

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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VICE REGAL VISIT

Special interest attaches to the visit of His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough to Prince Edward Island. As Governor General and representative of His Majesty in the Dominion of Canada, His Excellency is assured everywhere of a royal welcome; but it is not generally known that he is a descendant of Lady Georgina Fane, one of the early landholders of Prince Edward Island who held the land in title from the original proprietors. Reference to this fact was made in the address delivered by the Premier on behalf of the Provincial Government. Lady Fane's many acts of kindness and consideration are permanently recorded by the naming of the Lady Fane school district in Prince County. In this connection His Excellency, in replying to the Premier's address, expressed pleasure that his family had established, in the past, a connection with the Island, and trusted that this connection might be consolidated by his present visit and also by a subsequent visit which he looked forward to making with the Countess of Bessborough. Her Excellency, he added, was extremely sorry that she could not come on the present occasion.

The charming courtesy with which His Excellency acknowledged the salutations of citizens yesterday, the heartiness of his handshake, the keen interest he showed on visiting the historic Confederation Chamber, the Harris Memorial Gallery and Public Library, the hospitals and Sanatorium, were noted with much appreciation. Alert and smiling, he performed his onerous duties with evident zest, with a minimum of fuss, and with a quiet dignity which enhanced the significance of his every action. Particularly pleasing to him must have been the enthusiastic welcome of the school children, whom he addressed from the steps of the Provincial Building with characteristic simplicity and directness. His face beamed with pleasure. His smile was contagious, and the children smiled too as they listened breathlessly to his words, and cheered and cheered again when he had concluded.

Other incidents which impressed those who witnessed them took place at the bedside of patients in the hospitals and sanatorium. Here His Excellency's interest, his sympathy and understanding, seemed inexhaustible. He visited every ward, practically every room, greeting and shaking hands informally with each patient, and bringing with him cheer and encouragement. It is to be hoped that yesterday's favorable weather will continue today, and that His Excellency's visit, so successfully begun, will be the forerunner of many subsequent visits with which, accompanied by Lady Bessborough and family, he will honour this city and Province.

PATRIOTIC DUTY

Never before was there a time in the history of Canada when a greater obligation rested upon the newspapers to unite in steady, public opinion and, in buttressing public confidence, says a Toronto exchange. The emphasis placed by some sections of the press on the most distressing stories obtainable in every part of the country has exercised a depressing influence upon national sentiment; it gives rise to an unjustifiable pessimism which could be largely corrected were all our public prints to emphasize the excellent position in which Canada stands today as compared with almost every other country. Our newspapers might, as some do, dwell upon the excellent prospects of recovery possessed by a country as rich in natural resources as is this fortunate Dominion. For these reasons opposition-

ist journals, which persist in sniping at ministers engaged in the heavy task of providing work for the unemployed without ruining the treasury, should for the time being forget their political animosities. They should assist in rallying popular opinion behind a combined national effort to meet a worldwide emergency. And this is not the opinion alone of Conservatives. It is the expressed viewpoint of the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper of Eastern Canada. Lesser Liberal newspapers would do well to follow the Globe's advice in this respect.

PLEA FOR GAELIC

Scotland's population is placed at 4,800,000 by the latest census, and of this total 130,000 speak Gaelic, while it is said that only 7,000 use that language exclusively. "There are fully half that number of Gaelic-speaking people in Nova Scotia," comments the Sydney Post, "and still several thousand at least who use no other language. Scotland, like Ireland, has far more of its sons and daughters in other lands than on the native heath." "Prince Edward Island in the past, could also boast of many Gaelic speaking citizens and even Gaelic scholars of repute. Are there as many today? It would be interesting to know what proportion of our population of Highland Scotch descent can speak the tongue of their forefathers. The number is diminishing here as in Scotland, and it seems a pity. Gaelic is a noble language. It is rich in poetic imagery and is characteristic of the qualities which have made the Scot the sturdy citizen he is in every country in the world.

CREDIT TO CANADA

It is a matter of more or less common knowledge that when the Great War broke out the British Government offered to give financial aid to any of the Dominions undertaking to raise auxiliary forces. Canada was grateful for the offer but expressed her ability and willingness to bear the cost of all the units sent from this country. This Dominion, besides, gave financial assistance to the Mother Country in the purchase here of munitions and food supplies. Of course the Canadian forces became a part of the British army and the cost of maintenance was borne on the other side, but in the adjustment of the account the balance was found to be on the side of this Dominion. Great Britain paid promptly, as she always does, but as there may have been some misconception a question was put to the Government in the British Commons a few days ago which brought out the information that Canada owed nothing on account of the war and was the only Dominion and the only ally aside from the United States which was in this position. The parliamentary question and answer were followed by several letters in the London Times congratulating Canada on her strong position. Now it seems that it was the Canadian High Commissioner who arranged to have the question asked in the British House, giving this Dominion such favorable publicity.

What gives the incident the more importance, comments an exchange, is the fact that much of Britain's financial trouble is due to the enormous cost of the war, including advances to her allies, some have not been repaid except a part and in the case of Russia are a dead loss.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Although snow has fallen in parts of Russia, the U.S.S.R. authorities, in their desire to conserve fuel, have forbidden their subjects to heat their homes without permits.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Science has been practically eliminating many of the great scourges of civilization among these were the typhoid fever, scarlet fever and smallpox. To offset these eliminations science has invented the automobile, the death toll from which in Canada alone for the last three months of this year numbered 146 as compared with 140 deaths from the three scourges above mentioned.

It seems probable, says the Sydney Post that the negotiations now in progress between the executives of the two great Canadian railway systems and the Brotherhoods will culminate in a moderate wage cut. The chief reasons urged in justification are reduced living costs and diminished traffic earnings. A decision is expected in the matter by the middle of October.

It will be a strange turn of fate if Ramsay MacDonald, the man who during war years was hounded as a traitor, and made an outcast among his people, should become the leader of British Tories. And yet, in a way, it would be almost characteristic of British politics. Joseph Chamberlain began as an ultra-radical, was all but a republican, yet lived to become the driving power of Conservatism. Lloyd George, a pro-Boer, was mobbed in Birmingham, was a pet aversion of all good Tories, yet went on to be England's great War Minister, to become the leader of the Dukes he had reviled. And so in different degree, with others. So with Charles James Fox, so with John Bright, so in our own time with Campbell Bannerman.

It is this characteristic, indeed, the capacity to forget the past and to think only of the needs of the present that gives strength to British politics. "In public life," said Sir Wilfred Laurier, "you cannot afford to have recriminations."

According to the latest census the population of Scotland is 4,800,000. Of this number, 130,000 speak Gaelic and some 7,000 use that language exclusively. Manifestly this national heritage is upheld only in the rare instances where ancestral traditions have not yet given way to the dissolving influence of Anglo-Saxon assimilation. Forty years ago 210,000 Scots spoke Gaelic fluently and nearly one-fifth of a group which remained so faithful to their language knew no other. Gaelic at that time was, relatively speaking, the language of one-sixth of the population, whereas today less than three per cent. of the population speaks it.

The very crisis through which the British people are passing disposes them to a saner and clearer vision of India's difficulties and aspirations. It is now Mr. Gandhi's supreme opportunity to show to the world that to his unrivalled gifts of propaganda he allies a real sense of practical statesmanship. If he faces up honestly to the difficulties and devotes the whole resources of one of the acutest brains in the world to their solution he will prove himself to be not merely a prophet, priest and politician of genius, but the firmest friend India has ever had.—London News Chronicle.

They are doing some hard thinking in financial and commercial circles in the United States. Complacency is giving place to doubt concerning economic theories of self-sufficiency which have hitherto prevailed. The portion of the world's supply of gold held frozen in the vaults is so great as to be embarrassing. The banks are overflowing with idle funds. There is too much wheat and cotton. Yet great industrial concerns are passing their dividends. The stock market reveals sagging prices. There is a prospect of idleness for seven million people next winter. Either private sources must provide vast sums for relief or the government must raise it by taxation. From one source or another must come the dose which has subjected Great Britain to so much American criticism.

The United States and France have it in their power, in the matter of debts and reparations, to change the whole economic outlook on both sides of the Atlantic, and both can well afford to do it.

Great Britain was the first to emerge as a unit from the chaos of the middle ages. She was the first to establish the principles of free speech and self-government. She was the first to set up representative institutions. These institutions stand out amongst the greater gifts which she has given to the world at large. The Mother of Parliaments at Westminster has its replicas in every part of the Empire, in the United States and



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

GOOD POSTURE — GOOD BODY MECHANICS

It is gratifying to see the interest that is now being shown in the proper carriage or posture of the body. Just as there are organizations for the prevention of heart disease, antituberculosis organizations, and noise abatement organizations, there are now also what are known as posture leagues or posture clinics, where the proper positions of the body is studied.

Some school teachers at the beginning of the term, show on the blackboard the four types of posture or position of the body, namely (a) excellent (b) good (c) poor and (d) bad. Each youngster in the class stands facing the class and the teacher during the term shows the youngsters how to stand, sit, and walk properly, giving exercises to give and maintain a good posture. At the end of the term each youngster again stands before the class and is given the standing or type to which he or she now belongs.

What is the proper position or posture. The head is held erect, with chin drawn in until the point is nearly over the notch in upper part of breast bone.

The breast bone becomes that part of the body farthest forward. The lower part of the abdomen is held in and flat.

The lower end of the upper leg bone, and the upper end of the lower leg bone where they meet at the knee, support the weight of the body easily.

The weight of the body is on the balls and outer edges of the feet. Dr. R. B. Osgood, Boston, whose ideas well represent the American stand that poor posture brings on certain ailments, tells us that failure of youngsters to gain weight, and digestive disturbances although the diet is perfect, are frequently due to poor posture or poor body mechanics.

Bowls that are sluggish and irregular tend to become more active and regular with improvement in posture or body mechanics.

Similarly vomiting and so called bilious or toxic attacks have, topped when proper posture has been maintained.

Increase in alertness, vigor, and endurance is usually noted with improvement in body mechanics. In early childhood parents should be instructed as to proper positions of holding infants. From 2 to 6, games and exercises to prevent round shoulders should be given. From 6 to 12, further exercises, and active corrective apparatus should be used if necessary. From 12 to young manhood, athletic games and instilling the idea of attractiveness of an upright body, are big factors in obtaining good posture.



JOURNEY'S END

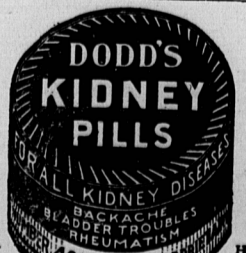
I reach the inn and drop my load. Still dazzled by the sunset flame, I gaze through windows down the road Up which I came.

I see far off, as in a dream, My starting place at dawn of day. I trace the woods and mountain stream That edged my way.

And now upon the Mountain Height I gaze with rapture at the view Until the stars call down the night And bid me bid the world adieu.

—Frederick George Scott.

In most self-governing countries to day.



Bad Blood!

Lord Byng's Retirement

(Montreal Gazette)

Viscount Byng of Vimy has resigned as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and head of Scotland Yard, and in retiring from office he will leave for his fellow-countrymen another legacy of obligation, and one for which Londoners especially will be grateful. Lord Byng began army life as a subaltern in the 10th Hussars in 1883, reached the rank of lieutenant-general in 1916 and full general a year afterwards. He served in the Sudan expedition of 1884, and in the South African War from 1899 to 1902. In the Great War, he commanded, first, the 3rd Cavalry Division of the British Expeditionary Force until May, 1915; next, the 9th Army Corps, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, until 1916. Then he took command of the Canadian Army Corps and a year afterwards turned over to General Sir Arthur Currie a fighting machine the magnificent exploits of which are written large in history. Finally, General Byng was head of the 3rd Army in France. At the conclusion of the war he received the thanks of the British Parliament for his services and a grant of \$150,000, and was created Baron Byng of Vimy, a name which commemorates one of the outstanding successes in the Great War—the capture of Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917, by the Canadian troops under General Byng's command. He served as Governor-General of Canada from 1921 until 1926.

The secret of Viscount Byng's career in the army and of unflinching success and distinction with which he has served the Crown at home and overseas is a high sense of duty invariably expressed in modest and disinterested eagerness for the public weal. It is no secret that, when asked to take office as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1928, two years after he returned home from Canada, he accepted the arduous position as a stern call to duty. The British press is a unit in acknowledging how conscientiously and well Lord Byng has fulfilled that duty. The Metropolitan Police is the name given to the force which is responsible for policing the metropolitan area of London. This force consists of some 21,600 men and a number of policemen. Its jurisdiction extends over a radius of seven hundred square miles. The high reputation and traditions that it has built up for absolute integrity were menaced by reports of practices in the service which were foreign to British police methods, and as the strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, the authorities resolved to eliminate the weakness and knit the force together again as a unit of strength and honesty. The task was given to Lord Byng, and London bears testimony today to the effective and efficient manner in which he has completed it.

Nobody better than Canadians knows the thoroughness with which Lord Byng applies himself to every job he finds, or is given to do. Manifestly, it is due to his resolute make-up and firmness that his reforming activities succeeded so well and so soon after he became Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Canadians will readily realize to what extent Lord Byng's overflowing good will accounts for the fact that all the changes he has made have been carried out without disturbing the harmony of the service. Owing much to the Commissioner's inspiration, the men he ruled repaid him with their confidence and devotion, and if, as is reported, Lord Byng's resignation from the office as head of the Metropolitan Police will mark the close of his active public career, he will retire in the knowledge that his many accomplishments in the service of his country have won for him the unqualified admiration of all his countrymen, amongst whom Canadians are proud to count themselves.

Co-operative Societies

(Ottawa Journal) The co-operative movement has had a continuous growth in all parts of the world during the past twenty-five years and in Canada, particularly in the West, this form of production marketing and distribution of products has a wide appeal. The Department of Labor has just issued its fourth annual report on Canadian co-operative associations and it contains a comprehensive account of the various phases of the movement.

According to this report more than three quarters of a million people in Canada are members of co-operative associations which number 1,132. The co-operatives confined to productive enterprises are 79 in number and have 58,000 members; the marketing bodies are 333 with nearly 345,000, and the

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distributive associations total 382 with something over 70,000. The balance comprise combinations of either productive, marketing or distributive agencies and saving, loan and miscellaneous associations.

The premier place in the list of marketing bodies is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers with a membership of 145,000 and in the productive group the association with the largest following is the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries with a membership of 37,000. Down in Prince Edward Island nearly the whole crop of potatoes, and it is nearly always a bumper crop, is produced and distributed under the direction of the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association. Other big associations are the Saskatchewan Wheat Growers, the Alberta Live Stock Producers and the Alberta Poultry Pool.

Ever since the Rochdale pioneers initiated the co-operative movement it has been found a fairly useful and workable system of pooling resources for mutual profit. To a considerable extent it assures the producer of a fair return and, when economically conducted, reduces costs to the consumer. But granting its advantages it is far from being a cure-all for our economic ills. Its success depends as in ordinary competitive trading to a large extent on the capabilities of its managers and executives; the co-operative concern finds it just as difficult as the individual enterprise to satisfy its shareholders when wheat is selling at 60 cents a bushel and over-production in other basic commodities has wiped out all profits or reduced them to a minimum. For such reasons co-operation will never provide the ultimate solution of the economic complex any more than state socialism or any other single and rigid principle when applied to the colossal complexities of national and international economies.

MOONLIGHT CUTS THIS CITY'S LIGHT BILL

SAN ANTONIA, Tex., Oct. 5 — Moonlight is being used by the city electrician here in an effort to cut the city's light bill from \$146,400 to \$100,000. On the moonlight nights he cuts off most of the street lights.

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.00 Bottle Beef Iron and Wine 88c
\$1.00 Bottle Syrup Hypophosphites 88c
\$1.50 Bottle Fellows Syrup \$1.29
\$1.40 Bottle Lysol \$1.19
75c Bottle Lysol 54c
43c Bottle Lysol 29c

SPECIAL VALUE HOT WATER BOTTLE 97c

TOILET COMBINATION SPECIALS

- \$1.00 Box Coty's Face Powder and 50c Bottle Coty's Perfume Both 89c
\$1.00 Box 3 Flowers Face Powder and 50c Bottle 3 Flowers Perfume Both \$1.00
50c Box Armands Face Powder and 50c Jar Combination Cream Both 65c
50c Prophylactic Tooth Brush and 25c Tube Listerine Tooth Paste Both 50c

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