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DOMINION SUBSIDIES

In conjunction with the Premiers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Premier Stewart took up the question of the Provincial claims under the Duncan report when at the recent conference with the Dominion Government at Ottawa. Premier Bennett informed the Maritime Premiers that provincial subsidies would be dealt with at a further conference to be held in Ottawa following the Imperial Economic Conference in July. The recent conference was confined exclusively to discussing the unemployment question and relief to be given under the Dominion scheme. The general conclusion arrived at by the conference was that under existing straight and circumstances the strictest economy should be practised throughout the whole of Canada, and that neither the Dominion, the Provinces nor the Municipalities should indulge in further large expenditures on public works. Projects already under way should be completed with the assistance of the Dominion subsidy but new joint schemes, though previously approved and not yet undertaken, would be subject to readjustment. This, of course, does not affect this Province, as we have no large joint projects scheduled for the coming season, while those already authorized and commenced will be continued to completion. It is a satisfaction to know that one of the first acts of Premier Stewart, upon his advent to office has been to arrange definitely for a conference at Ottawa to settle the long overdue claims under the Duncan Commission.

LIBERAL APPROVAL

Judging from its editorial comment of Wednesday, our local contemporary seems undecided whether to commend or criticize Premier Stewart's successful negotiation in obtaining the services of the Canadian Mounted Police for this Province. To relieve our contemporary of perplexity in this matter we quote from its issue of the same day the following statement of Mr. W. H. Dennis, Liberal member for Second Prince, made at the last session of the Legislature:

"There is another thing I think might be considered by the present Government, and that is, making arrangements with the Dominion Government so that the new Royal Mounted police force being inaugurated in the Maritime Provinces would take over the policing of our province. I see that the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have made that arrangement. The change would be very desirable from a party standpoint and I recognize the difficulties they would have to contend with. They have their officials at the present time appointed. Their friends would be rushing in from the country and choking the life out of the Government. But throughout the country there are a large number of deep thinking men who weigh public problems from a broad standpoint, and there is a solid element of voters in the country who stand behind a leader or a government who undertakes to do for the province what he thinks is best and right."

It is apparent from Mr. Dennis' remarks that the attitude of the official Opposition towards the action of Premier Stewart in this matter must be one of warm commendation and approval.

TOURIST TRADE

It is not altogether encouraging for a community to have at its head a pessimist of the type of Mayor Stewart. His Worship evidently has lost faith in life, looking at things with a jaundiced eye. His attitude towards the tourist trade is a case in point. The Mayor does not consider the Tourist Association of much help to the community, and does not think the community has benefited to any extent by the tourist trade. Were it not that we have his Worship's own word for it that he has a very poor opinion of bank managers we would commend to his attention the views contained in the current issue of the Monthly Commercial Letter, issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in which it speaks highly of the beneficial effects of the tourist business. Its concluding paragraph is as follows: "We may, therefore, assume that Canada has an immense stake in world tourist trade, from the point of view both of prospective financial returns and of the use of the huge equipment provided for tourists. A new competitive factor has recently been introduced into this business which, as already noted, is energetically sought by at least fifty countries. We refer to the recent lowering of ocean travel rates, which places a European tour within easy reach, and which might adversely affect the tourist trade of Canada at a time when she is in the greatest need of it. Government economy has become the watchword here, and rightly so, but all the Governments, Dominion and Provincial, should continue their interest in tourist trade. It would be poor economy to relax in the slightest degree the efforts to maintain our share of world tourist business; indeed, it would seem that a still more progressive stand might be taken, not only to attract a larger number of American people, but also, in conjunction with the steamship companies, to endeavour to bring a substantial number of visitors from across the Atlantic, with advantage both to the transportation interests and to Canadian business in general."

In support of the Victorian order of Nurses, Magistrate Cummings of Eastview, Ontario has the following to say: "Since your nurses came amongst us 12 years ago we have had practically no disease and certainly no outbreak of contagious diseases." "Your Diphtheria Immunization Campaign freed Eastview from this dreaded disease." "The health record of Eastview today stands, I think I can safely say, without parallel, provincially. Contagious disease is practically negligible and the general health of the residents excellent."

COMPULSORY SWIMMING

Of interest to readers in this Province is the decision of the French Government to make it compulsory for all school-children in France to be taught to swim. Commenting on this measure, the London Spectator says it is an example which the British people should be the first to copy. There are few more healthy exercises than swimming, and its importance for the preservation of life, both the swimmers' own and other people's, needs no demonstration. The difficulty, of course, is as to ways and means. In inland towns and villages away from rivers, facilities are all too rare. But there are few localities where the water supply is not sufficient, at any rate, for an open-air bath for use in the summer months. Prince Edward Island is so inundated with bays and rivers that there is scarcely a community which has not easy access to the finest of outdoor bathing facilities.

It should not be necessary to pass laws making compulsory the teaching of swimming in this Province, but the fact that the French Government has deemed it necessary to enact such legislation should focus attention on the importance of encouraging all our boys and girls to acquire practical knowledge of the rudimentary points of this invigorating and serviceable art.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Of a prominent financier who had failed through no folly or normal miscalculation on his part a London exchange says: "He was squeezed to death between the icebergs formed by the gradual paralysis of world trade and the breakdown of the international monetary machine."

A curious incident occurred at the Board of Trade dinner Wednesday night when Mr. S. A. MacDonald reported that news had just come over the radio of the finding of the Lindbergh baby in Scotland. Mr. R. E. Mutch suggested it would be well to wait for verification of the news "until the morning." Mr. Mutch was perfectly right. There have been many instances of unfounded rumors being circulated by broadcasting stations, and cautious citizens do well to accept only the news which comes through properly authenticated news channels.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In the realm of international dealings the United States has provided no record which Canada would desire to parallel. It has guessed wrong on matters of foreign policy far oftener than any other major power. Few parts of its program in recent years could justify either blind imitation by Canada or excessively-ambitious attempts to meet its wishes. If Canada needs outside advice on foreign policies she will be wise to remember that Britain still holds the world's all-time record in the matter of guessing right on international questions.

George Moore celebrated his 80th birthday recently and a writer in John o' London's Weekly gives a sketch of his life in which it is said "his mastery of limpid English has not been surpassed in our time, and by very few men in our history." He adds, "I know of no three books by any other writers of our generation that are more likely to survive than 'Hall and Farewell,' 'The Brook Kerith' and 'Esther Waters.' That must be Mr. Moore's consolation when he asks himself 'if the sacrifice has been worth while.' The sacrifice referred to he describes in an interview with the Manchester Guardian in which he says, 'I should like to have married a nice woman, but I know in that case I should not have written my books. I had the courage to put everything into my writing.'"

So the heads of the Soviet Government are going to be paid higher wages than the ordinary workers. We think that is perfectly fair. But the announcement will be rather a blow to the oratorical efforts of the Woodsworths and others, who keep telling us so much about the workers and equalities of Russia, that Utopia from which they all come back in a hurry to enjoy living in Canada. It is a mystery why these apostles of the Soviet system do not stay over there. Perhaps, of course, they hope to dope the workers of Canada into making them "Stalins" of this Dominion.

Just when former President Poincare of France was thinking he was going to spend his last days in comparative ease, he is given a rude shock. The bill by which he was to be granted a life pension of some \$8,000 per year, with \$4,000 a year to Madame Poincare after his death, was lost in the shuffle before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate and was not passed. The pension was all arranged, but someone forgot in the last detail, and the French Parliament dissolved before the bill became law. Too late, they realized the gravity of the error. Raymond Poincare gave up a fortune to serve France as President and as Prime Minister. It was he who stabilized the franc and brought France back from the brink of financial disaster. In payment of these services, the pension was to be granted. Perhaps, when the new French Parliament meets, it will amend the neglect of the one just dissolved. But there may be in power an Administration not so friendly to Poincare. In the meantime, he and his wife will have to make out as best they can and reflect on the ingratitude of a people to whom a man gives his all, and who forgets him so easily in his hour of age and need.

The German Government is rapidly completing its national budget for the fiscal year 1932-33, without any provision for reparations. Of course this does not imply that the reparations debt has actually been wiped off the slate, for this cannot be done until all the nations involved come to some definite arrangement and decision, but it does imply that the governmental authorities at Berlin are shaping their budget on the assumption that no immediate call will be made upon them under the reparations plan, and that they stand by the statement made by Chancellor Bruening three months ago, that the continuation of payments upon this particular score is impossible.

Henry Fu-Yi, the Manchu of noble ancestry, who was chosen to succeed Tsi-An, the dowager empress of China, and who was distinctly out of a job until mentioned as the head of the new Manchurian state, hasn't a doubt in the world but that Manchuria will have to pull with Japan in order to live up to its new name, 'The Land of Peace.' The former boy emperor of China, who has spent most of his years studying, says that the curse of China for 20 years has been the Chinese war lords. He thinks that Japan will have to see to it that such gentry do not get their hands on Manchuria again. Henry Fu-Yi believes in his destiny. "Manchuria is the birthplace of my ancestors," he says. "I have been appointed head of the new State to save 30,000,000 residents of Manchuria from military misrule."



By James W. Barton, M.D. RICH PURE BLOOD

As a boy I was always interested in the lecture given by the traveling medicine show.

The medicine was usually a remedy that would cure all manner of ailments.

I rather doubted the ability of any remedy to do this and yet as we think about it, the remedy was for the blood, and as the blood nourishes all the tissues and removes all the wastes from them, anything that helped the blood do its work, would be a disease remover and body builder.

However, your blood will be just as rich as the food you eat can make it, and just as pure as the waste removing organs—kidneys, skin, intestine and lungs—can keep it.

What does good blood need? Plenty of iron and plenty of lime particularly, although there are other necessary elements.

The foods rich in iron are beef, liver, oysters, wheat, eggs, and spinach.

The foods rich in lime, are milk, cheese, buttermilk, cauliflower, beans, oranges, spinach and figs.

But these good foods cannot do their work of building up the body properly if wastes are allowed to accumulate in the system. This means that the blood must be kept moving vigorously if it is to carry the food products to the cells and carry away the wastes that remain from the action of the cells.

And the ideal method of strengthening the circulation is by regular outdoor exercise. If you can't play any of the outdoor games, you can try to walk some every day, or if this can't be arranged try to exercise beside an open window.

Bending exercises with knees straight are especially valuable as they squeeze the liver, and help it to remove poisonous wastes from the blood. Bending also helps to send wastes further down the large intestine thus preventing absorption of wastes into the blood from the large intestine.

Slow jogging, stationary running, or skipping, is perhaps the best exercise to strengthen the muscular power of the heart, as the entire body is lifted off the ground with every step.

The thought then is that there are times of course when good blood remedies may be necessary but you can keep your blood rich by eating the foods mentioned above which contain iron and lime, and you can keep it pure by regular outdoor exercise. The oxygen of the air burns up wastes quickly when you exercise.

WILL ENDOW ART COLLECTION

LONDON, Eng., April 14.—(By The Canadian Press)—Sir Robert Witt, a prominent London lawyer, whose chief recreation is the formation of a library of photographs of pictures and drawings of all schools of art, open for the use of students and others interested in art, intends to bequeath his wonderful collection of more than 400,000 photographs of pictures to the Courtauld Institute. They are to be for the study of the History of Art which is being organized at London University. Sir Robert and Lady Witt also intend to provide endowment for the future developments of the collection which at present is being added to at the rate of 20,000 yearly.

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Queen Elizabeth's Gift

(Manchester Guardian)

In the days of great adventure the Levant Company had the Near East as their special concern. Queen Elizabeth was interested both in the adventure and the potential profits and in 1596 sent her first Ambassador to the Grand Turk. It was probably from Sir Edward Barton that the brilliant suggestion was sent home of giving the Sultan an organ, a present so unique as to create an immediate prejudice. If an organ, then an organ-builder, and here a Lancashire man appears upon the scene and takes a share in the adventure.

Thomas Dallam was born at Dallam, a village near Warrington, and went to London to learn his craft. He was apprenticed to the Blacksmiths' Company, afterwards becoming a liverman, as the organ-builders were regarded as a branch of that craft. Already he was considered a master craftsman and most fitted to take an organ to Constantinople. Towards the end of January, 1598, the whole town was talking of the great and curious present which was going to the Grand Turk, and there was much satisfaction at being able to "scandalise" other nations and especially at being able to steal a march upon the Germans.

Thomas Dallam took kindly to his adventure and kept a diary of his voyage. He puts down the things which are really interesting, and his voyage to the Levant was an adventure from the 9th of February, when he paid a waterman sixpence to take him to Gravesend, until the day he returned to his organ-building in London.

He stayed four days at Gravesend waiting for the favourable wind, and his four days cost him twelve shillings, whilst later he stayed seven days at Plymouth at a cost of but fifteen shillings. Delayed in the Downs, he went ashore at Deal, and there spent a jolly evening. His diary records that merriment at Deal cost him a shilling, and when the signal came to go aboard one of the roisters was too drunk to get aboard and was left behind. Going down the Channel a storm drove them into Dartmouth, and it was six weeks after going on board at Gravesend before they were sailing from Plymouth Sound.

The Channel was beset by the buccaners of Dunkirk, and seven sail attacked the Hector; with a well-armed ship and a valiant captain, the Dunkirkers were not only beaten off but pursued, and if the captain had had his way some prizes would have been made and taken into port. But the precious freight was not to be risked, and so the voyage was continued, much to the dissatisfaction of those, Dallam amongst them, who had a relish for a fight, especially with prizes at the end. At last the Hector anchored at Scanderon, waiting for permission to take the organ to the Grand Turk and to astonish the Sultan with the famous invention. What the Grand Turk would do with his organ when Dallam, the only man likely to be able to play upon it, returned to England is one of the historical mysteries yet unsolved.

The organ is delivered, the Grand Turk amazed at the great and curious present, the English Queen has sent to him, and perhaps as astonished at the Lancashire man who plays upon the organ. Dallam returned home to found a family of organ-builders and to become the most famous builder of the seventeenth century. The case of his organ in King's College, Cambridge, still remains, the organ, the great double organ, which he built in Worcester Cathedral at a cost of £211 was destroyed in the Rebellion. The organ he and his son built for Durham was eventually sold to St. Michael-le-belfry at York, and in 1885 was bought by Mr. Bell for £4. Yet the most famous organ he built is surely the one which ran the risks of storm and pirates and amazed the Grand Turk.

The Poet's Corner. I NEVER LOVED AMBITIOUSLY TO CLIMB. I never loved ambitiously to climb, Or thrust my hand too far into the fire. To be in heaven sure is a blessed thing; But, Atlas-like, to prop heaven on one's back Cannot but be more labour than delight. Such is the state of men in honour placed: They are gold vessels made for service uses; High trees that keep the weather from low houses, But cannot shield the tempest from themselves. I love to dwell betwixt the hills and dales, Neither to be so great as to be envied, Nor yet so poor the world should pity me. —Thomas Nash (1567-1601).

MONEY IN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT NEVER DEPRECIATES. No matter what your other investments may be, you should keep an adequate Savings Account. It is the most liquid and dependable form of investment you can make. If all your money is in stocks or bonds or other property, you may have to sell at a loss to obtain cash in an emergency, for even good bonds fluctuate in price. But money in a Savings Account is always ready for use, earns a steady 3% interest—and never depreciates in value. In any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada your Savings Account will receive capable and courteous attention, whether the amount be large or small. THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Capital \$35,000,000 Reserves \$39,155,106 Assets over \$750,000,000.

Power From the Sun. Some two hundred billion horsepower in solar energy falls upon that part of the earth which is not too obliquely exposed to the sun's rays. To bring this down to a more comprehensible figure, the sun is pouring energy upon the planet at the rate of four million horsepower to the square mile. What a day it will be when we are able to utilize even a tiny fraction of this vast natural resource. It is true that we are getting power from light already by the photoelectric cell or electric eye. Its principle is this: Light falls on a tube or plate lined with an alkali metal—sodium, potassium or rubidium. The light falling on the lining causes electrons to fly out. There is a flow of electrons, a feeble current. Light has actually been converted into energy. For fifty years we have been converting electric currents into light. But now one can turn light into electricity, into energy. And what an astounding vista of possibilities we open up. The photoelectric cell is only in its infancy, but already its uses are legion. According to the New York Times: "It counts the number of vehicles that pass through the Holland Tunnel, levels high-speed elevators automatically at floor stops, tells the engineer of a power-house or steamer when too much smoke is issuing from his stacks, smokes cigars, turns electric lights on and off, matches colors, measures the intensity and the variation of the light of stars, judges the turbidity of solutions, and makes the transmission of photographs over wires possible." Yet these are but toyland applications, boyish experiments, so to speak, with the infant power whose amazing developments must await us in the great days ahead. And so yesterday's dreams and imaginings of a fully harnessed Niagara fade out like little tapers in the blazing whiteness of a beacon light as we catch a glimpse of Old Sol at work in the world of to-morrow.

As To Vocabulary. Let anyone who wants to see himself grow, resolve to adopt two new words each week. It will not be long before the endless and enchanting variety of the world will begin to reflect itself in his speech, and in his mind as well. I know that when we use a word for the first time we are started, as if a firecracker went off in our neighborhood. We look about hastily to see if anyone has noticed. A word used three times shifts off the tongue with entire naturalness. Then it is ours forever, and with it some phase of life which had been lacking hitherto. For each word presents its own point of view, discloses a special aspect of things, reports some little importance not otherwise conveyed, and so contributes its small emancipation to our tied-up minds and tongues.—C. H. Palmer, in "Self-Cultivation of English."

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