

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1933.

MACDONALD MEMORIAL

A quarter-page advertisement in a recent issue of the Montreal Gazette is of more than passing interest to Prince Edward Island readers. It announces that at the request of the Historic Sites and Monument Board of Canada, the monument to the forbears of the late Sir William Christopher Macdonald, founder of Macdonald College and Chancellor of McGill University, in the French cemetery at Scotchfort, this Province, is now being rehabilitated.

North side: Here he deposited in the peace of Christ, awaiting the coming of the Judge of the living and of the dead, the mortal remains of Margaret, wife of the late Major Macdonald of the West River; and of Helen, both sisters of the late Captain John Macdonald, of Glenaladale; and of Anna Rebecca Macdonald, who departed this life in the 23rd year of her age; and of John Macdonald, and of William Macdonald, who died in early infancy. All three Grandchildren of said late Captain John Macdonald.

South side: Sacred To the memory of the Revd. Augustine Macdonald Catholic Missionary from the Highlands of Scotland, who came to this Island in advanced life. Also of Donald Macdonald, Esq., a Captain in His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Foot, who emigrated with his family to the Island, A.D. 1772; bringing with him a number of his clansmen from the Highlands of Scotland; and of Margaret his wife; and of Flora Anna Maria, their daughter, widow of the late Alexander Macdonald of Donaldston, Esq.

West side: Sacred To the memory of Alexander Macdonald, of Donaldston, Esq., formerly a Lieutenant in the late Grenadier Regiment of Upper Canada A.D. 1812, emigrated to this Island in 1821, and departed this life October 26th, 1884. Hereunder rest his remains in the peace of Christ, awaiting a glorious resurrection.

Sir William Macdonald, who is referred to in the Gazette advertisement as "Canada's Greatest Benefactor," was born in 1831 at Glenaladale, this Province, the son of the late Donald Macdonald, president of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island, and Ann Matilda Brecken. He was educated at the Central Academy, Charlottetown, and in 1854 began business as a commission merchant in Montreal. He later became a tobacco manufacturer, and acquired a very large fortune. He was a generous benefactor of McGill University, and the Ontario Agricultural College, and founded and endowed the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. He died, unmarried, at Montreal on June 9, 1917. For many years he was chancellor of McGill University. He was created a knight bachelor in 1898.

It was one of the ambitions of Sir William to encourage in his native province the consolidation of rural schools. To this end he financed the establishment of a central school at Mt. Herbert. It was hoped that this experiment would result in the establishment of large graded schools in other sections; but local opposition defeated Sir William's far sighted plans in this connection. More and more, however, the need of consolidation is becoming apparent. What might long ago have been achieved with the financial assistance of Canada's greatest educational benefactor is still regarded as an ideal objective, towards which public opinion is slowly, but surely, advancing.

CANADA AT LONDON

On Wednesday the Toronto Globe predicted: "Although he represents a country relatively small in population, Mr. Bennett's views will command respect at the World Economic Conference. A forceful presentation of Canada's policies may be expected, with strong insistence on her right to attention as a member of the group of major trading nations." The Globe's prediction was fully realized on Thursday, when the Canadian Prime Minister took the centre of the stage at the Conference and in a forceful address called for concerted international action to raise wholesale prices, stabilize exchanges, restore an international monetary standard, and clear world trade channels. He warned against the danger of "over-caution" warned that to achieve results there must be action as well as speech-making; and in conclusion pledged Canada's co-operation to maintain the value of the dollar on a stabilized basis in London and New York.

The Canadian Government agreed that for the period of the Conference the tariff truce should be maintained, said the Prime Minister. But the Conference could not be content with a truce perpetuating existing conditions. The United States' proposal—that all nations should adhere to the truce—should not be an end in itself but purely provisional and superseded within the next few weeks by a definite programme of reductions in tariff levels.

Yesterday the Conference, having concluded the preliminary speech-making, got down to business. Here again Premier Bennett may be expected to distinguish himself, and while safeguarding Canada's interests in every way, to co-operate promptly and effectively in any measures calculated to restore world economic security.

LLOYD GEORGE

A rather uncomplimentary portrait of Mr. Lloyd George, written at the time when he was Prime Minister of Great Britain but published only recently, is drawn by Mr. J. M. Keynes, noted British economist. Mr. Keynes calls Lloyd George "the Welsh witch," and, while rendering tribute to his immense labours during the Peace Conference, points out that his policy lacked "permanent principle, tenacity, fierce indignation, honesty, loyal leadership;" and that in his company there was a "favour of final purposelessness, inner irresponsibility, existence outside or away from our Saxon good and evil." His final summing up is as follows: "Lloyd George is rooted in nothing; he is void and without content; he lives and feeds on his immediate surroundings; he is an instrument and a player at the same time which plays on the company and is played on by them too; he is a prism, as I have heard him described, which collects light and distorts it, and is most brilliant if the light comes from many quarters at once; a vampire and a medium in one."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Association reports that the tide has turned for the wool growers of Canada. The Association says: "Last year wool values probably hit bottom, but despite these low prices buyers were scarce and it was only with the greatest difficulty that some growers were able to dispose of their 1932 clip. Now, like other farm commodities, wool has started to come back. Prices have advanced sharply and there are indications that the rise may be continued. The country is again flooded with buyers glad to get hold of Canadian wool at twice the price refused 12 months ago."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Not long ago a six hour day was openly scouted as a demoralizing proposal for the workers and as economically unacceptable for industry. Today a six-hour day is regarded by most manufacturers not only as feasible, but as likely to improve employment, according to a questionnaire sent out by Cornell University to 1200 industrial plants. They felt that drastic reorganization was necessary to eliminate the business cycle, stabilize employment and give labor adequate purchasing power. Prominent in the suggestions was the need for a minimum wage which would prevent unscrupulous employers from exploiting workers. Insistence also was voiced on the necessity of shaping new legislation affecting hours of labor so that it would not cause hardship upon any one industry or group.

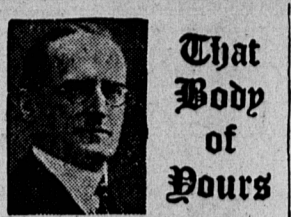
A writer in the Atlantic Monthly says: "I have come increasingly to believe that the old-fashioned Sunday is the best device ever evolved for restoring poise and judgment to a fidgety world. The decline of the old-fashioned Sunday is an event still so recent that it needs little recounting. When the first golfer discovered that he could play 18 holes on the Sabbath and still not be struck by lightning, when the first druggist found he could sell ice cream sodas between Saturday and Monday without a frown from his leading patrons, Sunday as a day of universal rest was judged to be obsolete. Like melting snow its customs and rigidities disappeared in a single decade and during the next 20 high-pitched years they were scarcely missed. Sooner or later, however, the world may be brought to realize that the old-fashioned Sunday was not a mere rustic survival from early Calvinism or a tribal rite of the ancient Hebrews, but was a social check-valve developed by centuries of human experience, and that a nervous, high-strung society which has suddenly abolished it will rue its loss. The old-fashioned Sunday, in short, was one of nature's regulations, checking the tempo of life and re-adjusting it every seven days.

A widespread movement for linking Germans outside the Fatherland with those at home was given impetus at a gathering at Passau, sponsored by the Association for Germanism Abroad. Dr. Steinacher, leader of the Association, emphasized the duty of Germans within the Reich to lend more and more material support to the "third of the German people now beyond the protection of the borders of national Germany. The purpose of the association is "the preservation, solidification and strengthening of German people on both sides of the German borders." He declared Germans abroad must bear equal right and equal duty, as "co-operators in the nation of the future." The association's appeal is shown by the fact that subscriptions which the gathering inaugurated to help Germans outside the Fatherland was headed by contributions of 2000 marks each from President von Hindenburg and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The total amount raised, however, at the meeting, was only 36,000 marks, about \$10,000.

Araki, Japanese War Minister, says of George Bernard Shaw: "He talked of the philosophy of earthquakes, but he has never experienced an earthquake. I greatly regret during his eighty-odd years of life he has not received an earthquake shock. An earthquake shock is no surface affair; it comes from the depths of the earth. It is regrettable that I could not hear his earthquake philosophy based upon actual experience. Rather wistfully, the general adds: "An earthquake happened just before Mr. Shaw's arrival in Japan.

The theist position has been well stated by a modern scientist who says: "Wherever we see an act performed by another corresponding to our own gift of causation, direction and control of things, we instinctively attribute to him the same sort of consciousness that we recognize in ourselves. I deem it as absurd and illogical to affirm that there is no place in nature for God as it would be to assert that there is no place in man's body for his conscious mind."

Guest of honor at a farewell luncheon given by newspapermen, Sir Eric Drummond, retiring Secretary-General of the League of Nations, laid down the following doctrine learned from 13 years experience as head of the League's secretariat: 1. Never make a threat; 2. Tell the truth; 3. Place all your cards on the table. "And this," Sir Eric said, "applies to individuals as well as to nations."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HOW GOOD HEALTH AFFECTS YOU

A University professor was appointed to the staff of a large organization which had many travellers all over the world. He was instructed to trace the history of these travellers and learn why some promising men did good work for a while, then gradually dropped out or were asked to drop out of the organization.

Some of the reasons for the failure to "make good" were illnesses of loved ones, domestic troubles, and financial worries, but the most frequent cause of failure was ill health. Walter B. Pitkin, Columbia University, suggests that you study all the persons you know. Check up on their careers and on their health. Then notice their general behaviour. A man who scores close to 100 per cent in a medical examination will possess the following characteristics of good health.

- 1. He eats almost any kind of food with enjoyment, and digests it easily.
2. He is not troubled with constipation.
3. His heart endures prolonged exertion easily.
4. His muscles are firm, his walk vigorous, and his posture erect.
5. He breathes deeply, and does extra work easily.
6. He recovers quickly from injuries and infections.
7. He recovers quickly from emotional shocks such as fears, worries, rages, and does not suffer prolonged after-effects.
8. He readily forms proper habits as to eating, sleeping, working and exercise, but he can endure any upset in these habits without much trouble.
9. He has good mental and physical control.

How many people could measure up to this standard of perfect health? The figures are not really available but there would not be many. The United States Surgeon General has found that of 1000 men in the military age group who have been examined for admission to the Navy and Marine Corps, no fewer than 468 had defects which were serious enough to be entered on the records, though not serious enough to cause rejection. Thus small defects in vision, bad teeth, partial deafness were not recorded.

If then nearly half the men in the prime of life show defects which can one expect from the country at large? Mr. Pitkin tells us that almost everybody whose health is above the average shows it in his general enjoyment of life, enjoyment of work or play, his ability to adjust himself to circumstances good or bad, his ability to get along with other people.

It might be well if we all "examined" ourselves to find out how we would measure up from the above standpoint.

Champlain's Astrolabe

(Ottawa Journal) On this page the other day Mr. Fred Williams, who writes brightly and informatively on many subjects of historical interest, told of Champlain's loss of his astrolabe in a voyage up the Ottawa river 320 years ago, of its discovery in 1867 by a Renfrew County farmer, and its sale to a United States collector.

Some further information on this instrument now is available. It was acquired in 1901 by Samuel V. Hoffman, of New York, and it was still in his possession a few years ago. In 1908 Mr. Hoffman agreed to lend it to Dr. Doughty, the Dominion Archivist, for the tercentenary celebration in Quebec, but Dr. Doughty feared for its safety under such circumstances and regrettably declined the offer. The Archivist has hopes that eventually this unique souvenir of the great explorer will become the property of the Dominion of Canada and have an honored place in the Archives, where it belongs.

The astrolabe was the primitive instrument by which navigators and explorers took observations of the heavenly bodies, and its origin goes back thousands of years. Some years ago Mr. Charles Macnamara of Arnprior wrote an article for "Field Naturalist"—a copy of which has been preserved by Mrs. Agnes Tilley, secretary of the Ottawa Industrial and Publicity Committee—explaining the use of the astrolabe, and relating in some detail the history of the one which Champlain lost. "Essentially," he says, "the astrolabe consisted of a graduated circle across the diameter of which was a movable bar pivoted at the centre. In use the instrument was hung plumb, and the body whose altitude it was desired to ascertain

The Lure Of Libraries

A LIBRARIAN OBSERVES HIS READERS (L. M. Dickson in The Bookman)

The lay reader has come to select a book at the public library. He has read but little, and now, other diversions grown stale or with an excess of spare time on his hands, the urge to read comes over him, and he prepares to select a book—one from hundreds of thousands.

This casual reader wanders aimlessly from stall to stall, not knowing what he wants, not knowing where to find that which might interest him. He is plagued by a seeming confusion of books, of endless titles, which he scans rapidly, unseeingly. A name appeals to him, he takes the book from the shelf and fits over a few pages, reading only enough to convince him that the book is worthless, uninteresting and a waste of time.

Another one is rejected like its predecessor. Up and down, row after row, shelf after shelf, this flighty, irresponsible dabbler goes with growing irritation. He is not a connoisseur. He is not looking for something rare or something new. Neither does he count the old masters of literature, or the modern masters, or even the modern mediocrities, his friends.

He is lost and is searching for something to divert him for the moment, for something to lift his mind from the tedium of humdrum things, to transport him, no matter the vehicle, for a short while to a new atmosphere, and to make his life and hopes coincide with and partake of the lives of other more wonderful people than himself. Eventually by random choice he finds his one among thousands; a tale with a lurid title, a tale with action in the first sentence, written in short, crisp phraseology, easy to read and by an unknown author. He is satisfied.

Next come the insatiable reader of Western stores; the super-sleuth devotee; the gangster and the crime tale victim; the imaginative roamer of the frozen North; the land-lie sailor; and the sex story addict. Each one of these comes with a fixed purpose. He must have another detective story, or another sea story, and his steps lead unerringly to the section where the greatest abundance of his particular mental food is stored.

This type of reader leads all others in number, and swells the library circulation figures amazingly. They are the ones who deplete library shelves, who crowd library halls and form queues at the exchange counters. They read voraciously as long as the supply is maintained, and the appetite remains, and they are satisfied.

In smaller numbers the readers of discrimination, the lovers of literature, appear haunting the library day and night. They can be found hunched over a biography or ab-

was sighted along the bar, the angle above the horizon being read on a scale at the edge of the circle." In the fine statue of Champlain on Parliament Hill an astrolabe is held in his hand.

It was in a portage to get above the succession of rapids above Portage du Fort that the astrolabe was lost. Mr. Macnamara thinks Champlain was carrying it himself through the dense bush of those days. That was in 1613, and the story thereupon jumps 254 years to 1867 and a day when Edward George Lee, then a lad of fourteen, was helping his father clear land for Captain Overman of the "Jason Gould," the Ottawa Forwarding Company's steambot on Muskrat Lake. The land was on the second concession of Ross Township near Cobden, just below Green Lake. The boy hitched his ox team to an old red pine log, and where it had rested he picked up "a round yellow thing nine or ten inches across."

It was Champlain's astrolabe, untouched by human hand for more than two and one-half centuries. Captain Overman came along and took the instrument away. He gave it to R. W. Cassels, of Toronto, president of the Ottawa Forwarding Company, and in 1901 it was permitted to leave the country. This priceless relic of early Canada was not valued until it had been lost to the Dominion.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM. 4087 THE PRO...

The Poet's Corner

THE SPARK

Calm was the evening, as if asleep. But sickled on high with brooding storm, Crouched in invisible space. And, lo! I saw in utter silence sweep Out of the darkening starless vault A gliding spark, as blanched as snow, That burned into dust, and vanished in A hap-cropped meadow, brightly green.

A meteor from the cold of space, Lost in Earth's wilderness of air? Presage of lightnings soon to shine In splendour on this lonely place? I cannot tell; but only how fair It glowed within the crystalline Pure heavens, and of its strangeness

My mind to joy at sight of it. Yet what is common as lovely may be: The petalled daisy, a honey bell, A pebble, a branch of moss, a gem Of dew, or fallen rain—if we A moment in their beauty dwell; Entranced, alone, see only them. How blind to wait, till, merely unique, Some omen thus the all bespeak!

—Walter De La Mare.

sorbed in ancient drama, lost to the world about them. This man is in no hurry, and wishes only that he had more time, and that the library would remain open longer. He would even like to live there, and often dreams of having his own private selection on which to feed his mind and exercise his highest, finest thoughts at will. This genuine book-lover, not numerous, not demonstrative or audible, forms the foundation of our libraries and our library systems.

From him and his type spring the literary geniuses, the masters of the written word, and it is for him that the masterpieces and the classics of all the ages were written. He reads continually—he is always searching for something more—he is never satisfied.

Slavery

(Vancouver Province)

In England, this year, they are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the Empire and are remembering that it is just a century since Wilberforce passed away. For a hundred years before Wilberforce, the Quakers had been hammering at the iniquity of slavery, but seemingly were not making much progress. They had, however, made converts here and there. In 1772, Lord Mansfield gave his famous judgment pronouncing slavery illegal in England, and about the same time Rev. James Ramsay issued the first of his pamphlets denouncing the institution. Perhaps it was the Mansfield judgment and perhaps it was the Ramsay pamphlets, but something induced the vice-chancellor of Cambridge to set slavery as a subject for a prize essay. A young student, Thomas Clarkson, who had intended to enter the church, wrote the essay and won the prize and became so interested in the subject that he abandoned his clerical career and devoted himself to the war on slavery. Clarkson and Ramsay interested Wilberforce, and Wilberforce, who was a great friend of the younger Pitt, interested Pitt and Fox and Burke.

Wilberforce first took up his campaign against the slave trade in 1788 and toiled at it for nineteen years, until, in March, 1807, the House of Commons cheered him enthusiastically when royal assent was given the bill abolishing the trade so far as Britain was concerned. Immediately, Wilberforce began to work for the abolition of the slave trade by other countries and for the abolition of slavery itself. Denmark had already abolished the trade, the United States abolished it about the same time as Britain did, and Sweden, Holland, France and Spain followed Portugal, which was heavily interested in the traffic, held out until 1830.

Poor health forced Wilberforce to give up his campaign against slavery in 1825, but his colleagues carried on under the leadership of Sir Fowell Buxton, and the great Liberator learned three days before his death on July 29, 1833, that the Abolition Bill had passed its second reading. The bill became law in August and Parliament voted £20,000,000 to compensate owners for the slaves who were released. Action against slavery had been taken in Canada many years before. Influenced by Sir John Graves Simcoe, the governor, the first Legislature of Upper Canada at its second session in 1793 had passed an act forbidding the importation of slaves into the colony, limiting the time during which a slave could be bound to nine years and providing that all children born in slavery should become free on attaining the age of twenty-one.

The slave trade, which lasted for 250 years before it was abolished, gave rise to a tremendous amount of bloodshed and suffering. It is estimated that altogether about nine million blacks were wrenched from their African homes and transported to America and that two or three lives were sacrificed for every black that reached the plantations. Slavery itself, for all the work of Wilberforce and the other abolitionists, has not, unhappily, been entirely abolished yet. There

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WHREAS upon reading the petition on file of James E. Johnson of Springfield, Lot 7 in Prince County in the said Province, Farnes, deceased, testate. BY HIS HONOURABLE HUSBAND DONALD PALMER, Surrogate Judge of Probate, etc., etc. To the Sheriff of the County of Prince County or any Constable of a literate person within said County: GREETING

Lightning! The lightning season is here. Unless your property is adequately protected by fire insurance you run the risk of serious financial loss. All our policies cover damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not. Consult your nearest Agent or write for full information concerning fire insurance to HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown