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OUR AIRPORT

Col. J. S. Jenkins is keeping Charlottetown to the front as an airport and has suggested to the press in Montreal that it is a logical site for a getting-off point for Europe. No doubt Col. Jenkins had in view the plans now being matured for a daily service between Europe and America for Atlantic air lines via Canada. The proposal now being developed by the Pan-American Airways Incorporated and the Trans-American Airline Corporation is for an air route to begin at Detroit passing through Ontario to Quebec—but far inland from the ocean—and across Baffin Island over Davis Strait to Greenland in the neighborhood of Halstonborg. The route then would cross the Greenland Ice Cap to Iceland, thence to the Faroe Islands and Shetland Islands, whence a branch would be run to London although Copenhagen is the proposed terminus. Twelve stations along the route are contemplated. The longest crossing over water would be between Iceland and the Faroes, less than 500 miles. Planes and crews would be changed at each station to familiarize each pilot with his portion of the route. Such a scheme would cut out the Maritime Provinces altogether, but Col. Jenkins thinks that the Maritime Provinces, and especially this province, are of sufficient importance to be included with Ontario and Quebec in the development of any such plan.

THE LATE MR. WYATT

The death of Hon. J. E. Wyatt, K. C., Stipendiary Magistrate, Summerside, removes a prominent figure from the public life of the Province. Although a native of Charlottetown Mr. Wyatt had resided for the greater part in Summerside, where he identified himself with the community, taking an active part in its public affairs. As a member of the Conservative party he was closely associated with both federal and provincial politics, and was the party's standard-bearer in both provincial and Dominion elections. Mr. Wyatt won a seat in the Fifth District of Prince in the 1912 provincial elections and was subsequently appointed Speaker of the House, a position which he occupied with great dignity and impartiality. Mr. Wyatt was also a great traveller and had visited most parts of Canada and the United States. In later years he suffered from a lingering illness which prevented him taking active part in public life, but he still interested himself very considerably in all that was going on, and was ever ready to assist by his advice in matters where his opinion was much valued and appreciated. His passing will create a void in the public affairs of Prince County.

GOLD STANDARD

Preliminary to the Ottawa Conference serious consideration is being given to the Gold Standard in currency. At a Canada Club dinner in London last Monday, presided over by Sir Frederick William Taylor of the Bank of Montreal, Sir Josiah Stamp, director of the Bank of England, and a political economist of world-wide reputation, argued that it was important for Canada to raise her internal price level for the successful prosecution of her industries and for balancing her provincial budgets. Sir Josiah's speech is interpreted in London as expressing the view that no attempt should be made to maintain the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of gold, but that it should be regulated on a basis of supply and demand. Similarly, in the House of Commons, a debate took place on the suggestion that the Gold Standard was to be re-introduced, the government authoritatively informing the House that there is no immediate intention of any such proposal. The government stated,

that whatever happened there would be no return to the Gold Standard on the parity previously existing. The opposition, both Liberal and Conservative, did not consider this as a definite assertion that the Gold Standard was not to be resumed sometime or other, and the badgering of the government was such that it promised an opportunity of discussing the question prior to the Ottawa Conference.

SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE

Sir Walter Scott, whose centenary will shortly be observed in the Old Country, is the subject of a new biographical and critical study by John Buchan. In it Scott appears as romantic as any of the love-struck heroes of his own stories. For it would seem, according to Mr. Buchan, that Scott's failure to win the hand of Williamina daughter of Sir John Stuart-Belsches, left a disappointment which affected the whole course of his literary career. Though a good and faithful husband to Charlotte, the Frenchwoman who became his devoted wife, it appears that the memory of his first love remained in the depths of his being. The lyric, "The Violet" (reprinted in today's Poet's Corner), has an element of the personal and was inspired by that experience. Also, it is suggested that the wrath of his lost love glimmers in various heroines of the Waverley novels.

After their parting, Scott never saw Williamina again. His passion, says Mr. Buchan, was deeper than any which the lives of Burns or Byron or Shelley reveal. As the young lover, he had cut Williamina's name on the turf at the castle gate of St. Andrews. Thirty-four years after, he sat on an adjacent gravestone and wondered why the name "should still agitate my heart." Three months later still, he met her mother (who was an Earl's daughter) in Edinburgh. Lady Jane was then well over seventy, and her daughter, who had married Sir William Forbes, had been dead for seventeen years. The journal records a stirring of the old emotion: "I fairly softened myself, like an old fool, with recalling stories, till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears and repeating verses for the whole night. This is sad work. The very grave gives up its dead, and time rolls back thirty years to add to my perplexities." Who will not recognize an illustration of real life in that poignant memory with its touch of the unbearable? The passage decides once for all, the sacredness of an unforgettable love of a youth for a young girl.

FIRST THINGS FIRST

Apropos of the emphasis placed at the commencement exercises of our educational institutions on spiritual rather than utilitarian values is the statement of Commander Locker-Lampson, M. P., in an article recently published in England. The writer recalls the fact, personally known to him, that the last five Prime Ministers of Great Britain were church-going, religious men. He was with Bonar Law when the latter was made leader of his party, and he would not forget the "pious pilgrimage" to a Presbyterian church. He stayed at Whittingehame with Balfour who never missed the little kirk on Sunday morning and who was a communicant in the English Church also. He travelled with Lloyd George in Switzerland when at every station crowds collect to greet him. On Sunday Lloyd George came down to breakfast in black clothes, and was off to church, and repeated most of the sermon later. Mr. Baldwin is mentioned as an habitual "quiet churchgoer." The writer adds that when the present Prime Minister is in the Highlands, it is to a kirk he goes and sits with the killed sheep-herds and their dogs.

NOTES BY THE WAY

New York City has been informed by its medical experts that radio active waters are dangerous. The Health Department Medical Advisory Board has made a study of so-called radium waters, as a result of which it took this action: "Because no evidence has yet been adduced showing that radio-active waters have any therapeutic value due to their radio activity, and in view of the uncertainty regarding their safety for drinking purposes, especially when one considers what is known of the further decomposition of radium emanation, it was recommended that the Department of Health issue a warning to the public regarding the use of waters charged with radium emanation."

Retaliation is not a nice word to use in regard to trade relations with the neighboring country, which has every reason to be friendly with Canada as well as England. But the tariff enactments of the United States, especially during the last dozen years, have been so manifestly directed against Canadian products that a policy of straight retaliation would be justifiable. Farm products which come exclusively from this Dominion have been subjected to higher duties until they practically amount to exclusion. As a result of higher duties imposed across the line Canadian exports to the United States are less than half the value of those of two years ago and while lower prices may account for some of the decrease, quantities have also fallen.

As the date of the Ottawa Conference approaches, the vast importance of the meeting has increasingly been felt. Everything has conspired to show the people of Great Britain and of the Dominions the way in which salvation lies. The calamitous drop in prices, the insecurity of markets, the impending deficits in various European States, and even the suspected dishonesty of the great Continental concerns at present being examined, all have contributed to prove to us that the business we can contrive to do at home, or with our kinsmen in the Dominions, is the best for us and the best for them.—London National Review.

Such episodes, says the Manchester Guardian, (as the Honolulu case) cropping up as they do from time to time, are reminders that the racial problem, perhaps the most fundamental, certainly the most threatening as far as America is concerned, of all contemporary problems, is still tragically unsolved. Racial hate is deeper, more violent than any other, and the question of intermarriage is always its main focus. Sometime, if there is to be peace in the world, it will have to be alloyed; and it can only be alloyed when racial differences are dissociated from a sense of racial inferiority or superiority.

In an inspiring speech delivered before the Rotary Club at the Royal York Hotel, Rev. Canon Thompson Elliott, vicar of Leeds and prospective Bishop of Liverpool, spoke of the difference in the conditions existing in the United States and in Great Britain at the present time. He said that in the neighboring republic the people seem to regard the present economic situation as a depression in which everything is flattened out with no relief in sight. In the Mother Country, he declared, the people regard existing situation as a crisis—something acute and pointed, and requiring instant treatment. That instant treatment was speedily administered by the establishment of a strong Government, and the adoption of effective emergency measures to balance the budget and to balance the country's trade. It may fairly be said that the Canadian Government treated the crisis in the same way. The Bennett Government was no sooner in office than it put through emergency legislation, checked the imports of foreign goods, protected home workers and home farmers, and took full authority from Parliament to deal with such emergent conditions as might arise.

"The Empire saving herself by her efforts may save the world by her example," said Lord Bessborough in his admirably sensible speech to the Canadian Club of this city. He was consciously quoting the younger Pitt, who hoped that England's efforts to save herself in the Napoleonic era would inspire Europe to follow her lead. That hope was realized. The Empire has a chance to do for the world what England did for the Continent. England was the leader then. Today the leadership which three years ago most observers thought had passed permanently to the United States, is again in British hands.



Sir Robert Borden To Canadian Youth

By James W. Barton, M.D.

INFECTED TEETH AND TONSILS MAY CAUSE STOMACH ULCER

I write frequently about ulcer of the stomach because it is a very common ailment. Your doctor will tell you that many people have a small ulcer of the stomach, the symptoms of which are pain coming on two or three hours after eating, disappearing when food is eaten, or when some alkali, like baking soda, is taken. If the individual is careful of his diet for a while, eating only soft foods, the ulcer may heal and it never may heal and it never enters his mind that he even had an ulcer. Unfortunately most cases of ulcer require very careful treatment by diet and medicine, and even with care refuse to heal, or heal in such a way as to partially close the entrance from stomach to small intestine. This requires operation.

What causes ulcer? Many things have been mentioned as causing the trouble—an inherited tendency, emotional disturbances such as worry or excitement, eating too fast. However about twenty years ago a European research man called attention to the fact that many chronic stomach ailments, including ulcer, often disappeared after all infections had been removed from the mouth—that is infected teeth and tonsils and, likewise, it was these infections that likely caused stomach ulcer. Dr. R. Jaenisch, Leipzig, describes the present condition of forty persons in whom a stomach disorder had been treated by removing infected teeth and tonsils. Previous to having these infected teeth and tonsils removed the majority of these patients had undergone various treatments, by diet but without success. The after examination revealed that thirty-one of the forty persons were completely cured of their stomach disorder.

The fact that the cure was complete and permanent is proved by the fact that many underwent the treatment a number of years ago and are still free from symptoms. Even if stomach ulcer does occur again after removal of infected teeth or tonsils, Dr. Jaenisch believes it is likely due to some new infection about the mouth. This will explain why some individuals who by careful dieting get free of ulcer, often have the ulcer come back again. The infected teeth or tonsils are still present.

Fencing Out The Ocean

(Toronto Globe) Crashing of the restless sea waves has deprived man of many a square mile of territory. The famous Grand Banks between Canada and Newfoundland, geologists tell us, are merely drowned mountains worn down by the Atlantic through the ages. Man is now scoring a return blow by the project for draining the Zuider Zee, a famous inlet of the North Sea, in Holland. On Saturday the last link in the dike was completed, repelling the sea and making possible the drainage of the Zuider Zee. The result will be the creation of great new areas of farm lands, amounting to 500,000 acres. The project has been under consideration for forty years, and such progress has been made that the sea is now shut out from the site of the future dairy and garden lands of the thrifty Dutch.

Steel Houses

(Financial Post) With steel plants running at 25 per cent of capacity the industry no longer sneers at the dreams of visionaries who foresee steel construction for workmen's houses as well as for skyscrapers and large buildings. In 1929 that seemed small business when one building such as a large city station would make a demand for steel as great as thousands of small homes would provide, but now there are dozens of steel companies giving the matter close attention and a number of them already make steel sections for homes. Thousands of steel houses have already been built and, although they have not been built cheaper than frame houses were previously, the costs have been coming down to such a point that the steel industry can now be considered as a competitor of other building material supply houses in this field. Their answers must be the bringing of lower building costs in using their material. Much experiment along this line has occurred in England, Germany and France since the war. The oldest metal house in existence is the cast iron house at No. 1 Lock, Tipton Green, England, just a century old and still in good repair. Nearly all of the several hundred

"I am for flying in the face of any silly convention, but I lend an attentive ear to the lessons that have been learned from bitter experience."—Peter B. Kyrle.

That Body of Hours

Down in the lovely town of Wolfville, in the land of Evangeline, Sir Robert Borden one day last week stood before the students of Acadia University, spoke to them and gave them some advice. It was no convocation talk which we would like to see read by every young man and woman graduating from our universities. Said Sir Robert:

"Let not youth waste its wonderful heritage. Be not neglectful or careless of opportunity. The goddess moves swiftly. You must seize her flowing locks ere she passes. Assuming an adequate intellectual equipment and essential moral standards, I should say that courage, patience, persistence and the saving grace of humor are perhaps the most useful ones entering the lists of life. With these must go the quality, indeed the obsession of throwing one's utmost strength into the immediate task and purpose. Courage to scorn defeat, patience to wait for the most sign-cant lessons of life are to be found in adversity."

This is surely in the authentic accents of those memorable rectorial speeches which are among the traditions of British universities. Sir Robert, greatest of our elder statesmen, naturally turned to Canada and to public life. He emphasized that while the Dominion had great material wealth and vast resources, her real strength lay and must continue to be in the character of her aspirations and her ideals; that her story among the nations would be written "in terms of her ideals, her institutions, her faith, her justice, the standards of her public and private life, the development of art, literature and science." And he went on to say:

"In any new country in rapid process of material development, there is an almost inevitable tendency to a material outlook upon life. But in the highest sense the ideal and the spiritual are after all the truly material. So, let the youth of our country, going forth from its universities, be mindful of the things of the spirit, holding high the torch of idealism, so that men may sometimes turn aside from the din of the factory and the clash of the marketplace to behold and to realize."

In closing, Sir Robert made a moving appeal to youth to stir itself for public service, to march forward bravely and without cynicism or indifference to take its part in public life, thus:

"When in active life, I emphasized again and again this truth, that I would infinitely prefer to have any young man ally himself with the party to which I was opposed than to stand aside as a mere drone and take no active part in our public life. In these days of doubt and difficulty, of world-wide disorganization, in the aftermath of a war that almost wrecked our civilization, there are countries in which the institutions of democracy have become discredited and men have returned to autocratic or despotic rule. We are firmly confident that in the British Commonwealth there will be no such outcome."

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