

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1937
Still No Solution

Commenting on a recent address by Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, the Winnipeg Free Press says:

"During the depression, the responsibility of the state was enormously extended in providing relief for more than a million Canadian people, year after year. With improving conditions, the problem now is to facilitate the transfer of responsibility back to the individual. In this connection, the Minister of Labour placed great importance upon the organization of a national employment service and upon the retraining, not only of youths, but of workers in general for employment that is in sight.

"The delay in providing a definite system of social insurance in Canada is due to the division of governmental responsibilities between the Dominion and the Provinces. Some plan must be found by which this problem can be dealt with in a practical way. The giving of a lead in this matter, and in the division of responsibility for welfare work in general between the Dominion, the Provinces and the Municipalities, is one of the tasks of the Rowell Commission. There has been regrettable delay in the adoption of social insurance in Canada, and Mr. Rogers told of the impossibility of dealing satisfactorily with unemployment relief during the great depression because of the lack of a clear assignment of responsibility between the Dominion, the Provinces and the Municipalities. It has been difficult, he said, to get efficient and economical administration. There has been continual controversy over the proper proportion to be borne by each government. And the impression that was created that the governments were trying to evade their responsibilities, has tended to break down confidence in all government."

Hon. Mr. Rogers, it will be noted, is appealing for that kind of consideration which the Liberal party, when in opposition, refused to give to the government of the day. "The impossibility of dealing satisfactorily with unemployment relief during the great depression"—obvious as it now seems to Mr. Rogers,—was not conceded by Mr. Mackenzie King and his colleagues when seeking office. Indeed, they appeared to be unaware that there was any depression outside of Canada, or anything in the unemployment situation in this country that could not promptly be remedied by "outsourcing the Tories". The "emergency conditions" existing in 1935 Mr. King undertook to solve through a "representative National Commission" which was to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities.

The Employment Commission appointed by Mr. King turned out to be a partisan and not a "representative" one. It has failed, seemingly, to obtain a proper division of governmental responsibility between the municipalities, the provinces and the Dominion; and now it is suggested that "the giving of a lead in this matter", (namely, the "emergency" of two years ago) is to be "one of the tasks of the Rowell Commission." And as Mr. Bennett has pointed out, the personnel of the Rowell Commission is also a partisan one.

King Carol's Speech

So few speeches achieve literary excellence that when this does happen, it is worth noting. Perhaps this one owes its merit to the anonymous English translator, but at any rate it is attributed to King Carol of Roumania by the Associated Press, and King Carol's it shall be. He was addressing his son, Crown Prince Michael, who celebrated his sixteenth birthday recently by becoming an army officer. The occasion would have tempted most proud fathers into an outburst of oratory, but Carol only said this:

"You are turning your back on the carefree days of youth. Henceforth, you are to be a man. You will have more duties than rights. I give you to the army, but don't think that thereby I am honouring the army. Rather the army is honouring you. Be worthy of your new uniform."

That, we venture to say, is a great address. Its brevity is no less remarkable than its absence of humbug and fustian.

"Sharing The Wealth"

This was specially written for the eyes of Premier Alberhart:

A cubic mile of sea water contains—\$2,500,000,000 worth of table salt—1,650 pounds for every person in Canada and the United States.
\$200,000,000 worth of calcium chloride.
\$2,000,000,000 worth of magnesium.
\$125,000,000 worth of fertilizer—15 tons for every farmer on this continent.

Hundreds of times as much radium as has ever been mined—and radium is worth \$20,000,000 per pound.

\$5,000,000 worth of gold.
\$4,500,000 worth of aluminum—pistons for 5,000,000 automobiles.
\$2,500,000 worth of silver.
\$525,000 worth of iodine, copper and iron.
\$1,750,000,000 worth of Epsom salts—enough to give every inhabitant of the earth 75 pounds.

In all about \$,000,000,000 worth of mineral resources in every cubic mile of sea water!

There are millions of cubic miles of sea water around Canada's coasts, and Alberta has just as much right to that water as any of the coast-wise provinces. But she is not getting her share. Here is a "wondrously simple" solution for poverty in the midst of plenty, a limitless source of wealth; and nothing is being done about it.

At Entwistle on Wednesday Mr. Alberhart said: "Please don't all become experts. Just tell the Government the results you want, and leave the methods to the Government. You must never discuss methods..." That sounds pretty

good to us.
We want our share of the wealth out of this vast heritage of sea water. We demand it. We know the sea water is there because we have seen it, and so has Mr. Aberhart. We know it is ours. And we are not going to discuss methods.

Editorial Notes

Luke Hansard, after whom the printed debates of Parliament are named, died this date 1828.

It is still sometime before the Civic contests take place, but candidates for the Mayoralty are already pushing their claims for nomination and election.

Cuba is experiencing such hard times that her farm population has started to emigrate. A group of 57 Spanish farmers with numerous members of their families have gone to Venezuela to start a new life there with the sanction of the Venezuela Government, which is helping them in every way possible.

New Brunswick is now in line with this Province having unanimously selected a duly constituted Liberal-Conservative Convention a party leader to oppose the powers-that-be. Mr. Squires is new to leadership but has served his party well as Deputy Speaker and Speaker in past legislatures.

It comes in the nature of a surprise to find the Government of Brazil so afraid of Communism that they have ordered closed all secret societies, including Masonic lodges, and have declared the Republic to be in a state of war. Time was when the life-blood of republicanism was alleged to be these self-same secret societies, including Masonic lodges.

Having had almost a fortnight of perfect weather we can sympathize with Ontario which has had a corresponding period of snow, sleet and near-freezing temperatures. Western Ontario was under a blanket of snow, the temperature at London dropping to 29 above. Kingston, this side, was equally unfortunate; while at Ottawa the weather was reported wet, soggy snow and raw.

The Hon. Dr. W. J. MacMillan, on whom MacGill conferred the honour degree of LL.D. some years ago as one of her most distinguished graduates, is held in high esteem by the governors and faculty, who never fail to consult and confer with him on matters vitally affecting the medical department of the university. Hence his conference with Dr. Grant Fleming, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine en route to an executive meeting of the Canadian Medical Association at Ottawa.

Sir Gerard Campbell, British Consul General at New York has been in Ottawa where he told the Canadian club that he wondered, considering the "extremely illogical world" youth faced, if another movement were not due, something similar to the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army or the Boy Scouts. Each of these movements had arisen at a time when it was badly needed, at intervals of about 30 years. It was now about 30 years since the Boy Scouts was founded. Such a movement would have to be fundamentally sound, not too idealistic, and would have to take the world as it was, not as it should be, he said.

There is still some use, real or feigned, for a man, even in these days of advanced suffragetteism. Mary Beatrice Blake was defendant at Westminster County Court, London, the other day in a dispute over a solicitor's bill for settling an accident claim out of court. When she came to explain why it was that the insurance company, which had offered her lawyers to settle for \$375, suddenly increased its offer to \$400, she said it was not due to the efforts of her solicitor, but to her "invisible man friend." Before Judge Dumas approved the solicitor's bill which Miss Blake said she would liquidate at the rate of \$2.50 per week, he had asked for an explanation about this "invisible man friend," and she had replied: "I was a lone woman, and I know how a man helps in these cases, so I invented one."

Washington Government has been investigating the why and wherefore of disastrous sandstorms and soil depletion in the Middle West, and sent Mr. H. H. Bennett, Soil Conservation Chief to Europe for tips. He reports that row crops expose two-and-one-half times as much American cropland to serious erosion as is done in Europe. There they have, Mr. Bennett asserts, with the exception of Soviet Russia, approximately the same area under cultivation as the United States. But 155,000,000 acres are under row crops in U.S.A. as against only 65,000,000 in Europe. Row crops do not offer as much protection against soil erosion as do other types. Furthermore, the expert reports, Europe does not have as frequent sudden dashing rains which tear off huge portions of topsoil.

In the plains of Texas the U.S.A. Government is feverishly testing out for the first time an anti-mechanized battalion tentatively approved by the War Department. The New York Times says the theory is that the day of the horse is done, as was indicated by the European War, but doubts it, saying there is little from the lessons in Spain to support this theory, and both in Ethiopia and in North China highly mechanized and motorized units have shown themselves of distinctly limited usefulness. Few military leaders in Europe believe that the tank has unlocked the stalemate of trench war, and most agree that the defense is relatively as strong—if not stronger—than it was at the end of the World War. Thus, is the future "war of movement" a fact or fetish? And should the infantry division of tomorrow depend entirely upon motor transport, or should we still employ—in limited numbers—the tried and tested animal transport of the past? The present manoeuvres near San Antonio should do much to answer those questions, of so much importance to the military future of the U.S.A.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Japan's statesmen in Tokio and Japan's army and navy commanders before Shanghai are unaccountably fully informed as to the prosecution and execution of life under the Soviet rule; the Japanese fully understand the heartening effect on fighting men of news of dissension among their possible foes. Consequently, the operations of the invaders at the junction of the Hwang-pu and the Wu-sung are supported indirectly, but none the less effectively, by the panic that possesses Moscow.—New York Sun.

Britain, anxiously seeking an American interpretation of the president's speech, is left today just where it was yesterday. So far as the chief newspapers, like the New York Herald Tribune, see in the speech nothing but an "emotional appeal." Others, like the Cleveland Plain-Dealer, hope that he will follow it "with action." Many, like the Boston Herald, hope that "he'll continue crusading in the American continent." More, like the New York Times, wonder what it's all about. Whatever else, this time it is not a case of "America speaks."—London Daily Express.

It would be well for the American people to recognize that so long as political blocs can step in to change the charts and turn federal control to the advantage of their particular group or local interest there can be little economic planning for the national welfare. Planning under such circumstances is like astrology, only practiced in the midst of a maelstrom.—Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

In Italy the tax on bachelors has proved an incentive to marriage. Last year there were 90,000 fewer of them than in 1933, when the tax was instituted. Thus in Italy marriage has become a refuge from taxation, presumably on the basis of the time-honored patiline that two can live cheaper than one.—Victoria Colonist.

Nobody expects anything funny to develop from anything so tragic as war, but unconscious humor was contained in an admission made by the Japanese high command last week referring to the expensive Shanghai deadlock, which has existed since Japanese businessmen, on August 31st, the statement reads: "We advance to right and left, catching the enemy in a pincer. But the enemy is ignorant of the first rules of strategy; he fails to fall back; and consequently we can't go ahead."—North Sydney Herald.

It is almost beyond belief that 36 out of 49 million of young persons in the United States have never set foot inside a church. And yet that assertion was made at the eastern conference of the Methodist Church by the Rev. Frank E. Gaebelen, headmaster of a boys' school on Long Island. Mr. Gaebelen made the further assertion that a questionnaire revealed that "of 55,000 youngsters attending certain schools in New York more than 16,000 never heard of the Christian religion." Of more than 18,000 students in Virginia, he said, 16,000 were unable to name four Biblical prophets, 12,000 to name the four gospels, and 10,000 to name three of the Christ's disciples. If that is a correct picture of the attitude of the young people of the United States, the church then there is a double challenge in it. One is to the church itself, which fails to make itself attractive to the young generation. The other is to the home and to the individual; to the home in that it adds little stimulus to the child's religious education; to the individual in that he is content to live in ignorance of a past upon which so much of the present is built.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Neville Chamberlain gives more than a hint of his economic principles in relation to government control of business. He also points out that British business is, despite a good deal of apparent direction, wonderfully free from state interference. This is, of course, an overstatement of Chamberlain and even of theoretical Socialism in which the state owns and directs all means of production, reducing every individual to a propertyless and salaried condition. Fascism pretends not to do this, but in its application it does so to a constant and increasing degree. "We try," says Chamberlain, "to exercise the minimum of control consistent with the prevention of any abuse." The British government exercises only "so much control as may be necessary in the public interest."—please note.—Telegraph Spectator.

It might have been expected that the cumulative effect of the "educational" work carried on for years would begin to show, but misfortune plainly overtook the Canadian Society of "We try," says Chamberlain, "to exercise the minimum of control consistent with the prevention of any abuse." The British government exercises only "so much control as may be necessary in the public interest."—please note.—Telegraph Spectator.

The fraudulent exploitation of the employment promotion fund is a particularly low form of dishonesty, and the firm attitude of the acting minister of Commerce toward it is commended by the great majority of people irrespective of their political allegiance. A man who robs the fund robs his fellows, and in the interests of justice, and as a warning to the dishonestly inclined, he should be brought to book. The present administration's relief system so extensive depends upon the general integrity of the unemployed.—Auckland News.

Over in Europe the dictators, who promised great deal, are not delivering the goods. Germany, for example, and Italy, Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have been on the

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.

BLUEBERRIES FOR EXPORT

Sir.—The news item below, regarding blueberry shipments from Nova Scotia to Britain, appeared in the Financial Post of October 16th, Prince Edward Island blueberries are quite equal in quality to those of Nova Scotia and in addition we can grow cultivated blueberries in our bog land, which are not only twice the size of the wild blueberry but command a much higher price.

"N. S. Blueberries to U. K."

Provincial government experimental shipments of Nova Scotia blueberries to the British market last year were productive of such good returns that they opened the way for private exports last summer. The small shipment made last year went to Manchester under cold storage conditions, and came on to the market there in competition with the product from Norway and other countries which normally supply England. Of such high quality were the Nova Scotia berries that they commanded practically double the price of the competing fruit.

Similarly satisfactory returns this season indicate that with a weekly boat service available, and with careful handling, a reasonably good outlet for Nova Scotia berries can be obtained in the old land. Britain's import of blueberries last year amounted to about 73,400 cwt. and came mostly from Germany, Holland, Poland, Norway and the Irish Free State.

Blueberries can be exported either in cold storage or canned. I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING

WHY?

Sir.—Can any one devise a reason for the unaccountable antagonism of governing bodies to that large portion of the city north of Grafton Street, and particularly that foremost business section—Sunnyside?

Our Market House was built with whatever was of any architectural beauty facing south, while the stretch of fish quarters, toilets, and unwholesome backdoor appearance was reserved for the emptiness of real business on the north.

And now the Dominion Building is meeting a similar mutilation. The north side entrance is to be closed up, and the vast business public, constituting probably over three fourths of the travelling and business population, are to be compelled to waddle all the way around to the south entrance to get admission to the Customs, Excise, Post Office and leading business offices of the Federal Government.

Evidently the barricaded backdoors and barnyard of government offices are considered good enough for the most important and progressive merchant houses and the most popular places of trading within the Province. Convenience of the patrons of these concerns is so little import that the Ottawa edict is to shut them out, and treat them to what in individual life would be called a post-mortem.

Wherein comes the political pull, for pull of some kind is always found to be the "nigger in the woodpile"? What particular malice have they to vent upon the trade and business interests of three fourths of the city, all from Grafton Street to the suburban limits of Common and Royalty, that they must visit upon them this indignity?

To be in the swim all must go south, for it is on that chosen spot that the political gods have erected the altar of Baal where all must congregate to worship. I am, Sir, etc. BUSINESS.

Sweep Money Goes Far

That 227 institutions in the Irish Free State are now benefiting from the Irish Hospitals' Sweepstakes, is declared in an announcement issued in Dublin. These include 71 voluntary hospitals and country hospitals, infirmaries and special institutions controlled by the Government. Since the sweepstakes were started more than \$55,000,000 has been turned over to these hospitals and institutions. The money is placed in a special fund in the names of the National Hospital Trustees. It is paid out on order of the Hospitals' Commissioner, appointed by the Government some time ago to examine the conditions and requirements of hospitals and institutions.

Job now for several years, yet they have not as much as begun to do as good a job as old England, which sticks to her old-fashioned system of parliaments and elections. England, in fact, has done more and gotten farther with her despised "politicians" than all the dictatorships put together.—Ottawa Journal.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Dorion, M.D.

MANY UNEXPLAINED SYMPTOMS MAY BE DUE TO ALLERGY - SENSITIVENESS

Just as in some families there appears to be a tendency to tuberculosis, or to diabetes, or to rheumatism, so there is a tendency in some families to what is called allergy. Allergy means being allergic or oversensitive to certain substances—foods, pollen, feathers, furs.

Until a short time ago the only type of allergy that received any attention was that causing the symptoms of hay fever, asthma and eczema, so that it became known as the hay fever—asthma—eczema complex.

To-day it is believed that a great many ailments, or rather a great many symptoms which cannot be classed as in the hay fever, asthma, eczema class, are really due to the individual being allergic or oversensitive to various substances. Unfortunately these individuals or patients in telling their symptoms to a physician do not speak about the symptoms following the eating of foods or coming in contact with certain substances—usually because they do not know that these substances can cause their symptoms.

If they have an attack of hives—lumps on the skin which they can see—they could of course remember what they had eaten at the previous meal—strawberries, eggs, wheat—and so locate the cause. But when there are no hives, headaches, asthma or eczema, but a one-sided headache, pain in abdomen, irritable large bowel (colon), unexplained vomiting, puffiness under the eyes and other symptoms, the patient naturally believes that he has some real ailment, not just some symptoms due to food he has eaten or substances in the air.

Thus to-day we find the general practitioner sides at times by the new specialist—the allergist—in attempting to find the foods or other substances causing these symptoms now known to be as definitely due to allergy as are hay fever, asthma, eczema, head colds, and hives. The method is usually by the "scratch" test, where the suspected substance is rubbed into a fresh scratch made in the skin, or by injecting a tiny amount into the skin. The size of the wheal or "hive" resulting from these skin tests tells the physician whether or not the patient is sensitive to this particular substance.

Mr. Hull's Speech

(Ottawa Journal)
On Friday last he took Mr. Cordell Hull to the University of Toronto and gave him a degree, and after Prime Minister King had said the sort of things about that Mr. King can say so easily the courtly Tennessean said: "I am confident that the outraged conscience of mankind will set in motion forces which will create, in the sphere of international relations, unshakable order based on law."

Now it is good to hear Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State for the United States, say a thing like that. And yet without wanting to be rude, but just merely realistic, it is hard not to recall that another American, greater even than Mr. Hull, and in his day more powerful, used to talk like that. Woodrow Wilson, Woodrow Wilson used to talk about the "outraged conscience of mankind" and about "unshakable order based on law," and his winged phrases were heeded by the world. They were so much heeded that, upon Woodrow Wilson's exhortation, the "conscience of mankind" set up the League of Nations. They were brave things, those, when the world, so we thought, had been made "safe for democracy," and when Mr. Wilson, in Europe's eyes, was all but a Messiah.

History tells what happened. How Mr. Wilson, returning to his own country, was crucified by Henry Cabot Lodge and the Republican party, with the League of Nations, and the "conscience of mankind."

When washing mirrors windows and all kinds of glassware, add a little starch to the water. This removes dirt and gives a lasting polish.

If windows are very dirty wipe them first with a damp cloth. Then wipe again with a cloth dipped in methylated spirit. No polishing is required.

Yolks of eggs which have been separated from the whites and cannot be used at once may be kept fresh by placing them in a saucer and covering with cold water. Coffee stains should be rubbed



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too, scuttled by the United States Senate. Simply because the forces that were too powerful for Woodrow Wilson might easily be too powerful for Mr. Cordell Hull. And they are not asleep. Indeed on the very day that Mr. Hull was speaking for the "conscience of mankind" and intimating how his country would uphold it, another great American, Senator Hiram Johnson, a powerful member of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, was fulfilling about the United States going to Brussels. The United States he said, should keep out of such matters, and a potent United States Republican newspaper, the New York Sun, was echoing his sentiments.

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