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PACIFIC WORRY

There is a very considerable amount of worry in Pacific countries due to the inroads of Japan on China. The United States is very much concerned about the Philippines, while other Island countries, including Australia, have not been without their fears. A report from Geneva states that every book and pamphlet in the League Library, dealing with Pacific Islands under Japan mandates has been borrowed during the past few weeks. These islands, for which the United States could have had mandate had she joined the League, lie between Hawaii and the Philippines. One of the questions asked is whether Japan is allowed to fortify, or use, the Islands as submarine bases. The government of Australia is watching the progress of the Japanese onslaught on China with greater anxiety than perhaps the governments of other territories in the Pacific. Australia does not want to see Great Britain go to war against Japan as it would be a calamity to that dominion. Australia does not even want Great Britain to allow her navy to be used for the purpose of an economic boycott of Japan, as that would constitute a state of war between Britain and Japan. The tendency of the Australians is summed in the declaration of the Hon. W. M. Hughes, War-time Minister of Australia, who declared, "We have had enough war. Unless we are attacked we are resolutely determined to remain at peace with the world. If there is to be any fighting let others whose withers were less rung in the Great War rush to the breach," which, being interpreted, means that if the United States wants to hinder the progress of Japan in the East, let her do it herself.

WORLD TROUBLES

Once it was believed by many unthinking people that republicanism was the cure for all political and economic ills. Do away with absolutism and other forms of hereditary power and substitute therefore the direct electives of the people and immediately national troubles would disappear. Since the beginning of the 19th Century when France leading the way, in both Europe and America, and in some parts of Asia, the republican form of Government has been generally adopted, but this has not been followed by elysian conditions. Judging by the present state of the world the countries governed as republics are faring as badly, if not worse, than those under hereditary rule. Finland for many years formed part of the Russian Empire, but in 1917 broke away from it and formed a republic which was formally recognized as such in July, 1919. It has the most modern and up-to-date constitution and method of electing representatives for choice of government. The voting system, devised with a view to proportional representation, provides for the formation of voters associations which prepare four lists of candidates, the votes for whom are in a falling scale according to the order in which the voter has placed them. That is, each voter may vote for at least four candidates in the order of his choice, 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th, and every citizen is entitled to be a candidate whether nominated or not. No freer form of electing a legislature could be conceived. The President of the Republic is elected by a direct vote of the people, and holds office for six years. He selects his ministry, which must enjoy the confidence of the House of Representatives, while the House of Representatives is elected for a period of three years. So far as the local government is concerned administration is on the communistic principle, as rural parishes and each town forms a commune in

which all men and all women of 21 years of age, who have paid the local taxes for the preceding two years are voters. Notwithstanding this ultra-popular form of Government we have the people rising under arms, and demanding the resignation of the popularly approved Minister of the Interior, because he had used armed force to put down a mass meeting of strikers. The 4,000 men who have thus sprung to arms are described as Lapus, the equivalent of the Italian Fascists. A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, and to insurgents or revolutionists the same applies. Whatever they choose to call themselves they are in rebellion against the newly constituted government.

This applies also to conditions prevailing in Lisbon, Portugal. A way back in 1910 that country threw off the yoke of its hereditary ruler, King Manuel II and proclaimed a republic. Since then the country has been more or less in a state of revolution, carrying along as best it could between spasmodic eruptions. Recently a movement has been on foot to combine Portugal with that other peninsular republic, Spain, under one administration. This, however, has not met with public favor, and both countries are in the condition of armed administrations. That is, the republican governments in both countries are being maintained, not by the will of the people, but by the armed forces controlled by the respective administrations. China, of course, is a republic, and has been in a condition of insurrection for the past ten years, today being practically at the mercy of Japan.

Under present world conditions it seems that the only stable form of government worth having is that of the constitutional monarchy enjoyed by the British Empire.

WHEAT

According to latest reports from Ottawa encouraging news has been received from Russia, Germany and Italy regarding the wheat situation. Italy is allowing its millers to use a larger percentage of foreign wheat beginning March 1. Germany is soon to be a buyer of wheat again. Meanwhile from Russia comes word of shortages for seeding purposes in the Volga, Siberia and Kayakstan areas.

The despatches from Berlin predicting Germany will soon be buying wheat is corroborated in letters which Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has received. Statistical experts of the department also expressed the opinion that very soon Spain would lift the barriers against foreign wheat as her domestic wheat supply becomes exhausted. France has been relaxing her restrictions until now the millers can mix 20 per cent of foreign wheat and this may be increased.

Statistical experts here take the view that very soon Italy, France, Spain and Germany will all be buying wheat. This, it is suggested, should help Canada materially. The Dominion has approximately 185,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has received a cable from London giving the official text of the Molotov-Salin decree regarding Soviet grain. It announces that 1,926,000,000 pounds of grain will be sent to collective and state farms in the drought areas for seed and food, the principal areas affected being the lower and middle Volga, Kazakhstan and Western Siberia.

It is also decreed that the collection of grain for spring sowing on collective farms shall be 5,700,000 metric tons, to be completed in the principal areas by March 10. Up to Feb. 10, 39 per cent of this program had been fulfilled. This report gives further evidence

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is an old legend that on one occasion God prayed and His prayer was "Be it my will that my justice be ruled by my mercy." That is a prayer which we all need to utter at times when the demon of formalism tempts the intellect with the lure of scientific order. The outstanding truths of life, the great and unquestioned phenomena of society are not to be argued away as myths and vagaries when they do not fit within our little molds. If necessary we must remake the molds. We must seek a conception of law which realism can accept as true."

The conventions in United States are but four months away, the elections nine months, and much can happen—will happen—in that period. It is as certain as anything can be that Hoover will carry the Republican banner, but no Democrat holds a place of corresponding vantage. Roosevelt leads at the moment but his path increasingly is beset with perils, and if he can be stopped by the two-thirds convention rule there is a chance for a compromise candidate. Hence the emergency of "favorite sons," each of them waiting for the lightning to strike.

An exchange points out that the recent death of ex-Queen Sophie of Greece is a reminder that between the birth of Queen Victoria's first grandchild, the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, brother of Sophie, in 1859, and the birth of the last in 1891, more than thirty princes and princesses came into the world to call her grandmother.

Whatever may or may not be done to constrain Japan or to affix the responsibility for the events now occurring in Manchuria and Changhai, the League should at least prevent the establishment of the precedent that it is no longer necessary to declare war. Under the old rules there were certain obligations and responsibilities which the belligerents acknowledged, but what is to happen to the paraphernalia of international law and the rights of neutrals if one nation can attack another, as Japan has attacked China, without being obliged to make any declaration of the war it is actually waging?

What is now clear is the fact that Japan's diplomatic and military objectives are one and the same. The Empire is acting as a unit, in spite of the protestations of its diplomatic representatives. Japan entered upon an adventure last September whose sequel no one can foresee, but with each act of aggression the resistance to Japan increases and consolidates. The Empire may have a secret ally, or perhaps two; but it courts disaster, nevertheless, by antagonizing nations to which it has given its pledge to respect the territory and independence of China.

It is not the interests of individual Dominions which must count finally, but those of the Empire as a whole. The British Government knows well what these individual interests are, and the ministers concerned are to work in advance on the onerous task reconciling them with each other, and, in general, makes the prospects of success as certain as possible, but the Dominions must contribute to this end as well. The discussions should be approached in a spirit of equality, even though this should mean the sacrifice of some minor interest or other. For it is only by some sacrifice being made by all sides that failure can be avoided; and, as Mr. Thomas said, failure cannot be contemplated for one moment. By the very nature of things it would be disastrous.—Exchange.

What has happened in China since September makes it apparent that the United States should reconsider the treaties signed at the Washington conference. America is apparently unwilling or unable to withdraw from the far east and make Hawaii its outpost. Consequently it has hostages in Japanese hands. It should clear its mind of vain ideas and accept the lesson which Japan has given it. It should put its islands in a defensible condition or get out of them. To do the former it must abrogate a treaty. To do the latter it must retreat. To do neither is insane.—Chicago Tribune.

of the suspected crop failure over large Russian areas last season and explains in large measure why South Russia wheat shipments have fallen to such low levels in the past few months.

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.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD P. W. C. AND NORMAL SCHOOL

Sir,—My first glimpse of the old college building was over a rough board fence, as I passed along to the Normal School. This was several years before the schools were "amalgamated." The teachers of the Normal School were, Donald Montgomery, principal, and Edward Roach, assistant. Both were leading educationists, the forte of Mr. Roach being mathematics. His easily understood solutions of arithmetical problems that had baffled country teachers, gave me a high opinion of his erudition. Mr. Montgomery was a gentleman of advanced ideas on the art of teaching.

I can remember but a few of my fellow students. There was a Rodrick D. Matheson, a Mr. Rattenbury, John J. McIntyre, John J. Morrison and a Miss Schurman. I was almost forgetting two others. The late James McIsaac, M. P., was also a fellow student for a short time. I remember well one little smiling faced lad who came every morning with a large bundle of books. He is now a prominent barrister of Sydney, Mr. H. Ducheman. Our examiners were Dr. Isaac Murray and Mr. John McSwain. For 3rd class we did not have to pass in history—the subjects being grammar and analysis. Arithmetic, geography and map-drawing. Book-keeping, reading and penmanship. The pupils of the "Model School" were in charge of a Miss McKinnon.

Some teaching practice was given to the students by occasionally taking charge of pupil classes. That was as far as teacher training had then gone.

About three years afterward I returned for a winter term at the "amalgamated" school. Dr. Anderson was principal, assisted by professors Caven and LePage, in the college, and the late D. J. McLeod in the Model School. There are at least four prominent citizens who were fellow students, viz.: His Lordship Justice Mathieson, K. J. Martin, Mac Davidson, Simon Paoli. Prominent seniors, I remember were Tom Haythorne, George LePage, Malcolm McKinnon, J. A. Ross, John A. Ford (lately deceased). Among others from the country were, Andrew McPhail, Wm. Cain, Westway, Campbell, Lavers, Brehaut.

Among lady students were the Misses Scott, Gunn, Gordon, Fowler, Casey, Bernard.

Professor Caven taught music once a week. That was, to me, at least, a very enjoyable hour. I have never forgotten his rendering of "God Save the King."

Dr. Anderson told us one day that he regretted much that so many of the students did not stand or sit erect—especially the lady students. For this reason he had decided to introduce military training, and had engaged a Major McDougald to put us through the training to include the ladies. The Major came twice a week and straightened us up and taught us military manoeuvres. The ladies made quite a flurry when they wheeled and marched, their gowns not being so abbreviated as in these more enlightened times.

There was some fun those days, too. The Doctor was strong on decorum. It came to his knowledge that on a rainy evening, one of the boys had taken a lady student under his wing (umbrella) going home from college. Next day he brought the matter up. He said that in such circumstances it would be a less objectionable act of gallantry to hand over the umbrella to the lady and go home in the wet!

But perhaps such decorum is now out of date. I know not. One day the doctor picked up a fifty cent piece in a class room. Next morning he asked at roll call who had lost the money. Of course the owner could not be placed. Turning to Mr. Caven who was standing by, he says, "Mr. Caven, perhaps you lost it." Stroking his beard, he replied, "No, I am seldom in a position to lose that much!" Mr. Caven was annoyed one day at lessons by one of the lady students reading a paper or letter to others. Going to her desk he took the paper and put it in the stove. She called out, "Mr. Caven, you should mind your own business." In his bass voice he replied, "this is my business."

So much for college fun. Now comes the sad thoughts. The Doctor and his assistants have gone to join the great majority. Many of the boys and girls have run their course, while those that remain,

Opportune Time For Educational Changes Emphasized By I. O. D. E.

The following report and recommendations concerning the educational interests of the Province were adopted at the annual meeting of the Royal Edward Chapter, I. O. D. E., yesterday afternoon.

To the Regent and members of Royal Edward Chapter, I. O. D. E. At an executive meeting of the Royal Edward Chapter this committee named below was appointed to draw up a resolution to be presented at the annual meeting of the chapter. This resolution to convey to the Board of Education a sense of the earnest desire of the members of this Chapter for a change in the educational system and to offer some constructive suggestions.

After a thorough investigation and enquiry into all aspects of the situation precipitated by the burning of Prince of Wales College, we have come to the conclusion that there is nothing to be gained by shutting our eyes to the seething dissatisfaction in the present state of affairs and many people are apprehensive that, if those responsible for the rebuilding of Prince of Wales College are not made aware of this dissatisfaction, plans may be carried out which would not satisfy present day requirements.

We wish to endorse heartily the views of Mr. L. T. Lowther, Rev. E. H. Ramsay, Mr. R. H. Rogers, Mrs. J. A. Lawson and Mr. Court as expressed in the public press. We would also be glad to hear an answer given to the question in Mr. Edwin Johnston's letter, the sub-

ject being, like myself, the weight of years.

I am, Sir, etc., AN OLD STUDENT

ECONOMIC SAFETY

1.—Productive capital is the product of consumable goods. Fiduciary capital or money is a necessary adjunct of productive capital.

But while the latter is consumed and makes way for further production, the former by taking an undue share of the proceeds of the combined use of these two kinds of capital, has contributed to the economic muddle at present confronting the world. The abnormal and wasteful expenditure by governments and individuals during, and after the late war, has also been one of the main causes leading up to the crisis in that it has reduced the purchasing power of the majority of the peoples of the world. Another cause is that the holder of the largest amount of the fiduciary capital started to gamble with it by lending it to stock exchange gamblers, thus giving a false credit with the absurd idea that they would increase the money lent. But in 1929 when the inevitable collapse of the gambling bout came, prices fell as rapidly—if not more so—as they had risen during the unsound inflation and the peoples of the world were further hampered by their losses in the gamble.

We must face the fact that recovery from abnormal and wasteful war expenditure and subsequent extravagant expenditure by National municipal governments and individuals encouraged by unsound inflation can only be attained by the strictest economy on the part of spendthrifts, i. e., by living within their means and not on false credit.

Recovery must come slowly through measures which will encourage industry to increase well-adjusted production, i. e., the production of needed goods for which there is a market; without interference with natural exchange of goods in foreign trade by high tariff, except as a retaliatory measure with the hope of bringing down the tariff wall of other nations. To bring about employment, production must be stimulated, which means the proper use of Productive and Fiduciary Capital. Furthermore, the price fixing of those Fiduciary branches, which have attained a monopolistic character should be controlled in its own best interest to the extent of Fiduciary Capital accumulations within reasonable limits and thus prevent any artificial restriction of production and consumption of the produce of Productive Capital.

Unemployment doles, emergency construction, productive tariffs, inflation of money uneconomically have been tried and as would naturally be expected, have utterly failed in the attempt. So let us one and all learn the lesson and proceed along sound economic lines in future.

I am, Sir, etc., ECONOMIST.

The Poet's Corner. LAST THOUGHTS. When you are coming near life's last desire And all the little voices of dead days Tell whom you've helped or hurt, and what the praise And what the blame that's due to you, conspire With memory for a moment to retain The pride of having all Time's joy defined For one at least. Though all the rest were blind, For one at least you had not lived in vain. Then let that shadow pass, and so forget The one whose world you were—and then renew Your thoughts of those who made a world for you, Of those in whom your own delights were met. —Lalage, in the Sydney Bulletin.

WEAK HEART. A British physician tells of coming across a case of a life made miserable, the patient having become a confirmed invalid because he had been told he had a 'weak heart.' 'He was a miserable weedy-looking man about 30 years of age who had come to consult me about ear trouble. He told me he had a weak heart and suggested that I examine it; this I did and found it sound as a bell and told him so. After two months he called again and there was such a change I hardly recognized the man; he told me he had put on seven pounds in weight and was feeling a new man in every way. He confessed that his life had been made miserable for some years by what his doctor had told him.' What about this? It is quite likely that when his patient was told by the first doctor that he had a weak heart that he had just recovered from some illness which had weakened his heart for the time being. The doctor quite naturally advised him to be careful because his heart was weak. As you know, after an illness of any kind, particularly rheumatism of the heart, having lost some of its reserve (power) by the illness, requires considerable time, weeks or even months, before that reserve returns. Sometimes it would seem that the illness leaves the heart muscle permanently weakened.

That Body of Hours. Aerial Experiment Association, composed of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell (the inventor of the telephone), Lieut. Thomas Selfridge (who was killed in a crash at Washington, D. C., and after whom the United States flying field at Mount Clemens, Mich., was named), Glen H. Curtiss, J. A. D. McCurdy and F. W. "Casey" Baldwin. Not only was McCurdy's flight the first in Canada, but it was the first in a Canadian plane, made from his own plans. In the second trial at Baddeck (we were told by Percy T. Coles in Maclean's Magazine some months ago), McCurdy flew a distance of 4 1/2 miles, making a circle of the bay, and a few days later made the Silver Dart complete a figure eight, the first man in the world to do so. During the next five years McCurdy flew at exhibitions, fairs and air meets all over this continent. He had only one accident in which he was injured and then he escaped with a broken nose and minor bruises. This was at Petawawa, where he and Baldwin had taken the Silver Dart and another plane for inspection by a government official. The years 1910-11 were spent in various expeditions, including the first aerial visit to Mexico, a flight at New York, when he sent a wireless message from his plane, another first thing, and a flight in February, 1911, from Key West, Florida, to Havana, Cuba, for a \$10,000 prize, which he won, but never received, being handed an envelope which contained a newspaper silver instead of the promised cheque.

Where the physician tells a patient his heart is weak, he should advise that he return in six months or a year for another examination. On his part, the patient should see to it that he reports in six months to this or to another doctor, and thus learn whether he should be even more careful than he has been, or if it will be safe for him to indulge in some form of exercise.

The way to conserve or preserve the strength that is left in the heart is to take things easily, avoiding all heavy work, and resting the heart (by resting the body) as much as possible. Thus it is that when a patient is told that his heart is weak, that he will have to be careful and do no heavy work, that it keeps him thinking about his heart all the time, and the great need of rest. With this thought on his mind, he is thinking about it and so it spoils his every activity, his whole life.

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