

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1933.

EDUCATIVE INDEED!

"Another agency for adult education which was not mentioned by the lecturer last night, probably for the reason that it is so obvious as to require no comment, is the newspaper. In various ways it has helped to educate the people in the past and from year to year its influence has been growing and extending."

"The large amount paid for entertainment purposes and high teas during the Economic Conference at Ottawa last year will no doubt be again duplicated this year as Premier Bennett and a large number of other Ministers and attendants depart for London next week where they will spend the next two months attending the World Economic Conference."

EDUCATION IN EMPIRE

An announcement of unusual interest to Canadians, educationists more particularly, has recently come from Great Britain. It is to the effect that the University of London has taken over the London Day Training College for teachers, and is proceeding to build up in connection with it an Imperial Institute of Education, or graduate school of education, especially equipped to encourage the attendance of educationists from all parts of the Empire.

In addition to courses leading to the M.A. and Ph. D. in Education, the Institute will provide programs for those who have a more limited time to spend in London. Two key departments of study will be "Education in the British Commonwealth" and "Colonial Education," in connection with which there will be lecturers from the Dominions and Colonies respectively, and wherein students from one part of the Empire will have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the problems and experience of those in other parts.

In support of the establishment of such a centre, the University's statement says it had been advocated and its main functions discussed by Sir Percy Nunn from the home point of view, and from the overseas point of view by Professor P. Sandiford of the University of Toronto, by Professor F. Clark formerly of the University of Cape Town, now of McGill, and by others. At meetings of the British Commonwealth Educational Conference, and in the Educational Section of the British Association it had been approved by Vice-Chancellors of the Cape Town, New Zealand, and Alberta Universities, as well as by home authorities such as Mr. Ormsby Gore, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir Charles Grant Robertson and Sir Michael Sadler.

Complementary to the idea of an Imperial Institute of Education is the Empire Year Book of Education, the first edition of which appeared in 1932, with Lord Eustace Percy, former President of the

Board of Education, as Editor in Chief. In his introduction to the first edition he writes that the justification for the Year Book lies in the fact that "for Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen, and for their fellow-citizens overseas, there is a central theme in matters of education which has been comparatively neglected because it requires for its proper development a stage, wider than can be afforded by any single treatise. That theme is the common tradition of education shared by all the countries composing the British Empire, and it may be added, the common duty in education which they also share. This has not been a tradition consciously realised and developed; on the contrary, Canada, for instance, has, until recently, been, perhaps, less conscious of her indebtedness to the Scottish parish school than of her imitation of the American high school and university."

The Year Book is not intended to be a repository of facts to be kept up to date, as much as a serial, each successive issue of which will open up new ground, as well as consolidate that already traversed. Contributions concerning different countries are made by educationists of those countries. Canadian articles in the first two editions, for instance, are provided by Dean W. Pakenham of the Ontario College of Education, Professor F. Clarke of the McGill Education Department, President Carleton Stanley of Dalhousie, and statistical data are supplied by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

VALUE OF GARDENS

Gardening is coming more and more into popularity as a lucrative hobby in large urban centres. The Montreal Gazette reports that this year there are fifteen districts of Greater Montreal enrolled under the aegis of the Gardeners League in affiliation with the Council of Social Agencies. By no means the least interesting feature of this movement is the establishment of a children's gardening competition whereby the youngsters are given opportunity of showing their skill in the raising of garden flowers, fruits and vegetables. "Last summer," says the Gazette, "a large number of these youngsters, of both sexes, betook themselves to this gardening hobby as zestfully as ducks take to water. It was all good fun to them. And it may be recalled that the good result of their efforts was such that appointed judges, who had to decide upon the award of prizes for their efforts, expressed their astonishment at the excellence of the work and gave their verdict that in many instances the appearance of the garden plots cultivated by these juveniles would have done credit to horticultural professionals."

The Gazette also notes that a movement to place at the disposal of the unemployed plots of ground for the raising of food supplies, is meeting with a widespread response from those whom the scheme is designed to benefit. According to the report issued by the Montreal Community Garden League, last season the yield of produce from these lots amounted to some \$20,000. As compared with the cost, the profits were tenfold or twentyfold, but the cash evaluation, the Gazette points out, is itself no real criterion of the benefits received, seeing that by a slight amount of labor these food-stuffs, going into the homes of the unemployed, provided nourishment for them and their families.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The most interesting detail in the story of the failure of the Leipzig fur auction, says the Winnipeg Free Press, is the statement that "it is estimated 90 per cent of the world's fur trade is controlled by Jewish interests." Hitler is attacking a not entirely defenceless people.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Germany's formal acceptance of the British disarmament plan at the Geneva conference is heartening, even though the plan does not go very far. This move saves the conference from failure. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, British chairman of the Geneva meeting, who appealed for a definite decision before the World Economic Conference, put his finger on the key to the whole question when he said: "Armaments create the very danger they are designed to avoid." The militarists will have a difficult time getting around that one.

Taken at its face value, the statement made at Geneva last week by Mr. Norman H. Davis, on behalf of President Roosevelt, goes further along the road toward co-operation with the rest of the world than any previous American announcement since President Wilson's participation in the peace treaty negotiations at Versailles. President Wilson's commitments were repudiated by the American people, and ever since then statesmen at Washington have emphasized the historic policy of isolation which originated with George Washington. President Roosevelt has had the courage to move a considerable distance forward. He is willing to join with other nations in abolishing weapons of an aggressive character, and by thus cutting the power of offence, to remove the threat of surprise attack. In signifying his adherence to this course, the President, through Mr. Davis, has noted that it embodies many of the features put forward some time ago by Premier Ramsay MacDonald on behalf of Great Britain.

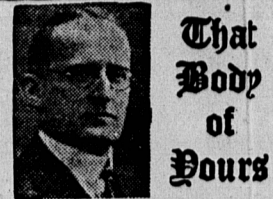
Hon. C. H. Cahan's negotiation of the trade treaty with France was a remarkable feat for many reasons. He did it alone unaccompanied by the customary corps of experts. The difficulties which he encountered would have discouraged anyone with less persistence. Since 1892 France has been one of the most highly protected countries in the world.

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce met for its 73rd annual meeting at the Hotel Victoria, London. A message was sent to the King which stated: "The delegates rejoice that following the Imperial Conference held at Ottawa there are signs of improvement in Empire trade and they are hopeful that as a result of the new trade agreements which are about to be entered into with foreign countries our trade with the world will revive and your Majesty's subjects will be restored to employment to the common advantage of Great Britain and of all the nations which trade with her."

The safe and at the present time the only practicable method of advance is for each country to survey its needs, social and political as well as economic, to determine in the light of that survey what it must produce for itself and what it must import from others, and to follow up that determination by arrangements for complementary exchanges. The present agreement seems an excellent example of that method. So far from being an obstacle to the success of the approaching conference it may very well serve as a model.—London Times.

Japanese military leaders will be betraying national interests if they adopt methods of ruthlessness. They will obscure the immense justice of Japan's claim for trade and for colonies. A great nation cannot be cramped within its own borders by tariff walls, immigration rules, and formal annexations of land, followed by no economic development, Japan has a right to her place in the world. There would be ample room for her people and for her trade, if no artificial barriers were erected.—Hong Kong Press.

Prosperity will not be hastened by having people loaf more hours a day or more days a week, thus stabilizing production at present low figures. Men can be put back to work, interest and rents can be earned, and general prosperity can be hastened by enlisting the unemployed to create—under proper leadership—a desire to buy. Hence, the most practical legislation which the Federal Government could enact would be to subsidize, not idleness, nor even the building of public works, but rather advertising and selling. These are the two things which the Government should subsidize, if it is to do anything radical to hasten the return of normal times.—Roger W. Babson in The Review of Reviews of America



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PAIN OVER ABDOMEN OFTEN IN SURFACE TISSUE ONLY

When a pain occurs in the region of the heart, the first thought may be that it is heart disease. In the great majority of cases it is pressure of gas from the stomach, but may be pain in the skin and muscle on the surface.

If the pain occurs in the right upper part of the abdomen, immediately the gall bladder is put under suspicion. A pain in the chest may be suspected of being pleurisy or tuberculosis, while a pain in the lower right side of the abdomen immediately arouses the fear of appendicitis. Yet all these pains are on the surface of the body.

Dr. Chas. Hunter, Winnipeg, tells us that while the possibility of pain in the outer tissues of the body is admitted for almost every part, any pain in the abdomen is usually thought to be due to some trouble in one of the abdominal organs—gall bladder, appendix, stomach or intestine. He reports 25 cases where the pain in the abdomen was not due to any trouble in the abdominal organs, but to something in the surface skin and muscle of the abdomen.

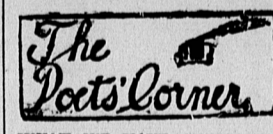
The outstanding symptom is pain. "Usually an aching soreness, it may be a dull wearing pain, or occasionally sharp and toothache-like in character. It is usually on one side, and while the region of the appendix is the most frequent place, it is sometimes found on the left side, or in upper part of the abdomen over the stomach. The pain is not relieved or made worse by food, though indigestion is often present. It is generally relieved by lying down."

How does this pain differ from the appendix, gall bladder, or other organ? Ordinarily when a physician is trying to locate the definite spot where the pain exists, he presses the abdomen with his fingers, while the patient relaxes his abdominal muscles. This enables him to touch the underlying organs through the wall of the abdomen and the exact spot of the pain is thus located. If the patient tightens his abdominal muscles the physician cannot locate the pain.

However when the pain is on the surface instead of inside the abdomen, when the patient tightens the abdominal muscles, a small spot can be found which is painful to the touch.

The point then is that when food doesn't increase or decrease the pain, no "gas" attacks, no pain from bowel movement, or passage of urine, and X ray shows no trouble, it would be wise to remember that, as Dr. Hunter points out, the pain may be in the skin and muscle covering the abdomen.

Sometimes the knowledge that the pain isn't a serious matter makes treatment unnecessary. At other times injection of certain substances gives relief in the majority of cases.



WHAT WE HAVE CHERISHED

Nothing is ever lost of loveliness we once have known, Nothing of splendor passes into the thick dark of oblivion. No gracious word, no hour of stark white beauty Shall ever fall away into the measureless pit. Of unremembered things.

Evil shall fade and perish, and pain depart Weeping and with reluctance, after a dreary while; Anger and scorn shall not inherit immortality, Nor greed, nor envy; these, with all lusts for gold And for preferment in the earth's high places— These shall go down and be no more.

But tenderness and pity, and all memories Of all sweet kindness, fair justice and good charity That is without constraint; all merriment everywhere, Laughter and pretty jesting, and all bright song; The looks in lovers' eyes, the clinging hold of small new fingers And their warmth—time shall not touch these things.

—Barbara Young.

A CONQUEROR

He is twice a conqueror who conquers himself in the moment of victory.—Publius Syrus.

Who Is This Man Groos?

(Ottawa Journal)

The ordinary mortal would assume, that the duty of a playgrounds supervisor is to supervise play, to save the youngsters from danger and harm, to prevent rough and unruly conduct that the facilities of these places may be enjoyed in the fullest degree by the classes for whom they were intended.

The Ottawa Playgrounds Committee engages for each summer season, at wages of \$80 to \$100 per month, a dozen or so men for this work. This year the committee and the Superintendent of Playgrounds decided to tackle the matter of appointments on a scientific basis. A supervisor might be kind to the children, popular with them, trusted by their parents, but did he know enough about the Groos theory? Had he a sound knowledge of juvenile psychology? What was his attitude towards the surplus energy proposition?

It was decided, therefore, that an examination should be held. First of all a class of twenty-two candidates for five weeks heard lectures twice weekly on playgrounds work, and once weekly on first aid. Then they wrote on a paper of twenty-three questions in four classes: "Nature and Function of Play," "Theory of Play," "Leadership," and "Programs and Program Planning."

The paper is intended, we imagine, to cover the extensive literature on child play which has been developed by theorists and experts, and so we see these candidates for ninety-dollar jobs writing little essays on such subjects as these:

What is the place of the play impulse in child development?

How far do the play instincts determine the play life of a child?

What are the mental and physical play characteristics of the child up to the age of three years?

What is the so-called "surplus energy" theory of play?

How does Groos account for play? What limitations are there to Groos' theory?

When does work partake of the Spirit of Play?

What does leadership do for the child?

Give five basic reasons why a recreation program should be developed.

How do work and play differ?

Jobs were to be given to those who received the highest marks, and the honors were carried off by a number of bright young fellows. Four married men employed as supervisors last summer, apparently with complete satisfaction to everybody concerned, were well down in the list, were not appointed. Perhaps they were a bit uncertain on the Groos theory. Then the committee took a hand again. By a majority vote it reversed the decision of the superintendent, gave jobs to the four married men regardless of their marks, and so accomplished a great victory for the practical viewpoint over the theoretical.

Care Of Indians

(Montreal Free Press)

There are about 110,000 Indians in Canada, and according to Dr. E. L. Stone, director of the medical service of the department of Indian Affairs, their number is increasing. This fact is contrary to many statements and to general belief, and is due to the better health conditions which have prevailed during the past few years.

At present there are two very aggressive campaigns in effect, one against smallpox and one against trachoma, besides the general policy of maintaining careful and adequate services in the form of hospitals, field nurses, and agency rationing to prevent malnutrition. The prevention of disease is playing as important a part as its cure; and though Indians seem especially susceptible to certain diseases, such as tuberculosis in its many forms, insistent governmental care is having noticeably good results.

While there may be sentimental and humanitarian reasons for so much help being given to Indians, an even more obvious reason is the practicality of keeping a high standard of health over no considerable area of Canada. Great numbers of the Indians are scattered across the Northland, which is now coming under intensive economic development, and the importance of eliminating the dangers of widespread epidemics is only common sense. So the work of the medical service of the department of Indian Affairs deserves recognition; and because of the inherent difficulties in impressing on backward peoples the need of hygienic safeguards, it deserves sympathy.

Miss Freda Ashley, Alberton, accompanied by Miss Helen C. Drake, Pownal, motored to Sackville, N. B. to attend the Convocation of Mt. Allison University.

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

IV ALL MUST PAY

In conformity with the determination to have a full and complete disclosure of all dividend and bond interest income in the income tax returns of all taxpayers it is the intention of the Department of National Revenue to require all brokers and financial institutions to make a disclosure of all bond transactions of either purchase or sale, switches or changes from taxable issues to non-taxable issues or otherwise, that have been effected since the announcement of the Budget, as well as future transactions.

It should be pointed out that under the general provisions of the income tax law, as now enacted, there exists legal authority for demanding this disclosure from brokers and financial houses. It is obvious that any person who has shifted his holdings, the interest of which has not heretofore been disclosed, will have much to explain.

In the whole country, with ten millions of population, only one hundred and forty thousand paid any income tax at all in the year now ending. Sixteen thousand people are in the category between two and ten thousand where the increase is the steepest, going as high as six hundred and fifty percent.

EXEMPTIONS

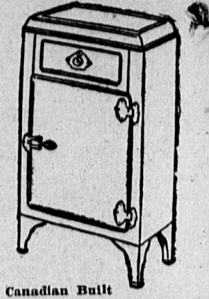
Short of repudiation, a policy to which the Bennett Government is in every way opposed, there is no method by which Canada can cut the interest rate to its unmatured securities, Hon. Edgar Rhodes, Minister of Finance, told the House of Commons on May second. "As a borrowing nation, Canada must in all events maintain its financial integrity abroad," Mr. Rhodes said. "If we attempt any violation of contract to repudiate our obligation to those who have purchased the securities of Canada, I believe that anything we can save in the way of taxation would be lost manifold in the increased sums we should have to pay on future borrowings. We should have to pay very high terms for our money when we try to borrow abroad another time. There is no way you can make a sacrifice with respect to securities which are outstanding short of repudiation."

MONETARY MATTERS

The necessity for financial relations between Canada and the United States was made clear when the Prime Minister, on the twentieth of March, said in the House of Commons that he did not believe that the ton and a quarter or ten and a half millions of people on the northern half of this continent, living side by side with the richest nation in the world, carrying on business in a given way, can afford to depart from generally orthodox views with respect to financial matters, when we have obligations aggregating so large an amount payable abroad. One of our insurance companies has a billion dollars at risk in the United States. We have, in the Canadian National, guaranteed securities amounting, not to millions but hundreds of millions, all held by people on this continent in the United States. Our own national debt to the extent of

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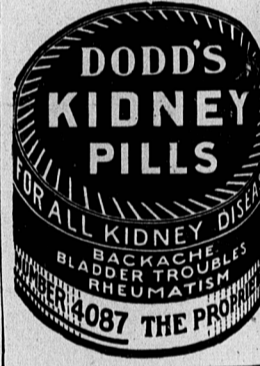
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hundreds of millions is thus held. "The fixing of the value of gold," he said, "is of recent origin, and there is nothing to hinder nations meeting together and determining that gold should have a different value from what it has now."

national monetary relationships since Great Britain abandoned the gold standard in September, 1931. The United States placed an absolute embargo on the export of gold. (To Be Continued)

ABANDONING GOLD STANDARD

When Great Britain abandoned the gold standard Canada took steps to control the gold in this country. This involved the placing of a ban on gold exports except by Government license. With such an embargo in effect there was no purpose demanding gold from the bank in exchange for their paper unless it was to hoard the metal. The action of the United States in going off the gold standard on April 19th was the most important development in national and inter-



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FISHING REQUIREMENTS



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taste It's the Burley Leaf and the way it is cured that gives such a mellow lasting taste to H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew it out. "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING Hickey & Nicholson