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GOING A-BORROWING

One of the chief aftermaths of the war is a general campaign of borrowing on the part of governments and municipalities to keep things going. This is common to all countries and most municipalities, but not a few are beginning to find their borrowing powers greatly restricted. In the Quebec Legislature recently power was sought and obtained by the government to closely supervise and restrict the borrowings of municipal bodies. The government reserves to itself the right to refuse authority for the floating of municipal loans. Evidently this restriction does not apply to Montreal, which city just announced through its Mayor that it intends placing in the hands of the Bank of Montreal and La Banque Canadienne Nationale, tomorrow a new bond issue of \$15,000,000. Sir Charles Gordon, President and Mr. Jacques Dodds, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and Mr. Beaudry Leman, General Manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, announced that the loans are specifically authorized and immediate payment granted for unemployment relief of \$2,500,000 on the following terms:

(1) That the city will agree to place in the hands of the banks for sale to the public on Tuesday next its proposed new bond issue of \$15,000,000 and the banks, in cooperation with a group of banks and bond dealers, agree to endeavor to market the issue, without commitment, on terms of which the city will be advised definitely on Monday next.

(2) That this loan of \$2,500,000 and a special loan for \$1,200,000 already authorized by the banks for unemployment works, \$3,700,000 in all, will be repaid out of the first proceedings of the bond issue.

Mayor Houde in announcing the underwriting of this loan by the banks describes it as "an unforgettable service rendered to the city of Montreal as well as to the unemployed."

These are hard days for public bodies going a-borrowing, and this is made particularly evident when we find a city of the importance of Montreal compelled to accept the underwriting of a loan on practically unconditional terms. In other words they are evidently thankful to get financial assistance on any terms which the banks may dictate.

HOOVER'S SUCCESS

The latest from Washington announces the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction corporation bill, the foremost of the measures proposed by President Hoover for the enlivening of United States business, has been given the overwhelming approval of the House of Representatives, and now only requires the adjustment of a small difference in details between the Senate and the House of Representatives to receive the general approval from the White House.

The purpose of the measure is to infuse \$2,000,000,000 of credit into business channels by loans from Government-supported funds to banks and other financial institutions, which in turn are to pay the money to assist industry, agriculture and commerce. The second item on President Hoover's economic program—a bill to increase the capitalization of Federal land banks by \$100,000,000, has been amended by the Senate with an addition of \$25,000,000 to enable the banks to postpone mortgage bank installments. It is likely in conference with the House of Representatives this amendment will be agreed to and both the measures will receive the President's approval and go into effect at once. It is hoped by this means to greatly counteract the effect of the pro-

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Canadian, Leonard P. Crout gives the United States some hard facts to ponder. He complains that the United States discount on Canadian money has caused him to cancel arrangements for a trip which he was arranging through a New York tourist agency. He adds that he has cancelled his subscriptions to several United States enterprises and that he will not send a dollar into the American Republic until the exchange rate is righted. In another paragraph Mr. Crout remarks: "Our mother country, Great Britain, loaned some of your Southern States approximately \$100,000,000 prior to the Civil War, none of which has yet been paid. I fall to see why you should expect Great Britain to pay her war debts to you when you are well aware that some of your States repudiated their own." This correspondence says the Mail and Empire voices in clear terms the views held by a great majority of people in this country. We do not claim that we can place the entire blame for the adverse exchange rate in the United States upon the United States authorities. The discount is, in part, due to well-ascertained economic conditions, but there is a widely held impression that the money changers in New York are exacting a larger pound of flesh than is justified under the circumstances.

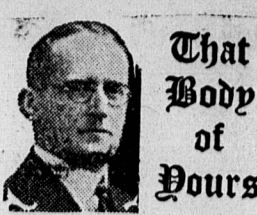
The cause of Empire trade is not going to be assisted by those who sit around and moan about the friction which is bound to be created between the Mother Country and the Dominions in the course of negotiations. Howls of anguish may be expected from special interests on both sides of the Atlantic. Some are bound to be disappointed in any tariff changes. But it would be a mistake to interpret the walls of these interests as the voice of national sentiment, or to imagine that they indicate friction between the negotiating parties of the Empire."

The Lethbridge (Alta) Herald sees in the discount on the Canadian dollar an advantage as well as a disadvantage to the Dominion. The unfavorable aspects of the question are well enough known, but there are certain ways in which Canada may benefit, and the Herald mentions one in particular. Canadians, it says, who have been in the habit of visiting California or Florida during the winter months are now staying at home, and the discount on the Canadian dollar is the reason. When one has to pay as high as \$125 to secure \$100 in American money, says the Herald, the point is obvious. But the same discount works another way. The United States tourist can take \$100 of his own currency and exchange it for \$125 or thereabouts, of Canadian money, and thereby he is provided with an inducement to do his holidaying in Canada.

A France whose policy is dictated by fear will never be a leader, however stored her coffers may be with gold. Fear does not make leaders either of men or nations. But if France will set aside her fears and become as courageous in the cause of peace as history proclaims she has been in that of war, she may yet, at a critical moment in the world's history, assume true leadership in a distracted world.

Senator Borah's investigation in Washington shows that on the billions of loans to Europe since 1920, New York bankers made 500 to 600 millions in profits. Sailing back and forth across the Atlantic in their private yachts, the Morgans and Schiffs and Wiggins controlled the outward flow of America's money and credit. What have they done with that credit? Where have they placed it? Was the money not wasted and misused to build up competition in Europe instead of being used to build up markets in Asia? Were those bankers economic statesmen, intelligently using the power and money entrusted to them by millions of workers and investors, or were these bankers nothing but glorified stock salesmen who, jiggled, short-sold and re-sold hundreds of millions of worthless oil securities to the public, simply to make commissions?

North Carolina furnishes an example of a State which found that it was spending too much money and which faced a serious problem with courage and to good effect. When the new industrial era in the Southern States began a quarter of a century ago North Carolina was one of those which began to forge ahead. Textile and other factories were established and the state became largely industrial as well as



By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR MIND MAY CAUSE INDIGESTION

You may be troubled with indigestion and have reached the point where you consider the medical profession might turn away from cancer or heart disease for awhile and try and find a cure for simple indigestion.

What is indigestion? You have been to a number of doctors. You have had the test meals—toast and tea—and had them removed from the stomach at different periods after you have eaten them. You have had the bismuth meal and have had an X ray examination to see how the stomach handles that meal.

The stomach appears to be normal, no spasm of the openings, no ulcer, no cancer, no inflammation of the lining of the stomach, and yet you have indigestion, gas pressure, belching, distress, and sometimes pain.

If there is nothing wrong with the stomach what may be causing the indigestion? Your mind.

Not that you just imagine you have indigestion because there is really no question about that, but because your mind is interfering with the impulses that cause the digestive juices to flow.

You have been upset at times, and have eaten certain food at these times, and as the upset interfered with stomach digestion, indigestion resulted. You have blamed this on the foods eaten. Accordingly you have likely been trying to eat other foods, soft, uninviting, because you have been told that these foods were 'good for you.' Yet you continue to have indigestion from these foods.

What is likely the matter? You do not like these foods, and therefore the brain does not start the juices flowing in the mouth and stomach before you eat. The food thus goes through the mouth without much change and into the stomach which has no juice really waiting, and this food has to wait until the stomach makes enough juice to digest it. This often takes a long while, and so indigestion occurs due to formation of acid gases.

If your doctor says there's nothing wrong with the stomach try eating wholesome food that you like.

Ontario's Seaport

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Moose Factory, on James Bay, will henceforth be known as Moosonee. This fresh name for Ontario's only seaport is a new one for our school children to learn, and though we do not know the exact meaning of the name, it seems to be justified by the fact that it has been used by the Indians of the district for many years back. As everyone knows, the T. & N. O. Railway was completed to the new port last Autumn, and it will be opened for tourist trade and general business next June. In preparation for the opening the railway management is erecting a small hotel of the bungalow type. A combination passenger and freight depot of a temporary character will also be built to serve the new town on a site which will not obstruct the erection of a permanent building as the development of business warrants. The management is to be congratulated upon restricting its building operations in keeping with the times. The prospect is that with the resumption of normal economic conditions a considerable tourist trade will be developed. There is romance in the thought that Ontario is at last in touch by rail with Hudson Bay, that great inland sea which for centuries has been nothing more than a large body of water on the map, identified, in the main, with the history of the historic Hudson's Bay Company.

Agricultural. The state was provided with an excellent system of good roads. But in the forward movement a large public debt was incurred, and when the depression came the people found themselves in a difficult situation. The governor and legislature grappled with it, and proceeded to reduce expenditures. The credit of counties and towns was stabilized by requiring state approval for the issuance of bonds, and rigid economies were instituted in various directions. As a result the total cost of government has been reduced in two years by \$7,000,000, and the tax burden on property diminished by more than \$12,000,000.

U. S. Press Comment

(Mail and Empire)

Mr. H. H. Chase, of Kitchener, sends us a cartoon which appeared in a San Antonio, Texas, newspaper the other day. The cartoon is entitled, "Study Our Neighbor Canada." It represents Uncle Sam reading from the Canadian statutes which show how the Dominion Government "makes laws to get revenue without injustice." The United States Congress, considered as a small, is asked to represent the sane legislation adopted in this country. Our correspondent says: "This is surely a great tribute to our present Federal Government."

The Bennett administration has been able to handle the unemployment situation with much more force and effectiveness than the Washington Government. The powers that be at the American capital announced months ago with a great flourish of trumpets that the United States would have nothing to do with the dole and that unemployment relief would have to be given without taxing the people. As a matter of fact, millions of workless people are being taken care of in the American Republic to-day, in the main, by contributions from local municipal treasuries.

The latest estimate is that there are 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States, which probably means that there are three or four times that many individuals in receipt of whole or partial relief. No one can deny that the Canadian system of government is much more adapted than that of the United States to the meeting of emergencies, or that of the Bennett Government has shown a much more effective concern than the Washington Government for the welfare of the unemployed.

Early in the present depression Mr. Bennett said that the Government would take care that no one need suffer from hunger or cold in this country, and his Government and the co-operating provincial and municipal governments have certainly gone the limit in living up to this undertaking.

Gent, Gentleman And Man

(Edmonton Bulletin)

The dons of Oxford refuse to buy shirts or neckties at a gent's furnishing shop. They will, however, encourage a tradesman who calls himself a haberdasher. That is not surprising. What is remarkable is that a gent's shop dared to open in Oxford town.

Some dictionaries dismiss "gent" with a curt "abbreviation for gentleman; vulgar." This has moved a writer in the London Observer to ask what is the matter with the word; why and how it has become so horribly vulgar as to make Oxford dons shudder. Many other words have been shortened and have still retained their original respectability.

It is evident that "gent" was not a cause for shudders at first. Burns in his epistle to an Old Bard, asked:

Do ye envy the city gent,
 Behind to kiss to lie and skink,
 Or purse proud, big w' cent for cent.

The Century Dictionary, which takes the trouble to explain more about the word, records that originally it was an adjective, now obsolete. It meant noble, gentle, or, if applied to women, slender, graceful, pretty. Spencer's Faerie Queen has the line: "He loved as was his lot, a lady gent." It was first used as a noun in the sixteenth century, "probably at first with some reference to the adjective, but in more general use was taken up in speech from the written abbreviation 'gent.' In law records, lists of names, and in plays, as 1st Gent.; 2nd Gent.;—Vulgar; in literary use, humorous or colloquial."

It was in this latter sense, no doubt, that Tracery used it in the Newcomes: "And behold, at this moment, the reverend gent enters from the vestry." And yet, Washington Irving, on the title page of "Bracebridge Hall" published just over 100 years ago, inscribed himself as "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent."

If the word "gent" has deteriorated, so also has "gentleman." The Encyclopaedia Britannica, published in 1915, defines the latter as "one who, without any title, bears a coat of arms or whose ancestors have been freemen." Today the word signifies excellency of manners or morals and not necessarily distinction of blood. Perhaps this might be taken as grounds for an argument that the word has gained, not lost, in quality.

It would indeed be a pity for China to lose this war to Japan after all the losses she has sustained practising on her own soldiers during the last few years.—Ex.

Rob in Minard's after snow-shoing.



MARIAN

She can be as wise as we,
 And wiser when she wishes;
 She can knit with cunning wit,
 And dress the homely dishes.
 She can flourish staff or pen,
 And deal a wound that lingers;
 She can talk the talk of men,
 And touch with thrilling fingers.

Match her ye across the sea,
 Natures fond and fiery;
 Ye who zest the turtle's nest
 With the eagle's crye.
 Soft and loving is her soul,
 Swift and lofty soaring;
 Mixing with its dove-like dole
 Passionate adoring.

Such a she will match with me?
 In flying or pursuing,
 Subtle wiles are in her smiles
 To set the world a-woolung.
 She is steadfast as a star,
 And yet the maddest maiden:
 She can give a gallant war,
 And wage the peace of Eden.

—George Meredith.

Canada's War Veterans

(Ottawa Journal)

Representatives of war veterans' organizations met in Ottawa on Saturday, decided to make representations to the Government regarding a number of matters affecting ex-service men.

One feature in connection with this decision exhibited a fine temper and common-sense. The meeting appointed a sub-committee to prepare a statement to be placed before the Government, and of this, the reports says:

"The sub-committee was definitely instructed, by unanimous vote of the conference, that in all representations on the program to be submitted, it take into consideration the economic condition of the country at the present time, and, as far as possible, that nothing be asked for which will materially increase the expense to be borne by the country."

In the light of Canada's record with respect to her veterans, plus the existing financial situation, this, surely, is the right attitude. For Canada, everything considered, and within her capacity to pay, has tried to keep faith with her veterans.

Take, first of all, the matter of pensions. Since 1916 Canada has paid out in war pensions 462 million dollars, and she is paying out pensions today at the rate of 45 millions a year. In 1918 the number of those receiving yearly pensions was 25,000. Five years later, in 1923, the number had grown to 63,000; last year the number had grown to 72,000. Where in 1918 the cost of pensions to the treasury was a little over \$7,000,000, it had grown in 1929 to \$73,000,000. This year, 1932, it will be over 45 millions.

The Pensions Act enacted in 1918 was found to be deficient, and in 1930 Parliament, with the co-operation of all parties, passed a new act, designed more adequately to meet the needs of veterans. This Act came into force a little more than a year ago, and since then there have been more than 35,000 applications for new pensions, or for revisions of old pensions.

Unfortunately, and perhaps inevitably, there was no existing Government machinery to cope with the new condition, with the consequence that the various Pensions Courts became clogged with applications.

These courts, however, have never ceased working—more than 2,000 persons are constantly employed in pensions administration—and are now overcoming their difficulties. Every month during the past year, nearly 500 veterans were added to the pension list, with the result that the number of pensioners has grown from 76,000 in March, 1930, to more than 90,000 at the present time. They represent a total number assisted by pension payments of 232,000 of our population.

Summed up, the Canadian Pensions Act, subject though it must be to human fallibility, and restricted, of necessity, by the nation's financial limitations, is—with the possible exception of what is being done in the United States—the best expression of practical gratitude of its kind in the world.

Every month something like \$3,500,000 worth of pension cheques go out from Ottawa. Nor are pensions the only debt which Canada pays to her veterans. More than 1,000 returned men are given free hospital treatment every month, eight hospitals for this purpose being maintained throughout the country. War veterans are eligible for old age pensions at the age of 60, instead of at 70, as in the case of non-veterans. Old age pensions, moreover,

Romance Of Jewels

(London Daily Telegraph)

The Crown jewels of Bavaria were under the auctioneer's hammer yesterday. Though the family character of the Royal House of Wittelsbach has had much influence on the welfare of Europe, from the lack either of resources or of desire for gems, its sovereigns did not amass a regalia of overwhelming splendor. But these jewels had some of those links with the fate of nations which often make the history of precious stones fascinating, and invest this one or that with what seems a sort of magic. Who can recall without something of a thrill that in the British Crown, beside the diamond worn by Persian and Mogul conquerors, shines the ruby brought to England by the Black Prince and borne on his helmet by Henry V. at Agincourt?

No such military fame indeed is in the flash of the Bavarian jewels. But the Wittelsbach blue diamond stirs the imagination. Whence it came first the experts cannot tell, but probably the seventeenth century Traveller, who saw such huge and wondrous stones in the treasury of Aurangzeb, if not quite such huge ones as he described, brought this Wittelsbach diamond back from India. It came into the Wittelsbach family with a daughter of the Hapsburgs whose marriage was meant to end the secular rivalry of the houses which had devastated Germany. It did not avert the quarrel from which came the convulsion of the Seven Years' War, shaking all the world and establishing the British Dominions overseas.

Poets of the Maritimes

(A review by Edgar McInnis, in the Toronto Saturday Night, of "Songs of the Maritimes," an Anthology of the Poetry of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, edited by Eliza Ritchie.)

There are few surer ways of damning a good cause than by a persistent exaggeration of its virtues. Put it down to innate depravity or original sin or what you will, the fact remains that the interest of the average man is aroused far more readily by the controversy of attack and defence than by any unrelieved chorus of praise, however well-deserved. Many a movement that has triumphantly survived persecution has withered under an excess of complacent approval.

There has been danger, of recent years, that such a fate might overtake Canadian literature, and especially Canadian poetry. From some quarters, at least, adulation has come all too easily. This is not to suggest that it has been unanimous, for there are occasional robust voices which are ready to utter a healthy and unbiased criticism. Only, it has been easy to turn from these to circles where an enthusiastic log-rolling is the main diversion, and where the wounds dealt by unappreciative Philistines can be salved by communion with kindred souls.

Now, however well-intentioned in its origin, this is a process which can be extremely detrimental in its results. By all means let Canadian literature be encouraged. By all means let us be ready to honor prophets in their own country. But let it be done because the prophetic fire is clearly recognizable, and not simply because they happen to be Canadian. In an effort to overcome the prejudice that no good thing can be produced in Canada, the supporters of the home product are sometimes in danger of insisting that everything Canadian is good. The result of any such indiscriminate attitude will be to encourage the very prejudice against which it is directed.

Specifically, the assumption that we in Canada possess a native body of major poetry is one to be urged with caution. There has been true poetry written in Canada. There has been poetry in which the major note is unmistakable. But there is scarcely a poet in whose work the major note is sufficiently sustained to set him definitely among the immortals of English literature. And to insist otherwise is to distort and obscure the real merits of these poets who have attained a definite rank among us.

Bliss Carman is one of these; may be given to any veteran who is permanently unemployed. Finally, there is the Returned Soldiers' Insurance, under which 30,000 veterans have obtained State insurance totalling more than \$70,000,000; there is the Soldier Land Settlement scheme; the Veterans' Bursary; other agencies as well.

What they mean, all told, is that Canada today is spending for her returned men and their dependents more than \$2 million dollars a year—more than one million dollars per week, something like 150 thousand dollars each day. It represents more than one-sixth of the total revenue of the country. Canada will go on paying this

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and his collected poems do much to reveal both the strength and the shortcomings of Canadian poetry. Carman is a writer who will long retain an honored place in our literature. In his handling of metre, in his feeling for the Canadian countryside, in the quiet yet colorful simplicity of his pastoral verse, are qualities which we could ill afford to lose. A poem like "Low Tide on Grand Pre" is an ornament to any literature. And it is not detracting from these to recognize that there are heights which Carman failed to reach. His descriptive poetry holds the note of reality; his didactic or reflective verse falls back on a conventional romanticism which has little message for the present generation.

There are fine things which he has sung, and sung worthily; but there are even deeper things which he has failed to express, and of which we still await a fully adequate expression from a Canadian pen. Much the same might be said, with no intention of disparage, of the other volumes under review. Miss Wetherald is a poet who, without pretence of greatness, has a tranquil charm in her best work which gives a definite pleasure. And in the Maritime anthology, edited by Mrs. Ritchie, and drawing from both the elder poets and their younger followers, is a body of work of no mean standard. It need in no way obscure our appreciation of these facts to admit that some things are still lacking; perhaps it needs the stimulus of such recognition to make possible the further advance which must come before we can boast a literature of definitely major significance.

Wille—"Faw, does 'bigamy' mean that a man has one wife too many?" Faw—"Not necessarily, my son. A man can have one wife too many and still not be a bigamist."

debt. All are agreed about that. But there is, after all, a limit to what can be done; and it is good to see that the responsible leaders of ex-service men are cognizant of that truth. And that, too, is only natural. Those who were prepared to sacrifice everything to save their country in war are fittingly the last who would want to help ruin it in a crisis during peace.

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After ski-ing fun in Minard's.

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