

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure M.P. Vice President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Mail (founded 1857) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Bldg., Kansas City, Wiloughby Tower Building, Chicago; Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis; Glenn Building, Atlanta; Monasnock Building, San Francisco; 1125 No. 6th Street, Philadelphia

Morning Mail Charity should begin at home—that is if there is anyone at home.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1932.

FARM PRICES

While our farmers are feeling the effect of low prices, the outlook for the immediate future presents some features decidedly encouraging. For example, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports Canadian holdings of storage eggs as 4,698,772 dozen, compared with 5,658,380 dozen a year ago and storage poultry 3,473,647 pounds, compared with 6,929,525 pounds a year ago.

NEW FRENCH TREATY

For some time Hon. C. H. Cahon, Secretary of State, has been in close collaboration with Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France and with French Ministers, with a view to negotiating a new French trade treaty. Canada desires a better French market for its wheat and cattle, while France looks to this country as a consumer of medicines, surgical appliances, women's wear and wines.

A PERTINENT QUERY

A New Brunswick exchange, independent in politics, raises the following pertinent query: "What contrary spirit is it, one wonders, that induces certain lecturers and writers to attempt to make out that the Ottawa Conference was a flat failure? One understands the party politician expressing doubt and even opposition, although it is noteworthy that in this instance even these are comparatively few in number. Most who are in opposition to the government that negotiated the treaties are frankly in favor of the general idea, and generously ready to admit that a distinct step forward was taken, even while adhering to their belief that the ways they advocated would have advanced the cause yet more. The political function of an opposition is to criticize.

ables, the political speakers and writers in opposition have shown themselves supporters of the Empire first and partisans after. These have certainly not generally declared the conference a failure. "But there have appeared both writers and speakers who have taken it upon themselves to make this assertion of absolute failure and one would be interested to know why. These people do not content themselves with saying that things might have been better; they positively deny that the assembled leading statesmen of the Empire achieved anything at all worth anything at all. They mostly convey the impression that they—sometimes they alone—could have settled the whole affair. What they imply is rarely weakened by modesty. Still, if ever, are they people of whom the world has taken any note and perhaps that is the explanation of their outcrop: the cry of mediocrities wounded in their egotism. But if this is not accepted, and in view of the general attitude of politicians of all parties that, no matter how far it falls short of the ideal, the conference was a very long way from being a failure, it is necessary to ask who is inciting these people, what is urging them to do it?"

BIG TRAFFIC PROBLEM

One of the questions which may come up for discussion at the Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in January is the control of highway competition with the steam railways. It is suggested that some agreement might be reached between the Dominion and Provinces as to jurisdiction in the matter of trucks and busses engaged in inter-provincial traffic. Prominent railway officials have told the Duff Commission that the railways were prepared to establish their own highway services to a limited extent. That, in fact, they would be compelled to do so if they were to preserve the business left to them now by the trucks and busses, and some of the provincial governments, notably Quebec, have already offered the railways the exclusive right to operate motors on highways parallel to railway lines. Whether or not the railways decide finally to engage in this service the removal of unfair competition would give them an even chance of holding their present traffic. It has been suggested, moreover, that the only means by which the motor vehicles can be compelled to meet the railways on a more equitable basis would be to increase the license rates on the heavier trucks and also to compel all commercial vehicles engaged in inter-provincial traffic to tye their tariffs with the Dominion Railway Board and on the same conditions as now apply to the steam railways, that is, that the tariffs fixed shall remain in force at least a month. Such a step would enable the steam roads to keep abreast of the frequent changes in truck freight tariffs. It will remain for the January conference, however, to secure an agreement from the provinces to concede federal jurisdiction to the extent of controlling through the Railway Board, the freight tariffs of the trucks.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada will participate in the special tri-partite preparatory conference called to meet in Geneva on January 10 to study the technical problems included in a reduction of individual hours of work by international agreement. An Order-in-Council has been passed authorizing an Canadian Government delegate, an Employers' delegate and a Workers' delegate.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Maharajah of Burdwan says in his recent book "The Indian Horizon: "Even although one may admire Gandhi in a religious sense it is impossible to forget that his civil disobedience movement and his noncooperative movement have brought about horrible carnage such as the 1931 massacre at Cawnpore beside threatening paralysis of the machinery of government and the everyday life of the people in agricultural areas who exist by getting their share of the harvest."

One of the greatest pieces of construction work in history has practically been completed in China, chiefly financed in China, and under the direction of the Nanking government. This is the vast flood prevention dykes which have been built in central China, including along the Yangtze river and its more important branches of the Grand canal. The stupendous nature of this undertaking is indicated by the fact that in the height of the operations there were 1,400,000 native workers employed. The task was undertaken following the terrible flood disaster of spring last year, when hundreds of thousands of people lost their lives by the overflowing of the kiangs. An English engineer, Sir John Hope Simpson, was put in charge, assisted by John Earl Baker, an American.

All the countries in which the Canadian dollar is at a premium are non-gold standard while all at a discount are gold standard with the exception of Italy and Austria. The Canadian dollar is at par in Newfoundland. In the nineteen countries in which it is at a premium the exchange rate, omitting fractions, ranges from 48 in Japan to 77 in the United Kingdom and British West Indies. Where it is at a discount the rate ranges from 110 in Austria to 116 in the United States where the discount is heaviest, except in Czechoslovakia, where it is fractionally more.

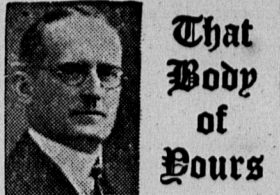
A London cable quotes an editorial which appeared in the London Morning Post of Saturday, which says: "Tomorrow the Premier of Canada arrives. Great Britain offers him a special welcome and opportunity will no doubt be taken to thank him for his dominant part in the Ottawa Conference and his efforts to bring it to a happy ending. It must be recalled that without Premier Bennett's aid the conference could never have been a success. This assembly, which has altered Empire history, was his own inspiration. A lesser man, after the rebuffs of Socialist members of the Conference, might have left Great Britain to stew in her own juice, but to this great Canadian leader the advancement of the Empire is a ruling passion."

The Imperial Conference faced a most difficult task. It tried to do the best possible. When its work came before our Parliament for ratification, was there a real word of appreciation or sympathy by the Liberal leaders? Not a word. Even though they did not think the details, or some of them, to be wise, could they not visualize the splendid nature of the attempt and say so, the royal aspect of that great world gathering of our own British folk; and try to judge the result, not as partisans determined at all costs to attempt to deprive the opposite party of any credit, but as British and Canadian patriots anxious to help the family cause? There was hardly a trace of that. There was little but growl and grouch, prolonged for weeks. There was little sign of any spirit but party bitterness—indeed practically none.

A New York paper says 90 percent of all money borrowed from the United States by Great Britain during the war was expended in the United States to buy munitions and supplies. Can it be that realization that the U. S. got the chief benefit from those war debts is beginning to sink in?

Germany has receded from her former uncompromising decision to stand out of all discuss on until her demands for equality were accepted in every detail. Now, with the principle of her demands conceded and virtual assurance that the French demand for security will be given equal weight, Germany consents to participation. A civilian chancellor would probably have been accused of cowardice and even treachery. In von Schleicher's case such a charge would be ludicrous and so perhaps none but a man like himself could have brought Germany into line. It is apparently all very satisfactory and augurs well for real progress towards genuine disarmament in the near future.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The steady accumulation of gold by a country that does



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DEFECTS IN SPEECH

You will likely be surprised to learn that nearly one in every hundred children of school age has defects in speech. Unfortunately children do not outgrow these defects, and habits of speech which are formed in early childhood are very difficult to alter later in life. Dr. Baruch Silverman, Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal, tells us that most of the speech defects aside from those caused by some definite disease of the central nervous system, can be generally classified into three groups, known as delayed speech, lisp, and stuttering. Of these defects stuttering is the most common, and interferes most with the happiness and ability of the patient. There are a number of theories as to the cause of stuttering, but naturally the treatment interests us most. The general rules of hygiene must be observed, because stuttering is apt to so affect the individual that he avoids people, avoids outdoor exercise, and lives within himself so much, that his whole physical makeup suffers. Dr. Silverman reminds adults and teachers that they can help to develop normal speech, and prevent defects in children under their care.

- How? 1-Physical defects of the mouth, teeth, tongue, nose and throat should be corrected. 2-Proper food, sufficient sleep, some exercise with also frequent rest periods are necessary. 3-The child should be encouraged to use words correctly, to name objects, especially things he wants. Avoid baby talk. 4-He should not be allowed to imitate the stuttering speech of another child or adult. 5-Left-handed children should not be urged to use the right hand, as this interferes with normal speech development, and sometimes proves to be a cause of stuttering. 6-The child should be kept free of unnecessary excitement, emotional outbursts, jealousies, persistent nagging or undue harshness, as this interferes with his self-confidence and his normal self-expression through speech. The above simple rules should be worth much to parents and teachers, who are caring for children with speech defects.

The Poet's Corner

A CALM WINTER NIGHT

Heaven's ebon vault, Studded with stars, unutterably bright, Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls, Seems like a canopy which love has spread To curtain her sleeping world. You gentle hills, Robed in a garment of untrodden snow— You darkness rocks, whence icicles depend, So stainless that their white and glittering spires Tinge not the moon's pure beam— you castled steep, Whose banner hangeth o'er the time-worn tower So idly that wrapt fancy deemeth it A metaphor of peace;—all form a scene Where musing softude might love to lift Her soul above this sphere of earthiness, Where silence undisturbed might watch alone So cold, so bright, so still. —Shelley.

not need it, at the expense of countries that cannot afford to part with it is a visible sign of the unworkability of the gold standard under prevailing conditions. Hence, it is useless to call for a return to gold until indebted countries become more self-sustaining and creditor countries show greater willingness to buy or to lend as an alternative to demanding payment in gold." The financial experts of the United States see clearly the danger of transferring \$120,000,000 of gold from Europe to America this month in payment of war debts. Such a movement threatens the existence of the gold standard, which the United States is more concerned in conserving than any other country in the world.

Reflections On Bacon

(John Beresford, in The Spectator) It pleases me to think that one of the wisest men who ever lived was named Bacon, and connected his name with the animal which provides that fragrant and essential article of diet. The whole tribe of pigs, I feel, is ennobled by such a connection, and as they have been constantly vilified they can grunt out this retort for the future. Natural philosophers among the animals, regarding truth as an eternal truth which never satisfies the appetite, and meditative slumber as one of the supreme gifts and joys of life, their name, or the name of their flesh has been honoured not only in the person of the supreme essayist but in the person of an Oxford scholar, one of the early fathers of mediaeval-modern philosophy, Roger Bacon, monk of the Order of St. Francis, and inventor, alas of gun-powder. But widespread as is the family and name of Bacon among men the marvel is that we are not all or almost all, Bacons, though we could not expect all to be philosophers. For in ancestral times, times before and since the Norman Conquest, England was a perfect paradise of pigs, and the number of swineherds must have been enormous. In the great inventory which the Conqueror caused to be composed of the wealth of his new realm one of the entries which you hardly ever fall to find is the calculation of the amount of sustenance in the manor for our immemorial friends, "Wood," or as some prefer to call it "pannage" for a thousand pigs (porcs) or porcium as the Norman scribe penned it, for four hundred and fifty pigs, for two hundred pigs, for one hundred pigs: there it all is in minute detail. So that one of the most distinctive sounds in the woody purlois of the villages and townships of England must have been a deep, contemplative, philosophising grunt, interspersed now and again by a sharp and piercing squeal and rushing sound of heavy bodies disappearing among the trees, as the traveller from afar startled and disturbed the placid porkers. Why have pigs been so notoriously abused? I turn up my little Oxford pocket dictionary, indispensable companion, under "pig": I read "swine, hog; person like pig in greed, dirt or perversity." I look up "swine," and after being told that the word means "kind of non-ruminant carnivorous animal," am also informed that it can stand for a "bestial or degraded person, lover of filth." After this one can hardly bear to look up "hog." With my present passion for pigs I find it melancholy to think that naughty children in the nursery call one another "greedy pigs" or "horrid little pigs," or that naughty men refer to one another on occasion, as "swine" or as "bestial hogs." Nor can I escape from this grave slander on the pig race when I seek relief in literature: "To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty" I read in Comus, or again: "for swinish gluttony Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast, But, with besotted base ingratitude, Crams, and blasphemous his Feeder." Now, as for dirt, pigs are really very clean creatures if given proper accommodation and some decent straw. As for greed, certainly not even the most sincere apologist of pigs or lover of bacon can deny that they enjoy their victuals. But reflect, reader, how it would be with you if you had an immensely long barrel-shaped and capacious body carried on four very short legs: if you had a nose (or snout) especially constructed and designed to go to the root of matters: if you had a mouth of peculiar capacity, stretching almost from ear to ear (and, by the way, what charming ears, too, eminently adapted for flapping and, at the same time, for composing the eye for slumber beneath their ample shade!) Would that you not enjoy your food even more than you do now? Would you not grunt, and even slightly squeal, with the exulting ecstasy of creamy, rich barley-meal as it entered your long and wide mouth, gurgled in your roomy throat and flowed on into that vast stomach forever clamouring to be soothed? Think, too, reader, that all this eagerness for sustenance is for you; that this anxiety, mis-named greed, is essentially vicarious; that, in short, these pigs are, with an extraordinary diligence, hastening to the supreme end of things in all its rich variety of pork, of sausages, of soups, of chine, and cheek and flitch of bacon! I will not go so far as to say with Cobbett that "a couple of flitches of bacon are worth fifty thousand Methodist sermons and religious tracts"; Cobbett had his knife into the Methodists as he had into many other wholly excellent people, and no attention should be paid to his ridiculous diatribes save in the way of pleasant laughter. But I agree with

Now we are sure of a Nest Egg for our later years. It takes only a few minutes now and a few dollars each month to make absolutely sure of financial independence in the sunset of your life. You can plan to do things and to go places, instead of worrying about financial matters when your earning power begins to decline. The Great-West Prosperity Policy is specially designed for those who desire financial independence at 55 or 60. You can have an income of \$100 a month for life when you are sixty—plus substantial accumulated profits. Your family is also protected in the event of your early death. This policy is one of the soundest, most satisfactory and profitable investments a man can make. Mail this coupon to-day. THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

The Christmas Pageant

(Montreal Gazette) An outstanding feature of our time is the revival of the pageant. It has taken strong hold in Europe. This short and picturesque method of teaching history is not confined to secular subjects, but is being widely adopted to set forth the episodes connected with the great religious festivals. What has greater claim than the Christmas scene? Pictorial art has long been busy with this inspiring motif. The famous paintings depicting the Nativity scene are almost countless, and copies of them are found in Christian homes the world over. Music and poetry and ritualist symbols are requisitioned to celebrate the great event referred to by Shakespeare, who, in "Hamlet," the most spiritual of his plays, puts into the lips of Marcellus the well-known lines— "Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawn singeth all night long, And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike, No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is the time." And, provided the dramatic presentation of the Christmas scene be properly done, not lightlessly, indeed, nor as a mere matter of passing entertainment; but in keeping with the sublime simplicity, apt moderation and abounding joy of this great festival, no reasonable objection can be raised to a dramatic version of the Bethlehem epic, for purposes of soulful appeal and spiritual instruction. It is too frequently forgotten that the drama ab initio is a religious vehicle. Long before Christian literature became prevalent amongst the masses of the people and before the gospel story took printed form and was diffused amongst the rank and file of the populace, the so-called "Miracle Play" did duty as a medium of instruction and became a valuable aid in imparting knowledge and impressing the public imagination. These representations were also called mystery plays. They were intended to set forth the mysteries of the Christian faith. Some question has arisen as to the precise meaning of that term as used in connection with the drama. But in many French manuscripts the word is written "mistere," which, according to some of the best authorities, is derived from the Latin "ministerium," a service or office, and indicates a period when these pageants formed a regular part of the religious service, or worship. Assuredly they are very old. The performance of miracle or mystery plays is alluded to by William Fitzstephen, the biographer of Thomas a Becket, plainly showing that such representations were in vogue in the early part of the twelfth century, and were quite common in London, and probably also in the provinces. During the thirteenth century they became an established custom as is shown by the Anglo-French poem, "Manuel de Peche," usually ascribed to Bishop Grossetete, in which there is a detailed account of the authors of miracle plays, the subjects treated, and the circumstances under which they were performed. In the latter part of the fourteenth century, the choristers and scholars of St. Paul's Cathedral petitioned Richard II to prohibit certain persons from acting the "History of the Old and the New Testaments" to the "great prejudice of the clergy of the Church" which means that the clergy were the originators, and for a long time the performers of these plays, and that the churches and monasteries were the chosen auditoriums of such exhibitions. Three collections of these plays, known as the Townley, Coventry and Chester sets, were produced respectively during the reigns of Henry VI, Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth, in all containing ninety-six pieces, and of the Chester collection there are five that treat of the various incidents connected with the Christmas story as told in the gospels. There are good grounds for the statement that from near the time of the Norman Conquest down to the Reformation period, the dramatized version of Scriptural scenes served much the same purpose as does the Pictorial Bible of the present day. That some coarseness and buffoonery were elements mixed in the fabric of these festival productions

is what might be expected. But upon the whole, they exerted a salutary influence. Their revival in our time is one of the most interesting features of Christmas celebration. And provided they are kept in true rhythm with, and preserve the tender associations and gracious atmosphere of, the original idyll, this festive renaissance may be hailed with approval by all thoughtful people. The conductor of a freight train sent the brakeman forward to put a tramp off they had seen board the train just as they were pulling out. The brakeman went forward, but when he came to the tramp he found himself gazing into the barrel of a gun, and was ordered back to the rear and informed he might as well stay there and save himself some trouble. The brakeman returned to the cabooses. "Did you get him off?" inquired the conductor. "No," replied the brakeman. "I couldn't put him off. He's a cousin of mine." "Well, I'm not troubled with that kind of relatives. I'll put him off," stormed the conductor, angrily. After a time the conductor quietly returned. "Did you put him off?" the grinning brakeman asked. "No, he's a cousin of mine, too," the conductor replied.

Ideas For Christmas Gifts

FOR HIM

- Military Brushes Ivory Shaving Sets Yardley's Shaving Set Coty's Shaving Set Potter & Moore Shaving Set Pipes Lighters Cigarettes Tobaccos

FOR HER

- Toiletries in beautiful Gift Sets Manicure Sets Yardley's Toilet Sets Ashes of Roses Toilet Sets Houligant Toilet Sets Coty's Toilet Sets Evening in Paris Toilet Sets Gay Fave Toilet Sets Vanity Cases, Perfume, Atomizers, Dusting Powder, Bath Salts, etc.

A complete assortment of Moirs XXX Chocolates in Fancy Gift Packages, also in Cedar Chests.

Drop in and see our display of GIFT SUGGESTIONS

THE 2 MACS 149 Great George St.