

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN

Official announcement has been made that Parliament will assemble on Thursday, October 6. Besides the Imperial Conference's trade agreements, it is probable that the Duff Commission's report on the railway situation also will be considered during the Fall meeting. Nothing controversial is expected in this report. It will not advocate amalgamation. The commission's likely solution to the railway problem will be a super-commission of probably five men, two nominated by each railway and one by the Government, which will have supervisory powers over all the capital commitments of both roads. This, it is said, is the middle ground between amalgamation and utter competition to be taken by the investigating body.

The Fall meeting, it is announced, will not be a special session but the first stage of the regular 1933 session. The purpose of calling Parliament together at this time, of course, is to ratify the agreements negotiated at the Imperial Conference, and thus obtain the benefits of the tariff preferences with Great Britain and other Empire countries as soon as possible. The British House of Commons is expected to meet on October 27, when the business of the Dominion Parliament will be well under way.

The attitude of the Opposition toward the negotiations at the Imperial Economic Conference has not been officially stated. The Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, has clearly indicated its approval, as have the majority of newspapers throughout Canada. Discussion, of course, will centre about the preferential tariff items in Canada's agreement with the United Kingdom. Following the practice established since Confederation, these items will not be announced until Parliament meets. The fact that they have been agreed to by the British delegates at the Imperial Conference, and that in return for them Canadian agriculture and other basic industries will obtain substantial preferences in the British market, leaves little ground for serious criticism on the part of Opposition members. Efforts will doubtless be made to minimize the success of the Conference, but its negotiations are too fresh in the public mind, and the utterances of leading statesmen from all parts of the Empire, as well as business men and agricultural leaders, are too emphatic in connection with the results achieved, to give much scope for party criticism. Largely, it is by its attitude towards the Conference agreements that the Opposition will be judged by the people of this country. If it confines its efforts during the coming session to carping criticism, the reaction will be against its own party leaders, not the Government.

From the Kelly's Pond hatchery in Prince Edward Island there were distributions of Atlantic salmon, Rainbow trout, and Speckled trout from Yarmouth.

The distributions from the Nova Scotia hatcheries were made up of Atlantic salmon and Speckled trout from the Antigonish establishment. Atlantic salmon, Landlocked salmon, Lake trout, and Speckled trout from Bedford, Atlantic salmon from Lindlof, Atlantic salmon and Speckled trout from Margaree and from Middleton, and Atlantic salmon, Kamloops trout, Rainbow trout, and Speckled trout from Yarmouth.

SIGNIFICANT

A stirring appeal to optimism and confidence was made by Colonel W. L. McGregor in the course of his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Halifax this week. The full text of Colonel McGregor's speech, which appears in today's Guardian, was supplied to all members of the Canadian Press. A lengthy summary of this address, which appeared on Tuesday in the local Liberal organ, is notable for a curious omission. This omission occurred in Colonel McGregor's enthusiastic reference to the Imperial Economic Conference. The Colonel's statement was as follows:

"We business men have good reason to be extremely well satisfied with the results of the Conference and accordingly it is up to us now to make use of the greater possibilities open to business. Governments have certainly done their part and done it well. Let us appropriately acknowledge our Empire statesmanship!"

The length to which the "parley knocking" press, lacking the support even of its own leading newspaper, will go to maintain its propaganda is strikingly seen in this instance. Our contemporary has complained that it is "sick" of reading so many tributes to the Canadian Prime Minister's success at the Imperial Conference; but, we ask again, is this adequate reason for garbling important statements in its own news columns? It is, at any rate, a strange compliment; to pay to the intelligence of its readers.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Greater Montreal is the first Canadian community to reach the million mark in population, a fact which is reported in the latest census news from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The actual figure is 1,000,157, or nearly one-tenth of the whole population of Canada, which is set at 10,376,786 by the census of 1931.

If the newspapers of the Dominion reflect popular opinion throughout the country as they generally do, it may fairly be said that 90 per cent of the people of Canada are pleased with the results of the Ottawa conference and that they look forward with confidence to the benefits which will flow from that conference—gradual at first, but in an ever increasing volume of satisfactory results.

New York's first horse car, built in 1855 and representing the first type of fare-box car, has been placed in a museum to preserve the evidence of one obsolete and abandoned link in the development of city transport. Museum visitors will find it hard to believe that the first appearance of these cars was accompanied by some misgivings and protests. It was charged that the enterprise was speculative and feared that the cars would be noisy, disturb Sunday worshippers and, because of their "extreme speed," would endanger life and limb.

It is plain, says the Toronto Globe, that if freer trade within the Empire, as provided for in the agreements to be helpful, the sooner it becomes freer the better. The Government may not find that Canada's finances are satisfactory enough at this time to remove the surcharges. On the other hand, it may. It may discover that they can be modified, at least. If so, let us get on with the business of removing or modifying them, and show the United Kingdom that we are still taking the lead in behalf of greater Empire commerce.

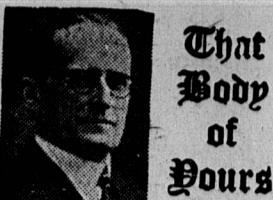
The experiment, for such it is, of sending men and their families to Northern Ontario farms, or to any farms, depends for its success entirely on the character of the men who accept the offer. Men who have farmed or who have been born on farms and know the conditions and are willing to undertake the work may make it go. The hardships are no greater on the farm than in the city under present conditions of relief, and a man of will and persistence with the physical qualifications for such work may easily have a better time than in the city. But it is not a life for the ex-civilian or the weakling of any description.—Ex.

No man liveth unto himself alone. All need pathfinders. Newton, the scientist, said, "If I have achieved anything in science it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." The young student takes it as a matter of course that he shall follow the old masters. If music, he sits at the feet of great guides—Bach, Beethoven, Chopin. If art, he works for hours before copies of the great masters—Raphael, Michael-Angelo, Murillo. The student not only knows the value of the pathfinder, but is happy to acknowledge the debt he owes these immortals. The greater the man, the more frankly does he acknowledge his debt to men still greater than himself. Plato sat at the feet of Socrates, Aristotle at the feet of Plato, Raphael learned his art from Angelo, and Corregio from Raphael. None but a fool feels himself to be self-sufficient. The best of men must acknowledge their masters. It is not weakness to have a pathfinder, but rather a mark of good sense.

British Columbia has been witnessing a close race between big ideas in public spending and rapid development of public resources but in recent years the spending has run ahead of the development and it would take but a very few years of present policies to throw the province into a condition of such insolvency that default on the provincial bonds would be unavoidable. If a way is not found to save millions yearly in the public budget, that condition cannot be avoided.

With the mastery of external nature applied, science has made us all familiar. But the last enemy that man shall overcome is himself. The internal conditions of life, the physiological basis of mental activity, the sociological laws that operate for the most part unconsciously, are parts of the 'environment' which the self-conscious intelligence has to master, and it is on this mastery that the reign of man will rest.—Arthur Thompson.

The failure of two Butte, Montana dailies to appear on several days set the scandal mongers to make up the deficiency. One rumor early frontier days.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR BODY AND A MACHINE

It is only natural that for a great many years, physiologists, those that teach us about the workings of the body, should compare the body to a machine. They both take in fuel, give out heat and energy, and wastes must be removed from them, if they are to do their work properly.

However the outstanding difference is that the coal or fuel that enters a steam boiler never becomes a part of the steam boiler, whereas the fuel—the food—that enters that body of yours not only creates heat and energy but builds itself as part of your body; it actually becomes you. I have always felt that we do not appreciate this wonderful phenomenon as we should.

Another difference between a machine and your body is that the machine requires no fuel when it is not working, whereas the body is using up food or fuel all the time because while actual work or exercise is not being taken, your body processes continue to work even when you are asleep.

Another difference, showing the superiority of the body over the man made machine, is that the body can store up surplus energy—extra oxygen in the lungs, sugar in the liver, bile in the gall bladder, oxygen in the tissues, insulin in the pancreas, red blood corpuscles in the bone marrow, and other reserve stores—that can be used in emergencies.

Not only can the body store these supplies to use should no food be available, but the body can actually go into debt by using this stored energy, the body requiring hours and days to get this supply back into the tissues again after the unusual need is past.

Another difference is that the body is always ready to act, to work. If you wish to strike or ward off a blow, to perform any act whatever, you can do it immediately and no further energy is used up after the act is done. With the machine, it cannot act immediately but requires time to get ready for work. And when the work is done there is still some energy that is not used and so is wasted.

Value of Confidence

(New York Times) Political parties and candidates are still keeping up an agitation about the war debts. Just think, they say, about the loss of \$250,000,000 a year to the United States Treasury on that account! But if they had looked at the rise in the values of stocks during August, they would have seen that, in addition to the property of the holders was made in a single month to the amount of \$4,000,000,000. How many years of payment on the war debts would it take to equal that sum?

These remarkable changes in value as measured by market prices mainly reflect changes in mental attitude. Property is often worth what people think it is worth. In general, when doubt and despondency give way to a more hopeful and confident spirit, quoted values go up. If so great an increase has grown out of a partial restoration of confidence, still more would be realized if financial recovery throughout the whole world were to be assured. As one way to assure it is to put all international war debts in the way of readjustment, the moral appears to be evident to those who, politically or otherwise, are discussing that big question.

Defective Brakes

(Ottawa Journal) Defective brakes on a taxi cab seem to have been the cause of a small girl's fatal injuries in Westboro. The Ottawa police have been carrying on a systematic testing of automobile brakes for many months. But of course they can examine only a fraction of the cars driven on the streets.

Automobiles with defective brakes are a menace. The driver is practically helpless in an emergency. Yet it is a fact that an appalling number of cars—often only through negligence—are in this condition. In the case referred to a garage mechanic who tested the brakes of the taxi after the accident gave evidence that the result was as if the

had it that a terrible murder had been committed near the city, another that bonus rioters had blown up the White House at Washington, a third that President Hoover had been assassinated, and so on, until Butte was in a turmoil that days set the scandal mongers to make up the deficiency. One rumor early frontier days.

How The Prince Went To Coreau

(Mail and Empire) The flying visit made recently by the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, to the Fleet at Corfu illustrated the progress made by British flying boats operating over the Mediterranean section of the air mail route to India. They travelled in Satyrus, a four-motored biplane, described as one of the largest and most luxurious marine passenger carriers in the world.

Satyrus completed one Friday morning her scheduled air journey from Alexandria to Brindisi with passengers, mails and freight, from Africa, and was immediately flown up the Italian coast to await at Venice the arrival of the Princes. The next morning at 9.30 the Princes, who were accompanied by an equerry and two members of their personal staffs, went aboard. A coastal fog, thick in places, hung over the water. The flying machine took off easily, and shot up above the fog into sunshine. All the way to Brindisi—350 miles distant—the crew were in communication by radio with naval vessels and other craft, which were groping in the fog patches below. While the boat was re-fueled at Brindisi the Princes bathed. Ninety minutes after alighting the journey was resumed, and Satyrus swept down to the water at Corfu just after the moon had risen.

During the journey the Prince of Wales, himself an enthusiastic private airplane owner and an able pilot, though he has never qualified for his "ticket," went forward into the control cabin and spent some time there with the two pilots. He examined every detail of the plotting, navigational and radio equipment with the greatest interest, "felt" the controls and asked many questions. Before disembarking at Corfu he expressed much pleasure with the flight, commenting particularly on the comfort and quietness of the big aircraft. He said that the journey had been accomplished at a speed and with an absence of fatigue which would have been impossible by any other form of travel. The world is becoming air-minded.

Another difference, showing the superiority of the body over the man made machine, is that the body can store up surplus energy—extra oxygen in the lungs, sugar in the liver, bile in the gall bladder, oxygen in the tissues, insulin in the pancreas, red blood corpuscles in the bone marrow, and other reserve stores—that can be used in emergencies.

Reconstructing Ancient World

(The London Times) The expert archaeologist, whose first duty it is to examine the structures and objects left by the remote artificers, at length takes on the task of reconstituting a whole series of ancient worlds. The frequency and extent of finds are plotted on distribution maps; and when physical configuration of a country is brought into view, the slow spread of a new culture here, the rapid transit of an invading horde elsewhere, can often be explained. It can be shown how defeated races were driven to the poorer soil and hardier life of the mountains; it can be seen how their more prosperous and numerous successors have drained and cultivated once sodden valleys. For our own country, this preliminary work in the reconstitution of human movements and human surroundings has already proceeded far. Dr. Cyril Fox, the Director of the National Museum of Wales, laid before the Congress of the students of Prehistory the result of more than a decade's research undertaken by himself and his colleagues. In tracing the effects upon inhabitants and invaders of the physical "personality" of Britain he did not, of course, regard the background as unchanging. If the mountains have remained fixed in human times, the sea coast has altered profoundly within as little as 4,000 years. Man himself has made barren places fruitful and changed mud to loam, but climate and (in many regions of the world) catastrophes of Nature have changed the face of the land both before and since man learned his own power. As in each period we attain a clear and distinct knowledge of the kind of lands in which our predecessors lived, so we gain in an interpretation of their ways.

car didn't have any brakes at all." Nevertheless, it is matter for astonishment the confidence placed by pedestrians and others in the ability of all drivers to control the forward movement of their justly rights will cross the street in front of an approaching car. It is the duty of the driver to slow up for them. But supposing he cannot because his brakes won't work? Familiarity breeds contempt; but contempt for the motor car by people afoot is dangerous stuff.

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PUBLIC FORUM

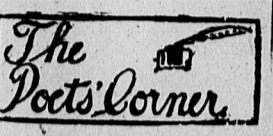
This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

CITY ACCOUNTS

Sir,—It must be very gratifying to the members of the City Council, as well as to ex-members and the citizens at large, to read Councillor Kennedy's report on the Public Audit, as conducted by Mr. Hart.

There is no need to say very much on the matter, as every citizen interested has read it, but it should be a lesson for those seeking office not to pass hearsay gossip along, not maliciously, but to gain their ends by throwing down men who have done everything humanly possible for the betterment of our city. Let us trust that this old-time practice be discontinued in the future.

I am Sir, etc. CITIZEN. Sept. 14, 1932.



SHEILA PLAYING HAYDN

Oh, when thy fingers touch the notes, I think The deer go stepping to the brook to drink; Beneath the level beech-leaves, the crested deer, The thin-legged doe, the fawn in that green light On tiptoe following them out of sight. Most deft adored, thy nimble fingers make A thousand pictures in my mind awake; For no young thing of beast or bird or tree I've seen, but I have seemed to look on thee, And at thy sound I go remembering About the woods of every vanished spring.

— Sylvia Lynd, in "The Yellow Placard."

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