

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. A. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and B. K. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1827) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered, \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Building, New York City, General Motors Building, Detroit, Interstate Building, Kansas City, Willsong Tower Building, Chicago; Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis; Olson Building, Atlanta; Mousdock Building, San Francisco; 1135 No. 60th Street, Philadelphia.

Morning Maxim You can identify the man who is graduated from the school of experience by the scars.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1933.

REASSURING FIGURES

It is generally admitted that despite the difficulties our farmers and merchants are facing, this Province has weathered the economic depression at least as well as any section of the continent. Figures of provincial purchasing power for 1931-32, compiled by The Business Year Book and republished in Canadian Advertising Data, amply support this belief. The figures show Prince Edward Island's decrease in per capita purchasing power to be 8.9 per cent, which is by far the smallest recorded decrease in Canada. Saskatchewan records the next smallest decrease, of 16.7 per cent. Nova Scotia's per capita decrease in purchasing power for the same period is given at 26.1 per cent, and New Brunswick 21.9. The average decrease in per capita purchasing power in the Dominion in 1932 was 21.5. It will thus be seen that on a comparative basis Prince Edward Island has been exceptionally fortunate.

RECIPROCITY

A recent editorial comment in the St. John Telegraph Journal, a politically independent paper, is of particular interest in view of its accord with the terms of the amended resolution on Reciprocity which was passed unanimously in the Provincial Legislature during the recent session. The resolution, as amended on motion of Hon. Mr. Sharp, seconded by Hon. Mr. MacKenzie, stressed the advantage of the Empire trade policies negotiated by the Bennett Government last summer, and the reason for emphasis being placed on these agreements in the resolution is clearly brought out by our New Brunswick contemporary in its comment on the present opportunity for Reciprocity with the United States. We quote the article in full: "An Ottawa despatch says: 'Events of the past few days have strengthened the belief here that a reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and the United States is in the making.' This lacks official confirmation, nevertheless it needs no prophetic vision to foresee the coming of something of the sort. It depends principally on when the United States is ready. A bill authorizing the president to negotiate tariff treaties with Canada is expected to be presented to Congress soon. 'Before the Imperial Conference met, at that gathering and since, it has been repeatedly affirmed by responsible statesmen that the intra-Empire agreements were by no means designed to prevent nations of the Empire concluding trade treaties with foreign nations. Indeed the intention was the reverse, and it was held out as a hope that, not the effect of the treaties, but rather the example of the Empire nations would induce foreign nations to negotiate for similar agreements on the basis of opening markets in exchange for open markets. The act of apparently closing British markets, so severely criticized by out-and-out free-traders, was necessitated by the fact that the traditionally free trade British nations had to do so, firstly, in order to save their industries in a world that had closed its markets against them, and secondly, in order to have something reciprocal to offer for the reopening of closed foreign markets. 'The intra-Empire trade agreements are reciprocal: the trade agreements between Empire nations and foreigners are and will be reciprocal. Canada now has her trade agreements with the governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations and has opened markets

abroad or within the Empire. Canada can therefore well afford to State her terms to the United States as soon as the latter is willing to climb down from its high protection perch. Canada wants a United States market for certain of her products, but with the Empire agreements as a solid and assured trade background, Canada is in a position to stand out for absolutely fair terms. In addition to this, the existence of the preferential Empire treaties, to which all foreign agreements must necessarily be related, rules out any talk of such foreign treaties loosening the bonds for Empire. Foreign trade treaties are in conformity with the policy laid down when the Empire treaties were concluded."

MR. HENRY'S POSITION

Premier Henry of Ontario is being fiercely attacked because of his having possession of a bond of a power corporation which was taken over by the Ontario Hydro. The bond was for \$25,000 and undoubtedly its value was increased, but it is not questioned that the transfer was in the interest of the province. Premier Henry, it appears, is a man of some means and had various investments. It is not claimed that he acted in a dishonest way but in view of the criticism that is leveled against him he may resign and thus relieve the party of further responsibility. Perhaps a politician should not have any investments in semi-public corporations, but Premier Henry is in a different position from that of some men who enter politics poor and retire with wealth. An exchange recalls that Ontario has had its share of political "scandals," and they are not confined to any particular party. Thirty years ago, when the Ross Liberal Government was in power, a general election left parties in the Legislature evenly divided. Then came the Gamey incident, when the member for the Manitoulin Islands, elected in opposition, brought proof that he had been approached and in the end offered a cash bribe by a member of the Government to change his party allegiance. The result was the defeat of the Government. At a comparatively recent date, a member of a self-styled Farmer-Labor Government was convicted of conspiracy with a firm of brokers to defraud the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars in a bond transaction. For this he was sentenced to a prison term and the Government of which he was a member was defeated in a subsequent election. Premier Henry's offence, if such it may be called, is quite insignificant in comparison with those noted.

EVEREST AGAIN

The mountains, notes an exchange, were not popular with the ancients any more than they are with the Himalaya hillsmen today, and for the same reason. The Greek gods dwell on cloudcapped Olympus, which is less than ten thousand feet high, a hundred and fifty miles from Athens and only ten miles from the ocean, but no Greeks climbed up to see. Mountaineering as a sport was the invention or discovery of De Saussure, Professor of Philosophy at Geneva, who was, in 1787, the first to reach the summit of Mont Blanc. The first real attempt to scale Everest was in 1921 by an expedition led by Col. C. K. Howard-Bury, which reached nearly twenty-three thousand feet. In 1922 General C. G. Bruce attained twenty-seven thousand feet. An avalanche carried

COMING TO CANADA

Scottish business men have begun to organize a second Trade Mission to Canada. This decision was taken as a result of the success attained last year when a group of industrialists "frae Auld Scotia," under the leadership of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, equipped a floating exhibition aboard the T.S.S. Letitia which docked at Montreal. Last year's visit resulted in a considerable increase of trade between the Clyde district and the Dominion, and this second mission should further strengthen those ties of commerce formed under such favorable circumstances. It should enlarge the contacts between Canadian merchants and the business men of Scotland to mutual profit.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There seems to be a depression in the collar and cuff button business as last year's imports were only valued at \$12,048 as compared with \$18,193 the previous year. It may mean that people are spending more time searching for the missing ones. British cattle buyers are shipping large numbers of live stock from Canada to the Old Country, "and, it may be said," notes the Toronto Globe, "they are not asking the Canadian Government to guarantee that they will pay and they are not offering some commodity in exchange."

away and killed seven porters. General Bruce tried again in 1924, but his health failed and he surrendered the leadership to Col. Norton and the weather defeated them by falling to twenty degrees below zero. On another occasion Norton and a companion reached twenty-eight thousand feet. They were close to their goal, but the last half mile proved too much for them. Norton, temporarily blinded, was carried back to the base. In the last attempt, G. H. L. Mallory, who had been in the two previous attempts, and A. O. Irvine made a dash for the summit. They were never seen again. And now, while the participants of the flight over Everest are being honoured, an expedition under Hugh Rutledge, a retired officer in the Indian service, is toiling up the side of the mountain which no man ever has climbed. Fourteen men comprise the Rutledge expedition, including L. B. Wager, who took part in the British Arctic air expedition of 1930 and 1931, and Thomas A. Brecklebank, who stroked the Cambridge crew to victory in 1931. Their base camp is twelve miles north of Everest and as high as the top of Mont Blanc. They planned to maintain three camps, each three or four hours apart, the three twenty-one thousand feet up the mountain. Their schedule will take them to twenty-three thousand feet about May 17, and thereafter there would be two more temporary camps at more than twenty-five and twenty-seven thousand feet.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Constitution of the United States forbids absolutely the sale of intoxicating liquors. To be constitutional therefore, 3.2 percent beer must be non-intoxicating. Whether it is remains to be proved. If it is non-intoxicating why should it not be sold with no more restrictions than regulate the sale of older or pop or tea or milk, so long as the taxes are paid to the Government? Restrictions are ridiculous if the beer is non-intoxicating, and if it is they are contrary to the constitution in that they permit its sale. According to a bill lately introduced into the Dall Eireann all Government employees receiving more than a thousand dollars a year are subject to reductions in their pay. The salary cuts extend to the army, the police, civil servants, teachers and municipal employees. The treasury expects to save \$2,000,000 by this means, and there are also to be far-reaching curtailments in expenditures on social services. One wonders how long the Southern Irish will continue to cut off their noses to spite their faces. For the time being the Spanish-American De Valera maintains a curious hold on their imagination. The Canadian dollar now is at a discount in New York but that is not good for either country. Many people will recall the time when the United States greenback was at a heavy discount in the Maritime provinces and other parts of Canada. At one time it passed for little more than fifty cents. That was following a period of currency inflation in the United States during the Civil War of the sixties. It will be hard for Japan to defy world-opinion indefinitely, especially as the moral victory which the Chinese have obtained at Geneva will encourage resistance to Japanese policy on an embarrassing scale. Three accidents to lighter-than-air machines coming in appallingly rapid succession would seem to settle finally the fate of the airship, or at least until some entirely new discoveries render the problem of overcoming gravity other than it is at present. The list of airship disasters has been dreadful. How childish the Liberal contention is that the trade agreements entered into at the Imperial Conference last year had cut off our trade with foreign countries! Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, presented the House of Commons the other day with a statement showing that our trade with ten foreign countries had increased by \$17,300,000 over 1931. Great Britain is providing employment for many millions of its people. One of the projects now in hand involves the building of one million dwellings during the next four years and the tearing down of 60,000 dwellings. The world's largest graving dock is being built at Southampton and is expected to be opened by His Majesty within the next few months. The cost of this work will be in the vicinity of \$165,000,000. The chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made no pretence of optimism in his review of the Far Eastern position. While he was speaking men were fighting on the Jhel border, and when war starts prognostication is useless. The Hon. J. J. Paterson contented himself with a review of the past year, from the political and commercial standpoint, and the implication of his address was that China, given a reasonable chance, could once more prove her power of recuperation; but that the country was nearing the danger point beyond which looms the chaos of bankruptcy and the collapse of the economic structure by which commercial relations are maintained with the West. China is, in fact, in danger of losing her place in the markets of the world.—Hong Kong Press.

GLOBE'S LIBERALISM

Recently our local contemporary propounded the question whether the Toronto Globe, having frequently commended the Bennett Government for its trade policies, could be considered "a Liberal paper at all, much less the leading Liberal paper." The same query occasioned amusement during the budget debate in the Nova Scotia Legislature, when Mr. A. S. MacMillan, Liberal, "endeavoured to tell the House, that the Toronto Globe was not a Liberal paper." The Globe gleefully reprints the discussion under the heading "Puzzled Legislators," adding that its editorial aim has been "to support policies beneficial to the country and criticize those which are not, regardless of party." So now all its Liberal readers know why the Globe has been supporting the Bennett Government trade policies and denouncing the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition under Mr. Mackenzie King, despite the fact that for years it has been recognized as the leading Liberal newspaper of Canada.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF MEDICINE

Whether or not you are able to remember the seven wonders of the world, you at least have heard of them. A thoughtful physician, Dr. Bowman C. Crowell, Chicago, has suggested seven wonders of medicine. These wonders are first, Immunity, that is the power man has in himself to ward off various ailments—typhoid, diphtheria, smallpox, yellow fever—by means of the use of vaccines or other measures either by himself or by his parents before him. There are no devastating epidemics of the above ailments any more, although Flu remains to be conquered. The second wonder is Anaesthesia and Analgesia by means of which operations may be performed and pain relieved. The third wonder is Asepsis and Antiseptics keeping wounds free from organisms or killing these organisms when they are present. When we remember the tremendous death rate in surgery before antiseptics were given to the world by Pasteur and Lister we realize that this is truly one of the wonders of medicine. The fourth wonder is the Knowledge of Food Values, that is just how much fuel or heat value there is in any definite amount of the different foods. Thus knowing that meat and starchy foods have an equal value and fat just twice this value, it is easy to work out the ideal meal for the majority of mankind that is 1 part meat or eggs, to 2 parts fats, to 4 parts starchy foods. The fifth wonder is the Knowledge of Light and Ventilation. The value of light in industry, light such as the ultra violet ray, in curing various ailments, and the knowledge that air that is moving in a room, not the amount of space for each individual, is the important factor in ventilation, make light and ventilation truly a wonder of medicine. The sixth wonder is Organotherapy, the use of the extract of the various organs in the body in curing ailments, and is indeed another wonder as we think for instance of insulin from the pancreatic gland, preventing deaths from diabetes, and extract from the liver curing that formerly incurable ailment pernicious anaemia. And the seventh wonder is periodic Health Examinations where the individual goes to his family doctor for an examination while he is well instead of waiting until he is ill, thus warding off ailments and making life more safe and comfortable. There may be other wonders of medicine but Dr. Bowman's selection of the seven above mentioned must appeal to everybody. A police pocket radio set, operated as simply as a telephone, is now used by policemen in Brighton, England. Broadcasting equipment has been perfected in Italy which sends a message in one direction—straight to the spot and to the receiving apparatus for which it is exclusively intended.

THE CANADIAN DOLLAR

The Canadian dollar now is at a discount in New York but that is not good for either country. Many people will recall the time when the United States greenback was at a heavy discount in the Maritime provinces and other parts of Canada. At one time it passed for little more than fifty cents. That was following a period of currency inflation in the United States during the Civil War of the sixties. It will be hard for Japan to defy world-opinion indefinitely, especially as the moral victory which the Chinese have obtained at Geneva will encourage resistance to Japanese policy on an embarrassing scale. Three accidents to lighter-than-air machines coming in appallingly rapid succession would seem to settle finally the fate of the airship, or at least until some entirely new discoveries render the problem of overcoming gravity other than it is at present. The list of airship disasters has been dreadful. How childish the Liberal contention is that the trade agreements entered into at the Imperial Conference last year had cut off our trade with foreign countries! Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, presented the House of Commons the other day with a statement showing that our trade with ten foreign countries had increased by \$17,300,000 over 1931. Great Britain is providing employment for many millions of its people. One of the projects now in hand involves the building of one million dwellings during the next four years and the tearing down of 60,000 dwellings. The world's largest graving dock is being built at Southampton and is expected to be opened by His Majesty within the next few months. The cost of this work will be in the vicinity of \$165,000,000. The chairman of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made no pretence of optimism in his review of the Far Eastern position. While he was speaking men were fighting on the Jhel border, and when war starts prognostication is useless. The Hon. J. J. Paterson contented himself with a review of the past year, from the political and commercial standpoint, and the implication of his address was that China, given a reasonable chance, could once more prove her power of recuperation; but that the country was nearing the danger point beyond which looms the chaos of bankruptcy and the collapse of the economic structure by which commercial relations are maintained with the West. China is, in fact, in danger of losing her place in the markets of the world.—Hong Kong Press.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN

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 dominion; she has kept and keeps the peace amongst 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.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE SEVEN WONDERS OF MEDICINE

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SELFISH GREED

Sir—"Citizen" writing in the Patriot commending Nova Scotia's alleged legislation prohibiting employment to non-natives of the Province, asks, "is it not good legislation," and adds "the same thing might be very well applied to Prince Edward Island." It is safe to say that this unchristian, socialistic, selfish greed is more responsible for the great depression of today than any other visible cause. I believe the consensus of opinion of the greatest of the world's economists is that it is the absolute and the whole cause of our industrial adversity. It is an irrefutable verity that "No man can live unto himself," and is in a greater sense true of spiritual and community life. The great wisdom of Providence created mankind into an intended brotherhood, all working for the common good, and as far as possible each doing his share in carrying "each others burdens." Man's selfish greed in many ways, the world over, has outraged these principles. Divine, by attempting to corral the cream of industry, that their own combinations may have the bread and butter with sugar and jam on top, while denying to the equally deserving brother an unbettered slice or even a crust to save them from starvation. Are those human beings whom "Citizen" would shut out a part of God's brotherhood? Was not "the earth and its fullness" as much a part of their heritage as was the domain of those who would have transported them to the desert? Have these men and their families no hunger to satisfy; no bodies to clothe and protect from the elements? Have they no right to earn the means to clothe and educate their children and bring them into a civilized citizenship, or should they be outcast from the circles of Christ's brotherhood and transmuted into savagery? I doubt if Nova Scotia, or any province or state on this continent will enlarge on this mistake, which has already cursed the nations, and to which we must credit our present sufferings. Certainly the spirit of Prince Edward Island's Christianity would revolt against such an inhumanity. Even Russia in its barbarous sovietism protects the right of its industrial slaves to earn a half a loaf—or at least a crust or a few husks. It is conceded that what the world wants is an open shop where all have an equal right to work, and where all who work will have an equal right to sell or exchange the product of their labor with a mutual benefit. No limited combines to declare that all the work is for us, and all the cream for our tables, while the other fellow may go to the fields and live on wild berries, or grass like cattle. This principle of brotherhood is father to millions being spent by governments and great charities in help for the unemployed. It exemplifies that the Master's brotherhood functions with more of real human sympathy than the selfish greed which "Citizen" invites this Province to transform into virtue. It is that great in-

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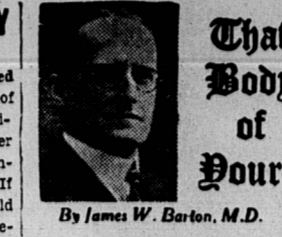
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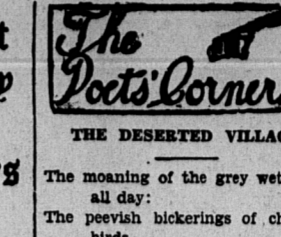
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SELFISH GREED

Sir—"Citizen" writing in the Patriot commending Nova Scotia's alleged legislation prohibiting employment to non-natives of the Province, asks, "is it not good legislation," and adds "the same thing might be very well applied to Prince Edward Island." It is safe to say that this unchristian, socialistic, selfish greed is more responsible for the great depression of today than any other visible cause. I believe the consensus of opinion of the greatest of the world's economists is that it is the absolute and the whole cause of our industrial adversity. It is an irrefutable verity that "No man can live unto himself," and is in a greater sense true of spiritual and community life. The great wisdom of Providence created mankind into an intended brotherhood, all working for the common good, and as far as possible each doing his share in carrying "each others burdens." Man's selfish greed in many ways, the world over, has outraged these principles. Divine, by attempting to corral the cream of industry, that their own combinations may have the bread and butter with sugar and jam on top, while denying to the equally deserving brother an unbettered slice or even a crust to save them from starvation. Are those human beings whom "Citizen" would shut out a part of God's brotherhood? Was not "the earth and its fullness" as much a part of their heritage as was the domain of those who would have transported them to the desert? Have these men and their families no hunger to satisfy; no bodies to clothe and protect from the elements? Have they no right to earn the means to clothe and educate their children and bring them into a civilized citizenship, or should they be outcast from the circles of Christ's brotherhood and transmuted into savagery? I doubt if Nova Scotia, or any province or state on this continent will enlarge on this mistake, which has already cursed the nations, and to which we must credit our present sufferings. Certainly the spirit of Prince Edward Island's Christianity would revolt against such an inhumanity. Even Russia in its barbarous sovietism protects the right of its industrial slaves to earn a half a loaf—or at least a crust or a few husks. It is conceded that what the world wants is an open shop where all have an equal right to work, and where all who work will have an equal right to sell or exchange the product of their labor with a mutual benefit. No limited combines to declare that all the work is for us, and all the cream for our tables, while the other fellow may go to the fields and live on wild berries, or grass like cattle. This principle of brotherhood is father to millions being spent by governments and great charities in help for the unemployed. It exemplifies that the Master's brotherhood functions with more of real human sympathy than the selfish greed which "Citizen" invites this Province to transform into virtue. It is that great in-

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THE DESERTED VILLAGE

The moaning of the grey wet wind all day; The peevish bickerings of childish birds Kept prisoners in the yew's dry shade; a way, Immovable by hedges, patient herds Have learnt to pass away the gloomy hours: The sleep of death that comes o'er villages When no one stirs abroad, and drooping flowers The wind and rain unmercifully press In gardens long forsaken by the tread Of feet that loved to wander down the paths Now rippling tiny skies of molten lead. How like a winding-sheet the tempest's swathes.

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