

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1933.

LEGION RALLY

Members of the provincial branch of the Canadian Legion are to be congratulated upon the success of their convention, dinner and reunion yesterday. The dinner was the first official function of its kind to be held by the provincial branch, and sets a precedent which will doubtless be followed with equal success on subsequent occasions. Significant was the emphasis placed by a number of the speakers on the need of grappling with our peace-time problems in the same spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice which was exhibited by Canadian soldiers during the war. This is the spirit which will carry the country "over the top" in times such as these. There are hopeful aspects to the present economic situation, and not least among these is the sturdy backbone which organizations such as the Canadian Legion present against any inroads of radicalism or Communism. The disruptive elements which were so much a menace to patriotic effort in the War find no countenance from men whose past service is a guarantee of their present and future loyalty to our British constitution.

CANADA'S DAY

They called it "Canada's Day" in London, when the £15,000,000 four per cent Canadian loan went "out of the window" with a rush — was immediately over-subscribed. The enthusiasm of the British press at Canada's return to the London market, after twenty years of absence, comments the Montreal Star, is quite remarkable. The success of the offering proves the high standing of Canadian credit, the supremacy of London as the financial centre, and the success of the Ottawa Conference policies of Imperial preference in trade now implemented by Imperial financial co-operation. It is gratefully recalled in Britain, for example, that Canada ceased borrowing in London during the war to relieve the strain on British resources and developed the ability to float the great Victory Loans in the domestic market. Now the circle is completed, and Canada returns to London, borrowing some \$70,000,000 odd, much of which will probably be used to pay off maturing 5 1/2 per cent Victory bonds.

Mr. Bennett, in common with the delegates of some 65 other nations, suffered disappointment at the failure of the World Economic Conference. He will return from his trip to London, however, with something very definite in his bag—more than \$70,000,000—and an obvious feather in his cap. True, this success is due to the Ottawa Conference and the "Little Imperial Conference" held in London when the World Conference floundered. But the Star points out that it demonstrates the Government's wisdom in negotiating the Empire agreements, without waiting for the World Conference as Opposition spokesmen advised. If Opposition advice had been followed, Canada would today be looking very foolish, having passed up concrete advantages in Empire trade for hypothetical advantages in world trade which later vanished into the London fog.

COMPOUNDING FELONY

The prevalence of kidnapping in the United States has prompted the New York Law Journal to condemn strongly the practice of compounding felony by paying a ransom, with promises of immunity to the kidnapers. It declares that no one who could pay a liberal ransom is safe from kidnapping "as long as the crime is encouraged and condoned to the extent with which we have lately become familiar." The Federal Bureau of Investigation is condemned for suspending its activities for twenty-four hours to allow contact between the family of Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil man, tops universities

and his kidnapers. The Law Journal forecasts an epidemic of kidnapping unless this encouragement of the crime is ended.

Governor Lehman and the District Attorney's Association of New York State are studying the British law which forbids ransom negotiations between the family of a victim and the kidnapers as "compounding a felony," with the idea of applying it in that state. "But," says the New York Herald Tribune, "the perfect police system is an absolutely essential precedent to this country's acceptance of any such law, and, however closely Great Britain may have approached it, the American system has a long distance to go before it can elicit enough popular confidence to make such a law workable. It would be no easier now to get a verdict of 'compounding a felony' from an American jury against a father who ransomed his child than to jail a man for whistling on the Sabbath." The Herald Tribune adds the United States is a unit in begging the Doctors of Jurisprudence to concoct no more unenforceable laws, and in insisting upon the enforcement of the laws which now exist.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY

One of the most important questions to be considered by the Royal Banking Commission as it tours the important centres of the country will be that of the advisability of setting up a Central Bank. This is an issue which has been much discussed for two or three years past and the prospective influence of such a proposed institution upon the finance and credit of the country will be thoroughly gone into. The commission has been asked to make recommendations relating to general banking and currency practice, with a view to the revival of trade, the stimulation of intra-Imperial and international co-operation in the financial arena, the raising of commodity prices, the stabilization of industry and finance, and the cure of unemployment. Our economic, financial and social institutions will come under review, so far as the machinery of finance has anything to do with them. The forthcoming inquiry and the report which the commission will present to the Government and Parliament will be regarded with intense interest by the whole community.

EDITORIAL NOTES

At the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, where everything is so modern it hurts the eyes, the general manager, Lenox R. Lohr, has examined the amusement places and has found that old, familiar devices of entertainment are more popular than the latest offerings to divert the minds of visitors. The snake shows, the street carnival and the weight guessers attract and hold patronage in 1933 just as they did at the Columbian Exposition two score years ago and at countless cattle shows years before that.

For his outstanding work in connection with the World's Grain Conference now in progress at Regina Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of the Experimental Farms system, has been awarded the annual fellowship of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. To be thus honored by the technical men within his own industry is a signal mark of ability. Dr. Archibald is recognized by his colleagues in Canada and by agriculturists throughout the world as an efficient administrator, thoroughly versed in both the practical and theoretical sides of his work. As head of the widespread system of Dominion Experimental Farms, the Ottawa farm being the largest unit, he directs one of the most important branches of government. Within recent years he has been honored by Acadia and Manitoba universities.

Notes By The Way

Even the most astute authority on foreign trade would be likely to hesitate about making predictions as to the future profit for United States business in Latin American trade. The whole complex problem of buying from and selling to the twenty countries south of the Rio Grande will become ground for interesting speculation in the next few months as the State Department carries out promptly President Roosevelt's order to seek trade agreements in that region. The exports and imports of the last three years are certainly not an accurate gauge of what opportunities may be exploited in South and Central America in the next five years.—New York Sun.

It is not often that The Times of London leaves itself open to amend; but it must now stand corrected or start a controversy. One of its recent articles concluded: "In the homely American phrase, it would be foolish to throw away the baby with the bath water." The Times of New York yesterday protested that attribution of this phrase to Americans was "indicously unwarranted." "Don't throw out the baby with the bath," is declared to be an axiom coined in Germany. But whoever would be so careless as to throw away a bath whatever one might feel inclined sometimes to do with the baby.

Unless Canada can set up and maintain a high reputation for quality goods, all the elaborate sales organization abroad is simply wasting its time. Canada has not always done this in the past. In her fruit trade with the British Isles, for instance, there have been incidents amounting almost to scandals, which have damaged the standing of the Dominion in that market for years. Such practices may appear, at the time, to be smart business, but they have repercussions which can almost ruin the most valuable trade this country seeks.

A recent survey made in co-operation with the British Factory Department of the Home Office and with the Ministry of Labor, has shown that the total number of new factories established in this country during the year 1932 and employing 25 or more people each, was 646. The survey has been confined to factories engaged in the manufacture or the processing of goods for sale and does not cover factories engaged in the provision of services, such as laundries, dry-cleaning establishments, etc. These 646 factories were employing 44,750 people at the end of April, 1933.

The position of Great Britain in the Persian Gulf is unique in world politics. Without owning a square mile of territory on either of its shores, or even possessing one of its barren and inhospitable islands as a base, she has for generations borne burdens there which no other nation has ever shouldered, except in the capacity of Sovereign; she has undertaken duty without dominions; she has kept and keeps the peace among people who never have been and are not her subjects; she has policed waters over which she has no formal authority, and she has kept an open market in those distant ports equally to all the merchants of the world.

If Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in his present experiment will he be able to control his success; or will the speculative temper of the Americans quickly turn success into a boom that will prepare the way for a further disaster? That is the unsolved problem raised by the present American experiment in "controlled capitalism," an experiment which the world is watching with all the more concern because the failure of effective international action has turned people's minds everywhere to the chances of restoring prosperity by purely national measure of control.

People forget easily. It is less than four years since the crash which wiped out thousands of speculators, many of whom had no right to be in the market at all, and caused the collapse of the greatest market boom in history. Yet within the past few weeks, there have been indications that another such boom was in progress, and many people—again including many who had no right to be in the market—have been sailing along with all the blissful enthusiasm and unbridled optimism which prefaced the 1929 collapse.

Like the Canadian banks, the banks of Great Britain have found their savings deposits increasing so quickly they cannot find satisfactory outlets for the money. The "Big Five" joint stock banks have had an increase of 11 per cent. during the fiscal year ending June 30. The "Big Five" form the five strongest banks in the British Isles. They are the Midlands, Lloyds, Barclays, the Honal Provincial and Westminster. The total increase in deposits during the year came to £179,875,359, which brings the aggregate deposits of the "Big Five" to £1,774,803,112.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE "NEW" DIET SYSTEM

You are hearing something of a "new" system of diet whereby you do not eat meat when you eat potatoes, or you do not eat bread when you eat meat.

The reason seriously advocated by those who use this diet is that your digestive apparatus should not be asked to do too much work at one time; thus if it is digesting starch it shouldn't be required to digest protein also.

As a matter of fact there is nothing "new" about this system; every doctor has heard or read about it for a great many years but there never was a time when it was so much discussed or used.

You may remember how the 18 day diet swept over the country leaving many invalids and causing many deaths. It would appear that this fad is also interesting a great many people, but fortunately it is not likely to cause any serious trouble.

While it must be admitted that the enzymes or ferments in the digestive juices which break up or digest foods, act differently from one another in that one acts on starches, another on proteins, and another on fats, nevertheless as they all flow together at the sight and smell of food there is always enough of them to digest a "mixed" meal.

Will this system of not eating meat or eggs with bread or potatoes help certain individuals?

Dr. Ruth F. Wadsworth in Collier's says that while this new system is unnecessary for the average well individual, nevertheless any one following it really gets a good all round "mixed" diet. "If you won't eat starches with your meat you can't eat meat alone so you add vegetables, fresh fruits and salads. And if you can't eat meat and eggs with the other two meals you are bound by variety to have stewed or raw fruits, with your cereals and more salads and vegetables. Consequently you are getting more variety, more vitamins, more bulk than you ever thought you had time for before."

Now there are a number of young people who have difficulty in digesting starches, and some older people who have difficulty in digesting fats. It is in these cases that this method of taking food might be helpful.

For the vast majority of people this method is not necessary or even advisable as it gets the "mind" too much on the food, and upsets the usual household arrangements.

However it makes sure of a good all round diet and can't hurt you if you want to try it. In fact, it may really help you.

The Vanishing Cosmos

(Saturday Review)

Every few years some hot-gospeller stardies the groundlings by announcing the forthcoming end of the world, but these primitive evangelists will now have to hide their diminished heads, for Sir Arthur Eddington has outdone them all. According to the distinguished Professor the universe unfortunately burst some little time ago, and only the diminished fragments now remain—here a little, there a little, as it were, but all the time getting smaller and smaller like a dividend warrant where income tax is deducted at source) and moving faster an faster as it recedes from its invisible centre into outer and outermost space.

Astronomy is advancing so rapidly that we need not take these predictions in "The Expanding Universe" quite au pied de la lettre; for not only has the size of the universe been increased by the recent galactic discoveries, but the doctrine of space itself has undergone revision. A few years ago the universe was defined as being finite but unbounded, and even space ended with the outermost star; now this limited space has had to be abandoned, and there are two kinds of space—that within and that without the balloon (the simile is Professor Eddington's) which contains us.

The Eddington Cosmos, if one may so call it, raises philosophic as well as scientific difficulties; for it appears to be expanding into nothingness, and its destruction will in that case be as purposeless as its creation. But the human mind is so constructed that it revolts from such an impotent conclusion. The cosmos that we see may in fact be purposeless, but if that is so it contains something greater than itself, for not all life is unplanned and un-

derstood. The total increase in deposits during the year came to £179,875,359, which brings the aggregate deposits of the "Big Five" to £1,774,803,112.

That Body of Hours

The Romance Of Geology

(Montreal Gazette)

The geologist takes long-range views. He talks of millenniums as though they were but moments in geologic time. Likely most of us have hitherto been content with geology as a fossilized affair or with the notion that the old-time division of earth strata into aqueous and igneous rocks is an all-sufficient account of everything the expert has to say. "Firm as a rock" and "durable as the solid earth," are phrases familiar enough in everyday speech. Now and then it may come over us that the presence of fossil shells upon the hill peaks remind us that the ocean floor has been uplifted and that vast submarine areas were the land surfaces of other days. It is a century and a half since Hutton suggested that the earth crust is a solid layer spread over a very hot interior. Playfair, Jukes and Kelvin accepted this theory, it being added that the process of forming the earth crust might require forty million years or so, and that new lands were built up after the manner of rivers choking up their mouths with all and forming deltas, the foundation of future continents. The modern geologist has induced an entirely new factor in his calculations and we are informed that the continents actually float. Also that it may have taken five hundred million years to form the earth's crust and make it a habitation for living creatures. Lord Rayleigh in 1921 declared that this multiple was a moderate calculation. The wizard force which is supposed to have brought about the slow sinking of continents and the uprise of the sea floor is the thing we know as radio-activity. Such is the gist and tenor of some of the papers recently read at the International Geological Congress and the theories advanced have aroused widespread interest not only in scientific circles, but also amongst all and sundry who take note of their deliberations.

The hint about radio-activity may be said to have revived the geological thesis. At any rate it has upset all former notions concerning stability. We are told that the earth pulsates. Reckoning far back as the Cambrian period, which is a long, long stride, the sea has periodically risen and fallen and in its tidal uprisings on this scale has time and again overflowed the land. What causes this sinking of the continental stuff and the upsurge of the sea in this delicate three? W. H. Collins, director of the Geological Survey of Canada, tells us that the earth crust is composed of two layers, and upper and a lower, and that the deeper part of the crust is much heavier than the upper rock material. These underlying rocks are known as "sial" and are of the type basaltic. Now the upper crust we call our landscape overlaps and sithers on the lower and harder crust. Why so? Because this lower crust deep down below our landscape and in the foundations of the sea has in it much radio-active material. This heating material is trapped. It must find an outlet. It does so. It gains liberations and in doing so melts the upper crust, which consequently sinks and settles down into the basalt stuff below, and hence the upsurge of the sea slopping over the land areas. As stated by a modern writer: "The continental mass will sink into the basalt until a stage of equilibrium is reached in the same way that a liner sinks in the water until the upthrust of the water equals the downthrust of the ship." We need not, however, grovel very much alarmed. The "pulsation" so described only takes place at a metamorphic stroke of a million—five million years or thereabouts. The rocks that melt with fervent heat from below do so somewhat gently, albeit the radio-active urge is most persistent and in the process of millenniums mounts to what we should term cataclysmal results. New continents are formed. Old continents settle down under the sea. The theory advanced as the latest explanation of the formation of the earth crust as a whole may throw some light upon the familiar Biblical deluge story and also upon the romantic tradition connected with "The Lost Atlantis." But the Isotropy theorem, as it is named, must be regarded as a fact which, we are told, has been tested by many observations in various parts of the globe, and in its broad features has never been found to fail. The average man may find great difficulty in accepting the no-

purposing of an end; and humanity is driven to take refuge in the belief, or at least the hope, that this purposeless cosmos which our telescopes reveal is no more than the reflection of a spiritual universe which is not without purpose. If that were not so, then we should have to revise our theology, and abolish the Will of God; for a rational Will without a rational purpose is a contradiction in terms.

The Poet's Corner

SUNRISE

I saw the shining-limbed Apollo stand, Exultant, on the rim of Orient, And well and mightily his bow he bent, And unseen-swift the arrow left his hand. Far on it sped, as did those elder ones That long ago shed plague upon the Greek— Far on—and pierced the side of Night, who weak And out of breath with fright, fled to his sons, The nether ghosts; and lo! his jewelled robe No more did shade a sleep encircled world; And thereupon the faery legions furled. The silk of silence, and the wheeling globe Spun free on its grand, accustomed way, While all things living rose to hail the day.

—W. D. Lighthall.

Politics and Picnics

(Vancouver Province)

"My heart goes out to the women of the country even more than the men." These memorable words were spoken by Mr. Mackenzie King at a Liberal picnic in the wheatfields of Saskatchewan, now whitening to a beautiful harvest. Mr. King is going to attend ten Liberal picnics in the next two weeks and he has begun with the picnic at The Ridge, and he has struck his keynote there. Probably the political historians have missed a great deal of the real significance of political events by not paying sufficient attention to the utterances of statesmen at picnics. It seems to have been too lightly assumed that, because a statesman is full of the boiled ham and potato salad and custard pie of a picnic, he is not to be taken too seriously in his subsequent picnic oratory. Mr. King at The Ridge is the living refutation of this profound misapprehension.

It may be argued that when, at The Ridge, Mr. King's heart went out to "the women of the country even more than the men"—we pass over the ambiguity of the phrase as reported—he was merely voicing an ancient sentiment of the male of the species. Perhaps it will be said that this was only the expression of a personal emotion, eminently appropriate in one of the most eminent bachelors of his own time. Perhaps it will be put down to Mr. King's distinguished felicity in the light and airy touch of picnic speech-making. He is fortified with cold-boiled ham and potato salad and custard pie, and the surcharging of his full heart goes out to the women of the country even more than the men.

How much picnic ham and salad and pie Mr. King will be able to manage in his next nine picnics in the next two weeks it is not for us to conjecture. What it is safe to predict is that none of his next nine speeches—for there will be another speech for every picnic, of course—can ever surpass that disarming confession of his at The Ridge. No matter how much he may betray his irritation with third parties who are not satisfied with the Grand Old Party, and no matter how clearly he may demonstrate that the Liberal party has always stood for anything in the policy of the C.C.F. that is right, and is just as opposed

tion that our big continents are afloat upon "floods of fire," within the basaltic rocks. But there is some consolation in knowing that the universe may forever preserve the gift of renewing its youth.

Prices Take Leave Of Values

Here are the best bargains on Drugs and Toilettries you ever bought in your life. 75c Bottle Kruschen Sals ..... 69c \$1.00 Bottle Abbey's Sals ..... 79c 35c Bottle Hire's Root Beer ..... 26c Extra Specials — 3 Cakes Lemon Toilet Soap 19c. 6 Cakes T. & B. Toilet Soap (cellophane wrapped) price ..... 10c \$1.00 box Yardley Lavender Soap and 65c Toilet Lavender Water. Both for ..... \$1.00 75c Vanity Cases ..... 35c 25c Tins of Talcum ..... 17c 85c Box Millots Face Powder ..... 63c

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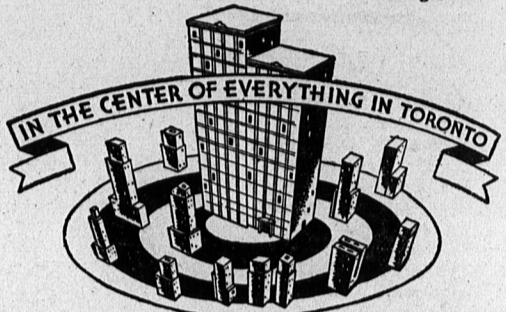
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as ever to anything that is wrong—the mastery touch is still that Mr. King's warm heart goes out to the women of the country even more than the men. The women will be pleased; the men won't care; everybody, it seems, is embraced in the picnic persuasiveness of Mr. King.

No Accident

(Exchange)

A striking tribute to the newspaper as a means of placing salient facts before the buying public is seen in a tabulation released by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. A study carried on as to the way 432 national advertisers of the United States made use of various advertising media during the past year shows that these firms spent \$116,200,000 in newspaper, \$62,301,139 in magazine and \$25,321,904

in radio advertising. It is no mere accident that the daily newspaper is so far in the lead—large corporations such as the type covered by the study do not scatter their advertising quotas by guesswork. They spend their money where they know they will get the most value for it.

An American on his way to work early one morning saw a negro having a tremendous struggle with a big fish in a creek. He watched for some time, but as there was no result in the evening the battle was still in progress. "Cee, nigger," he said, "this some fishin' or yours?" "Boss," replied the negro, wiping the sweat from his forehead, "Ah just can't quite make up my mind whether this nigger is fishin' or this fish is niggerin'!"

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