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Soviet Offer Rejected

The Order-in-Council issued by the Bennett Government prohibiting the importation of Soviet coal, wood pulp, pulpwood, lumber, timber of all kinds, asbestos and furs, will be received with satisfaction by a large majority of the people of Canada. Some weeks ago the intimation went out from Ottawa that the Government intended to ban Russian coal. Afterwards reports came of certain offers on the part of Russian representatives to purchase large quantities of farm machinery from Canada if a portion of the payment could be made in coal. Representations along this line were before the Government, chiefly by Col. H. J. MacKie on the authority, he stated, of Soviet representations in London. The Government, after giving full consideration to the matter, decided that Canada's interests would not be served by permitting such importation. The reasons given are that the Government is convinced "that there is forced labor in the cutting of timber and in the mining of coal, that political prisoners are exploited, that the standard of living is below any level conceived in Canada." Furthermore, employment in Russia is in the control of the Communist Government, "which regulates all conditions of work and seeks to impose its will upon the whole world. This is Communism, its creed and its fruits, which we, as a country, oppose and must refuse to support by interchange of trade."

In the coal mining areas of Nova Scotia particularly the Government's decision will be hailed with satisfaction. It has been argued that Russian coal, being anthracite, would only come into competition with Welsh and American anthracite in the Canadian market, not with Nova Scotia or western bituminous. Coal of whatever sort, however, is fuel, and imported fuel of whatever sort comes into competition with fuel mined in Canada, no matter what the grade. As regards the market in the Upper Provinces, it is hoped that Nova Scotia bituminous in the shape of domestic coke will yet displace the American importation. But this market would be lost to the Maritimes if Russian anthracite were allowed to come in on the scale suggested. The Bennett Government doubtless took this phase of the situation into its consideration. While trade with Russia might have benefited certain Ontario machinery manufacturers, there were other Canadian interests to be considered. The Government has taken a wise and patriotic course in passing the Order-in-Council above mentioned, which comes into effect immediately and which settles, beyond further speculation or possibility of misrepresentation, Canada's attitude with respect to trade with Soviet Russia.

B. C. Jubilee

Recalling a period of interesting Canadian history, the province of British Columbia is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of its establishment as a Canadian province. This will take place on July 20 next. The British Columbia of today presents an astounding contrast to the pioneering days of twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five years ago. From the two schools of 1853, well over one thousand schools are now required to provide education for the hundred thousand pupils in the province. In the late '70's the province was without a telephone; today over 27,000 miles of wire have been strung to serve the installation of over 97,000 telephones. One year after Confederation British Columbia had but two branch banks; in 1906 there were 105. In 1858 there were no railways in the province but now more than 5,000 miles are in operation. Since Confederation the province, with an area three times that of the United Kingdom, and larger than Italy, Switzerland and France combined, has increased its population from 60,

000 to nearly 600,000. The Greater Vancouver city of today has grown from the first settler with his two companions of 1862 to a metropolitan area having a population of over 250,000 people. Victoria in 1842 a palisaded fort is now the beautiful capital of the province with a population of 65,000, while Vancouver Island, once the stamping grounds of Indian hunters, is now one of the most fertile and prosperous portions of the Pacific province.

Politics And Camp Hill

The Liberal press in Nova Scotia complains that "a political football is being made of the Camp Hill Military Hospital administrative staff." It is, as the Halifax Herald suggests, rather late in the day for a complaint of that kind. Politics was injected into the management of the Camp Hill Hospital when the Mackenzie King Government, on assuming office in 1921, dismissed every person of other than Liberal complexion on the staff. With Col. S. S. Wetmore, Unit Director, the following members of the medical staff of Camp Hill Hospital were "cleaned out" to make room for others who were of Mr. King's political stripe: Dr. R. L. Sutherland, Dr. Joseph Hayes, Dr. Smith Walker, Dr. Don Campbell, Dr. Gordon Wiswell, Dr. John Rankine, Dr. George Kennedy, together with others employed in other capacities. Now that the political wheel has turned again, the cry goes up that "patriotism is being discounted and trampled underfoot to give way to political partisanship."

This cry is being raised by those who condoned what happened nine years ago, and contributed to it! So long, however, as the efficiency of the institution is maintained and all appointments made in any reorganization at Camp Hill are of competent men who have seen overseas service, the public will have every reason to be satisfied. The Bennett Government can be depended upon to see that justice is done in this as in other matters. The "patriotism" cry is little likely to fool the people of Nova Scotia, who are fully aware of the ruthless scalp-hunting that went on under the Liberal regime at Camp Hill.

Sage Counsel

Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, world-renowned contralto soloist, now seventy years old, has given her prescription for world peace. She speaks from a deep knowledge of life; she is the mother of eight children, and has survived two husbands. Also, she fought her own way to the top of her profession. This is what she says:

"Modern women never will accomplish anything toward world peace by conferences. Let them have good warm meals ready for their husbands when they come home tired from a day's business. Tell the women to build homes and raise their children properly. Then we'll have peace."

Editorial Notes

"The Maritimes," says the Toronto Globe, "have another grievance against the Central Provinces, since the Windsor uniform made in Toronto for Lieutenant-Governor Stanfield failed to fit."

The Earl of Bessborough is a booster for Canada. He recently expressed the belief that Canada was bearing the burden of world depression better, perhaps, than any other country and had a greater prospect of early relief from the trade doldrums.

The official announcement that several British manufacturers are actively negotiating for the purchase of industrial sites in Canada is further gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the Bennett Government's tariff policy. Incidentally, the news comes that substantial orders for Canadian goods are being received at the British Industries Fair.

Notes by the Way

During the war President Wilson recruited a lot of mental giants to run things at Washington. How they ran them, we are presently being told in the memoirs of General Pershing. We were told before, however, by their dismal failure in building aircraft, and by the flop of their merchant marine. The moral of it all, we think, is that a \$100,000 a year man may be a very ordinary fellow. Also that while it is possible that he might be worth \$100,000 doing one thing, it is also possible that he might not be worth \$1,000 trying to do another thing.

Recent private advices from London have been to the effect that Britain is moving towards a National Government. The reason given is that with the country facing financial difficulties of an unprecedented character, and with unemployment and industrial conditions challenging the nation's best brains, the existing condition of Parliament and of the Government can hardly be longer tolerated. That condition, briefly, is that no party has a clear majority with which to work out a program, and that no party is likely to get a clear majority in a general election.

They are asking old man Von Hindenburg to be President of Germany for life. Well upon Hindenburg's regard, the world would have no cause to object. In contrast with Ludendorff, who, since the war, has all but exhausted the capacity of folly, Hindenburg has been a pillar to the German Republic faithful in every way to the new order.

When one stops to think about it, it is not surprising to find Communist agitators fastening upon the secession cry for spreading their disruptive doctrines. Anything tending to create discontent and disunion in Canada is certain to have the active support of the disciples of Lenin.

Who in Canada wants to read the debarred life story of "Scarface" Al Capone, which is said to be slipping through? The answer is: Young lads, who will be led to believe that this notorious gang leader is a quite heroic character, a man whose example it might be well to follow; then comes the bank robbery, or some similar fool enterprise that lead to the jail.

Russian timber is not only hitting at producers in the United States; it is hitting at Canada as well. Russia, in fact, is demoralizing the timber market, and unless steps are taken such as suggested by the Maine people, the time may well come when even Canada's newsprint position will be seriously jeopardized.

It is just as well to face facts, and to face them as quickly as possible.

Within the past few months, a copy of the Bible brought \$300,000, said to be the highest price ever paid for a printed book. The price was paid by the Library of Congress at Washington to the Benedictine Monastery of St. Paul in Austria for a copy of the Gutenberg Bible.

The Gutenberg Bible was printed at Mainz about 1455 by Johann Gutenberg, and was the first book of any size to be printed from movable type, of which Gutenberg is said to have been the inventor.

If there is another war "civilization" will deserve to be engulfed, because it will have demonstrated that our culture is only a veneer, and that we are barbarians at heart.

The gist of the conclusions reached by the Child Welfare Conference at Washington is said to be that "good habits are easier caught than taught." A good deal can be taught in the schools. The churches can teach morality and religion, and parents can add their instruction. But always example means more than precept. This is particularly true in family life. It is not so much what parents tell the children they should do, as it is the example set by the parents, which forms their children's character.

Great Britain and her overseas Empire are complimentary to each other. We are the greatest importers of foodstuffs and the greatest exporters of manufactured goods, whilst the position of our overseas Empire is exactly the reverse, for her exports consist practically entirely of foodstuffs and raw materials, and her imports of manufactured goods. Whilst our exports to Europe represent only some 15 per cent of our total exports, in the case of Germany her exports to other European countries represent 75 per cent of her total exports, and her exports to our overseas Empire are very nearly negligible, so that by our linking up closer with the Empire no serious damage would be done to Germany's exports. On the contrary, material benefit should accrue, for the increase of markets for our Empire products of foodstuffs would not only increase the Empire's purchasing power, but enable her to absorb a greater number of colonists.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PREVENTING TROUBLE IN HAY FEVER INJECTIONS

Perhaps you have taken one or two injections of pollen extract to prevent hay fever and the reaction was so unpleasant that you decided to discontinue them. You have experienced a difficulty in breathing, swelling of lips and face, and an eruption of the skin. Hives. It was very unpleasant to say the least, and could be really dangerous.

Most physicians have had this experience with patients because even the small dose of a few drops with which they start, is often sufficient to induce alarming symptoms.

Of course a few drops of adrenalin injected into the other arm usually clears up the symptoms in a short time, but while they last they are embarrassing to patient and physician.

Now as it was found that the use of adrenalin helped the condition after the injection of the pollen extract, an effort was made to find out if a little adrenalin given before or with the pollen extract would prevent symptoms.

This was found to be a little more satisfactory but Drs. W. W. Duke and S. W. Insley have worked out a system that is giving excellent results.

Working on the idea that the severe reactions which occur are due to the fact that too much of the pollen extract gets into the tissues too rapidly, the method is to slow up or regulate the amount of pollen extract being absorbed by the system.

They place a rubber tourniquet around the arm a few inches above the place where they inject the pollen. The pollen had adrenalin, and ephedrin mixed with it which have the effect of slowing down the absorption into the tissues.

The tourniquet is applied tightly enough to cut off the flow of the blood in the veins but not in the arteries.

Shortly after the injection the tourniquet is loosened for a few seconds, and then applied again. This loosening and tightening can be done every half minute for five to ten minutes. If when the tourniquet is loosened the patient shows the least signs of reaction, the tourniquet is re-applied around the arm immediately.

The idea that a strong reaction with those distressing symptoms is good for the patient is now considered wrong.

My thought is that hay fever which was not generally as severe in 1929 as other years, as there was not as much pollen in the air, may be severe again this year, and that now that these reactions can be controlled, that it might be worth your while to try the injections again.

They are not always successful in curing hay fever, but they have a better record than any other medical treatment, because everybody can't move to the districts where hay fever does not occur.

Mob Consciousness

We boast of living in a democratic age. We are wont to quote the distinctive social features of our time as much superior to the ancient crystallizations of social order. We are so deeply persuaded about this improvement that usually it is taken for granted and therefore its real merits and implications are not closely examined. We are generally content to put a finger upon such asterisk markings of the civilian fabric as the diffusion of knowledge, the inventions of science, the extension of suffrage, the enlargements of freedom, and a rise in the standards of living, by which we mean the standards of livelihood. All these things are true enough; all are worthy of finding a place in our broad survey of the social orbit. Yet there are sundry undertones connected with this reckoning which it would be foolish to ignore. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that democracy which has enlarged our touch our environment, our communal interests, and has also standardized our methods, is itself on trial. Mob consciousness prevails. It is to most of us the sole measure of belief, action, efficiency. The crowd tends to overturn the individual. We are satisfied with the postulating of glittering generalities. Perchance there never was a period in human history when the throw of the individual mind was more pronounced, and the throw of the mind so little regarded. We become keenly aware of some strange breakage of the connections only when the democratic machine sputters badly or talks with "Hotentot" click at the ignition point.

Russia's Five Year Plan

(Originally General W. H. H. Waters in the "Quarterly Review")

The Soviet Government's object is to secure that production and distribution, while being rapidly and immensely developed, shall be maintained in stable equilibrium so as to eliminate over-production. The State Planning Commission determined the work to be done during the ensuing five years. On this framework are based in great detail the schemes for the respective annual, quarterly, monthly, and ten-day periods. The plan, like all other grandiose projects, is far from being worked according to schedule. Nevertheless, Western nations cannot escape its increasing fierce competition.

The plan is a means to an end, and is not intended to be the coping-stone of the transformation of Russia into one amazing State Trust, which shall regulate the economic life and cultural development of every citizen. The experiment is truly audacious. A backward and naturally slothful population, already exceeding 150 millions, enormously outnumbering those of any two European nations and much larger than that of the United States, is the instrument.

Three-fourths of Russia's inhabitants are of the white races, and four-fifths are rural. This plan is guided by a handful of men who have vast ideas, but little experience, and whose knowledge of other countries is superficial.

The Communist Party itself and its executive certainly possess one very illuminating trait. Unlike members of capitalist Governments, they do not hesitate to criticize each other in their Press. This gives valuable information about the progress and prospects of the Five-Year Plan. One may pick up at random a copy of the Party's paper, Pravda, and read for instance, that fur garments and kid shoes have arrived at a railway station instead of the urgently needed cloth clothing and ordinary footwear.

Each shipment had been despatched to the wrong destination, perhaps a thousand miles or more away. On the front page of Pravda, of October 13, 1930, it was stated that "ninety new locomotives were to have been erected in the first ten days of October, but not one was turned out." The paragraph laments that it is "very difficult to discover the guilty party." In another issue there was an article with a four-column headline entitled "Plain Facts." It related to the disorganization in the distribution of everyday necessities as discovered by zealous—and probably hungry—investigators.

There were no packing materials for foodstuffs. "In No. 71, Red Commanders Street, hundreds of boxes and 130 new bags were found. They had been there for nearly a month." Another case was that of a workman who wanted soap and went to No. 127, Printers Street, for it. He was told there was none. The searchers arrived immediately afterwards, and unearthed twenty-three cases of soap which had been delivered four days previously."

Complaints that 'costly machinery is ruined for lack of lubrication' are frequent. Much space was allotted in the Pravda of October 15, 1930, to lamentations over successful tax-evaders. These were, of course, winked at by the local authorities, who no doubt put personal gain by bribery before their obligations to the State.

"A kulak," by name Tarasov, who had formerly farmed on a substantial scale, and still contrived to keep six cows and a horse, was assessed according to the standard rate. A neighbouring agricultural labourer, however, who had a small allotment but neither cow nor horse, was super-taxed to the amount of 110 roubles. In the Palkin district, during a period of four months, only ten peasant households had become collectivized.

"In other words, collectivisation has been brought almost to a standstill." Another item states that "thirty-nine kulaks (in another district) were fined a total of 15,000 roubles, but not one copeck of this sum has been recovered. Article 61 of the Code has not hitherto been carried out." This is Russia yesterday and to-day. Wages and salaries are admittedly much too low. Stalin's is only about £300 per annum, but he has certain other emoluments in kind. Peculation, when discovered, is punished with death.

But notwithstanding its cruelty, faults and blunders, nothing can stop the Russian juggernaut, as change is the universal law of Nature, so its methods will be modified as time passes. However much one detests Sovietism in some of its aspects, Bolshevism has the germ of a great ideal, namely, the welfare of the entire population. It is laying, in a very crude form, the foundation of a new system, and if, as we are often told, some of our methods are archaic, we had better improve them in time.

We hear much about placing townspeople on land, but have done nothing to improve marketing conditions for those already on it. The world cannot afford to ignore Russia.



LEISURE

What is this life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare. No time to stand beneath the boughs And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass, Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see in broad daylight, Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance, And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare. —William H. Davies.

which is bound to make progress. The West is also unintentionally helping the Soviet Government, for its great Trusts are exploiting the consumer, who is already grumbling. The Russian principle, efficiently administered for the basic industries, would prevent wasteful competition, over-production, and consequent unemployment. Even now excess production might be largely absorbed if prices were lowered.

It is, however, only with a backward, indolent, superstitious, and very patient people that the experiment of the Soviet Government could ever have been attempted in such ruthless manner. Our people, at any rate, would at once have crushed such an attack on personal liberty. But the clash between Individualism and Collectivism has occurred. What is Big Business going to do? The problem is not how to demolish the Soviet and all its works, but how to meet it with improved methods and better propaganda.

Would-Be King

(Ottawa Journal)

Perhaps when he went to school Mr. Anthony Hall of Hereford, England, labored with such pious mottoes as "Aim High" or "Nothing is Impossible to Industry." At any rate Anthony set his ambition at a lowly mark. Taking one thing with another, considering industrial uncertainties and political vicissitudes so evident in these times, realizing that in a democratic age a citizen legitimately may aspire to the loftiest posts, Mr. Anthony Hall has decided that nothing less will satisfy him than the Throne itself. He would be King Anthony I., and so he has issued a polite communique inviting "Mr. George Frederick Ernest Albert Windsor" to abdicate in his favor.

King Anthony is being very decent about it. King George, it happens, is in possession, but he is an "outsider" and if he departs peaceably nothing more will be said. Anthony makes specific mention of his desire that there shall be no civil war. He is, he says, descended from an illegitimate Tudor branch, and that should settle the controversy.

We are not sure whether King Anthony has been reading too many fairy stories or if his deepest motive is revealed in his promise of "the return of British beer to pre-war strength." But Anthony is living in the wrong age. Some centuries ago he would have raised the banner of revolt, called his faithful henchman, and sword in hand would have met the royal minions to do or die. Presently another pretender would have lost his head. Today nobody will take him seriously. The police, if they do anything about his case, will give him a body-guard to save him from the curious. He will be

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Historic Discovery (Toronto Mail & Empire) A recent discovery at Westminster Abbey is of interest to the whole Empire. The existence of Norman foundations immediately beneath the floor of the Nave was quite unsuspected, and it was only by chance that they were brought to light. During the destruction of a trench across the Nave for a new heating pipe a obstruction was encountered a few feet to the north of the great pillars on the south side at a point a little to the west of the door leading to the West Cloister. It proved to be part of a considerable stone foundation. Mr. Laurence E. Tanner, F.S.A., assistant keeper of the monuments, writes that this obstruction was immediately recognized as the foundation of that part of the Nave of the Church of Edward the Confessor (or as it is sometimes called, the Norman Abbey Church) which remained joined on to the new choir of Henry III until the present Nave was begun in the second half of the fourteenth century. It was a surprise to find not only that the Norman foundations in the Nave still existed, but that they were only a few inches under the present floor. Further excavations were at once made to the west and the foundations were traced and exposed

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