange between gold and paper, and in this connection the most important thing for the good of world trade consists in the future ability of sterling to achieve final and enduring stabilization. Perhaps stability will be attained without any reduction of the old ratio; but in any case it will, in time, be fully achieved. Great Britain and the gold basis will stand firmly together.

They don't buy them to wear, but for utilitarian purposes. In the old days Henry Ford was probably the heaviest steady diamond buyer in the country. He purchased an average of half a million dollars' worth annually, to be used in grinding bearings and other automobile parts which require great precision. Lately he hasn't been buying nearly so much, his engineers having been busy figuring out substitutes for the work. The stones used commercially are, of course, far from being first class. They bring from \$10 to \$35 a carat mostly.

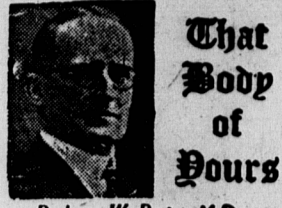
After reviewing the political situation in England, The Mail and Empire says: "Our judgment, therefore, is that, taking all things into consideration, the result of the polling three weeks hence will be the confirmation in office of the MacDonald Government with power to establish a protectionist tariff with preferences to Canada and the other Dominions. Britain will thus be on the road to acceptance of the intra-Empire trade policy proposed at the last Imperial conference by the Prime Minister of Canada."

John H. Finley, of the New York Times, points out that if we cannot do anything to shorten the periods of enforced leisure we can make them less miserable, less demoralizing, less stagnating, less economically difficult. He declares that those who seek to provide proper recreation for the unemployed in such a time as the present of slackness and depression have an ordered part to perform as worthy as those who are seeking to adjust consumption and production and to discover the economic rhythm of planetary life.

"In my view," says the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, "a tariff is the quickest and most effective weapon not only to reduce excessive imports, but to enable us to induce other countries to lower their tariff walls." The balance of trade, he declares, is the paramount domestic question, and financial stability can be accomplished only by reducing imports or increasing exports, or both.

At a time in which Gandhi and other representatives of British India are gathered in London attempting to devise some means of reconciling the warring castes and sects of that unhappy country, it is not inopportune to note that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—the court of last resort in the Empire—has had as members distinguished men of the legal fraternity of various dark hued races classed as East Indian.

Passive resistance in Manchester has not proved a success. The peevish oriental who wants his own way



By James W. Burton, M.D.

LESSENING THE NOISE EVIL

One of our large cities recently made a law that the loud speaker of the radio could not be used by dealers so that it could be heard on the sidewalk.

Now there is nothing wrong with the use of the radio indoors, because the radio with its excellent programme is here to stay, but when the loud speaker adds its portion to the general noise of the street then in the interests of health it had to be stopped.

As you know the greatest amount of noise on the street comes from motor cars and trucks with loud discordant horns, squeaky brakes, and noisy bodies. Flat wheels on street cars have a terrible effect upon the ears and hence the whole nervous system. A Southern city some years ago gave a present of Five Dollars to the first citizen reporting a flat wheel on any city street car.

All over the world there are organizations of lay and medical men and women who have organized themselves to fight noise, not only because it is a nuisance, but because it is a menace to health. New York, London, Paris and other cities have organizations whose committees work from various angles—political, home, civic, health—with the greatest emphasis placed on the health standpoint.

Paris, which a few years ago, in certain thoroughfares, with its ramshackle cars, its cobble stones, and the incessant tooting of horns, was little short of an inferno, has taken recently a great step in advance. Motor horns may not now be used there between certain hours of the night. Other places might well follow their example.

The most important single factor in causing noise is speed. Excessive speed increases the grind of the machinery and the amount of vibration, necessitates the more frequent application of the brakes and leads to greater blowing of the horn. It, of course, has been often said, that one can get used to any noise-boiler makers—residents near the elevated railways and so forth—but for the majority of people of this age, excessive noise means tenseness of mind and body. There can be no tenseness without the use of energy, and the unnecessary use of this much energy means just that much sooner that fatigue or tiredness will overtake us.

Let us all do our part in lessening the noise for which we are directly responsible, and in helping those who are trying to lessen the noise of the community.

The Poet's Corner

BEFORE MORNING

Summer with crimson banners is gone down, And tardy mornings are come, and early eves; Oaks burning with still fire, and lilac leaves Like bronzed shields upon the branches brown, Like little shields of bronze and green and gold. The tiny lamb is white upon the hill, And fragile mushrooms, into the soft chill Of morning darkness, from their earthy fold Glimmer like lambs of elfland, fair as they. I must go out into the dreaming rain, The holy rain. Humbly I must go Amid the springing grass, where girt about With quiet fragrances, God walks again, Taking His pleasure ere the break of day.

—Eld Cameron, in the Australasian

may go some distance with passive resistance, but not very far. Passivity fits in with much of the oriental character, but even the native of India soon realizes that in itself reaction achieves nothing. He who is to win anything must become active; it is merely a question of whether a passive resister is able to wear down the patience of his opponent, lure him into inaction and so afford an opening for activity. The oriental, being by nature passive can do a great deal in this way, especially when opposed to the impatient occidental. But when the latter attempts to be a passive resister his nature does not allow him long to remain passive.

The Vicar of Wakefield

(Toronto Globe)

There has been some stir in English Church and literary circles over the prospective abolition of the title of Vicar of Wakefield, as a result of recent legislation. Canadians will have a passing interest because Canon E. A. Welch, Provost at Trinity College from 1895 to his appointment as Rector of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, in 1899, became the Vicar of Wakefield on his return to England in 1909. Even greater and wider interest springs from the place of Oliver Goldsmith's novel of that name in the records of English literature.

Goethe pronounced "Vicar of Wakefield" one of the best novels that has ever been written, and Leigh Hunt said that Goldsmith, "with all his imprudence, never forgot the one thing needful to a good author—style." The pages of this story are made living by the experiences of Charles Primrose, who narrates the joys and sorrows of the Primrose family.

"That study," writes James O'Donnell Bennett, "is compounded of a lovely trustfulness by which the sophisticated are humbled and the arrogant are shamed, of a patience which endures without ripping because it has its roots deep in moral grandeur, of harmless pomposities and vanities which keep a saintly man a fellow-man, and of a spontaneous kindness and a pleased interest in men and their affairs which cause the vicar to be a constantly engaging and various factor in the tale."

This leisurely story possesses an irresistible charm as the happiness of the Primrose family is developed, only to be followed by a harvest of sorrows. We see the faithful vicar going about his duties; his wife, an excellent housekeeper and hostess, forever entertaining guests; love and tenderness marking their constant relations. "My orchard was often robbed by schoolboys, and my wife's custards plundered by the cats or the children," the vicar writes. "The squire would sometimes fall asleep in the most pathetic parts of my sermon, or his lady return my wife's civilities at church with a mutilated courtesy."

Perhaps these conditions could not last. At least, the vicar's troubles multiplied, and the reader's heart goes out in sympathy. His family's honor suffered, his own health broke, his property was destroyed, and he was thrown into prison. His continuous services, his trustful disposition, his amusing human relations lift him into a high place in fiction, the embodiment of the good loser, the man we respect equally in prosperity or adversity.

Whatever the fate of the Vicar of Wakefield in Church life, the lasting place of the vicar of whom Goldsmith wrote cannot be doubted.

Flying The Pacific

(Manitoba Free Press)

By failing to establish one record the United States fliers, Clyde Pangborn and Hugh Herndon, Jr., succeeded in establishing another. They set out in July to beat the time of the Post-Gatty round-the-world flight, and when that became impossible for them, they decided to try the non-stop flight from Japan to the States that was unsuccessfully attempted by Mayle and Allen last month.

Flight over the northern portion of the Pacific may be said to have been pioneered by the Russians, for exactly two years ago Semyon Shestakov flew the Land of the Soviets from Moscow to Seattle. But his was not a non-stop flight, for tempestuous weather forced him to land on the Aleutians. Pioneering honors along the more southern band of the Pacific must go to the British and Australians, and were earned by the splendid and hazardous flights undertaken by Kingsford-Smith and his companions.

Now, no water seems too broad to be flown over, no mountain too high, no land too desolating. The air surrounding the earth has become a network of routes in the brief course of the twelve years which have so swiftly elapsed since Alcock and Brown one June day

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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.

WATER FOWL PROTECTION

Sir,—Much has been written during the past few months regarding the conservation and protection of our water fowl, which seem to be sadly diminishing in numbers during the past few years, and I am glad to see that some steps are being taken in the right direction toward their conservation. But it would seem to one that still more could and ought to be done if we want to preserve a few for those who follow after. Now, I would like to hear the opinion of some of our real sportsmen on the using of live decoys for goose shooting. I am not kicking over the use of live decoys at all, if used properly and the birds taken on the wing as they should be when coming in. But how often are the decoys used unfairly and the birds allowed to light and be shot on the water without at least a sporting chance for their lives. Now, I am going to call attention to some shooting that has been done in this vicinity of late on more than one occasion, which shooting, although perfectly within the law, was nothing other than wholesale butchery. A party, well and unfavorably known to other sportsmen, comes to a lake near, where geese congregate, and, not being molested very much, are perhaps a little tamer than in places where more shooting is done, dig a pit, set out his live decoys and swim in. On one occasion ten geese were killed outright and nobody knows how many maimed and crippled when he emptied the magazine of his pump gun into the flock as they sat on the water a few yards from his pit. Can this sort of thing be called sport or the class of one who does it, be called sportsmen? I hope not. To me, it would seem much akin to setting out a sheaf of grain in the barnyard and potting the hens as they gather about it. Now this sort of thing goes on, in many places, and will go on as long as the use of live decoys are permitted. It isn't so very much sport anyway, and doesn't require very much skill to shoot a bird as he comes in unsuspecting to the callers, but the man who goes out with nothing but his gun and bags his geese, either by pass shooting or stalking is a gunner, and a true sportsman, not a butcher, and may well be proud of the game that he has fairly won.

Another point is, don't you think the bag limit is a little high? I see that in Saskatchewan, where more geese can be seen in one day than anywhere in this province in a week, they have reduced the bag limit this year to five geese per day, and surely this is enough. Five geese ought to satisfy any reasonable man, unless game-hogs of the type I referred to in this letter. So, let us hear from some of our real sportsmen, who are interested in fair play for the birds and wish to preserve at least a few for the next generation.

I am, Sir, etc., INTERESTED.

crossed the Atlantic. They had been followed by many, taking the crossings both ways, until as a matter of fact, Colonel Lindbergh actually was the sixty-seventh man to be borne in flight across the Atlantic. The Pacific has been less flown, but the number who have flown over it is now surprising, though to Messrs Herndon and Pangborn goes the coveted honor of being the first in an airplane to cross it without a stop.

REAL BARGAINS

- \$1.00 Enos Fruit Salts ... 85c
75c Krushen Salts ... 65c
35c Chases K. & L. Pills 25c
50c Chases Nerve Food ... 40c
50c Williams Pink Pills ... 35c
25c Aspirin Tablets ... 22c
50c Williams Heart and Nerve Tablets ... 35c
35c A. B. S. & C. Tablets 15c
50c Prophylactic Tooth Brush and 25c Tube Listerine Tooth Paste. Both ... 50c
50c Ipana Tooth Paste ... 35c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste 35c

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