

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. E. Burnet Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. S. Curtis. Morning Daily (founded 1837) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1932

A STIRRING MESSAGE

Premier Bennett's stirring New Year's message, published elsewhere in today's Guardian, deserves to be read and re-read by all our citizens. It is founded on no false optimism but on first-hand knowledge of the country's resources and the courage and ability of her people. As the Prime Minister well says, this is not a time for boasting or for the parade of national achievements; it is a time for grateful thanks to a kindly Providence which we Canadians render most humbly and with all our hearts.

"Swept by the huge surges of world depression, Canada has stood firm against them. If we have not gone forward as we did when the way was easier, we have assuredly not gone back. And to remain steadfast amidst the backward wash is progress of the surest kind. We have lost nothing which we may not regain. We have retained everything the loss of which would impede the progress of our advance."

A FRUITFUL VISIT

According to the Canadian Gazette of London, England, the fortnight's visit recently paid to England by the Canadian Prime Minister marked a distinct stage in the life of the Empire. Mr. Bennett arrived in London at a time when British ministers were thinking of their pressing economic problems in terms of industrialism. Britain must somehow pay her way in international trade as she is paying it in national finance. That was their view and, as a first emergency step, they turned to the imposition of heavy and even prohibitive import duties upon large classes of manufactured goods from foreign countries. As a gesture of comradeship, such dominion goods as came within these classes were left to enjoy free entry. Agriculture was left over for future action, but the farming interests, backed by the overwhelmingly powerful Conservative elements in the Government, objected to this delay. On November 25 they waited upon the Government, and secured emergency and horticultural imports, and also a quota policy as applied to domestic wheat.

The Gazette continues: "At this fortuitous moment Mr. Bennett came upon the scene. To those members of Parliament who had returned to Westminster with Empire upon their banners, and they are the overwhelming majority, it was manifest that the wheat quota adopted at home must be extended in principle to the dominions, and why not now? . . . Hence the wheat quota policy for Empire as well as British agriculture, and, as Mr. Garvin puts it, 'with this great stroke disappears a whole age of economic laissez faire with regard to the British Empire.' He adds, with justice and truth: "This could not have occurred but for the driving power of the Canadian Premier. Mr. Bennett has rendered a far-reaching service to the whole Empire. During his fortnight's visit to London he brought all his vigor into play, and he sailed home with a conditional promise in his pocket such as no former dominion statesman has been able to obtain." But Mr. Bennett's visit has done much more than quicken and solidify the immediate Empire policy of British ministers. It has given him and them new heart and confidence in our united destiny."

In another article the same journal speaks of Mr. Bennett's fateful visit to London and of his fruitful conferences with British ministers. Frank talks with members of the

National Government have cleared away difficulties. "A unity of purpose is established. The policy of the wheat quota accepted by the British Government becomes the discussion and negotiation. Preference is embodied in the new emergency fiscal legislation of the British Parliament, and will form an integral part of its complete tariff policy in the Spring. Hence the good cheer with which the Canadian Minister turns his face to his homeland."

British newspapers, moreover, attribute to Mr. Bennett's visit the declaration of the British Government that all tariff negotiations with foreign Governments must await the decisions to be reached at the Ottawa conference. It will thus be seen that in the trip which Mr. Bennett made across the Atlantic, ostensibly for the benefit of his health, he accomplished a great deal for his own Dominion and for the Empire. In saying this we do not mean to indicate that the difficulties have all been overcome. Though the principle of Empire co-operation has been laid down, the details have yet to be worked out and adopted.

HOW GERMANY PAYS

For every dollar Germany has paid in reparations, it is said that she has borrowed \$1.50 from Allied bankers. This means that the reparations are really being paid out of the funds of the victorious nations. It sounds like a paradox, but it is fundamentally true. Every war is paid for by the people who have the money, not by those who have none. This is necessarily the case, and it is the belated discovery of this self-evident truth that is giving such strength to the movement for the cancellation of war debts and reparations.

BRITAIN URGES DELAY

Despatches from London and Tokio suggest that the British Government is sounding the Great Powers on the advisability of postponing the World Disarmament Conference, already scheduled for February, 1932. The reason for this reported move, says the Toronto Globe, is obvious. The attempt to achieve a disarmament agreement in the present ruffled state of European temper is far more likely to increase discord than to promote peace.

One responsible writer, analyzing the European situation for the Saturday Evening Post, concludes thus: "The effect of failure of the Disarmament Conference can be summed up in three letters, w-a-r." While this is personal prophecy, based on as much guesswork as fact, the dangers of the proposed gathering are self-evident. With Japan in complete possession of Manchuria, contrary to the direct request of all the Great Powers; with Germany talking of revolution in six weeks; with the Soviet bidding diplomatically for a two-year promise by France of benevolent neutrality in case of war in which Russia is engaged; with Italy equally openly lining up the defeated Central European nations behind her own banner—there is little prospect of achieving any kind of disarmament based on mutual trust and good-will.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Philadelphia episcopal minister who protested from his pulpit that certain radio programs cheapened Christmas made out a very good case, declares the Brantford Expositor. He pointed out that "Holy Night, Silent Night" had preceded the introduction of a hair restorer; "O Come All Ye Faithful" had preceded an advertisement for a beauty shop; and that "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing" was the prelude to the announcement of an undertaker. Those beautiful productions, comments the Toronto Globe, were certainly never intended for any such purpose.

NOTES BY THE WAY

How many pilots of cars know for a certainty when they set out across streets thickly strewn with traffic whether their brakes will stop the wheels in a swift second after the foot is applied—whether they are complete masters of the mechanisms they guide down the highway? Statistics recently gathered indicate that one of the chief causes for automobile smash-ups is defective brakes. One way to cut down the hazards of fast motor travel is for every driver occasionally to test the gripping power of his brakes, perhaps each time he leaves the garage. And, of course, the motorist who always knows his brakes are "not taking hold as they should" ought to voluntarily rule himself off the road until they are fixed.

It has been clearly proved by actual tests that ice one inch thick is not safe. Two inches of ice will hold one person. Three inches will hold small groups. Four inches will hold large groups. "This rule should be made iron-clad in regions where ice-skating on streams and lakes is the chief winter sport. Most of the drownings reported occur during the first few weeks of winter when the ice looks safe, but is not sufficiently thick in all places to sustain the skaters' weight." Safe skating and thin ice do not go together. This is a fact that should not be forgotten.

Italy, Argentina, India and China are raising their tariffs, and South Africa whilst struggling desperately to retain the gold standard, promises to pay a premium on exports and at the same time increase by five per cent. customs duties all along the line. Nations today are passing through a crisis of distribution, but it will not be by multiplying day by day impediments to commerce that a normal condition of trade will be re-established in each country. It is the same in regard to tariff reduction as it is in regard to disarmament. One country waits for his neighbor to take the initiative."—Le Canada.

Edmonton motorists have been warned that all of them who go faster than the speed limit will be fined \$50, and will probably have their driver's licence suspended. If the threat is carried out to the letter, the income received through the fines will be of impressive volume and many motorists will find themselves walking for a time. How many in the Albertan capital, or elsewhere, have regard for the legal limit of progress?

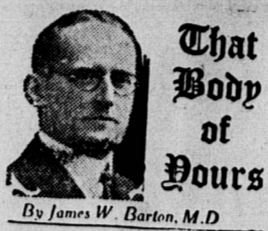
The Empire trade movement, says the London Free Press, got its greatest impetus when Uncle Sam put a practical trade embargo against Canada and England. They forced Empire trade into new channels.

The most fortunate thing that can happen to young men who turn robbers is that their first crime will be their last. If they have what they call luck they will proceed from one robbery to another, and when they are laid by the heels finally they will have become hardened criminals. The more frequently they engage in crimes attended by violence the greater is the prospect of somebody being killed and somebody hanged.

A scandalous biography of President Hoover has been withdrawn by order of a New York judge. Numerous review copies were sent out, but very few editors paid any attention to it, perhaps because neither author nor publisher had an impressive record. But we doubt if any of the editors failed to read it. The book was undoubtedly libelous, but if Mr. Hoover had paid any attention to it, the sales would have increased enormously and the libel broadcast.

It is proposed to put another stamp on Quebec Liquor Commission bottles, the proceeds to be used for the unemployed. The bottle would thus be doing its bit, and the consumers might not object to the additional tax, but in fixing the charge it would be well to consider what effect the increased cost might have on the illicit still business. The dearer the legal supply, the better it is for the bootlegger.

The Prussian Ministry of Finance has reduced salaries of great operatic artists, fixing the maximum at \$150 a night. The singers, no doubt, will be quite annoyed, but they may find consolation in the thought that there are thousands of persons in Prussia, and elsewhere, including state officials who do not receive as much in a month as the opera stars receive in a night.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

INFECTION OFTEN CAUSES MENTAL AILMENTS

Some years ago a patient in a new Jersey Hospital for The Insane was sent to the dentist who removed some teeth and drained others. Although she had been a patient for over two years, showing no signs of improvement, two months after the teeth were cleared up, she was able to leave the institution absolutely cured of her mental ailment.

The superintendent immediately had a corps of dentists examine and treat a great many other patients in the hospital with the result that his hospital had the best record for the entire United States in the curing of inmates. Other superintendents throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, were soon able to show equally good results from the removal of infected teeth.

And the research work did not end with treatment of infected teeth, because all over the world now when the patient is admitted, a thorough examination is made as to the possibility of not only infected teeth but infection anywhere in the body.

One of the latest reports comes from England and Wales where it has been recognized that the regular mental specialists in these hospitals must have the help of dentists, nose and throat specialists, surgeons, and others.

For instance a case of acute confusional insanity due to infection in the right ear, was cured by what is known as a mastoid operation where a portion of the large spongy bone behind the ear is removed.

What is called a chronic appendix is often blamed for much mental disturbance but it is most likely that in these cases it is the sluggishness of the bowel which causes a delay or stasis. Splendid results are being obtained in removing poisons from the large intestine by means of high enemas or colonic irrigations as they are called. Poisons may remain in the large intestine for many weeks, and cause not only inflammation of the joints, but mental disturbance also.

It is gratifying to see this team work, mental specialists, nose and throat specialists, surgeon and general physician all helping to clear up mental ailments.

Politics And Letters

(Vancouver Province)

The association of letters and politics is a rare thing in Canada, says the Ottawa Journal, in commenting on the contribution by Sir Thomas White of a poem to its Armistice Day number. In England, the Journal suggests, it is different, and it cites Disraeli's novels, Gladstone's theological pamphlets, Canning's poems, Rosebery's biographical works, Winston Churchill's war books, Morley's essays, Birkenhead's various writings and Ramsay MacDonald's memoir of his wife.

The Journal might have gone much farther in its list of distinguished Britons who have both wooed the muses and concerned themselves with affairs of state. It could have gone back to Chaucer and Milton and followed the line down to Bryce and Birrell and Balfour and farther still to John Buchan and Sydney Webb. But, in suggesting that politics and letters are rarely associated in Canada, it is hardly doing justice to Canadians. The first Canadian politician who shone as a writer was probably Judge Haliburton, who was a member of the Nova Scotia Assembly before he became famous as the author of "Sam Slick" and the founder of the American school of humor. Later, among the Fathers of Confederation, D'Arcy McGee was a well-known poet. Joseph Howe had a ready pen. Sir George Etienne Cartier was the author of the words of the Canadian national anthem, "O Canada."

Coming closer to our own day, life of Sir Wilfred Laurier on a stocks, end there have, for some time, been rumors that Mr. Arthur Ross published a volume of addresses. Sir Robert Borden has published a volume on Canadian constitutional questions and is understood to be working on an other. Hon. Martin Burrell, who was a member of the war cabinet, suggests that the association does a regular contributor to the not exist.

Oxford Objects

(Mail and Empire)

Authorities on the English language shudder at the word "gent," used as a contraction for "gentleman," and denounce it as the grossest vulgarity. Recently the dons of Oxford came to the defence of the longer word, and declared they would buy no more shirts or ties from a "gents'" furnishing shop, but would encourage the tradesman who called themselves "haberdashers." We fear that in this, as in other instances, Oxford may be regarded as the home of lost causes.

A writer in the London Observer wants to know what is the matter with the word "gent," why and how has it become so horribly vulgar. To say that it is short for gentleman is no explanation. Many other words have been shortened for convenience without incurring odium. Why then has "gent," fallen into disrepute? The dictionaries we have consulted either omit it or merely remark that it is a vulgar contraction without giving the reason. At one time the word had apparently some standing, Burns, in his Epistle to an O'ld Bard, J. L. K., asked: "Do ye envy the city gent. Behind a kist to lie and skient. Or purse-proud, big wi' cent fer cent."

Washington Irving, on the title page of "Bracebridge Hall," published in 1819-20, inscribed himself as "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent." He probably would not have done so if the word were considered odious at that time. But a few generations later Oliver Wendell Homes wrote about

"The thing named pants in certain documents, A word not made for gentlemen, but gents."

If the word "gent" has deteriorated, so also has the word "gentleman." The longer word can be traced back to a time, many centuries ago, when it was almost identical in meaning with nobleman. Within the last century its decline has been rapid. The changes may be noted in different editions of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The 5th edition published in 1815, says: "Gentleman is one, who, without any title, bears a coat of arms, or whose ancestors have been freemen." But the Reform Bill of 1832 got in its word; the middle classes came into their own, and the word "gentleman" has come into common use to signify not a distinction of blood, but a distinction of position, education and manners. The strict meaning has become obsolete, and the current meaning varies with every class of society that uses it. "But," writes W. A. Phillips, professor of history, Dublin, "it always implies some excellency of manners or morals." It may even, by courtesy, be applied by one common fellow to another, but the common fellow would understand the reproach conveyed in "You're no gentleman."

If, as Tennyson claimed, the grand old name of gentleman has been defamed by every charlatan and soiled by all ignoble use, why worry over the word "gent"?

It is related that while a couple of Brooklyn schoolmarmers were travelling in Canada, they stopped at a hotel one evening and the fussy one of the pair left her room to locate the means of escape in case of fire during the night. In the corridor she pulled in an occupied bathroom she pulled open a door and found herself in an occupied bathroom. "Oh, I beg your pardon, I'm looking for the fire escape."

She continued her search, when presently she heard someone coming along behind her. On turning she saw the bathed, clad in nothing but a towel. "Where's the fire?" he asked excitedly.

Journal's own columns, writing interestingly and sometimes even brilliantly on literary matters. Mr. Mackenzie King is the author of three or four books, one a memoir of a friend who was drowned in the Ottawa River, one or two on social questions and "The Message of the Carillon," a volume of addresses. Sir George Foster, the Nestor of Canadian politics, is reported to be writing his reminiscences. Senator Lemieux, who goes almost every year to France to lecture at the Sorbonne, is understood to have a book of reminiscences, Sir George Meighen was engaged on a book of reminiscences.



WINTER MIDNIGHT

They say a curse of steel is on this Where rivets swarm amid encrusted stone, Yet, gazing here at midnight's dark profile Across ten thousand thrusts of starril tile, I think of Beauty on a Gothic throne.

Beyond this bastion a beacon's grope In the immense basilica of night Pierces like prayer, a burnished spear of hope; And there are ancient signs on heaven's slope For men to read in masonry's despoil.

I say these summits, like the Matterhorn, Shield in their crevices the roots of bloom. God in the Ghetto will not be sworn; And Sharon's gentle Rose dared to be born In a dark city where there was no room. —Clifford J. Laube in New York Times.

Criticism Of The League

(Montreal Gazette)

Many shrewd observers of the trend of political events have pointed out that the League of Nations, during the past five years, has lost much of the glamor with which it was acclaimed at an earlier period. It is conceded that the Manchurian problem served the purpose of putting the League to a definite and crucial test. Other disputes which have come up for consideration in League circles have been local difficulties, upon a comparatively small scale, but the tense crisis that has arisen in the Far East carries implications that render the pressure for a decision of momentous weight, and unfortunately, have compelled the Council at Geneva to take a "can cany" attitude. This strangely ironical turn of events has been the cause of deep heart-searchings on the part of those who have been watching the game from afar, and of no small embarrassment at the Geneva citadel itself. It were too much to expect that the League decisions, where they have been given, or the various proposals in the way of advisement from the League Council, would satisfy the claimants in this instance. This seldom or never happens in any episode of jurisprudence. And it would be wonderful, indeed, if any failure to successfully judge the League should escape criticism. Nothing more swiftly draws the lightning-stroke of censure than any failure to successfully adjudicate, however complicated and stupendous may be the task confronting an organization of this kind.

An instance in point is the criticism levelled at the League by Eric H. Louw, South African Minister to the United States. He is assembled as saying that the League Assembly was, in 1929, a hot-bed of intrigue, and that most questions of importance were settled behind the scenes by a process of bargaining between the different groups of nations. And, likely, the latter phrase is correct. John Morley once said that all political proce-

The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1931

Table with columns for LIABILITIES and ASSETS. LIABILITIES includes Capital Stock Paid up, Reserve Fund, Dividends Unclaimed, Deposits not bearing interest, etc. ASSETS includes Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand, Deposits in the Central Gold Reserve, etc.

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of the Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1931, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certificates of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities of the Bank's fiscal year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Table showing Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1930, and Profit for the year ended 30th November, 1931.

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS: Dividends on 174,175,176 and 177 at 12% per annum, Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, etc.

H. S. HOLT, President. M. W. WILSON, General Manager.

Fact for the outlawry of war and the adoption of juridical methods of settling international disputes. And great hopes were entertained of the good effect of this convention because of the large number of signatories attaching their names. All the same it was from the first recognized that the formal negotiation of war would be of little avail unless, along with it, could be established some world court whose decision in matters of dispute should be authoritative and final. Without the power to apply sanctions, the League was very much like a plane with one wing only. Its chief mainstay was in moral persuasion, and in the power to summon all signatory nations to confer together at any given crisis. These benefits are not small, and they remain.

Advertisement for The Chew for You Black Twist Chewing Gum. Features a portrait of Dr. L. B. Evans and text: 'The Chew for You BLACK TWIST CHEWING GUM. DR. L. B. EVANS of London Eng. Noted Physician, treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans Stomach Mixture. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it has received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle today. Price 85c. THE 2 MACS Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.'