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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1932.

THE LEGISLATURE

The formal opening of the first session of the new Legislature takes place this afternoon, when His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will formally read the Speech and set the work of the session in motion. The meeting of the Legislature brings some twenty or thirty representatives from all over the Province to the city for several weeks, and we are sure the citizens will give them a cordial welcome and endeavor to make their stay in our midst as pleasant and profitable as possible. As already indicated here, the first session is not likely to be, or should not be, of prolonged duration. The Government has only been in office a few months. The legislative and administrative acts for the greater part of the year belong to the preceding Government. The record of the Liberal Government was fully discussed at the election, and to indulge in a rehash at the present time will not result in any material benefit to the Province, or even personal satisfaction to the legislators. We are passing through very serious times when everywhere the financial strain is so great that pruning and curtailing have been the order, not only in Canada, but throughout the world. The principal duty of the members of the new Legislature, both Government supporters and Opposition, will be to concentrate upon ways and means of curtailing public expenditure to a minimum consistent with efficiency, in order to tide over the difficult period which lies before us during the next two years.

OPPOSITION CHEERS

According to the unbiased report of the Canadian Press the Hon. R. B. Bennett drew as much applause from the Opposition as from his own followers when he concluded a 45 minute speech on the financial situation of Canada. This is something that has not happened in Canada within the recollection of the present generation, with the exception of the speech delivered by Sir Robert Borden in favor of conscription in 1917, when the whole House rose and cheered him, with the exception of the Quebec members. The longer Mr. Bennett continues to lead the Government the more popular he is becoming in the House. At first it was thought even by many Conservatives that Mr. Bennett was too keen a fighter and controversialist to command undivided support on momentous occasions, or even to carry all his own followers with him when partizan controversial matters were before the House. That illusion is gone, and everywhere it is admitted Mr. Bennett has succeeded in winning and enjoying the confidence and respect of the House in a manner unsurpassed by any of his predecessors. As a party leader of course, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen drew, and maintained, the loyalty and support of the party in the House in an enviable and outstanding manner, but he is such a keen and incisive critic that he more often than not aroused the indignation of his Liberal opponents than won their applause. He let no opportunity slip where he could make party profit, and delighted in piercing the armour of his opponents at the weak spots. Mr. Bennett also delights in exposing the weakness of the Opposition, especially of the Leader of the Opposition, but otherwise he never fails to give credit where credit is due and to commend suggestions which he thinks worthy of recognition. The debate on Canada's Financial position is a case in point. The subject was introduced by Mr. Ian MacKenzie Liberal, Vancouver, and taken up by way of motion by Mr. Coote, U. F. A. MacLeod. The Prime Minister launched out into a free and easy discussion of the gold standard showing conclusively it would have been disastrous, and still would be disastrous, for Canada to depart from it. He pointed out that Canada's Municipal, Provincial, Federal and Industrial interest and sinking fund payments in the New York money market aggregated $1,000,000 a day, which was in his opinion the most potent reason why Canada could not abandon the gold standard currency. He promised, however, that investigation of the entire credit and currency system of Canada will be made before the regular 1933 revision of the banking laws, when the establishing of a central banking institution to work in closer harmony with the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States will be considered.

SCHOOL SYSTEM

If the disastrous fire at Prince of Wales College has done nothing else it has brought to the front the question of an improved system of higher education here, a good many well informed and valuable contributions being made by recognized authorities on education to the newspapers. These have been considered and reported upon by a committee of the I. O. D. E. This committee recommends the establishment of a separate Normal School, and the provision of grade eleven in the ordinary elementary schools. At present the elementary school term concludes with the 8th grade, but here, as in Ontario grades 9 and 10, commonly part of the high school curriculum are included. The 11th grade is taught in the first year of Prince of Wales College. The scheme recommended by the correspondents in question, and endorsed by the I. O. D. E., is to do away with the 11th grade in Prince of Wales College, and include it in the upper grades of the elementary schools, and then provide one year Normal training for teachers in a Norman School. That is, the present second year of Prince of Wales College would be the Normal training year of students who had passed from the 11th grade in the ordinary schools. No doubt the Department of Education will give this serious consideration, but it must be borne in mind that it will lead to a very considerable increase in the cost of education to the elementary schools throughout the Province. Provision will have to be made in these schools for teachers competent to handle 11th grade subjects; while a separate Normal School will require a staff devoted exclusively to the teaching of Normal subjects. The ordinary course at Prince of Wales College will be left, presumably, pretty much as it is with a corresponding reduction in faculty consistent with the transfer of teacher-training subjects to the Normal college. The I. O. D. E. recommends a public meeting to consider this question, and probably a great deal of valuable information would be forth-coming by means of such discussion. At any rate it is encouraging to find so many taking a lively interest in the matter of such vital importance to the Province.

FREE TRADE GONE

The inauguration of the tariff system in Great Britain yesterday practically ends the long established system of free trade in any part of the world. Some of the smaller countries still have a nominal open market, but it is so surrounded by restrictions and prohibitions that such market is hardly worth consideration by foreign trading nations. The new protection policy of Great Britain brings to a close an economic era which has been responsible more than anything else for the present world conditions. Looked at broadly, and considered from an average man's point of view, the system of free trade was foisted on the Mother Country and supported largely, if not exclusively, for the benefit of the middle-man who bought in the cheapest and sold in the dearest market. Their policy was to import raw material or food stuffs as cheaply as possible, manufacture goods for export as cheaply as possible, subsidize steamships by government mail and other contributions and to sell their produce in competition with the produce of less favored countries all the world over. This led to a restriction of the industrial development of British dominions and colonies, as Downing Street frowned on, and by her power of veto, refused as long as she could to approve of measures intended to give protection to young and rising countries within the Empire. In the eyes and minds of the large classes of British middlemen the Empire existed mainly for the provision of open markets for British manufactured produce in exchange for an open market in Britain for Imperial food produce. It was the aggressive competition of Germany which first threatened the continued success of the British Free Trade policy. With an open field and no favor in British possessions Germany entered into keen competition, and to a great extent undermined the British in their own preserves. Since then, and until the war, it became self-evident to all serious-minded students of economics that Free Trade was doomed. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain led the way in the advocacy of a protection policy, and although he did not live to see its realization, the whirling of time has so arranged it that his eldest son, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, should be Chancellor of the Exchequer when the first general tariff becomes operative.

OUR BANKS

From day to day come testimonials from the United States in favor of our banking system. The latest is from no less an authority than the Comptroller of Currency, Mr. John W. Pole, the man who is in charge directly of the circulation of money and the protection of the country's currency in the United States. Mr. Pole, examined by a congressional committee, admitted that there had been 2,290 bank failures in the United States during 1931, as against none in Canada since 1923. "It is a sad commentary on our system" he said, "when we realize that with an imaginary line running between Canada and the United States, where the same character of people live, and where the same economic conditions prevail, there is such a great difference in banking conditions." We have much to be thankful for in this Canada of ours that we have had such wise legislation and administration concerning banking in years past. Today we are reaping the fruit of such wisdom.

DEPRESSION

Here, in four lines, is the whole story of war's aftermath. It is from a poem by Israel Jordan in the Christian Century:

When Mars grows weary in his wild aggression,
And those still living stagger under debts,
He offers Peace the iron crown, depression,
Gemless and joyless, peaked with bayonets.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"It is a long time," says the Toronto Globe, "since the Gypsum Queen was lost in the Atlantic during the war, but once again we see the law has a long memory."

Speaking on the tariff bill in the British House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, former Prime Minister and now President of the Council, said that "discussions have begun already with our Dominions with a view to bringing about that economic unity which has been the dream of so many so long. We know there were difficulties but we are going to face them and overcome them. We believe we shall be able to lay the foundations of a policy that perhaps for generations to come will help to alter the currents of world trade, to bring prosperity to the Dominions and ourselves, and, more important still, to bind more closely and more loyally—if that be possible—all the component outlying parts of the British Empire."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The last year or so has seen important increases in the American tourist invasion of Canada which may be credited, in large measure, to the business depression across the line. Thousands of our friends over there did not feel able to afford a trip to Europe or other distant points, but Canada was close at hand and much less expensive. Consequently they came here. This same reasoning will apply in 1932 and in 1933, without doubt, for the results of the depression will be felt for a long time to come. It is up to us, then, to take advantage of this situation and to make every effort to acquaint our American friends with the joys of visiting Canada. Publicity will do the trick.

At least 2,479 of Chicago's unpaid employees are threatened with dismissal, because the city has no funds and is unable to raise any. In most municipalities possession of a civic job is a guarantee that wages will be forthcoming on stated days, but in Chicago the opposite is the case. But Chicago is so different.

Regarding the personality of Hilter, who is now running for the Presidency of Germany whether the picture be strictly accurate or not, Dorothy Thompson, who writes a most interesting account in a national magazine of an interview with him, has this to say: "When I walked into Adolf Hilter's salon I was convinced that I was meeting the future dictator of Germany. In less than fifty seconds I was sure I was not. It took just that time to measure the startling insignificance of this man who has set the world agog." Miss Thompson says she found it impossible to get Hilter down to a clear answer to her question: Here is one quotation: "We need a new spirit. Not workers, not employers, not socialists, not Catholics, but Germans." As to the method of transformation Hilter was very vague. His visitor was not impressed. She came away with a conviction that as a patriot (he is an Austrian) or leader he is not in the same class with Hindenburg, Bruening, or many other distinguished Germans. She could not see him as a dictator of Germany.

The success of the Imperial Conference, if success there is, will be an incentive to the leaders of other countries to take steps toward a saner arrangement of tariffs and world trade. At present, everything possible is being done to obstruct and hinder trade between the nations, the very commerce that is so essential to the life and prosperity of all of us. If the British Commonwealth of Nations is able to demonstrate that ways and means for getting together on a mutually satisfactory basis can be found is it not reasonable that other countries should see in this an example for the world in general to follow?

In the midst of warlike operations in Shanghai and with the smoke of the Manchurian battle still curling away in the distance, Japan has just had a general election and the result is the return of the belligerent Government headed by Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, by an overwhelming majority. There are 466 seats in the Japanese Diet and with returns now complete the Administration has secured 301 of them, 130 more than the Premier commanded before. The indication, of course, is that the Government's foreign policy is highly popular with the people. And presumably the Premier and his associates will now set to with redoubled vigor to crush Chinese opposition and carry out the idea of Japanese supremacy in the Far Eastern area.

There will be a lot of people to sympathize with Governor Murray of Oklahoma in his latest stunt. "Alfalfa Bill" has chained the chairs of his executive office to the radiators. The closest you can draw a seat to the Governor still keeps the occupant some four and a half feet distant. "Bill" was asked to explain his motive. Some thought the idea was to keep confidential politicians at a distance. But the Governor had his own reason. He put it in his own language thus: "I chained the chairs down to keep folks from putting their faces plump into mine." If you are pestered with a steady parade of these confidential chaps who always want to get their nose in your ear before they impart their message, you will think "Alfalfa Bill" is not so dumb after all.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

WHY HAVE PAINFUL FEET?

One of the things hard to understand is why intelligent people will allow themselves to be troubled with painful feet. A pain in the head, abdomen, chest, or anywhere else in the body calls for an investigation and treatment. With painful feet however, many individuals think of it like rheumatism, just their cross in life to bear, and they do nothing about it.

By keeping off their feet as much as possible they get a fair measure of relief, but they know nothing of the joy of walking, of the buoyancy that becomes a part of the individual himself when his feet have the natural spring they were meant to have.

Just how much joy in life these people miss, just how much they fail to accomplish, just how much their attitude toward life is changed by painful feet, is beyond all comprehension.

Feet were not meant simply to support your weight. They rest upon an arch of bones, the bones being held together by ligaments and the muscles of the leg below the knee holding the bony arch off the ground.

If these ligaments and muscles are in good condition they not only support or hold up the arch, and give the arch a 'spring' which nicely balances the foot, but springs or propels the foot so that the body can be lifted and carried forward as in walking or running.

Now if your feet are not doing this for you, and pain when you stand or walk, there is something wrong. The pain may be due to rheumatism or other infection of the system and that infection has gone to a number of joints in the foot that are naturally weak because of improper footwear.

On the other hand, of course, the infection may be general throughout the body—hips, knees, elbows, shoulder joints—and the feet may get their share and become weak and painful.

The thought then is to see your doctor and get rid of the infection, if the painful feet are due to infection. It may be teeth, tonsils, a lazy intestine, gall bladder or other organ that is causing the trouble.

If it is poor fitting shoes, try and get shoes that are wide and long enough, that grip and support your foot at the instep, yet leave plenty of room for the muscles and bones of the feet to do their work properly.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "PASSAGE TO INDIA"

Passage to more than India!
O secret of the earth and sky!
Of you, O waters of the sea! O winding creeks and rivers!
Of you, O woods and fields! Of you, strong mountains of my land!
Of you, O prairies! Of you grey rocks!
O morning red! O clouds! O rain and snows!
O day and night, passage to you!

O sun and moon, and all you stars! Sinus and Jupiter!
Passage to you! * * *
O my brave soul!
O farther, farther sail!
O daring joy, but safe! Are they not all the seas of God?
O farther, farther, farther sail!

—Walt Whitman.

COLDS!

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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.

WATSON DUCHEMIN, INVENTOR

Sir,—A few days ago your Summerside correspondent made reference to an old newspaper clipping, commenting on the late Watson Duchemin, (grandfather of Mrs. H. A. Compton, recently deceased) as inventor of the "ball bearing" principle, now in such universal use.

I have before me a circular nearly a hundred years old, issued by the shipping supply house of John T. Thomas, 6 Mulgrave Place, Plymouth, England, illustrating "Duchemin's Patent Antifriction Roller Boxes, in Brass and Galvanized iron, with Gun Metal Rollers."

Also this year's catalogue of the well known auto-motive supply house of John Millen & Son. Ltd., Montreal, illustrating the latest ball bearing auto-equipment of today. These two are so identical in appearance and principle, as to show that the original Duchemin invention was so perfected as to admit of practically no change or material improvement.

Watson Duchemin (founder of the Duchemin Bros. factory, this city) used his own brass foundry, turning out sheaves and bushing equal in workmanship to the best in our day supplying the trade from his Island factory.

The ball bearing invention is now in use the world over, in all ships of war and commerce, and now added to the motor equipment of factories, autos and airplanes. Such a universally used and invaluable invention would, in the present day, be accounted amongst the marvels of genius, and made a millionaire of the inventor.

Mr. Duchemin also invented, and sold, Duchemin's Patent Bait Mill, still in use, without improvement, in the fisheries of many countries.

He also was the original inventor of the "Compartment Egg Case," now adopted to countless uses for the carriage of glass and fragile goods. This invention, originally of taped compartments, was imitated by one, Stevens, in substituting cardboard for tape. It appeared an infringement upon the original patent, but Stevens being a young mechanic of limited means, and the substitution being much cheaper, and a public benefit, Watson Duchemin, who aspired after art and the public good rather than monetary gain ,refused to interfere.

Skilled in mechanics, he built, from foundation to keyboard, a pipe organ, which gave service to the Indian River Chapel for years, until replaced by a more modern organ. This organ is now possessed by a grandson, Prof. Tanton, who purchased it as a family heirloom.

He also built some melodeons, prodecessors of our cabinet organs, and two hand organs (hurdy-gurdy). The workmanship on these was as fine in every particular as any in this age, and the brass reeds and points as finely tuned as any in our day.

Some paintings in oil of his are still in family possession. When H. R. H., Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, visited the Province (1869) the decorations, most elaborate in the record of public demonstrations here, were designed and erected by him.

Watson Duchemin was a great grandson of Count Julien DuChemin of Vere, in France, a Hugenot refugee whose estate was confiscated under the Edicts following th "Reign of Terror." George W Duchemin of New York, carver an gilder, (a grandson) prior to hi death which occurred last year, presented his cousins in Charlottetown with artistically executed alabaster plaques, facsimiles of the Julian DuChemin coat of arms.

Some of our older inhabitants will remember Watson Duchemin and his wife, Miss Clarke, of Edinburgh, their three sons and ten daughters, nearly all of whom were prominent in Methodist circles, and conspicuous in music, particularly in the choir.

Some of his sons were also inventors. His eldest, William, was patentee of a long stitch sewing machine, used in quilting and horse rugs, for which he received $60,000 stock in the Company, and a royalty on each machine sold. He also invented a shuttle, the patent of which he sold for $3,000. Besides a number of minor patents, he was working on a new type sewing machine when death intervened at the age of 92.

His second son, Edmund, invented a special reversible catch for the ventilating windows of railway cars, which are now used by all railway systems in America.

In our age we boast of the marvels of invention. But where would our motor car and flying ships be, without the aid of the Duchemin ball bearings of nearly a hundred years ago? That which was considered as merely a passing genius a century ago, would in this age of hero worship crown such an inventor as amongst the pioneers of brilliant mechanical thought, and carpet their pathway with flowers of praise. The Duchemin-Tanton families of this City, and the late Mrs. Compton, of Summerside, are grandchildren, besides whom there are others, with great-grandchildren, in Halifax, Moncton the United States and Vancouver.

I am, Sir., etc.,
YE OLDEN DAYS.

Business Depression begets physical depression

The past two years have placed a heavy strain upon the majority of us. Doctors agree that worry causes breakdowns.

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