

The Charlottetown Guardian

President: Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Barnett, E. J. L.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. P. A. Mackinnon, D. S. G.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and D. S. Currie

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)
\$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
\$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
\$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U. S.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1937

Christmas Shopping

The tempting variety of merchandise suitable for Christmas gifts is well illustrated in today's issue of The Guardian, with which is combined the special Christmas features. The wise purchaser should be already well advanced in his or her Christmas shopping programme.

Christmas would be a drab affair if it only meant exchanging gifts with those near and dear to us. There are demands on our generosity as well as our affection. The Santa Pal fund, the Free Dispensary, the Salvation Army, the Infirmary, the hospitals and orphanages—these and other channels are open to all generous contributors.

More Revelations

The Liberal organ yesterday gave publicity to the following alarming statements with regard to conditions in the city under the prohibition administration of the Campbell Government: "The methods used in obtaining evidence against dives which are a disgrace to any city."

This would appear to substantiate the statements of the Attorney General's Montreal detectives, made under oath a few months ago, that they had seen "more drunkenness in Charlottetown in one day" than they would see in Montreal "in a week."

Federal Report Misleading

Considerably notoriety has attended a report issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa claiming that Canada has not benefited to any satisfactory degree from its advertising efforts in the British Isles. The claim, says "Marketing", an authoritative business publication, is based on the findings of a group of agriculturalists who have made a study of the old country market.

The First Year

King George VI has just completed the first year of his reign, having well begun his mission of restoring the prestige and popular esteem of the monarchy, following the extraordinary events that brought him unexpectedly to the Throne.

It was, says a writer in the New York Times, an exacting task. For he was an understudy suddenly summoned in an emergency to play the leading role; and the future of the British Crown seemed to depend upon his ability, without much preparatory training, to play it better than his more experienced but temperamentally ill-adapted brother.

matic events that culminated in Edward's abdication—a solution long since accepted by the overwhelming majority of Britons as a wise one—the attention of the British public has been absorbed a good deal of the time by political figures whose power is incomparably greater, and hence far more important for the future of Britain, than that of any constitutional monarch; Hitler, Mussolini, Roosevelt and Britain's new Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. The actions and utterances of those who ruled have overshadowed the doings of those who merely reigned.

But the new King has remained, deliberately, much in the public view; and the Empire, in spite of its unavoidable preoccupation with the more momentous, not to say ominous, problems of foreign relations and its tremendous rearmament program, has watched carefully with keen interest his carefully prepared debut. For persons are always more interesting and comprehensible than problems of statecraft. This, as Bagehot said, is the justification of the monarchy.

Trade With The Netherlands

The Dominion of Canada was the chief supplier of wheat to the Netherlands in 1936, shipping 55.8 per cent. of total imports or approximately 9,564,000 bushels, while arrivals from Argentina accounted for about 9.3 per cent. or 1,694,000 bushels, writes Mr. J. A. Langley, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rotterdam, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Before the introduction of restrictions, the Netherlands was one of the leading flour markets of Europe, with annual imports averaging in excess of 150,000 metric tons. In 1935 they amounted to 41,519 metric tons, while during 1936 and the first half of 1937, totals of 62,641 and 31,767 metric tons respectively were brought into the country. (One metric ton equals 2,205 pounds).

Whereas in 1935 Canada supplied 9.37 per cent. of total imports, this figure decreased to approximately 6.1-2 per cent. in 1936. During the first six months of the current year Canada's share was less than 2 per cent.

Editorial Notes

The Boston Tea Party, 1773.

Tomorrow, Christmas Sunday—let's all go to church.

Lest you forget—Santa Claus is sorely in need of some more Pals to make glad the hearts of little ones he many inadvertently overlook.

While we may not approve of the policy of "setting a thief to catch a thief" let us waste no useless tears over the lot of the bootleggers caught in the act. They are lawbreakers, and are not "rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" unless, of course, our local "Caesar" considers the fines high license.

Do you remember all the sweet promises of what Mr. King would do for us when all the provincial governments were in line with him at Ottawa? He is in the place of power all right, but his authority and policies are being repudiated and flouted in his face from British Columbia to New Brunswick—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island excepted.

The Free Dispensary at this season is receiving gifts for its Christmas Tree which gives so much joy and pleasure to many unfortunate children. The simplest means of participating in this very important and charitable work is by cash donations. Small or large, they will be welcomed in the spirit in which they are given. Time is getting short, and all who can do so should endeavour to give promptly as well as generously.

Are we to understand that Quebec and Ontario desire to disrupt the Confederation, anticipating Alberta in this respect? It would seem like it. The Hepburn Government has dispensed with a lieutenant-governor except for signing necessary documents. Quebec in the person of the President and Publisher of the Montreal Gazette, has challenged the policy enunciated by the Governor-General. Now the two have combined to set at naught the policy of the Federal Government.

Red Deer, Alberta, population 2,377, has been running its affairs on the pay-as-you-go system, with the result that it concludes 1937 with a surplus of \$16,000, twice as large as last year's and five times that of 1935. The town's debenture debt, \$322,000 ten years ago, is being paid off at the rate of \$22,000 annually and now stands at only \$100,000. In view of this good record, says the Montreal Gazette, it might profit Premier Abreham to look for an adviser in Red Deer, rather than in places outside of Canada. Certainly the civic fathers seem to know their municipal business.

Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton, Professor of Anthropology and curator of Peabody Museum at Harvard University, recently told the Society of Mechanical Engineers that the machine age was producing a race of morons who are in danger of reverting to the status of apes and destroying civilization because man's biological development has lagged behind his mechanical achievements. He emphasized the "apish" behavior of the twentieth-century man, a "once erectly striding biped", who "abandons human locomotion and whizzes through the landscape, crouched over wheels and levers worked by his still prehensile hands and his flat, vestigial feet, no less useful for this purpose than those of his simian ancestors", and who breathes "a mixture of gasoline fumes and carbon monoxide and reeks of evolutionary decay."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Should Germany regain some of the lands that were lost in war. Their development would absorb a considerable amount of energy and divert national attention, at least temporarily, from other fields. It would thereupon become less easy, and less desirable to see in every Central American and South American disturbance a possible menace to the United States and a possible necessity of once more interpreting the Monroe Doctrine, which was declared 114 years ago today.—New York Sun.

The United States Army has purchased planes that can fly five miles a minute. Such are necessary and aid in making war more uncomfortable. But we offer the customary eight to five that the next war, like the last, will be won by infantrymen marching three miles an hour.—(W. C. S. in Chicago Tribune.)

War is in the air. Literally that is true, but the war in the air is not restricted to instruments of war. It has invaded the radio realm, and according to the considered judgments of those capable of making accurate assessments, China is certainly getting the worst in this battle of words because of Japan's superior technique and showmanship. Broadcasts in English from the Government station in Nanking are almost worthless because of their screechiness and out-of-tuneness. Compared with the official broadcasts from the Japanese Government's station in Tokyo, the Nanking efforts are quite inquisp.—Hong Kong News.

The Japanese (Victory) parade (through the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai) was a case of deliberate throwing a match into a powder barrel and it bears a suspicious resemblance to those totally unjustifiable night manoeuvres of the Japanese troops near Peiping last July which led directly to the present undeclared war. The technique of provocation has been elaborated by the Japanese militarists into an art.—Washington Post.

The German admiralty has finally decided, as a matter of basic policy, to build its fleet around the capital ship. This represents change in policy, since heretofore the Germans had been concentrating upon light, but powerful cruisers and fast auxiliary ships. The change is interpreted by the German Naval Yearbook of 1938 as meaning that the Nazi government has abandoned its intention of maintaining a navy merely for coastal defense and hereafter will build dreadnaughts with a view to preparing itself to fight for sea control.—Baltimore Sun.

One of the best stories that we have heard for some time comes out of the North country, where a rough uncouth lumberjack was appointed a magistrate. A man was brought before him for calling another man a So-and-so. The ex-lumberjack glared at the culprit from under beetling brows and demanded: Did you call this man a So-and-so, I did not, the man protested. The new magistrate brought his heavy first down on the desk. You did so you lying So-and-so, he roared adding, and I fine you \$10.—Baltimore Sun.

It has always seemed to me a major tragedy that so many people go through life haunted by the fear of death and, when it comes that it's as natural as life itself. For very few are afraid to die when they get to the very end. In all my experience only one seemed to feel any terror—a woman who had done her sister a wrong which it was too late to right. Something strange and beautiful happens to men and women when they come to the end of the road. All fear disappears. I have often watched a look of happy wonder dawn in their eyes when they realized this was true. It is all part of the goodness of nature and, I believe, of the illimitable goodness of God.—American Magazine.

Very creditable to Canada in every way was the part that she had in the war at home and in the field. An official history may not be the most satisfying or most inspiring way in which the story can be told, but it is very necessary to place it all on the public records. Others may tell the story in more appealing form. The proper telling calls for history of every quality and emotional color reflecting the anxious hopes, the deep sorrow, the fixed resolution and the cherished ideals which the nation held before it during the supreme test. The present desire for world peace is not in any sense a reason for forgetting Canada's part in what was to be entirely a war of defence.—Winnipeg Free Press.

If the deficits of the lean years are to be eaten up by the surpluses of the fat years, as they must be to justify the paradox of 1936, where is there a paradox to justify the financial management of affairs which produces deficits in lean years and fat years alike? If the budget is not to be balanced in years in which Federal receipts reach a new high level, when will the budget be balanced? If the best that can be said of the budget for 1938, is that the net deficit for 1937, what will be the worst that can be said of the budget for 1939 or 1940?—New York Sun.

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.

READING

Sir—My last letter showed how Latin and French, geometry and algebra have forced Reading and Literature into a very minor place in grades 9 and 10. In this letter we shall consider reading apart from literature—what we mean by reading and how the ability to read can be taught and developed.

First, when we link reading with literature, we are correct, but the combination is misleading if we fail to realize that reading is an indispensable part of every other subject as well. Even mathematics—we do not generally associate reading with mathematics, yet we know how necessary is a clear understanding of a problem to its solution. When it comes to history or geography or science it is quite evident that our knowledge is almost entirely dependent on our ability to read.

By "ability to read" we do not mean the ability to recognize separate words, or even the ability to give the meaning of each word. We mean the power to gather information from the printed page and the power to distinguish between important and comparatively unimportant information contained on that page. You have probably taken for granted that "read" their lessons. Watch your son (or daughter) the next time he studies his history lesson. Does he go over and over a page repeating the words all the while? If so, he isn't "reading", he is simply memorizing separate words that mean nothing to him. Ask him to tell you, in his own words, without looking at the book, what he has read. Chances are he will twist things and omit important points, and show definitely that he does not know how to "read" at all. Or perhaps your son does know how to read. If so, he will glance over a page once or twice, then carefully go over each paragraph, making a note on paper, or in his mind, of each point as he comes to it. Then he will read over his notes before going on to the next page and repeating the process.

Or perhaps you think you can read all right, but just don't like to. Check yourself the next time you "read" a newspaper article. Do you read through this article, grasping the main points without any special effort, or do you just glance at the head-lines because "it is too much trouble" to read it all. Also do you find yourself discarding a book because the paragraphs look too solid and reaching for one with short paragraphs and lots of quotation marks because it looks easier to read?

If your children (and you) read with ease, they (and you) will like to read. They will go to books for practical information, and they will go to books for the delight of their souls. But if reading is a difficult task once the school doors close behind them, they will read only the most trivial books—books whose meaning is clear to the poorest reader. Now this ability to read, to draw from the printed page its every secret, can be taught in school and developed through constant practice. But this takes time, and we have found that Latin and French, Algebra and Geometry have drastic effect on the time that should be given to reading—reading in connection with literature, and reading in connection with all other subjects. If the teacher had more time, instead of assigning a lesson for home-work, he would study that lesson in school with his pupils. He would show them how to "read" a page, noting important points, noting "key words" that give the clue to an entire paragraph. With practice, the pupil would be able to study or "read" his lesson without the help of the teacher.

Further, if there were more time for reading, pupils would be encouraged to go to books other than their text, for information. They would to some extent, become aware of the great body of information that can be found on any subject. They would learn how to use a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an index, a table of contents; in short, they would learn something about books, form the habit of using them, and being able to understand them more easily, they would be on the high-road to loving books and making of them life-companions—if teachers and pupils were not so driven; if they had more time for reading.

I am, Sir, etc. RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK

The Poet's Corner

Can man know long for a thing That is not—hath not been? Dare we distrust desires that spring Spontaneous within? Tongue argueth speech; and powder dead— Each is by each implied; Can there be universal need Unmet, unsatisfied? The heart attuned to love doth find Love waiting at the door; He who to knowledge turns his mind Finds knowledge there before; And shall the deepest want we know, The spirit's anguished cry For kinsp through the darkness, go Unanswered from on high?—Giosuè Colucci.

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

When the House of Commons gathers for the next session, the legislators will be faced with many national problems, most of which have already been discussed in this column, but there is one subject upon which politicians, officials, and others refuse to comment, though a reliable and exclusive source has disclosed to this column that some serious action may be taken soon. It is the subject of subversive propaganda which has flooded the Dominion of Canada during the past few months, and which aims to influence the public opinion of Canadians to favour pro-Fascist or pro-Communist tendencies or other subversive creeds of brute force and violence as opposed to the British principles of democracy.

It is hardly a secret that professional propagandists with remarkable and almost inexhaustible supplies of money, have been campaigning in Canada within recent months trying to foster certain European creed of force, and Ottawa is now realizing that something must be done to counteract these enemies of our national unity, with the strong possibility that some official action may soon be announced. Since such investigations come within the scope of the Federal Department of Justice and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, it is no easy matter to learn what plans of campaign are contemplated by the Government, but it is certain that nothing will be done which may be interpreted as interfering with free speech, free press or the liberty of any Canadian citizen to favour or to disfavour any doctrine or creed. However, the Federal Government will likely follow the example of the British Government in combating foreign propaganda and adopt similar plans in place of the present attitude of silent contempt.

Postmaster-General G. C. Tryon of the British Cabinet is carrying on a strong campaign against German, Italian and other foreign propaganda agencies that are spreading notoriously false and misleading statements by sending forth British, not propaganda, but merely straight and true news of the happenings throughout the world, and this is coupled with entertainment which is popular with these foreign people. Previously it was the definite policy of the British Government to ignore these actions on the part of these foreign propagandists, but that old policy has been changed, and now Canada will likely follow the same procedure. News, impartial and undistorted, will be furnished to all elements in the Dominion, with the probability that Canadian officials will regard this matter with the same degree of importance as the British Government which is spending each year more than a £1,000,000 for broadcasting alone from the big radio station at Daventry where news and entertainment in many foreign languages are sent out daily to all parts of the world.

Foreign propaganda in this country is being carried out by persons who are well paid for their efforts, especially in recent months, when the supplies of money seem to have increased to a remarkable extent. These individuals make it their business to concentrate mainly on those districts where foreign residents are the greatest number. Canadians are the easiest victims for their methods and ideas. When it is remembered that there are now over 1,500,000 persons in Canada who are of some foreign extraction, who cannot speak or write properly either French or English, and who are in a sort of No Man's Land between the English and French population, it is not difficult to understand why a fertile field it must be to sow these seeds of discontent, disunion and disloyalty amongst these people, particularly the German, Scandinavians, Slavs and so forth. It is recognized now that Canada has neglected these law abiding citizens of foreign extraction, but such a policy will not be continued, with everything possible being done in future to remove all foreign agitators from the territory and moreover, to correct the actual cause for the trouble, unless Canadians are prepared for a national crisis to result from a laissez-faire policy. Poverty, especially amongst a large number of Slavs, has given them a very poor economic future to look forward to in this country. Isolation, which is of a kind that forbids them to communicate with the rest of the population who can only speak or write French or English, has rendered them susceptible to all sorts of perverted ideas of Fascism, Communism, etc. International differences and strife, which is one of the disturbing characteristics imported from the Old Country, causes them to distrust their own religious and communal bonds.

Consequently, there must be some official organization in Canada which will not hesitate to help these people by providing for the steady promotion of the religious, social, economic and civil amelioration of the Teutonic, Scandinavian and Slavic elements, suppressing foreign propaganda through educational and peaceful ways rather than through oppressive laws and methods of force or violence which are suggestive of the autocracies.

Continued, with everything possible being done in future to remove all foreign agitators from the territory and moreover, to correct the actual cause for the trouble, unless Canadians are prepared for a national crisis to result from a laissez-faire policy. Poverty, especially amongst a large number of Slavs, has given them a very poor economic future to look forward to in this country. Isolation, which is of a kind that forbids them to communicate with the rest of the population who can only speak or write French or English, has rendered them susceptible to all sorts of perverted ideas of Fascism, Communism, etc. International differences and strife, which is one of the disturbing characteristics imported from the Old Country, causes them to distrust their own religious and communal bonds.

ATTENTION Swine Breeders NOW is the time to guard against PIG - WORM by using the most effective remedy on the market; Mac's Pig - Worm Tonic Powder It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd Price 35cts. per lb. delay. Order by Phone 1. All orders promptly 1 to. Phone 315 THE TWO MACS Prescriptions A Specialty

There's PUNCH in a gift like this! Perfectos—Panetelas—Lillies in their festive holiday wrappers containing 10 and 25 cigars Punch CIGAR

ferences and strife, which is one of the disturbing characteristics imported from the Old Country, causes them to distrust their own religious and communal bonds. Consequently, there must be some official organization in Canada which will not hesitate to help these people by providing for the steady promotion of the religious, social, economic and civil amelioration of the Teutonic, Scandinavian and Slavic elements, suppressing foreign propaganda through educational and peaceful ways rather than through oppressive laws and methods of force or violence which are suggestive of the autocracies.

A Host of Gift Suggestions At The Central Drugstore WE KNOW YOU WILL BE PLEASED WITH OUR SHOWING IN THE FOLLOWING GOODS TOILET WATERS AND PERFUMES YARDLEYS TOILETRIES LADIES TOILET SETS CHOCOLATES SMOKERS' GOODS SHAVING SETS

WHY NOT MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY? One which will send your family a cheque every Christmas after you are gone,—for say, 10, 15, or 20 years. (The larger the policy, the longer the income would last). You may also provide that, in event of your wife's passing before the money is used up, the cheques would continue to your children. A cheque from Dad every Christmas! Why not arrange for it now, while you are in good health? For further information, consult HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Provincial Managers—The Great-West Life Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague