

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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PATRIOTIC ATTITUDE

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the frank recognition by those in responsible positions in Canada, irrespective of politics, of the serious problems facing the Governments, federal and provincial, and the need of concerted action in assisting towards a solution of those problems.

In this connection the attitude of the Toronto Globe is deserving of commendation. The Globe holds no brief for the Bennett Government. It has differed, and still differs, from the Prime Minister on many matters of public policy.

He is charged with the solution in Canada of a situation which is world wide—the betterment of conditions, economic and financial, that are flagging everywhere the progress of industry and commerce.

Equally commendable is the attitude adopted by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie King Government.

These are the days when we need to stand by our men who are carrying public responsibilities. There is a time to fight about those things which divide us.

This is the spirit that is being manifested by British statesmen in the present crisis, and it is evident that the same spirit prevails in Canada.

C. N. R. ECONOMIES

The local Liberal organ attempts to foist upon the Bennett Government the responsibility for the action of the Canadian National Railways management in dismissing employees.

There is another aspect of the case which must not be forgotten. On Thursday the Guardian quoted from an address by Mr. George C. MacDonald, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce at the recent annual meeting of that body.

with the enormous indebtedness of the Canadian National Railways, and particularly with the staggering capital expenditure of \$400,000,000 incurred by the railway during the period 1923 to 1930—an expenditure out of all proportion to the value received by the public.

THOMAS ON TARIFFS The inescapable logic of facts has driven Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, to look with favor upon a tariff "from the point of view of a bargaining lever with other countries."

EDITORIAL NOTES American manufacturers now want the Canadian dollar accepted at par in the United States "to recover lost trade." Could any stronger proof be given of the fact that it is the American producer, and not the Canadian, that is affected by the depreciation in Canadian currency across the boundary line?

Contrary to the predictions of our local contemporary, the car ferry steamer "Prince Edward Island" has duly arrived in Charlottetown from drydock and will undergo during the next six weeks even more extensive repairs than was anticipated.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Go and catch a falling star. . . Tell 'me where all past years are." That which John Donne, with the doubly rich imagination of the poet and the preacher, took as obvious symbols of the impossible is about to come to pass in Chicago.

An ingenious scheme, this harnessing of starlight, and worthy of the race whose prophet-essayist held it to be the wisdom of man in "every instance of his labour to hitch his wagon to a star and see his chore done by the gods themselves."

MOTORMANIA (Condensed from the Forum (May, 31) by Rodney Gilbert, Journalist and world traveller.) As I stood on the deck of a freighter coming up Delaware Bay and looked, for the first time in 19 years, upon an American landscape, it all seemed familiar enough until my binoculars disclosed across the undulation of farmland a gleaming white band, upon which scurried two endless files of glistening things like beetles, running nose to tail.

In England the other day a member of the nobility, a titled aristocrat, caught driving recklessly and endangering life, was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment, had his license permanently suspended.

Perhaps, says an exchange, there would be fewer automobile deaths over here, fewer fools in motor cars, and more safety on our streets and highways, if we had a few court verdicts of this character. The automobile is too splendid a servant of the public, has too great possibilities, to have its usefulness impaired and its use made a peril by too much leniency with a small minority lacking in the essentials of good citizenship and strangers to common courtesy.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D. MORE ABOUT SLEEP

No one has been able to tell us just what causes sleep. It is not exactly like other states of unconsciousness such as stupor or coma as in these the patient can be brought back to consciousness only partly with difficulty, or not at all; waking from sleep is rapid and complete.

In the other unconscious states—epilepsy and catalepsy—the muscles are tight and rigid, whereas in sleep the muscles are completely relaxed, and the body responds quickly if it is touched or irritated; the breath is regular, and the pulse quiet and steady.

Sleep has been called an instinct, just as instinct leads birds to leave for a warmer climate when the cold weather comes. It has also been called an auto-intoxication, that is that the fatigue products or poisons from the work of the body during the day accumulate to such an extent that the body has to stop working—rest—so that the blood vessels can carry the wastes away.

There are other theories to sleep, one of which is that the quantity of blood in the brain gets less and we have to sleep. The practical point for you and me however is that the less there is about us to occupy our minds, keep our eyes and ears alert, keep our bodies uncomfortable and so forth the more likely are we to get off to sleep and stay asleep.

If you do this you have the knowledge that even if you do not go to sleep, you are resting the body so completely that the heart is slower, the blood pressure lower, and you are getting almost as much benefit as if you were asleep.

And the chances are very good that you'll drop off to sleep anyway.

ANXIOUS TIMES

A SENSE OF SECURITY THE CHRISTIAN EXPERIENCE (London Times)

No man's life proceeds according to his own pre-arranged plan. We all find that we must face facts we could not anticipate. It may be that illness, bereavement, or business reverses change our circumstances, bringing us unexpected anxiety, and restricting our choice of action almost to the loss of liberty.

At a time when anxiety is general we may be sure that citizens have come to their testing, and if to-day we are conscious of uncertainty, disappointment, or forbidding care we shall be wise to reflect on the true significance of the circumstances in which we find ourselves.

STERN TESTING

Anxiety is always dangerous. It may disorganize the moral judgment and drive a man to the most dishonourable means of protecting himself from an ill which with steady resolution he might easily have endured or perhaps overcome.

When a man faces the facts of life courageously he finds that many of the things he most dreaded are accompanied by alleviations which deprive them of their bitterness and sometimes turn them into the means of deeper happiness.

THE PEACE OF GOD

Yet, while we insist on the moral gains of change in anxious times, we must recognize that all men most desire the sense of security. Uncertainty is the accompaniment of human life. We can never hope to be free from trouble, pain, or adversity, but the sense of security may remain even in the most troubled circumstances.

WAR RECORD

During the war Great Britain at first evaded going off the gold standard by the issue of "Currency Notes" issued by the Government of England. This really meant an for £1 and 10s. denominations and convertible into gold at the Bank inflation of the currency so that in effect gold coin was deprived of any status higher than that of paper currency, with which it was interchangeable, and a law was passed making it impossible to convert gold into a more valuable use.

In the meantime the famous Cunliffe report had been brought in which stated: "We have found nothing in the experience of the war to falsify the lessons of previous experience that the adoption of a currency not convertible with gold or other exportable coin is likely in practice to lead to over-issuance and so to destroy the measure of exchangeable value and cause a general rise in all prices and an advance adverse movement in the foreign exchanges."

Lord Cunliffe, chairman of the committee to examine the currency situation in 1928, was then Governor of the Bank of England. The final report from which the above is quoted was submitted in December, 1919, and as action could be no longer delayed with any export control bill was passed prohibiting for five years the export of gold and silver coin and gold and silver bullion, except under license, and to continue without limit of



JOY OF AGE

The cock-crow — faint as early dawn— The lustrous dew upon the lawn: The frisking lambs: the breath of Spring: New buds: fresh Youth in everything!

An arm-chair by the ingle neck: A friendly visit, or a book: Long thoughts of life lived years ago— Contentment found—'tis better so! —"D. R. B. M." in Chamber's Journal.

Gold Standard

(Financial Post)

It is just 115 years since the gold standard came into prominence as an important factor in the world's monetary system.

In 1816, Great Britain was suffering from the effects of the Napoleonic wars and the notes of the Bank of England were inconvertible. Legislative enactments in that year laid the foundation for a gold standard and in 1819 a Resumption Act was passed which not only provided for convertibility of the B. of E. notes into bullion but also repealed the then existing prohibition upon the melting and exportation of gold coin.

From that time until the Great War, Britain was on the gold standard and as a result of this most of the leading commercial nations of the world followed her example, although it was not until 1870 that the balance of power swung finally to the yellow metal. As far as Great Britain was concerned the gold standard meant that an ounce of gold, eleven-twelfths fine could at any time be sold to the Bank of England for £3 17s. 10½d. of gold coin. The sovereign, containing 113 grains of fine gold, could be melted or exported at will and all forms of currency themselves were convertible freely into gold at par with the sovereign which was itself at par with unminted bullion.

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Advertisement for Hyndman & Co., Ltd. featuring the word "FIRE" in large letters and text: "can consume the labour and collections of a lifetime — in a few minutes. Are your dwelling and contents insured? If not, write, phone, or call on Hyndman & Co., Ltd The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Charlottetown."

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Advertisement for E. R. Brow featuring the text: "E. R. BROW 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis"

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