

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935.

MR. BENNETT'S APPEAL

The fact that there are objectors—some of them within the Prime Minister's own party—to Mr. Bennett's policy of economic reform, is not surprising. It means that his appeal is to the rank and file of the people of Canada, not to the old party shibboleths. The consensus of opinion published in various Liberal and other newspapers goes to show that his statements are meeting with strong public support.

little dogs and all, Traff, Glanche, and Sweet-heart, see! they bark at me." Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet! and indeed all of Shakespeare's tragedies contain expressions of profound pathos. One is reminded too of the agonizing words which Marlowe puts into the mouth of Doctor Faustus, surely the most pitiful character in our literature: "See, see where Christ's blood streams in the firmament! One drop would save my soul."

One is conscious, however, of expressing only a personal taste in such matters. The "most moving passage" remains a matter of individual preference, in which readers must be content to "agree to disagree."

A BOOTH BIOGRAPHY

A biography of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, by St. John Ervine has been published and is of special interest in view of the recent election of a new chief. The Army is now a popular institution, but in its early days it went through an ordeal of persecution. One reviewer says: "Pierce opposition was stirred up against them and they were denounced by the rich from pulpits and in the press, while the poor mobbed them in the streets. Lime was thrown in their eyes; bricks were hurled against young girls; often a procession would arrive at the meeting place with torn clothes and bleeding bodies, but they arrived, and Booth would say: 'Now's the time to get photographed!'"

Cardinal Manning was one of the early friends of the movement. Gradually opinion changed. The police found it better to protect the Salvationists than to arrest them. Physical violence grew less, but intellectual opposition increased. Booth's plans for social service, often in advance of other men, put him in touch with the new spirit that was spreading over England. It is that zeal for social service that has won so many friends for the Army.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The New Year church services continue to be very largely attended.

Italy has got what she wanted from France—a "place in the sun" in North Africa.

Railway accidents, such as occurred Tuesday, are very infrequent here. As a rule the speed is moderate and our railway men are very careful.

France has her own internal troubles just now, for notwithstanding she has the fourth of the world's supply of gold, she is facing even harder times than most of her less fortunately situated sister nations. It is claimed that the present crisis is due to the depression of the franc in France two years later than elsewhere, and that it will be another two years before the nadir is reached. Meantime French unemployment is growing, failures have doubled since 1930, the railroads are losing \$250,000 daily, luxury hotels are almost empty, the tourist trade is dead and the people look anxiously into the future.

PATHETIC PASSAGES

Recent reference was made in these columns to the controversy in the London press over the "most moving passage" in English literature. The discussion was occasioned by Sir John Simon's tribute in the House of Commons to the closing words of Thackeray's chapter on Waterloo in "Vanity Fair." For weeks afterwards the columns of the reviews were filled with letters challenging Sir John's judgment, among the rival passages quoted being the death of Colonel Newcome, the last entry in Peppy's Diary, the description of the deaths of Tom and Maggie Tulliver in "The Mill and the Floss," and the closing words of Moley's "Dutch Republic."

Her, Hitler evidently was not far wrong in leaving the church factions in Germany to fight it out among themselves. It is now reported that the Confessional Synod leaders have fallen out among themselves, one section accusing the other with being "too compromising" with the State church. They demand that the state itself guarantee the church's right to an independent existence, that it guarantee a free discussion of religious and church problems and that it promise the church, in drawing up the laws to

Notes By The Way

In a well-ordered State shibboleth men and women ready and willing to work ought not to be regarded as a liability but as an asset, and until the question of imperial development is approached with frank recognition of the paramount claims of the individual, we shall not get very far. Surely the time has come when we can say that economic dogmas and political shibboleths no longer overrule the "humanius" in the Empire. At the moment it seems that we have a great heritage which we are unable to appreciate. Some considerable development is needed and metaphysics is not dependent in any degree on international questions.—The Enterprise Review.

If each of us has a goodly number of wants hovering about us there is great hope for our eternal salvation! We must hunger and thirst for the things which, even in daily life, give us life. George Gissing used to have his own test of a good writer. Upon hearing of some new light in the literary world, he would inquire: "Has he starved?" A sense of need drives us to the heights. It introduces us to the stepping stones—and to the fields beyond. From this idea was evolved that famous phrase, "Necessity is the mother of invention." When we are driven to think, something important nearly always happens.

Persia will change its name to Iran. This is no more an improvement than the change from Mesopotamia to Iraq, which recalls the story of the old lady who went to church just to hear the preacher pronounce that blessed word Mesopotamia. The British Tommies degraded it into Mesopot, but they were thinking of the flies, the heat and the filth, not of the history of the region. Persia is a name identified with the romance of the Orient and of the ages, and Persia it will remain unofficially to western people.

The educational clinic of the college of the City of New York has just made a strange discovery: a child of four, who, it is said, possesses the highest intelligence quotient ever recorded by the clinic. Charles Darwin's was 186; Einstein's is 205; this child's is 225. The child's name, address and telephone numbers of a dozen relatives; could talk fluently, using any number of multisyllabic words; could write the alphabet backwards at eighteen months; could recite a list of four; has since read an average of one book a day; and uses long words with awareness of exact shade of meaning, such as encyclopaedia, evolution, luminosity.—Montreal Star.

A 24-year-old Japanese man who can dislocate every joint in his body without feeling pain is being studied by physicians. When he was 14 years old he found that he could dislocate his fingers. So he practised on other joints in his body. Now he can turn himself into a hunchback or so flex his backbone that it can be bent in any direction. He can, in fact, tie himself in knots—and flap his ears as well as any animal.

The able General Smuts lately said, "Everything possible in the power of diplomacy should be done to avoid a world war, and to bring on peace between East and West." That is true, but even General Smuts must admit that the Japanese are straining the powers of diplomacy to the limit. We have no intention of standing by Standard Oil, or British Asiatic Petroleum, or for that matter, but it might have a somewhat sobering influence on Japan to know that, in the last analysis, if a final showdown ever comes, the United States and Britain will be found together.—London Advertiser.

Those who despair for the future of serious British drama may perhaps take heart from the fact that when the Belgrave theatre reopened, after the period of strictest mourning for King Alexander, on the first three days there were presented consecutively "Journey's End," "The Copperhead" and "Hamlet." On the other hand it is a gloomy sort of compliment for an examination of the regulation under which the management chose three dramatic works for its opening days shows that it can only be translated as "no plays, films or other performances which can be termed 'joy-giving' may be produced."

One feels, in a sense, that Insall might, just as well have been permitted to stay in Greece. His broken old mind is incapable of appreciating the fact that he was wrong, and they were all wrong in those years when the cry of the New America was for prosperity piled on prosperity, and when the lords of industry could create apparent wealth by scribbling on bits of paper. He thinks he is a great man, wronged by the ingratitude of people who left him in the lurch when he could no longer make money for them by affixing his signature to some otherwise worthless document. And for whatever period of life that is left him, he might just as well go on the same old. He probably will.—Hamilton Herald.

Theodore Roosevelt, while addressing a Progressive Republican gathering in the election campaign of 1912, criticized the doctrine of the Democratic party. On concluding his address, a Democrat who happened to be present in the audience and who objected to some of Mr. Roosevelt's remarks began questioning the speaker. "Mr. Roosevelt," he began, "why are you a Republican?" "Because my father and

That Body of Powers

By James W. Barton, M.D.

How life span might be lengthened for those of middle age

Before the days of the educated physician Nature simply weeded out those who were not rugged, and infectious diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, small pox, and many others—took so many that even as late as 1800 the average life span was about 35 years. What have doctors done to preserve life since 1800?

In 1929 the expectation of life was 47 for females and 43 for males. This had been accomplished by the saving of babies at birth and during their first year, and by overcoming to a great extent the infectious diseases that formerly carried off so many thousands yearly. However there is another side of the picture that should make us do some thinking.

President R. C. Wallace, University of Alberta, remarks that the fact that while the expectation of life, reckoned from birth, has increased by 25 years during the past 125 years, nevertheless the life expectation of a man of 40 to-day is only 15 years greater than it was 150 years ago and for a man of 55 it is even less.

Now one explanation of why men of 40 are not likely to live any longer than those of that age of one of these men were never very rugged and others would have been among the number who would have died from infectious diseases had they not been saved by medical science.

However most investigators believe that the increased stress of life of the past 35 years tells more heavily upon middle age in our present civilization.

Personally, while I believe the above two facts are true, I believe that much of the tenseness that tires and kills is due to our unwillingness to relax our inability to relax even when we have time and opportunity to do so. That careless or thoughtless eating habits and wrong intestinal habits enter into the breaking down process of the body as we grow older has been well established.

A little more calmness of spirit obtained through the study and practise of our religion, whatever it may be, or by other means, would have a profound effect upon the gland system of the body and hence upon every other organ and tissue. We would not wear out nearly so soon.

grandfather were both Republicans," was the reply. "What would you be if your father and grandfather both had been horse thieves?" again asked the Emigrant. "I'd be a Democrat," Roosevelt replied.—Magazine Digest.

Isn't it ridiculous that our broadcasting stations seem to arrange among themselves all to give the same kind of thing at the same hour? If you hear one station giving a comedy, turn where you will, all the others are giving comedy, too. At certain other times they all give classical music, and at other times jazz is standard on all stations. Why? Would it not be more rational while one station gives jazz for another station to give classical music, and another station something light? Listeners could then choose what they want.

POLICE OFFICIALS JAILED

(By The Canadian Press) RANCHI, India, Jan. 9.—Three constables, charged with wrongful arrests, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Two were given an additional six months for receiving "illegal gratification."

According to the Canadian Customs returns 18,769,770 bushels of wheat valued at \$14,744,936 were exported from Canada during the month of November, 1934.

Sedentary work, said the college lecturer, tends to lessen the endurance.

Other words, said the smart student, the more one sits the less one can stand.

Exactly, retorted the lecturer; and if one lies a great deal one's standing is lost completely.

DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng. Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach, with a prescription, which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans' Stomach Mixture.

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Bernier Of The Arctic

(Vancouver Province) Captain Joseph Bernier, who died last week at his home at Levis, Quebec, was Canada's most famous seadog. He was born of a line of sailors and made his first voyage when two years old on the ship in which his father was carrying supplies to the troops in the Crimea. He was his father's mate at sixteen and master of his own ship a year later. In this long career at sea, he commanded more than a hundred ships, and had record, all told, of 266 voyages. These voyages took Captain Bernier to all the seas and around the globe a score of times before he settled down to a shore job as governor of the jail at Quebec.

But the shore job was not to be for long. It merely gave the captain an opportunity to delve further into the literature of Arctic exploration, in which he had been interested from boyhood. Then, when the opportunity offered, or rather when he had made his opportunity, he was off on his travels again. The islands of the Arctic archipelago to the north of Canada were to quite an extent a woman's land and Bernier conceived the idea of making sure that they were formally claimed for Canada. It took the enthusiastic Bernier some years to convince the authorities at Ottawa that his project was worth while, but at last the necessary money was voted and he was able to purchase a German ship which had been specially built for polar work, and with her, renamed the Arctic, he took up his work in the frozen regions.

The first northern voyage was made early in the century and in the next twenty years, Bernier made seventeen voyages to the Arctic and spent twelve winters there exploring, setting up monuments, tracing the line followed by various British explorers, making mineral and fisheries surveys and establishing Mounted Police posts. In the end he knew more of the Canadian Arctic, its needs and its possibilities, than any other man. The effect of Bernier's work—the work which he conceived and carried out—was to establish and consolidate Canada's claim to the numerous islands between the northern shore of the continent and the North Pole. British explorers had claimed many of them before and the British claim had been transferred to Canada. But there were numerous islands to be up and Bernier tied them. The islands, wholesale and in detail, are now Canadian, as they would not have been had not Bernier gone after them. It may be thought that as the islands are under the control of the British Empire, it was an empty prize the enthusiastic explorer won. But there are valuable minerals up there, there are fish and there are furs, and some day the resources may be worth developing. In any case, it is something to Canada to be certain that she is not hemmed in by alien territory to the north, as she has been to the north-west by Alaska. One day, with the development of air transport, it is possible that the world's great trade routes may lie across these same barren northern islands.

Tracking The Cosmic Ray (Manitoba Free Press) The congregation of persons who have been waking nights wondering what about the cosmic ray, the heart, prosperity, or at least the cosmic ray, is just around the corner. Dr. Robert Millikan, the Nobel Prize winner in that sort of thing, says so. He has definitely pronounced that the cosmic ray is something to Canada to be certain that she is not hemmed in by alien territory to the north, as she has been to the north-west by Alaska. One day, with the development of air transport, it is possible that the world's great trade routes may lie across these same barren northern islands.

A Canadian who walked with him in his beautiful garden at Balmuccia in Sussex, believes that on Mr. Kipling's valiant heart is etched: "It is He who has made us, and not we ourselves." Hence the poet's humility.

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The Poet's Corner

FROM "THE COLD EARTH SLEPT BELOW"

The cold earth slept below, Above the cold sky shone; And all around, With a chilling sound, From caves of ice and fields of snow The breath of night like death did flow Beneath the sinking moon.

The wintry hedge was black, The green grass was not seen, The birds did rest, On the bare thorn's breast, Whose roots, beside the pathway crack, Had bound their folds o'er many a crack Which the frost had made between.

Poet Of Empire Birthday (Sydney Post-Record) Rudyard Kipling last week celebrated his 69th birthday. He was born at Bombay. The Gods claimed him early, and he remains their darling!

For half a century Kipling, the patriot, with heart aflame, has toiled at the poetic forge. Vulcan-like he has helped to fashion the British Empire on a wider and nobler basis. In Kipling's system, to do one's duty is the final virtue. In "If" he bids you treat good luck, and bad luck, and cold reasoning with contempt. He agrees with William of Avon that "nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so." Everywhere you will find lovers of Kipling's genius. For instance, Sir Roger Keyes, hero of Zeebrugge, recites "If" as he shaves in the morning; Bishop Owen, Primate of all Canada, quaffs Kipling for refreshment, wisdom and style. Ernest Espley, hardy mariner, and hero of the yawing North Atlantic, cheers for our Poet of Empire because he unlocks the secrets and magic of the seas, even to him. So on dark nights the sailor walks the decks with Sir Antony of the "Mary Gloster."

Last year, in Canada, a distinguished English statesman, with "Puck of Po'k's Hill" tucked under his arm, observed: "You can't half-mark Mr. Kipling. He's too varied, for his marvellous brain knows everything. He is very fond of children; is always sweet-tempered, even in the morning; is tolerant graciously to other authors, and to hear him recite his own poetry, is absolute perfection."

Kipling, constant lover of our Dominion, agrees with Cecil Rhodes that Canada will soon be a very great country, especially as the Empire crowds into closer communion for what makes "The Hard" famous, will make Canadians supermen. To live N. of 49 is a national blessing.

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DARING THIEF ESCAPES MELBOURNE, Jan. 9.—In view of a number of persons a thief hurried a brick through a window of a fur shop and escaped with furs valued at \$225. He outran onlookers and escaped.

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