

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A Gallant Soldier

Not only France, but the entire world mourns the death of Marshal Joffre, "saviour of France" in the World War. After an illness of some months, during which he suffered the amputation of a leg, the gallant soldier passed away on Saturday morning. For a fortnight he had lain at death's door, science being powerless to help him in his last and greatest struggle.

There has been much vain controversy over the question, "Who won the war?" No conclusive answer has been given, or can be given; but there is no doubt that it was Joffre's possession of the secret of command, his imperturbable will, his fearless and unruffled mind in adversity and his sound common sense, that prevented a disaster which might conceivably have resulted in Germany winning the war. Certainly, in the fact, since acknowledged, that at the initial Battle of the Marne, Germany "lost the war" lies the lustre and renown of the chief hero of France's great victory of that date. Europe has seen many great generals; but there have been few of the sturdy character and personality of the late Marshal Joffre.

Cardinal Qualifications

The Toronto Bureau of Municipal Research has lately issued several pamphlets on municipal problems, calculated to stir intelligent citizens from the lethargy which promotes the inadequacy of civic government. The personnel of municipal representatives is emphasized in these publications as being of first importance in any efforts to improve conditions. The Bureau names eight primary qualifications for candidates: (1) Honesty, (2) Moral courage, (3) Interest in municipal affairs, (4) A lively sense of the value of opportunities for service to the public, (5) A clear understanding of the difference between policy deciding and policy carrying and functions and unwillingness to interfere in the latter function, (6) Soundness and independence of judgment and capacity for hard thinking, (7) Ability to express thoughts clearly and tersely, (8) Ability to refrain from talking when having no thoughts of value on subject under discussion.

The latter qualification is perhaps the rarest of all.

The Scientific Trend

On the eve of the New Year, the brilliant English essayist, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, wrote a striking article for The New York Times regarding "The Return to Religious Faith." He argues that a misinterpretation of Darwin's doctrine started the world on the down grade into an abyss of heartless materialism. A Darwinian phrase, "the survival of the fittest," was accepted as justifying the law of the jungle in human affairs. It was only according to nature that the strong should trample the weak.

There followed such a wave of scientific skepticism and so-called determinism as tended towards stark paralysis touching the practical conduct of human life. Religious faith weakened, atheism increased, little warrant was left for moral restraint.

But, says Chesterton, we appear to be on the eve of a change for the better. In recent months, religious belief has had the support of such scientists as Eddington, Einstein, Jeans, Millikan and Whitney. It would seem that Huxley and Herbert Spencer and the Victorian agnostics may be losing their grip on humanity. These men and their disciples might it almost impossible that they could survive. It is all the more certain that it has not only survived but is changing formulas of the old, but is a perfect example of the only real example, of Darwin's doctrine called "the survival of the fittest."

Commenting on Mr. Chesterton's article, the Mail and Empire says:

"Many wise men have predicted that the present disturbed condition of the world would be followed by a widespread revival of religion. The attitude of leading scientists today leans in that direction. Man cannot live by bread alone, or exist solely with the help of things material. It is an encouraging thought on the threshold of a new year, that the trend of scientific conclusions is away from cold unbelief towards a searching but inspiring faith."

Tried and Found Wanting

Communism, as practised today in Soviet Russia, we like to think of as something modern, dating no farther back in world history than the days of Karl Marx. Yet, according to a writer in the Toronto Saturday Night, as far back as 800 years ago, when Russia and the rest of Europe were still somewhat in the throes of barbarism, a system of State Socialism was placed in operation in China. The country groaned under the yoke, the results were muddle, misery and starvation and finally the Reformers were driven outside the borders. In more than one way, the history of the Chinese experiment parallels that of Russia and, although conveniently forgotten today, there is much to be learned from it.

Lo, The Poor Lobster

Has a lobster any feeling? This was the question debated in a Berlin court recently when a fish merchant was charged with "cruelty" to a lobster by displaying it in his shop window with its front claws bound by a string. Expert witnesses were called, and, as usual, disagreed. The director of an aquarium expressed the opinion that the fish merchant was guilty of "cruelty to animals." A professor of biology testified that it was difficult to state whether a lobster had any feeling or suffered, since only the lobster itself could tell. The judge decided that the lobster in fact did have feeling and that it suffered torture, but suspended the fine of \$10 on the ground that the defendant could not be held entirely responsible for conditions he did not realize.

An Undesirable Record

It will not make pleasant reading for Canadians to be told that Canada ranks second in the records of fatal accidents. The United States leads the list of all countries in the world for its death rate in accidents, which is 79.2 per 100,000. Canada comes second with 62.5 deaths per 100,000 of the population, while England and Wales have only 41. These are the figures just published by Dr. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life. In the course of a recent address he pointed out that motor vehicles were responsible for 31,000 of the 97,000 persons accidentally killed in the United States in 1929. In addition to these deaths there were 1,000,000 with injuries. These figures are sufficient evidence of the need for greater care, hour by hour, if accidents are to be averted.

Editorial Notes

In view of present economic conditions in Great Britain many will endorse Mr. Baldwin's New Year's wish: "May the present Government come to a speedy and unlamented end."

"Preparing Poultry for the Market" is the subject of a valuable pamphlet recently issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It is listed as No. 125, New Series, and may be secured free on application. We commend it to our agricultural readers.

The astonishing questions asked of Dr. Einstein by some American interviewers remind a contemporary of the following query once sent to the late Dr. Charles N. Elliott: "Dear Sir—I understand you are one of the greatest thinkers in America. Would you be so good as to write down your greatest thought on the post-card which I enclose, and mail same to me?"

Notes by the Way

Premier Bennett is some traveller. A few weeks ago he returned from Europe and while absent visited England, Ireland, Scotland and France. He spent Christmas day in Sackville, Saturday he was back in Ottawa; Sunday he left for the West, and last week delivered very important addresses in Regina. The Premier spent New Year's in Calgary.

The population of Japan, by the census of October 1, is 64,447,000. It is an increase of very nearly eight and a half millions since 1920, and the percentage of increase during this decade is a trifle higher than during the preceding ten years. The effects of a falling birth-rate, to which some are inclined to look as the only check upon intolerable congestion within the Japanese islands, are not yet visible. Until the annual growth of close to a million a year shows a marked decline, Japan, to feed her people, will have to look to increasing industrialization and foreign markets.

When faith in the justice of the courts disappears, society is in danger of disintegration. Revelations of a most startling character have recently come to light in New York. What was happening became known through the confessions of a paid police "spotter" whose duty it was to secure evidence for which he was paid so much per. False witnesses, perjured lawyers, forty members of the police force, and venial officials are all implicated. The whole story is one of the most revolting in the history of courts.

The outside world will never understand the British attitude towards the Jew. While Hitler is inflaming young Germany with his anti-Semitic outbursts; while America is banning the Jew from exclusive clubs and even certain hotels; while Austria, Rumania, and Russia are joining in the world movement against the Jew—Australia chooses Sir Isaac Isaacs as its first home-appointed Governor-General. Such a choice is a tribute to the man and to the Empire as a whole, and proves once more that the splendid qualities of the Jewish people find their fullest outlet in their adopted British citizenship.

President Hoover says advertising is one of the vital organs of America's entire economic and social system. Local advertisers should remember this when planning the extent of their advertising for 1931.

At the convention of Ontario Liberals held in Toronto some days ago, a resolution was adopted censuring Premier Bennett for the character of the trade proposals he submitted to the Imperial Conference. "On the ground that they bred dissension and injury to the nations forming the British Empire, the convention disapproved of Premier Bennett's proposals. It was said that the proposals were unfair to Great Britain and did not reflect the views of the people of Canada. They threw the whole matter of intra-Empire trade needlessly into the arena of party politics, and created in the Mother Country definite party hostility toward the position taken by the Dominion under Mr. Bennett's leadership." Commenting on this partisan deliverance, the Ottawa Journal suggests that the politicians who framed it might profit by reading up a little on Canadian history. Twenty-eight years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier placed a proposal before the British Government of precisely the same tenor as that laid before the Imperial Conference by Mr. Bennett last October.

If Britain had abandoned Cobdenism betimes, it need never have adopted the role, which is the inevitable consequence of free trade. If a country will not protect its workers in productive occupations, it is poetic justice that it be obliged to feed them in idleness.

The Iron Age forecasts increased activity in the steel trade for the month of January, and a general improvement for the first quarter of the New Year. In Canada the present outlook for the steel industry is considerably more promising than anyone thought possible a month ago. And the steel trade, it is to be remembered, is the infallible barometer of business. Indications multiply that the long-awaited break for the better is at hand.

What was needed in 1931 is needed to-day. Depression at this time is world-wide, but if the commercial condition of each individual country is improved, the improvement of international trade will follow. Let each Canadian during 1931 remember to support with his purchasing power, the products of his own country.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. DIFFERENT CAUSES OF HEADACHES

Some years ago in trying to find out the number of conditions that may cause headache, I listed over twenty, so that just how many there really are I am unable to state.

However headache is a serious matter for the physicians trying to treat it and also for the patient. Just how much pain the patient is suffering and just what type of pain, only the patient knows, and so just how he describes the pain, and its exact location is the only guide the physician has in diagnosing the trouble.

The first step as Dr. A.W. LaForge, Chicago, tells us, is to find whether the pain is due to some condition inside the head itself or from some other place in the body. Headaches due to inflammation in the brain itself have a sudden onset, fever, terrific pain on both sides, without any relief, last for a few days only, and cause stiffness of the neck.

Pain due to pressure of some kind in the brain can cause headaches which are more gradual in onset, last longer, intense pain without any periods when patient is free from pain and are not relieved by the usual headache remedies.

Thus the outstanding symptom of headaches from the brain itself is intensity of pain with no intervals of relief.

Headaches due to ear conditions result from acute infection. The pain is one sided, and most severe right at the ear or immediately behind or below it.

Headache due to eye strain is not as severe as any of the above, but is more of a tired feeling following long use of the eyes and occurs in the afternoon or toward evening. It is relieved by resting the eyes.

Pain from gas formation or constipation is usually not so severe, can be in the forehead, top, or back of head, and is often relieved by belching up gas, or by intestinal movement.

Pain from nose and sinus conditions is not uncommon. The pain, while not as intense as in brain conditions, is very persistent; in fact its persistence is its outstanding feature. The pain is in forehead above the eyes or at side of forehead, and usually not always on both sides. These headaches occur mostly in the colder months of autumn; winter and spring, associated with head colds.

I'm suggesting no remedies for any of these headaches as each requires its own method of treatment.



Throw wide thy gates, O Ageless Mystery, Prone on thy threshold and outworn am I, Baffled by lonely winds and heartless sky And restless seas Never at ease; I seek the ultimate truth Not found in Youth.

Remove those bars 'gainst which I press my face; Unfold that vision which the eyes of space Gaze at continually as the star-clouds race Across the infinite Dark paths of light.

Atune my ear to catch the silent song Of myriad-teeming life, pulsing along From living soul to soul Seeking some baffling goal.

Lead me beyond the garnerings of death Who is the universe's vital breath, And wrecks all forms With tides and storms, Till I can touch the mighty moulding hand On whose great palm star systems lie like sand.

Break down all barriers which my thought confine, Till I behold at last Out of the vast Chaotic order shine.

Then shall I grasp, unvolumed and sublime, The eternal poem in the heart of time, Its mighty rhythm, its stupendous rhyme, The epic pathos of the infinite Will Supreme and still. —Archdeacon F. G. Scott.

Lynching In U. S.

(Mail and Empire) Twenty-five persons were lynched in the United States in the year just closing, which is more than twice the number in 1929, and precisely twenty-five times too many. But in the past decade there has been a gratifying decrease of these crimes, there having been sixty-one in 1920. In 1892 the lynchings numbered 255. It is possible that there have been years for which the statistics were incomplete, and this shocking figure may have been exceeded. But taking into consideration the fact that the population of the United States has steadily increased, it is plain that lynchings are on the decrease and that the time may come when they will altogether disappear. Of course, mob murders may persist, just as other murders will persist, irrespective of laws or public opinion. But lynching as an institution or, indeed, as a pastime, as once it was considered, will cease to be a blot on the United States and, if mobs still exercise their vengeance on rare occasions, their victims will not be exclusively negroes, as they are at present.

One of the reasons for the gradual decay of the practice is, no doubt, the education of public sentiment in the southern states and in those other states where there are large communities of blacks. It must be borne in mind that ninety years ago negroes were regarded by millions of Americans as their chattels in the same sense that horses and dogs were their chattels. They had the right to chastise them and they felt that, in extreme cases, they had the right to execute them. In less than a century this savage delusion has been replaced by the belief that negroes have the same human rights as white people. In fairness to southerners, we do not believe there ever was a time when negroes were deliberately ill-treated by the best people. Southern aristocrats never formed lynching parties. These have been formed almost exclusively by southerners as ignorant as the negroes themselves, and generally as low in worldly estate; in fact, by the "poor whites."

Pedestrians' Rights

The harassed pedestrian will read with interest the observations of Chief Justice Greenfields of Quebec in delivering a judgment of the Superior Court awarding damages in compensation for injuries received by a young boy when struck by an automobile truck in Montreal. Street risks are becoming greater every day as traffic and particularly automobile traffic, increases and because many automobile drivers are too self-assertive in claiming rights for themselves, and have been allowed to override the rights of others with seeming impunity, the weary pedestrian "forced by the ever-present danger of the motor car rushing on its devastating way" to "run for safety like the hunted fox or the panting pursued deer," has likewise been forced to a conviction that what ever rights he hitherto had, have now been forgotten. Judge Greenfields' obiter dictum, however, says the Montreal Gazette will help to restore a belief that if for the time being forgotten, the pedestrians' rights are not lost nor are they superior to those of the automobilist. "The vehicle, dangerous or otherwise," says Chief Justice Greenfields, "has no rights to the streets superior to the pedestrian. The latter may at all times make use of the highway and every part thereof, unless restrained or controlled by municipal or domestic legislation. Subject to such restrictions as local or municipal law may impose, our courts will recognize the right of all wayfarers or pedestrians to make free and peaceful use of the city streets. I would vigorously suggest that all traffic regulation as to crossings and affecting busy points, should be made for the protection of those who are fortunate enough, or perhaps lucky enough, to use their feet as a mode of locomotion."

The Spirit of Co-operation

(Manitoba Free Press) Christmas is over but in the economic stresses of the winter months which lie before us it will be through the continuance of the Christmas spirit of brotherhood and co-operation that the perils of the situation can best be met. In time of prosperity it is possible to play at Christmas for a day, resuming on the morrow the game of every man for himself and devil take the hindmost, but in times like the present we find that it is by obedience to other laws that the community really lives—the laws that put upon the strong an obligation to the weak, that forbid the too eager pursuit of profit at the expense of humanity. We shall get through these times not only without much real loss but with some gain in community goodwill if everybody carries into his daily life and into his business the will to help. The community as a collective body can do much,

CLEARANCE OF FINE OVERCOATS 25 per cent Off We are overstocked with fine overcoats and we are willing to take a loss. Henderson & Cudmore MEN'S WEAR

Cattle Trade Resumed

(Ottawa Journal) An encouraging development of the current year, with all its reverses, has been the substantial resumption of the Canadian cattle trade with Great Britain. Cattle shipments from the port of Montreal for the 1930 season amounted to 5,280 head, mainly in the last three months. November alone saw 2,360 head shipped, while October recorded 1,246 and September 1,641. When comparisons are made with former years this season's total seems small, for in 1925 cattle shipments out of the port of Montreal reached a total of 53,764, and in 1926 they were 30,670. But in that year a demand for Canadian cattle arose in the United States, following upon the Mississippi floods, and the British markets no longer were sufficiently attractive and the shipments fell away to nothing. But with the lighter demand for Canadian cattle in the south in the past year, and the higher American tariff against imported cattle, it became necessary to look about for markets.

In the 12 months ending with October 31 last, exports of Canadian cattle to the United States numbered 88,747 head valued at \$4,531,337 against 249,479 head valued at \$13,890,892 in the previous period. Obviously the shipments to Britain made up only a portion of the loss but the potential consumption power of the British market urges Canadian shippers to continue to cultivate that market. The United States will continue to buy Canadian cattle, possibly more in the coming year than in 1930, but it is essential to cultivate other markets in addition to holding the big American market for what it is worth. The unexpected may happen again, as in the past years, to improve markets and raise prices. Meantime, it is advisable to make the best of the present conditions and markets.

Cattle raising is an important part of agriculture in the Prairie Provinces, and a profitable adjunct to farming in all the provinces. It is therefore, a wise stroke of policy on the part of the federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir, to be taking practical steps to encourage

Profound and accurate vision is one of our very rarest achievements, it is the last issue of prolonged culture, discipline and effort. And all our deepest seeing is with the eyes of the soul.—G. Bressley Austin.

Our knowledge, far-reaching as it is, is only the balance of probabilities.—Sir E. Ray Lankester.

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