

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1935.

MARITIMERS HONORED

Congratulations are due His Worship Mayor Kennedy, who, as reported elsewhere in today's Guardian, is among those whose names appear in the King's New Year's list of honours and awards.

been up to the present time, intra-Empire trade will expand to larger and larger volume for many years to come. The agreements may not have been perfect when they were made.

POPULATION CHANGES

Silent but remarkable changes are taking place in the population of Canada, according to a recent Canadian Press article. As it increases year by year it is becoming more and more a Canadian-born population.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT

On his return to England, (says the Mail and Empire) after visiting this country, Sir Hewitt Skinner, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, gave an interview to Canada's Weekly, in the course of which he said:

"I found conditions in Canada much better than I anticipated, for while the aftermath of a terrible set-back is still very much in evidence, all losses, one can confidently assume, have been ascertained, so that the decks have been cleared in that respect.

The year 1930 is the pivotal year, for it was then that increasing unemployment led the Dominion Government to close the doors to newcomers except the few who intended to and were equipped with the capital and experience to make successful farmers.

In the 19 years from 1911 to 1930 the number of people in Canada rose from 7,207,000 to 10,206,000, an average yearly increase of 157,000. In the four years from 1930 to the present when the immigration bars were up the population has increased from 10,206,000 to 10,835,000, an average annual increase of 157,200, approximately the same.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We have entered election year.

Did you remember to write 1935?

A twenty million harvest is not bad for some 16,000 families.

The police are pursuing investigations in connection with the Diamond tragedy, and developments may be expected soon.

It was like old times again trudging through the snow yesterday to give the gladhand for the new year. It is a custom that is perennial, ever old, ever new.

The Liberals continue to speak with two voices on the Railway question. Mr. Mackenzie King professes to be opposed to amalgamation, while his colleague, the Rt. Hon. W. D. Euler has come out flat footed in its favour, though in a restricted sense. So acceptable to the C.P.R. is Mr. Euler's scheme that it has had his whole speech on the subject reprinted in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast through the mail.

We have recently heard the voices of all the Dominions in praise of the Ottawa agreements, to which Mr. Mackenzie King has recently become a convert. Here is the importance and value India attaches to them: Writing to the London Times on the new government of India proposals, the Marajah of Burdwan, senior nobleman of Bengal says: "The safeguards with regard to British trade, although quite fair, will, I am afraid, not be acceptable to many people in India unless they can be assured that the freedom and privileges agreed upon at the Ottawa Conference will continue to apply to India, and not in any way be reduced or minimized."

Notes By The Way

Andre Maurois who has done a good deal to make biography interesting, defends Dickens from a book of the debunking kind. Lovers of the works of Dickens will sigh for the day before the inquisition was opened, and feel that it is no matter for regret that we know so little about the private life of Shakespeare.—London Advertiser.

Possibility of war is being featured in the headlines these days, and there are people who suggest that such talk and discussions may bring it about. The present system, however, is infinitely better than the old secret diplomacy which helped to bring on the great war. Nowadays the public is kept informed of discussions between nations and their results. With the fullest publicity there is less danger of secret treaties and secret wire pulling than there was twenty years ago.—(Niagara Falls Review)

This country, with its small outlay per capita on defence and its considerable under-spending of the last parliamentary vote, cannot be able to get good nights of sleep, but further undermine their general health by this worry. Many feel that, if lack of sleep doesn't kill them, they are likely to go out of their mind which is worse.

The instincts of national self-preservation, when sufficiently aroused, are stronger than any instincts for justice, or for humanity. The Germans are perfectly aware that they are ruled by a government which put itself in power and keeps itself in power by mass murder and terrorism, but they believe that only under such a government can they attain the national unity necessary to preserve their collective freedom in the midst of a ring of enemies.

When we borrow money and pay it back in full, and the cost of the money is not remembered, we are debtors to a huge multitude of human beings who have played their brief part and left the stage. Even the most ignorant among us contributes something. It is not for any of us to measure the extent of our influence. The truth must remain with us—that the less we do in service, the more we have to repay. Kindness can never be repaid in money. Nor can generous deeds that have brought happiness and an overflowing sense of gratitude. The unselfish life is forever enlarging. It is self-nourishing. It grows in strength and beauty, even as the muscles grow from use and training. And each day it repays liberally toward the great debt which it owes to all the world. That is why, in secret, it grows so happy.

The situation is without any modern precedent. In its essentials it recalls some of the scenes which marked the enforcement of the Act of Uniformity in this country. The battle is definitely joined and its end is not in sight. If the Reichsbishop seizes the churches he will have to provide some 800 new pastors for them, and his nominees will preach to empty pews. A defence fund is being raised, and it is stated that both Roman Catholics and Nazis are among the contributors to it. The Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, is himself a Lutheran, and he is not the only Protestant in the Cabinet. In such political circles as they represent there is profound uneasiness, but the Reichsbishop and his henchmen, Dr. Jager, have so identified themselves with the Nazi Party and certain State departments that their surrender now would mean a rebuff to the regime.—Spectator, (London).

"If European nations," says an exchange, "would stop talking war and spending money on armaments and would settle down to work and produce; if governments would wholeheartedly seek to improve international exchange instead of restricting it; if international exchange should be stabilized; if governments would do their level best to bring about conditions conducive to business recovery, and if capital and labor would sincerely try to cooperate instead of cutting each other's throat, what an era of prosperity we might have before us." Sometimes we wish there were not such a word as "if" in the language. It is always getting in the way. But man is an incurable optimist. Always there is something alluring just around the corner.

"Funny world. Two people starve to death on Galapagos and the human race is started. Yet there really was no news in their starving. Inasmuch as there was no food for them to eat and no water for them to drink, it was logical that they should die. It would have been big news if they could have lived without eating. Now if people could just get as startled and interested in the starving—or near to it—right here in this land of plenty that would be something. Much bigger news for historians will be the fact that there are hungry people in America where there is so much food that the government is destroying crops and killing of cattle. That is news.—Detroit Free Press.

The United States may still avoid entangling arrangements in Europe. They may isolate themselves, but they cannot immunize themselves, as the course of the Great War shows. Their concern with Europe grows greater and their cooperation tends to increase as their commerce grows and their interests widen. Must not Americans sometimes ask themselves whether, if Austria Chamberlain in Christian Science Monitor.

That Body of Yours

Like a rung bell is the morning. In a blue bell-tower, After the owl's night has wasted Every dark hour And the seed of the sun that withered Breaks into flower.

By James W. Burns, M.D.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT SLEEP

I sometimes wonder if health writers, including myself, talk too much about the value of sleep. These days when the whole world is in a state of question about what we would all be like if we were actually sleeping, it is not surprising that we are so much concerned with the subject. Sleep is as important as food in maintaining the weight and health of the body.

For children, as with all young animals, most of their time should be spent in sleep. However there are many individuals who feel that they do not get enough sleep, and worry so much about it that they are unable to get good nights of sleep, but further undermine their general health by this worry. Many feel that, if lack of sleep doesn't kill them, they are likely to go out of their mind which is worse.

It might be well therefore if physicians and health writers were to speak less about the great need for sleep, and speak more about the value of rest. That is, point out that if the individual will simply lie down with all his muscles relaxed and try to think of "nothing", or only of the routine affairs of the day, he will get almost as much health value if he were actually sleeping. Thus if the heart beat slows down by 4 to 6 beats, the breathing about 4 respirations, the temperature goes down 1 degree, and the blood pressure goes down 10 to 15 points, during complete relaxation, but they believe that what would happen to the heart beat, breathing, temperature, and blood pressure, when the individual is actually asleep. In fact research workers on sleep estimate that if we sleep completely relaxed during the night and get at least two hours sleep, there would be at least no danger to life.

Seadromes To Aid Atlantic Flying

(By Nigel Tange, in the Manchester Guardian.) Fifteen years ago Edward Armstrong, a well-known American inventor, conceived the idea of a marine structure that would have certain unique properties. This structure he termed a seadrome. The inventor saw in a floating vessel that remained steady without any tendency to roll or pitch whatever the state of the sea, a number of important uses.

In this article I am going to deal solely with the possibilities of such a structure with regard to floating airports, and in particular those that have been designed by the inventor for use on the North Atlantic airway.

For some years we have heard of the idea of floating islands across the Atlantic on which aircraft could land to refuel, and thus overcome the otherwise insuperable difficulty of bridging the Atlantic and at the same time carrying an enormous payload.

Many pilots have proved that the Atlantic can be crossed, but to do this they have had to carry such a huge load of petrol that there was no room for anything else. Indeed, it is generally considered that a range of 500 miles is about the limit for an air-liner running a commercial service.

The suggested scheme is to moor five seadromes at 450-mile intervals along the 38th parallel of latitude. These seadromes consist of a flight deck 1,500 feet in length and 300 feet in width, supported on 32 streamline telescopic pillars, 108 feet above sea level. When in position these pillars are sunk to a depth of 108 feet below the surface, and ballast and buoyancy tanks are so arranged in them that the centres of buoyancy and gravity of the whole seadrome structure are well below the agitated surface of the sea. The seadrome is therefore at all times floating in suspension in still water.

The supporting pillars are of such size, construction and shape that they offer practically no resistance to waves, and so do not bar their passage. No energy is therefore released from the waves to be merely to suffer their consequence? I put the question only. I do not attempt to answer it. I venture only the prediction that if ever Americans are led by events to answer it in the affirmative, common interests and common nables or thought will make Great Britain and America the supporters of common ideals and associates in the cause of freedom and of peace.—Sir Austen Chamberlain in Christian Science Monitor.

The Poet's Corner

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By Andrew Hewitt in "Poetry World."

absorbed by the pillars as impact force. The prospect of the seadrome being damaged by a storm, as often happens to Atlantic liners, need not therefore be considered. The liner is floating in the agitated water, is constantly breaking waves and thus absorbing their energy. The seadrome is floating in suspension beneath the agitated surface, and the waves pass through the pillars undisturbed, as they do through those of a seaside pier.

I have seen films depicting the official experiments with models of the seadrome in one of the United States Navy Doolittle basins. The claims of the inventor with regard to the unique stability of the seadrome in stormy weather were here justified in every way.

I saw one model about 15 feet long alongside one of the Majestic to the same scale. The manufacturer waves were of such a size that the Majestic was shipping them over her funnels. It would have been impossible for her to have survived such a storm in real life. Throughout the demonstration however, no movement could be detected in the seadrome. I saw another model which was over 30 feet high being subjected to waves coming from all angles off the walls of the basin. Alongside was a gentleman in a rowing boat having an extremely uncomfortable time but the seadrome remained quite steady.

These experiments led the United States Navy Department to satisfy themselves entirely with regard to the stability of the seadrome in the roughest of Atlantic storms. And this stability makes in itself the problem of anchoring the structure much easier.

The chief difficulty with regard to the anchoring of ships in storm conditions lies in their movements produced by wind and waves. This problem does not arise in the case of a seadrome as it remains perfectly steady. There were other problems involved in mooring a 50,000-ton structure in three to four miles depth of water, but all of them have been overcome.

Only the briefest of descriptions can be made in this article, but let one add weight to them by saying that the United States Navy Department has given its unqualified approval to the practicability of the whole system.

The anchor is of a novel type designed for the great depth that it will lie and for the nature of the bottom that it will encounter. It has a rounded top and a flat bottom, and weighs 1,500 tons. Special buoyancy chambers enable it to be lowered to the desired position where seaanchors are opened electrically, and the anchor sinks to the bottom. Its speed is checked by means of water brakes, and the landing shock should not exceed 15 percent of the anchor's weight.

The cable to be used is of the type used on suspension bridges. This is because the stoutest chain cable ever made would break from its own weight as a depth of 13,000 feet. The suspension type cables have ample strength for them to reach a theoretical depth of 60,000 feet before breaking. This cable is to be attached to a seadrome structure buoy, which in turn is attached to the seadrome itself. There is, therefore, never a direct pull on the anchor.

In the worst conditions of wind and tide ever known on the route to be used in maximum pull by the seadrome will be 100,000 lbs. The mooring system is designed to withstand a pull of six times this amount. In addition the seadromes has motors that can relieve the strain if ever necessary.

On each seadrome will be accommodation for a crew of 43 and an hotel for 500 passengers by day and 100 by night. Full meteorological wireless and workshop equipment will also be on each.

BACKACHE is Your Warning

Backache is usually the first sign of kidney trouble. When your back pains, look to your kidneys. Don't neglect it—it is too serious. If backache, or its cause, is not corrected it may be followed by Rheumatism, Dropsy, or even Bright's Disease. At the first sign of backache turn confidently to Dodd's Kidney Pills—for over three generations the favorite treatment for backache and for kidney ailments.

1935 Peak Year For Eclipse

An eclipse of almost record duration will take place in 1935. As the astronomers have worked it out, the moon's shadow will pass across the face of the sun five times and the earth will observe the moon twice during next year. There will be a total eclipse of the moon lasting one hundred and two minutes. The seven eclipses to take place in 1935, it is stated, is the maximum number that can occur, and the combination will not occur again for 560 years.

Only thirteen previous occasions back as far as 1154 B.C. have there been five eclipses of the sun and five of the moon in one year, and twenty-nine other occasions in which the same total number has been reached, but as three of the moon and four of the sun.

Each eclipse belongs to a cycle, Mr. Way points out, in which it repeats itself after a period of eighteen years, eleven days and eight hours. At each successive occurrence the path of the eclipse shadow strikes the earth at a more northerly point, starting in Antarctica and moving toward the Arctic, and at a point 120 degrees west, or eight hours earlier in the day, if the cycle starts in the Arctic. The successive appearances move south.

The first eclipse of next year, one of the sun on January 5, is one of a series that began on August 30, in 528 A.D. The shadow making contact with the earth in the Arctic at 66 degrees north latitude. It has been making its appearance at points further south, and this year, almost slips off the earth in the south polar regions, thus completing its cycle, which has lasted 1,407 years. This is the longest possible period for an eclipse cycle, Mr. Way's calculations show. This cycle contained seventy-nine returns of the eclipse.

This series started with a group of twenty-one partial eclipses covering a period of 378 years. On each return the moon took an increasingly larger bite out of the sun. The center of the moon's disk then came close to the center of the sun's disk, and the eclipse were annular, meaning there was a ring of the sun visible around the edge of the moon at greatest coverage. This was due to the moon being at maximum distance and therefore relatively smaller. There were twenty-five of these eclipses covering a period of 450 years, during which the moon's disk became larger until there followed, Mr. Way states, seventeen total eclipses. They then passed through the descending part of the cycle and again became partial eclipses with continually smaller portions of the sun's disk being covered, until this year only the one-thousandth part of the sun's face will be obscured.

The eclipse of February 3 belongs to a cycle that started in the Arctic on August 21, 1664, and is making its sixteenth return and travelling southward. It will be a partial eclipse visible in North America. First contact will be made at 11:29, Atlantic standard time, and the sun will be cleared at 1:33. Greatest coverage will be 40 per cent at 12:31.

The third eclipse of the sun occurring on June 30 belongs to a cycle that started in the Antarctic in 727 A.D., travelled north and this year will be visible only in the Arctic. There are no total eclipses in this circle, only partial and annular. The cycle will end in 1971.

The fourth solar eclipse, on July 30, belongs to a new cycle that began with its previous appearance in the Antarctic in 1917, where it will be visible this time as a partial eclipse.

The final solar eclipse of the year belongs to a very old cycle that is now far from the decline. It began nearly 1,000 years ago. In 944 A.D. and will end 235 years hence. It will be a Christmas Day event in 1935 and will be visible

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only in the Antarctic. This cycle has been the best producer of total eclipses of long duration, Mr. Way points out. It began and will end with seven partial and twelve annular eclipses. During the 774 years in the middle of the cycle there was a succession of forty-three total eclipses. Between the years 1,200 and 1,700 there was a fine array of total eclipses, some of them lasting between six and seven minutes.

We will be unable to see anything of the total eclipse of the moon, which takes place on January 19, as it will be visible only in Australia, eastern Asia and the Pacific.

The second eclipse of the moon, however, more than makes up for the poor results on the first as it will be total for 102 minutes and visible in Canada. This approaches within three minutes of the longest possible record. The middle of the eclipse will take place a minute before midnight on July 15.

All eclipses are caused by the earth and the moon being located in space exactly, or almost exactly, on a line extending through the centres of both of them and the sun. If the earth is between we have an eclipse of the moon. Two weeks later the moon will have swung between the earth and the sun and an eclipse of the sun then takes place.

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.

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