

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1935.

ROUSING CONVENTION

The ovation tendered Premier MacMillan and Mr. W. A. Stewart, M.L.A., on the occasion of their re-nomination last night as Conservative candidates for Charlottetown and Royalty in the provincial election was indeed a tribute to the record of both these gentlemen. The convention was fully representative of every poll in the district, and the harmony and enthusiasm which prevailed were commented upon by all the speakers.

ness of their social and political institutions, and the wisdom of their sovereign and ruling classes? There have been mistakes aplenty, but the sensible British have invariably recognized them before the damage was irreparable and have found effective compensations."

TWEEDSMUIR

The selection of the title of Lord Tweedsmuir by Mr. John Buchan, Canada's new Governor-General, brings into prominence the parish in Peeblesshire where Mr. Buchan's family had long been settled. The Tweed, according to Chamber's Encyclopaedia, is the noblest of Scottish rivers; it rises far up in Peeblesshire at Tweed's Well, 1,250 feet above sea-level, and flows 87 miles northward, through or along the boundaries of Peeblesshire, Selkirkshire, Roxburghshire, Berwickshire, and Northumberland, till it falls into the North Sea at Berwick-on-Tweed. It receives Ettrick Water (itself fed by Yarrow) Gala Water, the Leader, the Tyvoit, the Till, the Whitadder, and a number of lesser tributaries; is tidal for 10 miles, but almost quite unnavigable; and traces the English border for only about 17 miles, so that "North of the Tweed" is a none too accurate phrase. It is famous for its salmon fisheries, but more famous far for its memories. "Which of the world's streams," asks George Borrow, "can Tweed envy, with its beauty and renown?" It flows by Neidpath, Peebles, Traquair, Ashiel, Abbotsoford, Melrose, the Eldons, Bemsyde, Dryburgh, Kelso, Coldstream, and Northham Castle; nor are these a mere list of Tweed's historic scenes. Merlin, Thomas of Ercildoune, and Michael Scott—the Tweed has dim legends of these; and its ripple was the last sound heard by a fourth and a mightier wizard than any of them all, Sir Walter.

FALSE PROPHETS

"Never prophesy unless you know" is an old maxim, the truth of which is brought home by the dismal predictions as to the Ottawa agreements by Liberal speakers. Those members of Parliament, who were so confident that the agreements would fall of their objective, have proved false prophets. The facts, as recorded in figures by the Review of Canada's Foreign Trade, 1934, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce are convincing evidence of the value of the agreements. Attention is directed to the very large increase in Canadian exports to the principal countries, comprising the British Commonwealth as under:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Exports (Thousands of Dollars). Rows include Empire countries, United States, Australia, N. S. Africa, New Zealand.

The proportion of Canada's exports to Empire countries advanced from 44 per cent in 1932 to 51.3 per cent in 1934, while that pertaining to the United Kingdom rose from 36.1 per cent to 41.4 per cent. It is interesting to note that exports from Canada to the United Kingdom in 1934 as compared with 1932 increased \$92,162,000, or 51.7 per cent, the principal gains being agricultural and vegetable products, \$18,591,000; animals and animal products, \$24,030,000; non-ferrous metals and products, \$31,387,000; wood products and paper, \$14,482,000; iron and products, \$3,795,000.

FARM LOAN RATES

Of prime interest to all farmers is the information from Ottawa last week that the interest rate under the Farm Loan Act will be five per cent for first mortgage loans, a considerable reduction from the original rate of six and a half per cent which was later reduced to six. The new rates will apply to all those made under amendments adopted before Parliament recessed, which increase the loaning facilities of the Board to \$80,000,000. Provincial boards also were abolished under these amendments. The new Board at its first meeting on May 15 prepared recommendations to go to Cabinet council for the appointment of provincial superintendents. It is the intention to have the Board functioning in all nine Provinces within a few days.

Activities of the new Board will be linked closely with the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, under which farmers may have their debts readjusted by common agreement with their creditors.

Notes By The Way

German newspapers have followed up Hitler's message of congratulations to the King by praising the British government as the great European mediator. If this is a direct result of the firm words from Downing Street, the British statesmen appear to have struck the right chord at last.—Globe.

The Canadian's first duty as a citizen is to his King and country, and his country is Canada. The Englishman's first duty as a citizen is to his King and country, and his country is England. But the British Empire is not a country, nor a conglomeration of countries; it is an idea. And every loyal subject of King George V knows that in acknowledging allegiance to him he is rendering homage to an idea of which His Majesty is at once the symbol and the living embodiment.—Canadian Business.

During the month of April, dividend distributions by Canadian companies reached the highest total for any April in the past three years. Disbursements by corporations in the Dominion, considered over 13 3-4 millions, compared with 13 3-4 millions in April of last year and approximately 12 millions in April, 1933. Mining companies continued to contribute generously to the list of payments, with dividend resumptions and extras shown by a fairly wide list. Unfavourable action was confined to a very small group.—Ex.

Denmark says that Germany is re-occupying the demilitarized Schleswig district. This is just across the border from where the talked-of Danish canal, joining the North Sea and the Baltic and parallel with the Kiel Canal, would run. To do this would be another violation of the Treaty of Versailles; but that cannot be counted against the surprise. After what she has done already, one more violation cannot mean much to Germany. Only it must be remembered that it is the last straw that breaks the camel's back.

In his post in Canada, Mr. Robbins devoted most of his attention to building up goodwill for the United States. This was not an easy task because of the increasing causes for dissatisfaction on the part of Canadians with America's attitude toward Canada, especially with respect to tariffs and trade. The warmth of the Canadian expressions of regret at his passing is the best tribute to the success of his work.—New York Herald Tribune.

The United States Government seeks to recover several million dollars from Canadian distilleries that exported spirits to that country when it was under prohibition. Canada should have some claim to recover excise for distilleries that exported spirits after Canada had voluntarily placed a ban upon export so as to help a friendly neighbour trying out an experiment noble in purpose but doomed to failure. This country forfeited revenue that it had from twelve to fifteen million dollars a year in a neighborly effort to make a success out of an experiment which we had given up as a lost cause.

Whether the powers will view Turkey's demand to re-territory the Dardanelles "purely as a matter of international peace, or as a moot question, Turkey is displaying her usual cunning. The Balkans want her solid with them and might, to gain other ends, be disposed to agree. They would naturally influence the Little Entente. That might bring France into line; and with talk of a Mediterranean pact and a Black Sea pact, the thing looks plausible. Nevertheless the fact remains that the Dardanelles fortified would enable Turkey to make the passage to the Black Sea at will.

In August, 30,000 boys are expected to gather in Washington for a 10-day jamboree. Then will be seen the knot-tying, the wig-wagging, the handcraft and the athletics of the Scouts. What may not at first be appreciated, however, is important; the "playing fields of Eton," on which England's traditional depends for its leadership and strength, will be presented. For the Boy Scouts and the principles they so actively exemplify have become a powerful influence among the youth who meet the problems of the next generation.—Washington Post.

Are we insane that we should think the green and growing grass is something that can be dismissed with a glance? Are we fit for a madhouse when we pin our eyes on a paved roadway and let the rest of the beautiful world go by? Are we so anxious about the next installment on the automobile that we cannot pause to see a crocus?—Ex.

It's the things we have struggled to gain, and which have become endeared to us, that really afford us happiness. Mr. Ford would not trade his first crude automobile for a hundred thousand of his later creations, were they even to cost him not one cent to produce. He who has builded upon the shore of the ocean a great estate, does not thereby become the owner of the ocean. The poorest passerby may appreciate and love that great natural creation a thousand times more.

It is a known fact that Adolf Hitler was originally called Adolf Schuecklgruber. The reason of the change was his mother's second marriage. Hitherto only the name of Hitler has been immortalized in the pages of history. But the other, with its somewhat homelier sound, is just as much his.—Ex.

That Body of Yours

EXTRME UNDERWEIGHTS AND OVERWEIGHTS SHOULD HAVE METABOLISM TEST

Three individuals decide to eat the same kind and amounts of food, perform exactly the same amount of work or exercise, go to bed at the same hour and also get up at the same hour.

At the end of one month one has gained five pounds, one has lost five pounds and the other has remained at the same weight.

Now as food, exercise and rest have everything to do with weight, why should there be this difference in weight at the end of the month?

Generally speaking it is a matter of the thyroid gland. The one who added weight has a thyroid gland that does not manufacture as much juice as is necessary to cause the body processes to use up or burn up the amount of food eaten, and so the extra five pounds was stored away in the body as fat.

The one who lost weight likely had a thyroid gland that was a little overactive and so much juice was manufactured that the processes worked faster—heart, lungs, skin, kidneys—and not only burned up all the food eaten but found it necessary to use some of the body tissues to supply food or fuel for the body's needs.

The one who neither gained nor lost weight had a thyroid gland whose juice was just sufficient to supply the body's needs; no body tissue needed, no food stored as fat, as fat.

Of course sometimes the individual with an active thyroid and who would naturally lose weight eats so much food that notwithstanding the active thyroid there is some left to store as fat. And it is possible for an individual whose thyroid is not very active and who should thus gain weight, to eat such a small quantity of food that not enough is actually consumed to supply the body's needs and he actually loses weight.

Statesman And Patriot

(Mail and Empire) Sir Robert Borden, who was a visitor in this city this week, is one gentleman whose friendships have no political, sectarian or other boundaries. It is true to say that we are now passing through the most critical period in our history. They who say it overlook the period of Sir Robert's premiership. No Prime Minister, before or since, had to deal with problems so vexing and baffling. Momentous consequences depended upon decisions that could not wait for leisurely deliberation. Sir Robert was one of two Prime Ministers—the other was Louis Botha—who were carrying on at the close of the war as at the beginning.

Few statesmen could see so far ahead as Sir Robert. He foresaw the conflict which broke in 1914. Early in that year he organized a committee composed of heads of departments, not necessarily ministers, whose duty it was to prepare for the emergency. The members were connected with departments that would be involved when war broke out and when it did they were ready. He recognized that events would make combined action necessary. He was therefore able to form a National Government in 1917 with the first enthusiasm was over and men who had mounted on wings as eagles found it difficult to walk and not faint.

The war and the difficult years of peacemaking and reconstruction early in his life, and the fact that he resigned and went back to his library and rest and seclusion he needed, desired, and deserved. He still maintains a keen interest in men and affairs, but except for a few occasional appearances, he has continued to live the life he has enjoyed in more strenuous days—the good companionship of books. There is probably no man in Canada so widely read and whose reading covers so varied a field: Greek, Latin, German and French he reads in the original text.

He is now nearing eighty-one with little abatement of his natural vigor. That abatement displays itself in reluctant but discreet change in exercise from golf to gardening. He is growing old gracefully, carrying with him that which should accompany old age, honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. Old antagonisms are forgotten in recognition of a man who did his duty faithfully, earnestly and well and who can now modestly declare "I have done the state some service, and they know it."

Another cause of nervous strain, the raucous motor-horn, is an equally needless affliction. Here again research has proved that a double note horn turned to a major or minor third combines great carrying capacity with absence of offence to the ear. Its use might well be standardized. The general noise of transport is hard to reduce, but it is by the glaring offenders that the nerves are jarred, and the worst of these can and should be eliminated.—Manchester Guardian.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of subjects of interest. The Charlotetown Guardian reserves the right to edit or to omit any material.

THE MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Sir—Why is there a Maritime Library Association? For the reason, I suppose, that men and women interested in one particular work, with one particular aim, usually congregate and organize. Why is there an association of teachers, of doctors, of scientists, of ministers? Society concedes to each individual a right to an aggressive concern for his profession or business. Librarians wish to meet other librarians, to discuss the many questions of mutual interest, to cooperate in establishing higher professional standards among themselves and better status for libraries and librarianship in the area where they work, in this instance, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Our first attempt at organization took place on April 17, 1918 in the Library of Acadia University at Wolfville. Our first President, Mr. E. J. Lay of Amherst, died soon afterwards, and for years no further meetings were held. In 1922 we tried again. Dr. W. C. Milner, then Dominion Archivist for the Maritime Provinces, was appointed President. The Association met with some regularity for six years. Meetings were held at Saint John, Moncton, Truro, Sackville, and Wolfville.

At one time we had an enrolment of fifty-seven members, and though many of these were eminent people, an honor to our organization, fewer than one third of the number were librarians or actively engaged in library work. The librarians of the Maritime Provinces being in the minority, they naturally lost interest in an Association nominally organized in their interest, but manned, by people with other aims in view. Much good work was done; attention to local history was aroused through essay competitions; books were distributed and a few community libraries founded. But as an Association for the co-ordinating of library interests throughout the Maritime Provinces, and for promoting intelligent co-operation and a spirit of mutual helpfulness among the librarians themselves, the organization seemed doomed to failure.

No meeting was called between 1928 and 1934. In June of the latter year, fifteen Maritime librarians were at the same time in Montreal, attending the sixteenth Annual Conference of the American Library Association. The occasion was inspiring. What a power had this great Association of Librarians become, with its breadth of outlook and its singleness of aim! "And we also are people!" said the Maritime librarians. They met accordingly on the 28th of June, and with the hearty consent of all the old Maritime Library Association was re-organized with a new constitution. Mrs. John Stanfield of Truro, Nova Scotia, the founder, supporter, and voluntary librarian of the Truro Public Library, was elected President.

We are convening the first annual conference of the newly re-organized body at the Library of Acadia University, Wolfville, on the 30th of May, 1935. There will be three sessions, at 10.30 a.m., at 2 p.m., and at 7.30 p.m. Notices have been sent to all enrolled members, but any person engaged in library work or otherwise interested in the establishment and maintenance of libraries is urged to be present. A good programme has been provided. During the year some aggressive work has been done. Thirty-one members have been enrolled, but one has been removed by death. Library clubs have been organized in Saint John and Halifax. These have reported consistently and worked harmoniously with the parent Association at the Convention of Nova Scotia Women's Institute which met at Truro last November. Seven members of our Association were present, just the number required for a quorum, and these gathered for an informal meeting. We had just listened to Miss Nora Bateson, of the P.E.I. Libraries Carnegie Demonstration telling of her work, and her quiet enthusiasm kindled a new zeal in us. If the rural districts of the Island can be supplied with books from a central library, what is to hinder Nova Scotia or New Brunswick having a similar system? The most dismaying event of the year was the removal of our President, Mrs. John Stanfield, from the Maritime Provinces, but we continue to receive her support and encouragement.

Has the Maritime Library Association a future? We believe it will be measurable by the interest of the Maritime people in books and libraries. The librarians themselves cannot make their organization of vital worth to these Provinces, unless the people bid them Godspeed. And here it may be said that any interested person of any calling whatsoever may become an Associate member upon election by the Council and by payment of the annual fee of one dollar. Yet upon the librarians themselves rests the personal responsibility for the progress of the movement. If in the confidence of a book-loving people they stand shoulder to shoulder, the Maritime Library Association will strike deep root and grow.

I am, Sir, etc. MARY KINLEY INGRAHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.

RURAL LIFE SUNDAY (May 26, 1935)

Sir—The Farmer's Handicap:—Contribution:—Out of every 1,000 persons in Canada, 463 are classed as "rural." Out of 3,258,614 persons "genuinely occupied", 1,103,542 are classed as engaged in agriculture. (Census, 1931). There are about three million people actually

The Poet's Corner

TO JEALOUSY

Wretched and foolish jealousy, How canst thou thus to enter me? I ne'er was of thy kind; Nor have I yet the narrow mind To vent that poor desire That others should not warm them at my fire: I wish the sun should shine On all men's fruits and flowers as well as mine.

But under the disguise of love, Thou sayst thou only came to prove What my affections were. Think'st thou that love is helped by fear? Go, get thee quickly forth. Loves sickness and his noted want of worth, Seek doubting men to please, I ne'er will own my health to a disease. —Ben Jonson: 17th Century.

Living on the farms, or about 730,000 "farm families." These figures show the farmer's contribution in intelligence, integrity, and enterprise—his spiritual donation—is at least as high as that of any other class in society.

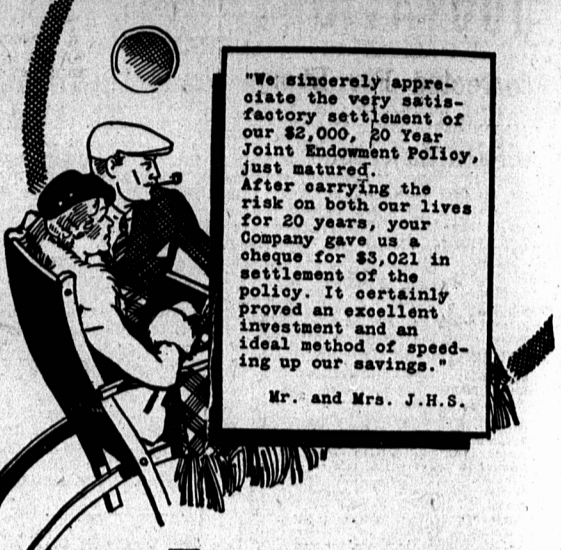
Thus in numbers, in his material production, and in his moral quality, the farmer deserves well at the hands of the nation. The Farmer's Handicap—Out of the estimated annual income of about \$5,150,000,000 in 1930 for the 10,000,000 people of Canada, only about \$500,000,000 came to the 3,000,000 people on the farms. 30 per cent of the population received only five per cent of the income. Surely there ought to be a mighty agitation on the part of our rulers to remedy so great an injustice. Contrast this income with that of the financial, commercial, and industrial magnates. The 62,212 persons getting more than \$2,700 had an aggregate income equal to that of the three million persons on farms." (J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.)

This lack of cash results in the lack of so many of the ordinary comforts and conveniences that are the birthright of every worthy citizen of modern society. If any class is entitled to the advantages and opportunities available in these days of increasing productivity in field and factory, it is the farmer. Not only is he denied the common decencies and dignities of a progressive society in material affairs, but he finds it necessary to secure an education for himself and his children, save that of the common school. These handicaps are such as any society interested in justice must remove.

The Farmer's Satisfaction:—(1) A worthy vocation. Every occupation that satisfies some human need is legitimate and proper. But inasmuch as the farmer satisfies a basic need, supplies the fundamental necessity of food, his occupation is peculiarly honorable. No servant of God can stand on a higher level of dignity than this. It is something elevating and inspiring to feel that the toil of the multitudes in the crowded cities is made possible because of the farmer's contribution of food. (2) A wholesome occupation. The farmer spends much of his time in the open, in God's great out-of-doors. He is in intimate touch with nature, breathes the fresh air in the wide spaces, is surrounded with the peace and beauty of fields and hills and skies, and wears with his natural labor sleeps the sleep of the just. (3) A partaker with God. Again every servant of man is a partner with God. The farmer is so immediately dependent on the Spirit that breathes through Nature and broods over every living thing, so intimately in touch with soil, sunshine, rain, atmosphere, growing things, that the

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