

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1931

A Financier Speaks

In his presidential address at the recent annual meeting of the Royal Bank, Sir Herbert Holt made the following encouraging statement:

"Business and industry have maintained a surprisingly satisfactory volume of activity in Canada as compared with other countries. The stability of our great industries and the strength of our financial institutions during the past year constitute a record which we may view with pride. It is this stability that is the basis of my optimism concerning the future. There are a sufficient number of favorable factors in the Canadian situation to reassure us that a resumption and expansion of development in this Dominion cannot be long delayed."

As the considered judgment of a financier of national repute, such a statement cannot fail to carry conviction. But Sir Herbert did more than express optimism as to the future. He felt it his duty, in his official capacity, to indicate some of the steps by which this revival of trade and industry will be achieved. And in doing so he praised the action of the Bennett Government in adopting anti-dumping legislation and in advancing the tariff at the emergency session of Parliament. He said that, as a result of these measures, the activities of Canadian industry have already increased from 50 to 80 per cent. and over. He hoped that in the forthcoming session the administration would take measures to stop the dumping of Russian coal, pulp and other products in this country to the injury of Canadian industry and Canadian workers. He endorsed the action of Mr. Bennett in favoring the formation of an agricultural credit corporation to finance needy western farmers and to promote mixed farming on the prairies. He spoke of the co-operative action by the federal and provincial Governments and the banks to secure the orderly marketing of our surplus wheat. He urged that Canada should produce its own fruit, vegetables and dairy products instead of spending money on foreign produce which we can easily grow at home.

Weighed against such utterances by men of the calibre of Sir Herbert Holt, the campaign of petty criticism and lamentation persisted in by a section of the Liberal press may be judged for what it is worth.

Radio Programmes

The campaign recently inaugurated by the Canadian Radio League in support of the Aird Commission's recommendation for radio as a national public service is meeting with the indorsement of a large section of the Canadian press. The chief argument advanced in favor of government control of radio, namely, the danger, under private enterprise, of being dominated by the commercialized system in the United States, is a powerful one, since there is abundant evidence that this domination is actually in process and that, if the present policy is continued, Canada will become almost undistinguishable from the United States, so far as radio is concerned. Just what this would mean is well illustrated in an article in the current Atlantic Monthly by Prof. William Orton. "Broadcasting," Mr. Orton says, "is more expensive than ever; but it is no longer the makers or buyers of radio sets who pay that expense—it is the advertisers." And it is to the masses rather than the minority capable of appreciating the higher quality programmes that commercialized radio must necessarily make its appeal. The most damning indictment of the system comes, not from the writer but from the vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company whom the writer quotes as saying of the quality of entertainment considered most profitable to feature: "Present your specialty on the level of thirteen-year-olds. Do not overrate the intelligence of your listeners."

Prof. Orton invites his readers to compare the system prevailing in United States with broadcasting

standards under government monopoly in Great Britain.

"In England this week," he writes "I could obtain at least one full orchestral programme every night, including whole evenings of Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, and modern work. I could hear the Mozart Festival from Salzburg and Vienna Philharmonic under Baumgartner. I could listen to Eugene O'Neill's 'Ile,' to a first-class debate on the international language question, to various lectures, including Dean Moxley on Christian theology and Mr. Francis Birrell on the cinema; to two or three recitals of modern chamber music, to a couple of revues (complete), to say nothing of dance music, political addresses, educational programmes, news, sports, humorous features, and the various local offerings."

Prof. Orton sees no hope for radio as a vehicle of cultural advance so long as the commercialization of broadcasting obtains. The Aird report submitted to the Canadian Government, however, made a place for indirect advertising. As a matter of fact, it is becoming apparent that only through a national system will Canadian advertising of any character get a chance on the air. It is highly probable that this feature will be retained in any Governmental system. It seems probable also that any such system would seek to be free from anything resembling party control. But the policy of radio as a public utility must remain the guiding principle in the setting up of any system, that is if Canada is to have a Canadian radio.

Cosmic Speculation

Scientists are locking horns these days over the destiny of the universe. Sir Arthur Eddington, professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, says that matter is slowly being changed into radiation and that ultimately the universe will reach a state of complete disorganization, a uniform featureless mass in thermodynamic equilibrium, "whatever that may mean. Sir James Jeans, another Britisher, supports this view with the statement that the sun is losing 250,000,000 tons a minute—which seems to be a lot—and that in a few more billion years there won't be any sun left. And now Dr. Robert A. Millikan, an American, comes forward with the reassuring news that "cosmic rays" bombarding the earth constantly recreate matter, and therefore, the world will never die.

The old theological controversy as to the number of angels that could stand on the point of a needle seems a rational and prosaic inquiry in comparison with some of the cosmic speculations of contemporary scientists. It is a pity the latter gentlemen could not get together and tell us just where we are at.

Editorial Notes

Our local contemporary complains that "during the by-election campaign in Prince County a member of the government further stressed the point that the duty of an Opposition was to oppose, not to offer any constructive criticism. This same member also voiced his disapproval of the government plough." Our contemporary should insist that the government member in question be given a severe talking to by the grand panjandrum.

At present Canada produces approximately seventy-nine per cent. of the chemicals used within the country, an excellent record for a comparatively new nation, and the industry is making steady and rapid progress. One of the latest developments is the commencement of operations at a plant for the manufacturing of synthetic nitric acid. The plant is situated at Beloeil, on the banks of the Richelieu River. At this point is also situated the new superphosphate fertilizer plant of Canadian Industries, which was also recently opened. The nitric acid produced at the Beloeil plant is made from Canadian synthetic ammonia, the ammonia being manufactured at Sandwick, Ontario,

Notes by the Way

Greatness in a man comes from being ahead of other men—ahead in bold thinking, bold doing, bold dreaming, and bold daring. Millions of men could be great if they would pay the price of greatness, but the price baulks them. The price of greatness is the sum of deep thinking, sustained effort, forceful striving, resolute purpose, clear thinking. Greatness is achieved and attained by matching oneself against one's fellowmen and by surpassing them, through endeavour, in respect of those qualities which make men strong and fine. Greatness is not growth; it is achievement through resolution and hard work; it is going beyond those who themselves have gone far and high. Greatness is willed mastery.

The greatest force which the world knows is desire. Where desire is intense, undreamed-of latent powers become active, changing the life, and it may be the destiny, of the desire-motivated man or woman. When the desire is good in respect of its object and expression, attainment can be immensely enlarging to the individual, leading him to make super-efforts. In trying one's most one's powers of mind and body become amazingly developed. Thus, the purpose and will to earn more money in order to be able to satisfy intense wanting find expression in extraordinary enterprise. Men and women, singly and collectively, do their utmost to increase both the amount and value of what they have to sell; likewise, they seek to find better buyers for their merchandise. The farmer in the grip of desire to make more money or to escape insolvency, may study the economics of farming with a new intensity, and may be led by his studies to change over from cereal-growing to stock-breeding, pig-raising, or dairy farming, or from pastoral farming to the raising of sugar beets. The labourer, incited by a great desire, will change the character of his occupation in order to earn from his new employment a higher wage per hour or day.

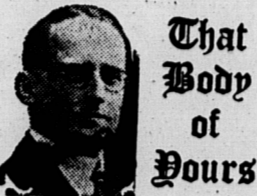
England ought not to have an embassy in Moscow. For trade purposes a consul-general would be quite good enough to protect those who are sufficiently greedy or foolish to do business with Stalin and Co., contends a writer in Truth. The expense, says this writer, might be passed, if we got anything for our money, but we do not get a farthing's worth. From a moral point of view the British embassy in Moscow is a scandal; from a political point of view it is ludicrous; from a commercial point of view it is useless. The Americans, who have no embassy, do more trade with the Soviet Government than England does.

The nation in every country dwells in the cottage; and unless the light of your constitution can shine there, unless the beauty of your legislation and the excellence of your statesmanship are impressed there on the feelings and conditions of the people, rely upon it you have yet to leave the duties of government.

It is manifest that if Great Britain is to recover her position in the world markets, there must be a wholesale readjustment of her basic industries and along with severe retrenchment and reform in national expenditure, such as adaptation of the wage scale as will enable British industry to meet the challenge of the new conditions of imperative mandate. To find a right path through the thorny wilderness of problems which now beset Britain will tax the resourcefulness, courage and capacity of her people and politicians to the utmost. The British crisis can be put in a single line, "New times demand new measures and new men."

It is refreshing to know that there are great forces for good at work in the business world; that improvements are but the natural expression of uplifted thought; that example, purer motives, higher ideals, and the rivalry of excellence are leaving the world; that oppression is decreasing in order that spontaneous effort may be utilized; that courtesy and kindness are gaining recognition as factors of success; and that men are learning to love their daily work because through it they feel the divine impulse.

The late Lord Birkenhead once declared that he had known but few spells in his life when he had not worked from ten to twelve hours a day. Handicapped by poverty in his youth, he had to work hard in order to reach a place in his chosen profession of the law. In this effort he had to meet precisely the same conditions as to competition which confront, and often discourage, the beginners in practically all vocations. It would be absurd, of course, to say that he owed his rise solely to hard work. He had extraordinary abilities; but it was his incessant and well directed toil that gave edge and goal.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

AIR SWALLOWING

I have spoken before about a professional hockey player who was greatly troubled with air in his stomach. Before a game and during the rest periods he would be in considerable distress, but once out on the ice he forgot all about it.

Now there are a great many people who swallow air when eating or at other times, and the pressure of this air in the stomach and intestines is often so severe that they consult their physicians as to the possibility of heart disease, obstruction of the bowel, and other conditions.

Dr. Asher Winkelnstein, New York, tells us that at least 60 per cent of patients with real organic ailments, or ailments due simply to nervousness, swallow air. With almost every swallow of food or the saliva—the mouth digestive juice—some air enters the tube going down to the stomach. Sometimes this is immediately belched up and at other times it enters the stomach. When it enters the stomach it immediately goes to the top left side of the stomach. From here, when it begins to make pressure, it is usually belched up again by the individual bringing it up by movements of the body or by deep breathing. This is considered a normal condition and not a symptom of any real trouble.

Hurrying or gulping the food, and swallowing while breathing air with the lungs, is frequently a cause of air swallowing.

To get rid of this air, forced expiration is made with the opening into the lungs held tightly closed.

Dr. M. Heyer says that these air swallows are usually nervous individuals, excitable, irritable, tense and anxious.

Now this swallowed air cannot for the most part be absorbed by the blood and body tissues and must be removed.

Bending the body from side to side, attempting to put head downward between knees, the use of peppermint, all have proven helpful where the individual was unable to expel it by forcing out his breath.

Now although most of these cases are due to nervousness and not to organic disease, nevertheless this air in stomach or intestine may actually be a symptom of real organic trouble of liver, gall bladder, heart, or intestine.

The point then is that air swallowing is usually just a habit which should be broken. If it persists it would be well to consult your family physician.



FROM "INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY"

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: The Soul that rises with us, our life's star, Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar: Not in entire forgetfulness, And not in utter nakedness, But trailing clouds of glory do we come From God, who is our home: Heaven lies about us in our infancy; Shades of the prison-house begin to close Upon the growing Boy, But he beholds the light, and whence it flows, He sees it in his joy; The Youth, who daily farther from the east Must travel, still is Nature's Priest, And by the vision splendid Is on his way attended; At length the Man perceives it die away, And fade into the light of common day. —William Wordsworth.

Naturally I am biased in favor of boys learning English. I would make them all learn English; and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour, and Greek as a treat. But the only thing I would whip them for is not knowing English. I would whip them hard for that." —Winston Churchill.

brilliance by his natural endowments. Perhaps no other fact has been more clearly established by experience than that all education, and in a broad sense all fitness for high place, is acquired by the exercise of will power; but will power must be expressed in persistent effort if it is to carry the struggler, to the desired

The Can-Opener

(The Huron Expositor)

Old time customs have been so largely displaced in the modern home that the Brandon Sun is not far wrong when it says that the good old days were those when meals were opened with a blessing instead of a can opener.

Twenty-five years ago, to partake of a meal, no matter how humble, without first asking a blessing, would have been considered next door to sacrilege; not in one home in every fifty would it have occurred. To-day, perhaps, not in one home in fifty, is the old custom observed.

We do not believe it is because the people of to-day are any less religious or any less appreciative than their fathers and mothers were. It is just the speed of the age we live in: there isn't time. Or rather, we think we haven't the time.

We can find the time to spend in a hundred and one amusements that our forebears never even imagined, or if they could they would not have spent them in that way.

But they, who worked two hours to our one, and often at heavy back-breaking labour, could always find time to express their appreciation of the things they received, even when the only way these things could reach the table was through the sweat of the brow.

We do not work as hard for the things we have as our forefathers in this country did, and we have more, far more.

And we boast about it. We are more clever. We say we use our heads to save our hands and our backs. We believe we are more independent: we do not ask, we take. We believe we are more self-reliant, more self-made. And to tell the truth there is a home-made look about many of us.

In fact, we are becoming so self-contained that we are loath to credit our well being or our prosperity to any one but ourselves.

But these many things we have come to believe and which we take as a matter of course, are not all true; not all of our own making.

At least that is the teaching of history and history is a wise old book; an unimpeachable authority.

Singing In The Bath

(Exchange)

We fear the French tenor Charlesky has done us no good service by letting it be known that he sings in his bath. Nobody is likely to object when an opera singer gives free expression from his tub at ten o'clock in the morning to an assortment of ten-dollar notes for the gratification of passers by in the hotel corridor, but would the reaction be as favorable at seven o'clock, or five? Furthermore who is to decide when a singer is good enough to be permitted to sing at large, as it were? Unfortunately there are persons, numerous persons, who are profoundly convinced their voices are things of art and beauty and whose friends are too polite to tell them the truth. Are they also accorded the privilege, or right, of greeting the new day with lilting melodies or gay arias hot from the operas?

Then it is all too true that not all tenors are McCormacks or Charleskys. The common or garden variety of bath-tub or radio tenor is quite another proposition, and it is open to argument whether he should be permitted to sing under any circumstances. Here is where danger arises from the precedent set by M. Charlesky. If it is right and proper and commendable that a star from the Opera Comique should perform for the reporters from his Chateau tub, how, short of physical violence, is the boarding house minstrel to be restrained? There is a fine question of principle involved.

In the private home there are ways and means of bringing influence to bear on the unruly songster, and the situation is not so acute, but even here the force of an example so outstanding is apt to have annoying consequences. Too many families are afflicted with a member—he can be seen daily in the shaving soap advertisements—who sings as he shaves and whistles while he gives the furnace its morning meal, and something ought to be done about it. As a matter of fact this business of getting up in the morning and launching a new day ought to be done without any outward demon-

Social Service

(Exchange)

When President Hoover asked the richest country in the world for \$150,000,000 for unemployment relief there were rumblings from Maine to the Golden Gate. When Mr. Bennett asked Parliament for \$20,000,000 for the same purpose we thought the thing was terrible.

Well, a Government White Paper has just been issued in Britain, and it shows this:

1. That already this year the Labor Government has asked Parliament for nearly \$622,000,000 to help unemployment.

2. That the cost of social services in Britain annually is \$1,750,000,000.

3. That in the last complete year 26,000,000 persons benefited to the extent of \$465,000,000 under the combined Unemployment and Health Insurance Acts.

These figures are all but staggering. The question they must give rise to is this: How long can Britain go on taxing its people for such enormous outlays? How long can she go on, as in the case of death duties, diverting money that could be used in industry into the channel of the dole?

It is hard to be pessimistic about Britain; history all but forbids it. Yet modern economic conditions would seem to prohibit the long existence of a condition under which a nation cuts into its capital and its estate to satisfy current liabilities.

Economic Arguments

(Ottawa Journal)

There is little in the world more senseless than the academic doctrinaire trying to fit his pet theories to the world's hard realities. Illustrative of this are some remarks in a contemporary apropos of existing western wheat conditions. Noting that Mr. H. E. Spencer, well known U. P. A. M. P., would save money by burning 9,000 bushels of wheat he has to sell, the writer brilliantly concludes:

"There is apparently something defective in the grand old National Policy when it cannot protect the farmer better than to pay him less than nothing for 9,000 bushels of wheat." Note the overwhelming logic. Mr. Spencer cannot sell his wheat because there is too much wheat in the world. Too much wheat in the United States, in Australia, in the Argentine, in India. So our contemporary's contribution of wisdom is that a good way to help Mr. Spencer would be for Canada to let the United States and the Argentine and Australia come along and dump some of their surplus wheat here.

Further: if the National Policy has not helped Mr. Spencer to sell his wheat profitably, has Free Trade helped the British agriculturist to sell his products profitably? Mr. Bennett told us something about that in Regina.

Protection provides no guarantee that Canada will sell all of its wheat profitably when the world has too much wheat. Nothing else could. But if Protection builds up Canadian communities and increases our population and purchasing power it at least affords a guarantee that a lot of Canadian wheat will be sold in the home market.

Free Trade, which is what our contemporary seems to want, wouldn't even do that. Wouldn't even give the western wheat producer a monopoly of the home market.

stration of inward elation in facing another day's labor. In such matters women are a race apart, but we say frankly, if a bit sadly, that no man is at his best or fit for the society of his fellows until he has had his breakfast and the morning paper.

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Fellow's Syrup \$1.25
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Nujol 81c & 69c
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Pinkhams Veg. Comp. . . . 98c
Cre-Ol Cough Mixture . . . 89c
Abbey's Salts 48c & 88c
Sal Hepatica 29c
Sloan's Liniment 45c
Vick's Vapo Rub 45c
Pinex 48c
Pinaud's Dental Cream . . . 39c
Pinestrine Tooth Paste . . . 21c
Chase's Nerve Food 49c
Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills 39c
Fruitalives 39c
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Buckley's Cough Mixture . 75c

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Advertisement for Bethune Hardware Co. Ltd. Text: 'The NEWER MODE in Ranges', 'A New Genuine Cast Iron Range of improved design. One that you will find to be a visible expression of the good taste that you show in your home and all of its appointments.', 'On Display at—', 'Bethune Hardware Co. Ltd.', '123 Queen Street Phone 757', 'THE FRIENDLY HARDWARE STORE'

Advertisement for GYPROC. Text: '—GYPROC—', 'Just received direct from Factory— One full carload GYPROC and One full carload TEN-TEST —Assorted lengths— —Prices low—', 'L. M. Poole & Co.', 'Paoli's Wharves'

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Text: 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS', 'ALL KIDNEY DISEASES', 'BACKACHE', 'BLADDER TROUBLES', 'RHEUMATISM', '4087 THE PRINCE OF WELLES STREET'