

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1939.

Better Farm Prices

If there is one class of Canadians more than another which has worked hard throughout the period of the depression and got poorly paid for it, it is the primary producers—the farmers and the fishermen. For that reason the consumers ought not to begrudge them an improvement in prices which the war will inevitably bring.

Tracing the history of Canadian commodity prices, an exchange finds of Canadian commodity prices, that advances occurred following the American Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of the sixties, with a tendency to declining prices in subsequent years. Prices went up again after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, but the crisis of 1873 resulted in a decline. A downward trend persisted fairly steadily throughout the twenty-five years from 1872 to 1897, when the gold supply of the world did not increase as rapidly as the supply of commodities. Relief came through the discoveries of gold in the Rand mines and the application of the cyanide process to low-grade ores. The result was a rapidly increasing world production of gold from about 1890 to the outbreak of the Great War, with consequent rising prices as the volume of the new gold became an appreciable part of the total stock. Afterward the Great War, both through the scarcity of commodities which it occasioned and the inflation of the currency which it produced, drove prices rapidly upward to a maximum in 1920, followed by a rapid drop in 1922. The tendency from 1925 to 1929 was gradually downward, although the period was one of increasing prosperity. Following the debacle of 1929, the severe economic depression was accompanied by a drastic decline in wholesale prices, and the downward movement of prices persisted until the outbreak of the war a few weeks ago.

This generation may not see Canadian wheat selling at \$2.50 per bushel, beef cattle at \$15 per hundred pounds live weight, and hogs at \$25 per hundredweight, as they did during the Great War, but there is bound to be an increase in prices. And there ought to be if the farmers are not to be reduced to the status of peasants. Considering the prices they are obliged to pay for everything they have to buy, they are entitled to advances ranging from 25 to 100 per cent over the rock-bottom levels of the economic depression. There is not a living in wheat, cattle, hogs, butter, milk and fruit at prices which barely cover the cost of production. When the farmer's purse is empty the whole country suffers. For that reason it is imperative that the prices of all primary products be established on a basis that will yield a reasonable profit to the producer.

Hitler And His Ward Healers

Radio listeners should be on their guard against garbled translations of German speeches. Dorothy Thompson, writing in the New York Herald-Tribune, has this to say on the subject: "In a broadcast recently I attempted to review Hitler's speech before the Reichstag. It seemed to me one of the most important documents in the crisis. I heard it on the air and had the record replayed for me three times. The English-speaking announcer, who attempted to make a running translation of the speech, was terribly inadequate. His was a most difficult task, and any one not knowing German could not get from the translation the remotest idea of what Hitler was really saying. I took a lot of notes, particularly of the passages where the Fuehrer was warning that treason would be suppressed ruthlessly and giving his party henchmen instructions as to how to keep the civilian population from revolting against this war. They were to keep up the morale "in every district, ward and cell no matter what it cost," he told the Reichstag. I thought it important that the American public should know that the Reichstag is a body of paid party henchmen, district leaders, organized like Stalin's political party commissars. The official text suppressed the stuff about the party ward healers being responsible for keeping up the morale in every district. That isn't very good propaganda for outside consumption."

A Final Bluff

A last "peace" move, with the two great bandit nations of Europe surveying their present loot and the loot that may come later, has come strictly according to forecast, comments the Hamilton Spectator. In it is the kind of threat that kept the world in suspense for two long years, a little more bluster, more menacing, but quite in line with the familiar product of the totalitarian propaganda machine. Yet this time it falls heavily, and on ears inured to shouting. In the war of guns the democracies are more confident than they ever were before. Their peoples, unlike the chained battalions of the dictatorships, march from their own free choice. They are not, like the oppressed, sullen and hungry millions of the Soviet, and the tyrannized Germans, hapless victims of distorted pictures that their ruling cliques choose to paint for them for expediency. They know what propaganda is, and they are able to think. Bred in treachery and double-dealing, the Kremlin and Wilhelmstrasse cannot be comfortable bedfellows. There is every evidence that Germany has already been duped in Poland and foiled in the Baltic, the fruits of a desperate alliance with an hereditary and strategical

enemy. Everywhere their interests clash, with those of the Moscow war chiefs quite as "expansionist" as those of Germany. Italy's position is almost impossible, the heart of her people antagonistic to the Teutons and nurtured in a loathing of the atheistic Soviet. Japan is lost in her costly invasion of China, wise now to what might be expected of her one-time leading anti-comintern partner.

"Stranger Than Fiction"

A leading United States magazine, which captions its article "Blood Money," says: "In 1938, the United States sold Japan 50 percent of all the materials essential for war purposes that Japan bought abroad. The Philippine contribution of 1 percent, raised our total to 57 percent. Total value of these goods was about \$170,000,000. Major items: Oil and oil products, about \$53,000,000; iron and steel (including ores, scraps, alloys and processed goods), \$38,125,000; metal-working machines, \$24,000,000; copper, \$22,000,000; aircraft and parts, \$18,000,000; automobiles, parts and accessories, \$10,000,000.

"Of all the scrap iron Japan bought in 1938, it bought 90 percent from us. "It is not decent, it is not right, at least by Western standards, for the United States to be selling the Japanese materials for the slow and merciless enslavement of a peaceable nation." Strange, comments an exchange, that while this war trade with Japan goes on there should be such a hullabaloo over the thought of selling munitions to England and France to save democracy in Europe!

Another Noble Gesture

Refusal of the United States to recognize the conquest of Poland is a noble gesture. "But," says Judith Robinson in the Globe and Mail, "the United States, like the rest of us, did as much for Czechoslovakia last March. And it should not be forgotten that the United States has been nobly refusing to recognize the conquest of Abyssinia for about three years now; though without any visible effect on the fate of Abyssinia.

"The practice is an interesting modern variant of an old levitical custom. The Levite, you will remember, nobly refused to recognize that his fellow-traveller on the other side of the road had fallen among thieves and been beaten up and robbed."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is rumoured that Captain Bell, commanding the Signallers at Sydney, will proceed soon to Halifax to qualify for promotion.

It is understood that the Judge of the County Court has not yet acted on the order issued by the Chief Justice in connection with the recount in Second Queens, and that in the meantime Lieutenant Governor LePage has given notice of his intention of appealing.

There will be no overseas contingent leave our shores until all are properly trained. That has been decided upon. Next it has been decided that the First Overseas Contingent will be the best that ever left our shores, better even than the Princess Pats, that crack regiment which did so much to raise the reputation of Canadians in the last Great War. How soon the departure is to take place will depend upon how soon equipment can be provided, and present indications are that will be yet awhile.

It was a coincidence, no doubt, that the three leaders on the dais at the Presbyterian Synod were all Glasgow University graduates and former co-Presbyters there, viz, Rev. C. Stuart Parker, D.D., Toronto, Moderator of the General Assembly, Rev. C. J. St. Clair Jeans, B.D., Saint John, retiring Moderator of the Synod, and Rev. C. M. Keir, D.D., Halifax, the new Moderator. Dr. Kerr has been thirteen years in his present charge, St. David's and was formerly a chaplain overseas in the last Great War.

There is every reason to be proud of the performance of the Fleet, which, with the co-operation of the French navy, has swept the sea of enemy vessels. The U-boat manages to get in an occasional blow, but that arm is taking more punishment than it inflicts. It was to be expected that in the early days of the conflict, with the unscrupulous methods pursued, a certain amount of damage would be done; but the power for mischief of the submarine becomes steadily less with the vigorous measures adopted for its elimination.

The Prime Minister is the busiest of men these days. One Ottawa correspondent reported that he was so fully engaged following cabled events in Europe that he could not personally attend meetings of the Cabinet. Another correspondent is equally emphatic regarding the Prime Minister "busyness", but he asserts that while much of the responsibility for putting Canada on a war basis has been divided among Cabinet sub-committees, Mr. Mackenzie King frequently sits with these committees and presides over the Council usually five afternoons a week and some times more often.

An American columnist says the most fascinating war news he has read is the explanation of how difficult it is for Germans to smear British broadcasts so as to make them unintelligible in Germany. "The British," he says, "are using high frequencies which rise far above the earth and then descend, which means that the station which is to smear them successfully must be at approximately the same distance. The stations are in Africa, which means that the Germans would have to have a smearing station in Russia to get the range. In other words, the British are standing on the back line and lobbing them over and the Germans, owing to space limitations, can't run back far enough to smash them effectively. I have played tennis enough to realize how maddening this must be to the Germans."

NOTES BY THE WAY

"No nation really feels itself compelled to fight unless its moral basis is threatened. Nations may follow false Gods, but Gods they must be in the eyes of the worshippers. During the last two thousand years the barbarian has attacked Christianity at irregular intervals. Christianity has always emerged triumphant. It is time we took that to heart, if our influence is to reach those elements in the countries most likely to feel the same devotion to peace and liberty as ourselves. The message itself must be irrefragable. Our genius for compromise will not serve us here. We have compromised too much. The secularization of the Christian gospel would provide no cure for the emotional materialism of the Nazi creed. It must not be forgotten that the whole of Western civilization rests on a Christian basis, "the infinite worth of every man, the essential equality of human beings of every race and condition before God." Henri Bergson claims that history reveals that in the last two thousand years, whatever has proved durable and good in human society has been accomplished under the influence of Christianity. Whilst Stalin renews and renews against the faithful hearts of the Russian people, and Hitler sets the doctrine of blood and race in the pupil (and the Christian priest) in the concentration camps, we have any number of shall to under what leadership we shall fight, or any hesitation in calling to our aid the whole mighty Christian sentiment of the world!" — Lord Phillimore.

A woman flier who dropped anti-war pamphlets in the vicinity of the White House must appear in ten days to show cause why her license should not be revoked. After the Civil Aeronautics Authority has finished with her she might be cited by the Board of Education to show cause why her high school diploma should not be canceled for splitting infinitives. One of her peace pamphlets declared, "American women do not intend to again have their men sent to die on foreign soil." — New York Times.

At "questions" at the beginning of today's very short session of Parliament, Sir Ascham Parnall asked why two German freighters should have been sunk and not seized to make up for our own losses to the German submarines. The question must have occurred to many ordinary people. Mr. Churchill is not an ordinary person, but he answered — the first Churchillian touch from the Treasury bench. "Oddly enough the point had occurred to me. Cannot you hear the reply most Ministers would have made? "Really, I must have notice of that question." — Manchester Guardian.

Jessie, the elephant in the Taronga Park Zoo, is fast going blind. She is now 77 and is reputed to be the oldest elephant in captivity. She has been the favorite of several generations of children. The superintendent of the Zoo (Major Paten) fears that she has not many years to live. "This faithful old animal," he said, "was the gift of the King of Siam to the Zoological Gardens in 1882. She is a wonderfully framed animal and, according to old photographs, she went into work as soon as she arrived here. She could not have carried children until she was 20 years old, so that a rough calculation shows that she is about 77 years of age. Even if she had carried an aggregate of about 60,000 children — and many adults." Major Paten refutes the popular notion about the longevity of elephants. The idea that they live to immense ages is fallacious, he said. The average age, in his opinion, is about 70 years. — Australian Press Union.

Whatever case Germany may have had in the past against the Versailles Treaty, and whatever excuse she might have put forward for action she has neither case nor excuse today. Hitler has destroyed both. The dictator was offered the chance to obtain a reasonable settlement by negotiation with powers disposed to be friendly and fair. He refused it, mightily and had peace with honor and pride. He preferred the path of conquest. No claim that he can make, no recital of alleged wrongs can alter that fact. The address he delivered yesterday shows that he is still anxious to justify his conduct before the world. It will neither deceive an intelligent human being today nor an intelligent historian in the future. He was given the Sudetenland, which he claimed and he proceeded to enslave a free people. If he had been given Danzig and the Corridor he would have proceeded to enslave Poland. His rule has been marked by a cruelty and infamy that match those of the Moscow murderers of the world of the Caesars. No criminal the world has known ever stood so clearly yesterday as he has before the eyes of the world. The only plea that would deserve a hearing would be one of insanity. — Toronto Telegram.

No one among the Communists made his appeal to history more consistently than Leon Trotsky. No one expressed greater contempt for the fools and weaklings whom the first upward surge of triumphant bolshevism relegated to "the scrap-heap of history." That scrap-heap was a favorite phrase of Trotsky's for the leaders of the first, democratic, Russian revolution of March, 1917. The men who made that revolution waged their battle against the autocrats of Russia, against tremendous odds and at the risk of their freedom and their lives. Later there came from exile Lenin and Trotsky to relegate these pioneers of Russian freedom to the scrap-heap of history. In the later writings of Trotsky it is not likely that the scrap-heap occurs so frequently. For in the course of time Stalin came along and relegated Trotsky to the same scrap-heap of history to which Trotsky had consigned the leaders of Russian democracy.

There is one comfort in the fact that the war is beginning where the last one ended. It has begun on German soil instead of with the invasion of five French Departments. It has begun with adequate armaments and not with bare hands and bayonets, as the last one did. It has begun with unity between the Allies and also not too many of them, instead of with rivalry and disunity. It has begun with a deeper realization among the

Fish And Brains

(Monoton Transcript) A Toronto newspaper in peremptorily disposing of popular fallacies remarks: "Another belief is that fish is brain food. A recent survey among teachers and parents in fourteen states in the U. S. found that 50 per cent of the general population and 32 per cent of the teachers believed this. But science shows that there is no one food that has more value than any other so far as the brain is concerned. Fish as a source of protein is an important item in everyone's daily diet. In fact the most extraordinary development of the brain in an individual occurs in infancy, when milk is the chief article of diet." Let those who so warily avoid old fallacies, not be too dogmatic in their own making. There is often more than one grain of truth in time-tested sayings and old-fashioned remedies, such as are usually attributed to grandmothers. "Eat fish for brains" was never intended as the promise of an outside hat but of intelligence. It was merely we suggest, a figure of speech, the brain being the popularly accepted seat of intelligence. Today at least we know that much more than the brains are involved and that a man could do better thinking with half a brain than with one half his glands, and that a properly functioning body is essential to clear thinking.

More Gun Power In Canada's Army

(New York Times) OTTAWA, Oct. 4.—Details of Canada's proposed expeditionary force show that it will be a smaller but more mobile and a much more heavily armed force per capita than in 1914. The active service force, according to a previous announcement, will consist of two divisions with a quota of auxiliary troops such as medical and survey regiments. Tonight's announcement indicates that the earlier idea of having one "mobile division" has been dropped, and that there will be two infantry divisions instead. They will conform, however, to recent changes made by the British War Office in the number and composition of such units.

Battalion strength, for instance, has been reduced from 1,000 to 680 men, cavalry has been mechanized and this turned into a modern scouting or skirmishing force, an anti-tank regiment has been added. The number of artillery and machine guns has been greatly increased, an enough transport will be provided as part of the divisional equipment to carry at least half its personnel at once. Every rifle battalion, it is understood, will possess fifty-two light Ben machine guns, in addition to those of the three machine gun battalions proper. There will be mounted or armored carries. The artillery will fire the new 25-pounder gun-howitzer, instead of the old 18-pounder gun. There will be no tank battalions.

The division thus will consist of a mechanized cavalry regiment, twelve batteries of field artillery, an anti-tank artillery regiment, nine rifle and three machine gun infantry battalions, three field companies and a field pack company of engineers; three signal companies, ammunition company, gasoline company and supply column of the Army Service Corps, three field ambulances, a field hygiene section, a postal unit, an employment battalion and a provost company, which will be supplied in the first Canadian division by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The anti-tank regiments of four battalions, each armed with twelve two-pounder guns. The total manpower of the 1939 divisions—16,000 of all ranks—will be 4,000 less than the 1914 division. It will offer a smaller target while being able to bring to bear on the enemy a far heavier fire. The units which comprise it have been drawn from coast to coast across Canada. One of them, the 22d Regiment of Montreal, the "Van Doos," which won such a reputation for gallantry in the last war, is French-Canadian.

Not only do the composition and weapons of Canada's 1939 expeditionary force differ from those in 1914, but the uniforms of officers and men as well. The new uniform, with its belted waist and turned down collar, is

The Poet's Corner
DANIELIONS
This is the gold for which we neither struggle nor wait— It heals the banks of a ditch, It is sold at a castle's gate. To a hovel's door, it runs Like little beaming suns It is a crazy stitch That glows on a hillside's green. It is lit for crowding in between Cold walls austere and haunted— Squandered — where few have seen, Beaming — although not wanted.

If it were suddenly lost, If its light at last were done By all the springs we crossed, We should be the ones to run To lit in few old places, And in each little merry sun Bury our faces.

—Glen Ward Dresbach in "Sprit," people engaged, despite the meagre insufficiency of all officials, of what it is being fought about. — P. J. Philip, Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Times.

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Dragging around each day, unable to do housework — cranky with the children — feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When kidneys fail the system clogs with impurities. Headaches — backache, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 116

Dodd's Kidney Pills

That Body of Yours

By James W. Davison, M.D.

PRECAUTIONS REGARDING INFANTILE PARALYSIS

With epidemics of infantile paralysis in many parts of the world it is only natural that mothers of small children should live in dread until the next few weeks — September and October — pass by. The "season" for this ailment is during August, September, October, and November. In Illinois, State Committee has been organized composed of physicians and others of special training and wide experience in the control of infantile paralysis. The Illinois Health Messenger this Committee outlines the diagnosis and treatment for infantile paralysis. The Committee recommends (a) the immediate and complete isolation of patients once that it is definitely learned that the patient has the disease, (b) complete rest in bed, (c) no moving from one place to another by the physician are: the acute stages of the disease unless absolutely necessary, and then only with the greatest care, avoiding muscular movement in the patient as far as possible. The committee lists among symptoms in the acute stage of infantile paralysis the following:— Early symptoms — irritability; headache; stiff neck; backache; stiff back. Late symptoms — pain and tenderness in the muscles; weakness or actual paralysis of the muscles. The findings by examination of the patient by the physician are: Early findings — rise in temperature; sensitiveness to touch, light, sound, rigidity of the neck; rigidity of the back. Late findings — the reflexes at knee, ankle, elbow are not normal being unequal, increased, lessened, or absent. There is muscle weakness or paralysis. There is, of course, just the one point that parents must remember. If there is younger, usually in good health and spirits, comes in overtired and irritable with perhaps a slight head cold, he should be put to bed immediately and the family physician called in. It is this putting of the child to bed and the immediate calling in of the physician that gives the child every chance for recovery. Although I have written about the importance of putting any ill or irritable immediately to bed, I believe the above instructions and findings from the Illinois Health Messenger are very much worth repeating.

more serviceable and much more comfortable than the old. The old puttees have given way to a small six-inch canvas gaiter; brass buttons with the need of polishing have disappeared, and breeches have been replaced by slacks, which fit into gaiters like the man's. There is a new, wedge-shaped cap.

Gassy Stomachs Relieved
Every per on who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms. Sharp pains in the abdomen or about the heart are often due entirely to gas pressure. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture taken at meal time not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assists digestion and improves the appetite. Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture is sold only in the Two Macs — 45c per bottle. Get Your Bottle Today.

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