

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The world needs great political leaders. It needs men with a vision broader than mere party politics. It needs men who are firm enough to act on the best dictates of their judgment, who are brave enough to conciliate with the opposition parties when conciliation means advancement of the public welfare.

The unnecessary noisiness of trucks and motorcycles in early morning and late at night is a public nuisance which requires regulation. A few thoughtless and unthinking individuals at the throttle can punish a whole community.

Who would be a Prime Minister these troublesome days? asks the Hamilton Spectator. Heads of governments all over the world are carrying burdens which are onerous in the extreme. Economic depression, unemployment, falling revenues and increased expenditures have placed a load on Prime Ministers, heads of Governments and Cabinet Ministers which it is difficult for the ordinary man to appreciate.

The turn of events in Great Britain which resulted in the formation of a new National Government, has been followed by a realignment of the elements in the Labor Party which will mean political death for some of its outstanding leaders, and the possible end of the Labor Party as a powerful factor in British politics for some time to come.

The business of being an innocent bystander on the streets of New York seems to be advancing to the status of very unhealthy occupations. New York has a lot of quick-on-the-trigger gangsters. To cope with them, the police have been ordered to be quick on the trigger, too. The net result is that when cop meets gangster bullets fly with wild abandon, and anybody within the adjoining three blocks can consider himself lucky if he doesn't stop one. For a long time it was Chicago that gave the nation an object lesson on the fearful plight a city can get itself into by tolerating its gangs. Now, apparently, it is New York's turn to present the lesson. So far the nation's leading city has been presenting it very graphically.

At least one Canadian who has been motoring in England of late has gained impressions that should be instructive to his own people. Mr. J. Mercer Donholme, editor of the Bienenheim News-Tribune, gave some impressions of his visit. He said: Whereas speed seems essential to "enjoyment" here, and "cutting-in" is the indulgence of most drivers, courtesy is the rule in England. "Every motorist seems to be considering the interests of the other fellow." If one driver notices a car coming from the rear and another approaching from the front, and realizes that it would be dangerous for the fellow behind to try to pass, he holds out his hand. The man behind recognizes that there is danger ahead, and he doesn't try to pass—until the man in front waves him to come on. There is no such thing as "cutting-in" on the English highways. Motorists speed up or slow down, as occasion demands, to protect the lives of their fellow-motorists. The custom is English, and it's courteous. An Englishman driving in this manner might take a little longer time to reach his goal, but he would reach it with safety for himself and his passengers. It is worth while.

When Great Britain adopted free trade it was for the purpose of giving the people cheap food and thus enable her to dominate the world in manufacturing. It was believed by Cobden and Bright and their disciples that if Great Britain threw open her markets to the world other nations would follow suit, and for a time this policy seemed to have the desired effect, but it has long been evident that the Mother Country and the Empire as a whole must take action to meet the course pursued by other nations which have been enacting legislation the effect of which has been to shut out British and British Empire products.

An exchange says: How often do we hear a friend or acquaintance express the wish to "have a little house in the country" or to live in a cottage by the sea or a mountain cabin or in a quiet village—or any place where he is not living. He thinks, of course, that if he lived under circumstances which appear at a distance to be more desirable he could be more contented, happier. When your friend tells you this he reveals the fact that he does not know human nature very well; he does not know himself. If one can not be contented in any



By James W. Berlin, M.D.

TWO KNOWN FACTS ABOUT CANCER

As cancer stands almost at the top of the list as a cause of death every thinking person is wondering how much longer it will be before the cause and cure will be discovered by the medical profession.

As we think of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malaria, yellow fever, the plague, rheumatism, heart disease, diabetes, pernicious anaemia, diphtheria, lockjaw (tetanus) rabies (poisoning by a mad dog), antiseptic surgery, and other wonderful discoveries and cures, it seems hard to understand why this simple growth, and cancer is simply an overgrowth of tissue, has defied all research men to date.

Yet many things have been discovered about cancer, about what it is and what it is not, so many things in fact that if put together would fill a great many volumes.

What, however, has been learned that is of value to us, and that may help prevent deaths from cancer?

That people inherit a disposition or tendency to it and that some form of irritation in these people develops the cancer.

That this tendency to develop cancer is one of the results of our civilization as admitted by research workers, as cancer is almost unknown among natives living the natural outdoor life. Whether it is cold or hot in these countries doesn't make any difference. It is where the civilization is on a 'high' standard that cancer is found.

Now what are we to do if the cause and cure of cancer is unknown?

We must simply remember the two points already discovered and mentioned above.

(a) the tendency to cancer can be inherited (b) any irritation in these individuals may cause cancer.

This means then that after the age of thirty if there is any tendency to cancer in the family that any persistent irritation or any lump anywhere on the body, should immediately make us suspicious, and the family doctor should be consulted at once.

As you know the percentage of cures by X ray, radium and surgery, where cancer is treated early, is very high, whereas delay in consulting a physician and delay in treatment may cost a life. Remember then what is known about cancer—its hereditary tendency, and that it starts from some irritation.



BEYOND THE HORIZON

When men go down to the sea in ships, 'Tis not to the sea they go; Some idle or pole the mariners' goal, And thither they sail through calm and gale, When down to the sea they go.

When souls go down to the sea by ship, And the dark ship's name is Death, Why mourn and wall at the vanishing sail? Though outward bound, God's world is round, And only a ship is Death.

When I go down to the sea by ship, And Death unfurls her sail, Weep not for me, for there will be a living host on another coast—To beckon and cry, 'All hail!'—Robert Freeman, in the Christian Century.

Among the first and most complete victims of hard times are soft jobs.

reasonable circumstances, whether it is in a city flat, on a farm, in a palace or in a cottage, he is not likely to be happy anywhere. It's inside.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text: 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE'.

That Body of Hours

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.

UNHAPPY CHINA

Sir,—What will be the ultimate fate of that vast empire, whose civilization dates back to infant time?

In the last decade, wars, famine, pestilence and flood have followed each other in quick succession leaving in their wake destruction and death.

No nation could long survive this ordeal. China has fallen upon evil times; she is passing through a period of great tribulation.

The recent floods have devastated large areas, presenting a picture beyond human description. Want and misery are seen in every face, the rivers are polluted with bodies of dead and dying; their flesh turned the color of the weeds on which they had been feeding. Malignant fevers are carrying off multitudes of the people, so that entire towns are being laid waste.

This loss of human life is appalling, and will probably be upwards of several millions. The nation's industry and commerce are crippled; agriculture has been neglected for years.

The China of today is a broken, miserable nation, standing on the threshold of destruction. Whether she will be able to survive this dark and terrible period is a matter of conjecture.

It is a question which the future alone can decide.

I am Sir, etc.

READER

Lorne Valley.

WILLS ON WAX

(The London Spectator)

A gentleman is making his will on a gramophone record in his own voice. This is an excellent idea. The most maddening thing about all legal documents—especially those involving the transfer of money—is their impersonality. Even the drawing up of a cheque is far too noncommittal for our liking. How much less irksome we should find our debts if we could pay them orally, expressing by the inflections of our voice something of what we feel about the creditor!

At present only the barest indication of our state of mind can be given by penning a few words of invective after his name; as, for instance, "Pay to the order of John Smith (curse him!)", Tailor (I don't think), the sum of fifteen guineas." But this form of self-expression, though we have often found a certain solace in it, is cruelly limited and perhaps not altogether dignified. As a first step towards something better we welcome the substitution of discs for documents in the making of wills. It will be good to have the crude statistics of testamentary dispositions translated into emotional terms by all the art of the dissembler, to underline, for example, with a sneering intonation the perfunctory nature of one's bequest to a hated nephew. Moreover, it will be possible to infuse one's heirs by interspersing among their legacies snatches of song, guffaws, shouts of glee, and even by reading, in a loud booming voice, selections from one's own very inferior verse.

A New Channel Threat

(Ottawa Journal)

A few years ago the shores of the English Channel were thronged with swimmers dripping grease and enthusiasm. Big-muscled men and women of formidable physique, butchers, typists, widows, bakers, out for glory and cash, conquered the Channel or failed nobly in the attempt. The first of them got the cash, and those late in the field only a brief fame, fleeting mention in the newspapers, so that for some time the Channel has been left in peace.

Now that historic bit of water faces a new threat. One Karl Naumestnik, an Austrian who ought to be at home doing something about the financial stringency, has walked across the Channel on water skis and there is grave danger that the habit will spread. We do not know why anybody should want to walk from France to England while the boats are running, but there is no accounting for tastes and we fear hiking clubs will be setting out in water skis, happy couples who want to get away from the crowds will plod their way from shore to shore, the sea will lose its peace and serenity and the waves will have good reason for being wild.

Herr Naumestnik has taken a heavy responsibility on his shoulders in showing that it is possible

STITCHES IN TIME

With the opening of the public schools in Montreal, says an exchange, the pupils are being instructed in safety measures on the streets and the motorists are being reminded to pay attention to the "Slow" signs in the neighborhood of the respective school buildings.

It might be well to issue similar instructions to both pupils and motorists in this city. Children cannot too often be reminded that the safe place is the sidewalk, not the street, and we still have a few motorists who seem unable to read when they come to a "Slow" sign. An example should be made of these persons, and the time to begin is before a serious accident occurs.

A BRITISH VIEWPOINT

Recently we published a trenchant criticism by G. K. Chesterton of the political morality behind the Soviet Five Year Plan. A somewhat similar point is scored by a writer in the London News Chronicle, who says:

"If one must be an under-dog, is it better to be exploited by a competent capitalist, who will at least let you have a modest dwelling to yourself and leave you alone when he doesn't want you, or by a ruthless and disinterested Communist who knows what is good for you and compels you, on pain of being starved or shot, to live the kind of life that he likes and think only the thoughts that he thinks?"

"I own my own sympathies go out to the millions of peasants who, as Lord Lothian tells us, prefer their own poor way of living to being driven into the collective farms, though it may be proved a thousand times over that the latter are on the side of progress, modernity and efficiency.

"It is not the abolition of private property but the abolition of the private life which is so repulsive in these experiments. "To be herded together, as the Russians seem to be, and to be at the mercy of propagandists who see in you nothing but raw material for the current Five-Year-Plan—this is what repels a man brought up in the ordinary human way.

"If I had to choose between masters, I personally would any day choose the hardest-faced man of business in preference to these zealous and disinterested apostles of the Marxian faith."

A GREAT PHYSICIAN

The New York Times book review supplement publishes on its front page an interesting summary of the life of Sir William Osler, "Prince of Physicians," a biographical appreciation of "Medicine's Great Modern Exemplar," written by Edith Gittings Reid. The work is issued from the Oxford University Press and deals in an interesting manner with the outstanding qualities of the famous international medical authority who was born in Ontario, educated at McGill University, and divided his later years between Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, and the British Isles. His baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1911, at the coronation of George V. His years, says the author, were full of "the rarest thing in the world—a happiness that steadily increases and becomes more and more beneficent." He went through the war, we are told, without bitterness, though without a desire for what he considered a premature peace, and buried his private grief in his work in the hospitals. His death came "quietly and peacefully" in December, 1919, in his seventy-first year. How, in the perspective of twelve years, can Dr. Osler be

measured? At his death one eulogist called him "the greatest physician in history."

BOOSTING CANADA

The Yorkshire Post, one of the progressive newspapers of the Mother Country, has issued a Dominion of Canada supplement. It is a comprehensive edition, containing a number of excellent illustrations. The foreward, entitled "Time is ripe for a trading agreement with the Mother Country," is from the facile pen of Canada's High Commissioner, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

There are also illuminating articles written by men who can speak with authority on the subjects of which they treat. Every phase of Canada's national development is interestingly covered, while Lord Middleton writes on "An Englishman's Impressions of Canada," in a most commendatory way, and Professor A. Hamilton Thompson of the University of Leeds, contributes a "Sketch of Canada's Early History."

ECONOMIC RECOVERY

La Patrie, a leading French language newspaper in Montreal, says: "To most observers it would seem that the bottom of the economic depression has been reached and that all changes in actual conditions will be for the better in future. This new economic orientation will be the result of a collective effort on the part of all national energies, each working in its own sphere of action. Such a movement which promises much is that which has been inaugurated co-operatively by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Boards of Trade and the great Canadian railways in order to produce the most effective treaty between Canada and Australia. The organizers of this movement foresee great trade possibilities between both Dominions and for this reason are cooperating with Australian business men in mutual exchange of cargoes. One of the boats of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, the Canadian Constructor, of 10,500 tons, comes to the fore in this plan. This ship will sail from Australia on September 6 with a cargo comprising a large number of Australian products which, as result of the new treaty, will find advantageous markets in Canada. This cargo reaches Montreal on October 17; a week later—October 27—the Canadian Constructor will leave for Australia loaded with Canadian produce. As can be readily seen, this movement is of the greatest importance. The promoters need the utmost of co-operation from Canadian exporters and importers, for it is necessary to make the treaty as advantageous to Australia as to Canada, this in order that both Dominions will receive mutual profit. The success of the treaty not only means direct profit to Canada but also the making possible of further treaties of equal value with other Dominions and eventually, with England."

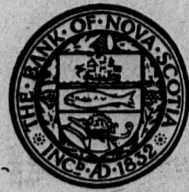
Editorial Notes

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue with reference to the School Fairs which are being held this week throughout the Province. The importance of these fairs to the younger generation can scarcely be overestimated. It is important that parents and all interested co-operate in making them an unqualified success this season.

MacLean's reports show an increase in building construction in Canada in August as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Another encouraging sign

Built on a sound Foundation

CAPITAL \$12,000,000 RESERVE \$24,000,000 TOTAL ASSETS OVER \$265,000,000



Depositors in The Bank of Nova Scotia can rest assured that they are safeguarded by ample resources to meet all eventualities. And with this guarantee of stability the Bank also offers personal services which are carried through with the assurance that the customers' interests are always the Bank's interests.

Make The Bank of Nova Scotia your bank

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832

Capital \$12,000,000; Reserve Fund \$24,000,000; Total Resources \$265,000,000

Charlottetown Branch: L. D. Murray, Manager C. E. Tibert, Asst. Manager

Trades And Labor Congress Of Canada

(Canadian Labor Press)

The recognized head of the organized labor movement of the Dominion is the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, a body which is especially representative of international trade unionism, the greater part of the affiliated membership being derived from international organizations operating on the North American continent.

The Trades and Labor Congress dates its origin from the year 1873, when a convention of trade union representatives was held in Toronto. The Canadian Labor Union, as it was then called, met in Ottawa in 1874, and through the courtesy of the then premier, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the sessions were held in what was known as Room 16 of the House of Commons. At this meeting the name was changed to the Canadian Congress. In 1875 the congress met in the city of St. Catharines. Although Toronto was chosen as the meeting place for 1876, there was no session held that year, not until seven years afterwards, when a convention was held in Toronto on December 26, 1883, with 47 delegates present, 33 of whom represented Knights of Labor assemblies and two represented the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, under whose auspices the conference was called. The next meeting, which was attended by 109 delegates, was also held in Toronto, the opening session taking place on September 14, 1886, and from which time congress has met regularly each year, the last convention being recorded as the forty-fourth.

The present title of the organization was decided upon at the convention held in London in 1895. In 1902 the Trades Congress amended its constitution so as to exclude from affiliation Knights of Labor assemblies as well as national unions where international of the same craft existed. From the time of this amendment was made to the constitution, the membership of the congress has been drawn mainly from international organizations. In 1920 the executive council of the congress purchased a property in Ottawa, which is now its headquarters, and which is valued at \$35,000.

Visitor—What are you going to be when you grow up, Bobby? Bobby—I dunno, but mamma says she is scared I'll grow up to be as big a fool as dad.

Advertisement for BRAHMIN TEA, featuring the text: 'USE BRAHMIN TEA And Enjoy Its Supreme Qualities 55c Per Pound Sold Only in Red Air Tight Packages'.

Advertisement for YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY, featuring the text: 'Might be DESTROYED OVERNIGHT ADEQUATE FIRE INSURANCE WOULD ENABLE REPLACEMENT LET US ARRANGE THE NEEDED PROTECTION HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown'.

Advertisement for E. R. BROW, featuring the text: '146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis'.

Advertisement for The Chew for You, featuring a portrait of a man and the text: 'The Chew for You HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING'.

Advertisement for DRUG SPECIALS, featuring a list of items and prices: '\$1.25 Nujol 89c 75c Nujol 69c \$1.25 Listerine 89c 75c Listerine 47c 20c Listerine 19c Peppermint Mouth Wash 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size \$1.00 Mineral Oil 69c 35c A. B. S. & C Tablets 21c 50c Fruitatives 39c 25c Fruitatives 19c 60c Chases Nerve Food 47c 35c Chases K. & L. Pills 29c'.