

The Charlottetown Guardian
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A Barren Session

Commenting on the results of the parliamentary session just closed, an Ottawa correspondent cites the undeniable fact that in the realm of governmental economy—so important an issue in the Liberal election campaign—no progress whatever has been made by the Mackenzie King Government.

In the realm of policy, furthermore, the King ministry's actions have been rather in contrast to its words, so far as economy is at issue. The western farmer is still being paid 87 1/2 cents per bushel for his wheat.

So, altogether, there is little in connection with the session to justify the Canadian citizens in looking upon it as a possible harbinger of millennium. On the contrary one of its chief legacies is definitely higher taxation.

However meagre the results, it is generally agreed by all that it has been a hard five months at Ottawa. Everyone is glad to see it over—especially the cabinet ministers who have their bags packed for their Summer of travel in Europe.

Streamlined Bathtubs

In those rare periods when, as in Renaissance Italy and the Athens of Pericles' time, Art may be said truly to have flourished, the people not only possessed fine buildings and rich literature, but ate and drank out of masterpieces, there being no article of daily life, of luxury or of necessity which had not been handed down from the design of a master, and made by his workmen.

So in the present age, which is one of Speed, household objects of all kinds tend to fashion themselves along lines of least resistance. The latest development in this direction is the streamlined bathtub, which was exhibited for the first time at a national plumbing convention in Buffalo last week.

But, asks the London Advertiser, what about the human chassis, which must fit into the new tub? It is a comparatively simple task to alter the general shape and design of bathtubs, but quite another matter to mould the anatomy of some of us to proportions which fit neatly into a streamlined one.

Somewhat grudgingly, the London paper confesses to seeing an advantage in streamlined bathtubs in promoting greater speed in bathing.

Fighting Unemployment

In his report to the Twentieth Session of the International Labor Conference, now in session at Geneva, Mr. HAROLD BUTLER, director of the I. L. O., estimates that, in the past year, world unemployment has declined about 15 per cent. The total decline since 1932 he places at 37 per cent.

Surveying the world, the director has come to the conclusion that the depression is not being conquered by being let alone. It is the countries that have done something about it, either in the way of providing public works or of adjusting monetary policy, that have fared best.

ample of a country that fought the depression by means of monetary policy. Unemployment there has been reduced by about 30 per cent. Sweden combined monetary control with a bold public works programme and reduced applications for unemployment relief from 165,000 per month in 1933 to 61,000 in January last.

On the other hand, France, Holland and Switzerland pinned their faith to deflation, and there unemployment has grown. Of the countries retaining the pre-depression parity of exchange, only Poland enjoyed economic improvement.

Some governments may be inclined to look upon unemployment as one of those things that will pass away. Mr. BUTLER takes a more serious view of it. Unemployment, he believes, remains the crucial test of economic and social policy.

Editorial Notes

A breathing space in politics until Manitoba and Quebec are heard from.

Have you seen the inside of the City Hospital Bazaar?

The early bride draws the crowd, as was evidenced at St. James' Church yesterday.

The Orangemen have had lovely weather, and are not slow in the expression of their appreciation of the fact.

In Prince County the inspectors of National Park sites were accompanied by government members, Opposition candidates, Mayor and City Councillors, to make sure they would know all about it from every angle.

Loans totalling \$1,876,629 have been approved to date under the Dominion Housing Act. By provinces they total: Ontario, \$848,015; Quebec, \$953,676; Nova Scotia, \$46,788; Prince Edward Island, \$7,500; Manitoba \$14,600; British Columbia, \$6,050.

The King Government are agreed, according to Mr. LAPOINTE, that a judge of the Supreme Court should retire at seventy-five. Yet they have just appointed a man of seventy-three to the equally important and onerous position of Ambassador at the Court of Tokyo.

Montreal Gazette's Quebec correspondent is satisfied that DUPLESSIS will be the next Premier, and that GOUIN made a fatal mistake in not aligning himself with him. The pressure from Ottawa proved too strong for the majority of the Gouinists in caucus, but the province is to be reckoned with.

The parliamentary correspondent of the Mail and Empire thinks Prime Minister KING's speech on Sanctions the best he has yet made in parliament, and he read it. His advice to the Prime Minister is always to read his speeches, and so avoid "5c piece" "valley of humiliation" and similar blunders. In other words he implies Mr. KING is a better essayist than statesman.

Here are some of the Montreal noises which a draft "silent night" by-law now before the City Council would prohibit: Loud speakers erected outside public halls and school basements during election campaigns. Motor-cycle exhausts. Standard equipment horns on some brands of automobiles. Loud-speakers used by stores. Auto klaxon hounds who sweep through city blocks and try to blast their way through crossings.

Conspicuous bravery by a British naval officer 131 years ago has benefited his daughter, now ninety-eight. On July 14, 1805, J. GILL, master's mate of H. M. S. Raccoon on the Jamaica Station, played a large part in the capture of the French national brig Lodi at St. Domingo, and lost an arm during the action. GILL, who later attained the rank of admiral, died in 1874. Admiral GILL's bravery and service to his country was remembered when his indigent daughter applied for assistance to Lloyd's patriotic fund. In view of her father's distinguished service, trustees gladly aided her.

Miss RACHEL K. McDOWELL, religious editor of The New York Times for the last seventeen years, has received the apostolic benediction of Pope PIUS XI. Miss McDOWELL, a Presbyterian, recently forwarded to the Pope a specifically bound copy of her booklet, "My Audience with the Holy Father," an account of her visit to the Vatican last summer. The papal blessing arrived at Cardinal HAYES's residence, from Monsignor DIEGO VENINI, private chamberlain to the Pope, and was formally presented to Miss McDOWELL.

Substantial gains in business were recorded in some lines of retail trade in 1935 and moderate gains in others, according to a preliminary compilation of returns received from some 12,000 independent retail merchants. For the second consecutive year, motor vehicle dealers report the greatest improvement in trade, the aggregate business of those firms whose sales are included in the yearly comparison showing an increase of 20 per cent. over the amount reported by the same companies in 1934.

The King was a lover of youth, youth out of doors above all. His faith in the future of the Empire was founded on his belief in the rising generation, whom he addressed. It will be remembered, in trusting terms in the last of his broadcast messages. It would not be rash to say that King George himself would have given swift approval to the nation-wide network of playing-fields, where in time to come British youth will find remembrance of his fame. It would be difficult to imagine any form of memorial which, recalling the past with thankfulness, borrowed so much from the future as well. Those who pass through "King George's Gates" will at once pay tribute to a great and good man and find a charter for their own health and happiness.

Notes by the Way

A committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association presents statistics on the earnings of attorneys in Manhattan which at first glance seems astounding. From them it appears that half of the lawyers in this county earn less than \$3,000 each a year in the practice of their profession.

Fourteen states and the District of Columbia now have laws prohibiting hitchhiking. The bad hitchhikers have created a hazard that shuts out the inoffensive ones as well. Too many have been robbed and too many killed by the pedestrians to whom kindness opened their cars. Thus, in self-protection, men have had to stifle natural inclination to give a lift to the minority who are harmless, but the chance is too great. It may be heartless but it is safety first to ignore the thumb. Fourteen states and the District of Columbia have now ordered it ignored by law.

Moscow is working overtime at mischief in every part of the world. Its emissaries are exporting over successes in France, in Spain and in Belgium at the present moment. France is learning the danger of any flirtation with the Soviet. The social order is in peril and this involves the gravest possible risks in the present unsettled condition of Europe. The Communist success in the Belgian general election have had no similar result. Red instigation is responsible for the strike in the Antwerp docks, which became general. In Spain, conditions recall Russia in the early days of the Bolshevik revolution. The Communists, Socialists, and Syndicalists are organizing forces—there were 42 in Barcelona in one week—and committing every kind of outrage with apparent impunity. Spain's condition should supply a valuable object-lesson to the people of this and other countries. It shows that Russia and her dupes can produce nothing but misfortune and disorganization.

There are doubtless accidents which may be called unavoidable. But they are rare. The Chief Justice of the Superior Court, the Hon. Mr. Grenshie's, did not hesitate recently to affirm that ninety per cent of accidents had as their cause imprudence, thoughtlessness, or lack of skill. And these are causes which do not exculpate motorists from responsibility; neither imprudence, nor even lack of thoughtlessness, nor even lack of skill, because if one cannot, or if one does not know how to pilot a motor, one should not venture upon the public streets, or else this should be done during the learning period, under the control of a teacher, and with an extreme prudence which eliminates all risk of accident.

The terror under Hitler is distinguished by two features from the dictatorships of the past. It is extraordinarily efficient. And there are no limits to which it will not go in order to bully, break, and subdue. The tyrant proceeds upon a methodical principle. No opposition of any kind will be tolerated. Therefore, any opposition, or critic will be caught, and then subjected to punishment so horrible, so terrible, so unforgettable, that he (or equally she) will never dare oppose again. Humane public opinion outside Germany has one, and only one, opportunity of helping to stem the terror. And that is by maintaining vigilance and making protests by never for a moment permitting the Nazi Government to think the world is indifferent to the fate of its victims. That some little moderation can be achieved by world opinion is shown by Hitler's efforts to keep up a pleasant appearance until and during the Olympic Games.

The truth is that British labour legislation is not now advanced whatever it might have been forty years ago. It is possible in this country, as Mrs. Rackham pointed out in our columns a day or two ago, for children of fourteen to be employed in factories for twelve hours a day and for five hours at a station. In the shops a forty-eight-hour week is not yet common into operation for women and girls. But apart from the inadequate legislation for factories and workshops and for shops, there is a wide range of occupations which are not regulated at all. In those it is common for boys and girls of fourteen to eighteen to work sixty and seventy hours a week. To them the forty-eight-hour week supposedly the health standard—is an unattainable ideal. The forty-hour week that the nations are now discussing at Geneva is a mockery.

The King was a lover of youth, youth out of doors above all. His faith in the future of the Empire was founded on his belief in the rising generation, whom he addressed. It will be remembered, in trusting terms in the last of his broadcast messages. It would not be rash to say that King George himself would have given swift approval to the nation-wide network of playing-fields, where in time to come British youth will find remembrance of his fame. It would be difficult to imagine any form of memorial which, recalling the past with thankfulness, borrowed so much from the future as well. Those who pass through "King George's Gates" will at once pay tribute to a great and good man and find a charter for their own health and happiness.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

Some years ago when physicians learned that infected teeth caused many cases of rheumatism there was a tendency on the part of the public to make fun about it. It became it was also said that infected teeth were causing various other ailments—stomach and intestinal trouble, inflammation of the gall bladder, and various eye inflammations.

More recently the fact that teeth cause rheumatism is no longer doubted and the first thought of the patient himself is as to the condition of his teeth and of his tonsils.

Now it must be admitted that all rheumatism is not caused by infected teeth or tonsils, but as, in medicine, the commonest causes of ailments are always searched for first, the teeth should be examined first by a competent dentist and the help of the X-ray examination.

Research physicians and dentists tell us that by the time rheumatic patients are examined the cause in about one-half of the total number is infected teeth. If these infected teeth are removed improvement follows, with of course the use of heat and the help of massage and electrical treatment.

However as all forms of arthritis or rheumatism are not due to infected teeth the question arises as to whether infected teeth should be removed anyway even if these particular teeth are very useful in chewing food and thus preventing indigestion.

I believe your dentist and your physician will tell you that good circulation of good (pure) blood is absolutely necessary to attain or retain good health. Infected teeth not only poison the blood, but the circulation of the blood itself becomes poor around the affected joint. Infected teeth thus prevent progress toward recovery in all forms of rheumatism.

In fact as the whole general health of the individual is lowered by the poison from the infected teeth it is only good sense to have them removed even if they have nothing to do with causing the rheumatism itself.

Thus while the removal of infected teeth may not relieve your rheumatism, for your general health and to prevent aggravation of rheumatism there is no question but that they should be removed. New or artificial teeth will provide teeth for chewing purposes.

The Poet's Corner. AN OLD WOMAN. O to have a little house! To own the hearth and stool and all! The heaped-up sods upon the fire. The pile of turf against the wall!

To have a clock with weights and chains. And pendulum swinging up and down! A dresser filled with shining delphs. Speckled and white and blue and brown!

I could be busy all the day. Clearing and sweeping hearth and floor. And fixing on the shelf again. My white and blue and speckled store!

I could be quiet there at night. Beside the fire and by myself. Sure of a bed and loath to leave. The ticking clock and shining delph!

Oh! but I'm weary of mist and dark. And roads where there's never a house nor bush; And tired I am of bog and road. And the crying wind and the lonesome hush!

And I'm praying to God on high. And I am praying him night and day. For a little house—a house of my own— Out of the wind's and the rain's way. —Padraic Colum.

Travels Of A Crown. When the Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia came to London twelve years ago, at the time of the Wembley Exhibition opening, he was received with royal honors, and lunched with King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SUMMERSIDE ACADEMY

Mr.—In your paper of Monday, June 22 was an interesting account of the Island system of education by our Superintendent. May I have space to explain more fully two statements which I fear may cause misunderstanding?

As the Summerside Academy is affiliated in its courses with the "Maritime Board", and the community at large find the two different systems of grading in effect on the Island rather confusing, I should like to draw attention to these important facts. When Mr. Shaw, in speaking of Prince of Wales College and Normal School, said "Grade XII or University Matriculation standard" he was speaking in terms of the Island system of grading. When he said that Summerside through its Academy was "equipped and staffed to carry on work to the end of Grade XII" he was using the term "Grade XII" as it applies to the grading system adopted by most of the other provinces of the Dominion. This means that students of Summerside Academy who successfully pass their Grade XII (Maritime Board) examinations are admitted to the second year of University work. They are given credit for five subjects which is one full year's work at University. Grade XI (Eleven) at Summerside gives University Matriculation or the same standing as is granted to graduates from the Second Year of Prince of Wales College.

I am, Sir, etc. GEORGE L. MACLEAN. Principal, Summerside Academy, Summerside, June 23, 1936.

THE LORD'S DAY ACT

Sir,—I gather from opinions I see expressed in the papers relative to the action of the Supreme Court, in the matter of social legislation that the failure of that body to validate the Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act means that the Canadian workman is deprived of a weekly day of rest. Of course, this is not so. The Lord's Day Act of Canada specifically provides that on Sunday it shall not be lawful to sell or offer for sale, or purchase, any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate, or to carry on or transact any business of his ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or for gain to do or employ any other person to do on that day any work, business or labour. The Act also provides for persons engaged in forms of public service or "any industrial process", which require Sunday work, that they shall have "during the next six days of such week twenty-four consecutive hours without labour."

The reason why the Act is asked the Government to ratify the International Labour Organization's draft convention for weekly rest in industry was because there is a subsection which states: "This section shall not apply to any employee engaged in the work of any industrial process in which the regular day's labour of such employee is not more than eight hours duration." Thus those working on an eight hour shift were deprived, so far as the law was concerned, of the privilege of a weekly rest day. The draft convention of the I. L. O. made no limitation of hours.

With the passing of the above-mentioned Weekly Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act this subsection was repealed. I presume that since this Act it has the power to amend it and that its action in repealing the sub-section will stand.

The result would be that all persons engaged in "any work of receiving, transmitting or delivering telegraph or telephone messages, or in the work of any industrial process, or in connection with transportation" are now guaranteed a day of rest in the week whatever may be their daily hours of labour.

I am, Sir, etc. CHAS. H. HUESTIS, General Secretary, the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Sir Samuel Hoare

(Vancouver Province) After some months in the wilderness, as a sort of scapegoat for the Baldwin government, Sir Samuel Hoare is back in office again. In the face of a storm of public opinion, he withdrew from the foreign office when the British nation flatly and emphatically repudiated the plan for the settlement of the Ethiopian dispute which he had arranged with Premier Laval of France.

Sir Samuel went out unrepentant but sorrowful. He believed the Hoare-Laval plan was the only plan that would save Ethiopia and keep the peace in Europe. But he saw the necessity of bowing before their part, though they differed with Sir Samuel, respected him and found no blot upon his honor. The House of Commons even chattered him as he withdrew.

Now Sir Samuel is back in the cabinet, not in the foreign office, but at the Admiralty. It has been admitted all along that, sooner or later, he would rejoin the ministry, which has been losing prestige of late, in spite of its huge majority, and is in need of strengthening. And Sir Samuel, as his handling of the India Act and his attitude on Ethiopia showed, is a man of strength.

So far as Ethiopia is concerned, time and the turn of events have vindicated Sir Samuel. He took the realistic view of the situation, and it seems possible that, had the course he laid out been followed, there would still be a master of Ethiopia in being, though a diminution of the power of the British to that of the new Roman Empire, a significant step.

ished one, whereas now there is none. This does not necessarily mean that Sir Samuel was right and the conscience of the British nation was wrong when the two parted company. Ethiopia is conquered, and the consequences of the Ethiopian war are not yet assessed, and these consequences may very well mean even to a configuration that would involve all humanity. He wished to stop it by placing Mussolini with a part of Ethiopia. He was sure the war could not be stopped any other way. The British people thought the sacrifice of Ethiopia would be a disgraceful thing. So they rejected the Hoare plan. They placed their faith to sanctions and to the League of Nations and took the risk of war. Sanctions undoubtedly embarrassed Italy, but they did not save Ethiopia. The attitude of Great Britain raised a barrier of distrust between Britain and Italy, and what the barrier will mean only time can tell. Only time can tell, too, whether the ambitions of Mussolini to restore the empire of the Caesars has been more encouraged by the outcome in Ethiopia than they would have been by the Hoare-Laval plan.

"The Haberdashery" Dollar Day Bargains Thursday, Friday & Saturday June 25th 26th and 27th. ARROW SHIRTS \$1.29. Collar attached or separate collars, regular \$2.00 value. Dollar Days ———— \$1.29. (Only one or two of a kind) MEN'S WHITE SILK COMBINATIONS 69c. Regular \$1.00 value. Sizes 38 and 40. Dollar Days ———— 69c. MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED SHIRTS 59c. Blue, Tan or White, Collar attached Shirts. Regular \$1.00 value. Dollar Days ———— 59c. Men's Fine Worsted Suits \$16.95. Dollar Days. Your choice of 100 fine Worsted Suits worth up to \$22.50 for \$16.95. We want you to see these Suits. All new stock and outstanding value. BOY'S MUSLIN COMBINATION UNDERWEAR 50c. Boy's Muslin Athletic Underwear. Regular 85c. Dollar Days ———— 50c. SOX—4 PAIRS \$1.00. 4 pairs fine Sox, fancy. Regular 35c value. Dollar Days, 4 pairs for \$1.00. MEN'S TWEED CAPS 79c. Odd Caps, Eastern make. Regular \$1.25 value. Dollar Days — 79c. MEN'S SILK TIES 59c. Regular value 75c. Silk Ties. Clearing Dollar Days at ———— 59c. BOY'S FINE WOOL SWEATERS 98c. Boy's fine wool Sweaters. Regular \$1.50 value. Dollar Day Special ———— 98c. Men's Light Colored Tweed Suits \$12.00. 18 light colored Tweed Suits. Sizes only 36, 39 and 40, clearing Dollar Days at \$12.00. Regular \$16.50 to \$20.00 values. MEN'S LINEN COATS \$1.25. Natural color short Linen Coats. Regular \$2.25 value. Dollar Days ———— \$1.25. SWEAT SHIRTS 98c. Men's white or Blue Sweat Shirts, \$1.50 quality. Dollar Days — 98c. FELT HATS, BROCK AND KENSINGTON \$1.98. Brock and Kensington Hats, slightly soiled. Clearing Dollar Days at ———— \$1.98. MEN'S GOLF PANTS \$2.98. Clearing all our Golf Pants Dollar Days at ———— \$2.98. Those Pants were worth up to \$6.00. SPRING AND FALL OVERCOATS \$5.00. 12 only Spring and Fall Overcoats. Last year's Tweeds clearing Dollar Days for ———— \$5.00. Hyde Park and Fashion Craft Suits Dollar Days at \$18.50. 50 Hyde Park and Fashion Craft hand-tailored Suits. Just one or two of a kind left. Go on sale Dollar Days at \$18.50. Regular values \$25.00. WORK SHIRTS 89c. Good quality, Blue, Grey and Khaki Work Shirts. Full cut. Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25. Dollar Days ———— 89c. MEN'S WHITE BALBRIGGAN COMBINATIONS \$1.00. Regular \$1.25 value. Dollar Days ———— \$1.00. BLUE DUNGAREE PANTS \$1.19. Blue Dungarees. Good quality, well made. Regular \$1.35. Dollar Days ———— \$1.19. JOCKEY SHORTS AND SHIRTS, 90c SUIT. Shorts made with special lastex band. Dollar Days ———— Suit 90c. GREY FLANNEL TROUSERS \$3.15. Extra special all wool Grey Flannels. Dollar Days \$3.15. DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS ON ALL GOODS IN STORE. Henderson & Cudmore Men's Wear