

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A FAUX PAS

Premier MacDonald of Nova Scotia is reported as having "no definite views" on the question of Maritime union; yet he is also quoted as declaring: "The greatest advantage I can see in such a plan is that it would give us a stronger voice at Ottawa." It is in the highest degree improbable that any such result would be forthcoming. And probably it would be just as well, when a politician has "no definite views," if he refrained from expressing them and thus placing himself and his party in an ambiguous position. In this case Mr. MacDonald's statement, so far as it has meaning, is out of line with Maritime opinion and is likely to cause misunderstanding in the Central Provinces, where, for some curious reason, Liberal politicians persist in showing their ignorance of Maritime sentiment by putting forward, from time to time, the suggestion of a political merger as a panacea for the Maritime Provinces. Only a few months ago, on just such an occasion, the Canadian Press carried the statements of the Premiers of these Provinces, emphatically declaring the issue of Maritime union to be as dead as a doornail. If Mr. MacDonald entertains a different opinion he should study the sentiments of his constituents as expressed the other day by the independent Sydney Post-Record. The comment is headed "Gratuitous Advice," and reads as follows:

THE INFLATION DANGER

While representatives of the cotton-growing States are urging President Roosevelt to use the powers vested in him by Congress to adopt a policy of currency inflation, there is increasing evidence that this policy has already been put into operation. Yesterday's news despatches revealed that the United States dollar had reached its lowest gold value in history at 64.90 cents, with corresponding increases in the value of the Canadian dollar and pound sterling. According to another news item in yesterday's Guardian, President Roosevelt has put an additional \$150,000,000 into use as funds for the federal land banks to assist

in refinancing farm mortgages. Other efforts toward easing the money situation include federal loans through the farm credit administration and the home loan bank systems. It is a simple matter for any government to inflate its currency, and the temporary relief thus afforded is always a temptation to continue in a policy which history shows to be an exceedingly dangerous and demoralizing one. The outstanding example of the fallacy of currency inflation is Germany. Germany did not, as many people believe, deliberately set out to make her currency practically valueless; she simply followed the line of least resistance. Before the War, the value of her mark, the unit of German money, was 23.8 cents. After the Treaty of Versailles it declined rapidly, and there was deep unrest in the nation when it reached a low point of about one cent in 1921. But as events proved, it had then not really begun its spectacular descent. Its decreasing value was not halted until by November, 1923, the total issue of paper marks, secured as a redemption, had reached the amazing total of 7,200,000,000,000,000 marks. For months printing presses were unable to meet the demands for more money as prices went skyward while the value of the mark dropped. Government efforts to end the money madness led to the establishment of a new temporary currency in October of the same year, called the "rentenmark," whose issue was secured by mortgages on industry and payable in gold. It was intended to supplant the rentenmark scheme with a real gold-standard currency as quickly as possible; but this hope was not realized. As pointed out by a commentator on world events at the time, an economic law which has never failed to operate in a measure defeated this effort; it is an axiom that where good and bad money are circulated side by side, the bad drives out the good; the latter is hoarded and thus retired from circulation. The result in Germany was that soon after the rentenmark had made its appearance the mark reached such a low level of value that ten thousand billion marks became the price of a loaf of bread; in exchange terms this sum, almost beyond the power of the mind to comprehend, represented at the moment 24 cents in American or Canadian money!

EDITORIAL NOTES

Looking through some old departmental memoranda recently, the editor of the National Revenue Review reports finding one which dealt with musical instruments long since forgotten. The memorandum bore the date August 22, 1888, and dealt with music for the following automatic instruments: Aeolian organ, Celestina, Mandolina organ, Organina, Harmonette, Arlston, Organette, Autophone, Euphonium, Musical Casket, Pianister. "Does anyone," he asks, "remember the celestina, and who today has a musical casket? They must have gone the way of orinolines, and dress improvers, colloquially known in the gay eighties as bustles." Reference is made elsewhere in today's issue to the unique exhibit, illustrating the development of telegraphy, which has been arranged by Mr. J. M. Murley, manager of the Canadian National Telegraphs at Charlottetown, in connection with this afternoon's unveiling of the tablet at the Provincial Building in commemoration of the laying of the first submarine cable in America, between this Province and the mainland. The exhibit will be in the Confederation Chamber, where, if the weather is unfavorable, the formal ceremony will take place. The programme of the function has already appeared in The Guardian. In the absence of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton, Chief Jus-

Notes By The Way

Addressing the American Chemical Society at Chicago last week, Professor H. C. Sherman of Columbia University predicted an increase in human virility and longevity, as a result of new scientific diets. These diets, he said, would be based on milk, fruits, eggs and vegetables. He claimed that the laboratories had already discovered the necessary ingredients, but these had yet to be translated into popular menus.

Recent astronomical studies are said to reveal that about one out of every four stars visible in the heavens are double stars. Only a few years ago astronomers believed the number was about one in eighteen. Now, after only five years of scanning, the Royal Astronomical Society of London announces that 2,350 new double stars have been found in southern skies.

An exchange says: One contribution that every citizen who has earning capacity can make to the general welfare, in difficult times, is the prompt payment of accounts. A complaint that is general among merchants is that they encounter much difficulty and delay in collecting money and the offenders, in many cases, are those who have the resources to meet their liabilities.

It was only in 1912 that Canada first claimed world attention as a possible contender for gold producing honors. Up to that time her efforts ended in fiasco or comparatively small returns. Since then the progress has been extraordinary. Ontario alone has produced \$335,000,000 in the last decade, and Hon. Charles McCrea predicts a total output of \$62,000,000 this year.

The group system has largely destroyed responsible government on the continent of Europe. It is the negation of good government under the British parliamentary system, which requires for its most effective functioning the division of the House of Commons into two parties. The emergence of third and fourth parties representing purely class interests opposed to the nation as a whole has worked a great deal of harm the last few years in Great Britain and Canada. The further we can get away from a multiplicity of parties the better government and the more effective and economical administration of public affairs we shall achieve.

Commenting on the progress of N.R.A. the New York Times (Democratic) says that even in so broad and gratifying an apparent demonstration of national solidarity, there is always the possibility that a reaction may come. It adds that in that case there will be others to echo the fear, or belief, expressed by the Marshalltown News of Iowa that: "We have just been working ourselves up into a typical American lather about 'putting it over big'."

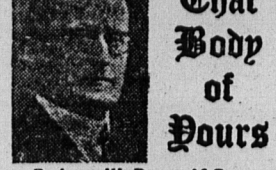
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics which has been providing statements which are certainly food for thought, has presented to the public the facts that Canadians paid \$66,700,000 in moor-taxes in 1932.

Japan for the past few years, has been taking a leaf from the books of other nations. While the world has been engrossed in other matters, notably a period of commercial depression, the Island Empire has been busy mending fences and expanding commercially and politically. There is little doubt that it is the success which has attended Japan's adaptation of Occidental principles, which has caused irritation on the part of other nations, even to the transfer of the United States Atlantic Fleet to Pacific waters.

The greatness of nations as Lord Ceell declared, depends not upon the things which they possess, but rather upon the good which they do in the world. It can be said of some nations, as of some individuals that they have everything but happiness. Preaching from this text, he held that even the British Empire has no right of existence except for its benefits to humanity. It must try to make the world better by encouraging and promoting international co-operation, and the unity of all its far-flung parts is essential if it is to continue to achieve this worthy goal.

Mr. Mathieson will unveil the bronze tablet, which has been placed facing the front of the Provincial Building by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. The hour set for the opening of the programme is 3.30 p. m., and it is hoped that all our citizens who can do so will avail themselves of the privilege of being present.

That Body of Ours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DON'T BE AFRAID OR ASHAMED TO ASK YOUR DOCTOR QUESTIONS

It is certainly encouraging to physicians to see the interest that people now take in keeping well, or rather keeping fit. Your doctor will tell you that he has a number of patients who come to him once or twice a year to be thoroughly overhauled. They have already learned that they save their health and considerable money by visiting their dentist twice a year, and believe that the rest of the body should receive the same attention.

Thus the doctor finds after making a complete examination—eyes, ears, nose, throat, heart, lungs, blood pressure, blood, urine,—outlining diet, sleep, and exercise habits, and explaining the results, that the patient wants still more information. After the examination is complete, the patient goes to his pocket and takes out a sheet of paper on which are from five to twenty-five questions about himself that he wants the doctor to answer.

Some of these questions seem very simple, almost foolish in fact, but the average doctor remembers that he has made a special study of the body, its workings and its needs, and that his patient, however intelligent, has been too busy at his own line of work, to think or study much about his body.

Thus the up-to-date physician, who is really interested in his patient and not in his patient's ailments only, explains or answers all questions in simple language easily understood by the patient. Naturally, in answering a patient's questions the doctor must know how to acquaint the patient with his true condition without alarming him thus showing him the way to live safely and happily.

The days are long past when a doctor feels it to be unprofessional to talk freely to his patient for as Dr. Charles Mayo, of the Mayo Clinic, says, "any physician who does not take his patient into his confidence is simply not up-to-date."

So when you go to your doctor to be overhauled, think about anything that may be affecting your health—a slight cough, losing or increasing weight, frequent head colds, frequent chills, frequent "gas" attacks, attacks of diarrhoea, constipation, headaches or aches anywhere in the body.

Too Much Metaphor

(Christian Science Monitor) It may be freely admitted that a large number of the metaphors employed by the "man in the street" have become so familiar, through endless repetition, as to have lost all their freshness and vigor.

Politicians, for example, might well cease exploring every avenue; the ship of state might be put temporarily into dock; and the long arm of coincidence should certainly have a rest. These metaphors, and scores like them, are now worn threadbare. Yet this metaphor habit is difficult to discard, for that remark itself is a metaphor, and a threadbare one at that.

This question has its more serious sides. An overfondness for metaphor can on occasion become a social danger. Scarcely a robbery is committed nowadays without its being luridly described, in newspaper and on placard, as the work of "bandits." It has been recalled in The Times that in a play written in 1602 an English traveller in Italy is surprised to hear that some fellows who have just robbed him are known as "banditti." "The banditti do you call them?" he answers. "I know not what they are called here but I am sure we call them plain thieves in England." Why are they not called "plain thieves" now?

The term "bandit" throws a mantle of sensationalism and specious romance over an individual of whom the proper description, "thief," reveals the essential sordidness and dullness. Another example of the use of metaphor with most undesirable consequences is seen in the countrywide designation of a very drab legal dispute some months ago in England as the "Helen of Troy" case. This misuse of metaphor, on the one hand, represents in the light of romance something the very reverse of romantic, and on the other, soils the memory of one of the great stories of the world by association with something low and mean. It may be "wasteful and ridiculous excess" to "gild refined gold," but it is worse to attempt the gilding of dress.

"Our Island" Its Duties—Its Prospects

A Lecture Delivered Before The Young Men's Christian Association and Library Institute, December 4, 1862. BY CAPT. ORLEBAR

V.

I have now to consider our present political position. As a Colonial dependency of Great Britain, we have in common with our brother Colonists, the right of managing our own affairs, and making our own laws, with the single exception that the laws we make shall not run counter to the principles of British jurisprudence, or trench upon the prerogatives of the Crown. Unrepresented in the Imperial legislature, we escape Imperial taxation, whilst we repose in perfect security under the protection of that Power whose flag of freedom has for so many years braved the battle and fluttered in the breeze. With respect to the other British provinces we stand practically independent, although in point of authority and therefore in case of emergency, the Governor General of Canada is paramount; over all these colonies.

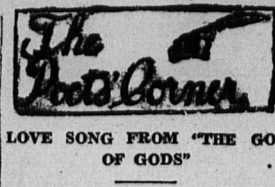
No great inconvenience has at present arisen from this independence, because happily there is one board of control (the Colonial Office) that carefully checks and disallows any vicious legislation. The Colonial Office is often in disfavour with the Colonists, and is often twitted with its want of knowledge. Possibly it might be improved, but when we consider it has been presided over by such minds as Lord Derby, Earl Russell, Gladstone, Grey, and the Duke of Newcastle, and that such men as Stephens and Merivale have been under Secretaries in the office nearly all their lives, bringing to their work great ability and large experience, I think all loyal subjects will acknowledge it to be entitled to respect; and I further think that often its action is most useful and necessary.

Let us remember also that there are 61 dependencies of the British Crown, all requiring supervision and control from this office, and that some of these Colonies are as large, and nearly as populous as European kingdoms; we shall then in some measure understand the extreme difficulty of acquiring such an intimate knowledge of every Colonial subject as would satisfy the demands of the British Colonists.

The trouble in the neighboring United States, is now concentrating the attention of politicians upon these Colonies, and the importance of drawing them closer together by centralising authority and assimilating their institutions, is now seen to be necessary for our future progress and probable future independence. It is however beset with many difficulties, and the people in all these Provinces are too well satisfied with their present position to accept with readiness any change that may increase taxation and diminish their political importance.

These lower provinces, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, have many interests in common, and seem intended geographically and politically to form one country; but with the great Canadas there is at present comparatively little intercourse, and less sympathy. At present the currencies, the customs, and the Post Office are all on an independent footing in these Colonies, causing needless confusion, and hindering free intercourse. This as I have before urged should be remedied, and I believe will now soon engage the attention of our Legislature. We want also complete and unrestricted colonial intercourse.

I have said that our people are not in favor of a change, especially if that change should be a legislative union with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by which the seat of Government would be removed from this Island, and the glory of our little court be eclipsed forever. Yet I think there is nothing to fear from such an union, but rather much to hope for. Time was when Scotchmen railed against the injustice of their union with England, but time has also long ago proved that the union, although carried by corruption against the will of the people, the union of the poor state with the rich was productive of immense good to both kingdoms. Our public men, in view of the future, must see that Prince Edward Island cannot stand alone, and if so, is it not better to combine with the other Lower Provinces, and in this hour of our country's quiet, perfect a union of the legislative bodies, and form one executive Government. I say this hour of quiet, because I cannot but feel anxious



LOVE SONG FROM "THE GOD OF GODS"

The ferns grow tall and deep beyond the ranges; The grass is green and heavy with the rain; I'll make my love a tent of leaning silver With birches whiter than the white moon-stream. I'll make my love a bow that's straight and slender With arrows plumed and fitted to her hand; I'll make my love a bed of sleeping cedar And lay a yellow fawnskin at her feet. My love is like the lark that sings to waking, And like the thrush that sings the leaves to sleep; My love is all the sunshine and the startime, My love is waking and my love is sleep. —Carroll Aikins

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ance to our intimate relationship and dependence on the mother country. The general impression in all these colonies seems to be that we could not better ourselves by any change, and that we are under the best and freest Government the world ever saw,—and blessed be God for it, and long live Queen Victoria. Yes, long live our noble Queen, not because she is the representative of one of the oldest reigning families in Europe, although that, in an Englishman's eyes, is some recommendation; not because she is the head of the most powerful kingdom the world has ever seen,—although power has its admirers, and I for one would be sorry to live under a weak Government; for without power in the Government, freedom too often becomes licentiousness; but because she is the representative head of a form of Government that our forefathers have struggled and bled for. Slowly and laboriously the work has been going on, sometimes helped by the nobles, sometimes by the Church; sometimes the people, gaining, sometimes losing; sometimes our loyalty tried by the wickedness of the rulers, sometimes by the madness of the people; but at last we see the topstone raised in the person of our gracious Queen; and so satisfied are all classes, and so universal the spread of loyalty, that even the call for reform of the British constitution finds no support from the people, and the occupation of the demagogue seems gone forever. (To be continued.)

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