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Morning Maxim Were it not for "if" and "but" we should all be rich forever.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1932

OBSERVING THE DAY

Speech, wrote Carlyle, is silver; but silence is golden. It is the golden two minutes of silence as the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of each year comes around that gives to Remembrance Day its unique character. In yesterday's impressive services at the war monument here and in Summerside and other centres of the Province this feature was prominently accentuated, while the remaining parts of the ceremonies were conducted with fitting reverence and dignity.

CELESTIAL FIREWORKS

Astronomers are in hopeful expectation of observing a more than usually spectacular display of celestial fireworks between now and next Thursday. Predictions vary as to date, but according to Prof. D. C. Wylie, astronomer of the University of Iowa, the maximum period of the great tri-centenary return of the Leonid meteors, or shooting stars, should occur in the early morning hours of Nov. 16 or 17, and occasional daylight meteors should be visible, especially on the forenoon of November 16.

Whether the Leonids will come back astronomers say they do not know, but Dr. Wylie cites evidence, accumulating since 1930, that once more they are on their way. The Leonids are a stream so vast that it takes them several years to pass the point in the space where the earth intersects their orbit each November. The "advance guard" of these meteors was seen in 1930; last year the count reached three per minute. The years 1932 and 1933 are believed to be the most favorable for this return. Hence the enthusiasm among the astronomers.

JOHN GALSWORTHY

According to a recent despatch from Stockholm, Sweden, the Nobel Prize for literature will be awarded this year to Mr. John Galsworthy, British novelist and dramatist. Thirty-two names have been proposed for the award, including those of Upton Sinclair, American novelist; Richard Aldington, British poet, and H. G. Wells, British writer.

NOT ALARMING

News reports indicate that Communist agitators are at the bottom of the recent street disturbances in London and if this is the case nobody need be surprised. But it would be surprising, says the Ottawa Journal, if any considerable number even of London's unemployed were to fall seriously for Soviet propaganda. A few determined men in a big city can raise a row which, 3,000 miles distant, looks as though it might overturn a constitution. News is the unusual of course, and 997 peaceful citizens earn no newspaper space while three chucking bricks about attract a crowd of spectators and the foreign correspondents.

In fact the record of liberty-loving England is strewn with riots and broken heads, and those who know the English temperament will not be worried greatly by the present disturbances. They will recall that in the famous general strike, when a situation existed of extreme apparent peril, there was not the slightest trouble but rather complete good feeling on all sides.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An English expert has been compiling facts about present criminal activities in Great Britain, compared with just before the war. These show conclusively, since there is a marked decline of crime amongst men between 40 and 60 years of age, the common inclination to blame modern lawlessness on army experience is utterly baseless. Most crime is done by people between 21 and 30, who obviously suffered through the war conditions at home during their infancy. Women, it is curious to note, now play a predominant part in crimes of violence. Associated with the car bandits and forgers, as well as with the burglars, are usually slightly younger women, who lend their valuable assistance in many ways. It is also noted that the modern criminal tendencies are co-existent with far lighter sentences, and 90 per cent. fewer whippings 20 years ago.

Hunters lost and uncertain of the compass directions, may fix North with their watch; thus place it flat on the hand, stand a match upright over the end of the minute hand and turn the watch until the match shadow falls along the hand. A line drawn across the centre of the watch and midway between the end of the hour hand and 12 o'clock runs North and South; North lying on the side on which the hour hand is farthest from 12. Even on cloudy days the match will show a faint shadow. This is a Boy Scout stunt.

There is depression in the United States but stabling accommodation has been given at Miami, down in Florida, for 1,003 horses to take part in the races there from January 19 to March 11, while stables for 328 additional applications could not be supplied. The horses come from New York, Illinois, California, Texas and other states.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

declares the first step toward reform of the courts of the United States is to eliminate all judges from politics by appointing them for life. The judiciary should never have been involved in politics, the president of Columbia University said, as he condemned the elective system which obtains in most states. Canada appoints all its judges, from justices of the peace and police magistrates, up. The system has worked well. We have a judiciary of which the whole country is proud. And the possession of a non-elective Bench has probably done more than anything else to maintain a high respect for law and order in this country.

Chancellor Franz von Papen

of Germany makes it clear that his Government is not interested in the subject of restoring the Hohenzollerns to power. The Administration, the Chancellor explains, has more important, more pressing, problems on its hands. The German people alone, he declares, are competent to determine the form of government they want; no one abroad is qualified to decide the point. In other words, the Chancellor is serving notice that Germany will do exactly as she pleases, either retaining the republic or going back to a monarchy, as the occasion demands. One of these days, unless all signs fail, Germany will return to the monarchical form of government. The German people, it seems, are not temperamentally adapted to a republican type of administration. They need some glittering figure, lifted higher than the political field, around whom to rally.

Tribesmen on the northern

frontier of India have a new stunt to trouble the British. In some way they have got together a supply of old airplane bombs. They are using the explosives to try and blow up bridges and do other damage. Just how the tribesmen got the bombs is a mystery, but they are enjoying their new sport of damaging things. It is especially pleasing to them to have ammunition that makes a tremendous noise. Just to make sure the officials in the frontier provinces will be properly impressed, the tribal leaders have sent word that they have many more bombs which they intend to use in their own peculiar manner. It all adds to the rather uncertain business of trying to give India law, order and good government.

The Christian Science Monitor

takes this view of the recent Imperial Conference: "Looking at the matter from the British point of view, the change so far as the Mother Country is concerned has been from free trade to moderate protection; so far as the Dominions, India and the colonies are concerned, the change, on balance, appears to be slightly in the direction of reduced restrictions. Canada affords the clearest example. Great Britain



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER

I often think the governors or boards of management of hospitals would be wise were they, in addition to getting the best possible physicians, surgeons, and nurses, to investigate some of the other officers or employees of their hospitals. The dietician, the officer in charge of the food and the manner in which it is served, can mean much in helping or hindering the patient to regain his appetite and strength.

As mentioned before, the clerk at the enquiry desk, the nurse at the admitting room, the porter at the entrance door can all help or hurt the name of the hospital, in the community.

There is also another official or employee, whose work is of the greatest importance to the hospital, to the patient, and to the patient's family.

I refer to the social service worker, of the hospital.

What really is her work? When a patient is admitted she learns all possible about the nature of the ailment, and how long the patient is likely to remain in the hospital. She then visits the home and learns all she can about the patient, about how he behaved and how he was taken care of while at home. She interviews the wife, the husband, or the other children of the home. She thus gets the full knowledge, the complete background of the home. She does what she can to help or correct any unfavorable conditions.

With this knowledge she is able to return to the hospital and give what assurance or comfort possible to the patient so that there will be no unnecessary worry on the part of the patient.

She then explains to the hospital authorities the condition of affairs in the home, and the physician or surgeons thus know whether the patient should be returned to the home as soon as possible, should be kept in hospital a greater length of time, or should be sent to another institution for a further stay, rather than return to the home.

In other words, as Helen K. Hill says, "the real work of the social worker is that of an interpreter, for she interprets or explains the workings of the hospital to the patient, explains the home life or background of the patient to the hospital physician, and explains or tells the family of the patient all about the patient, all about his illness, and chances for health or life itself while in the hospital."

So think of the social worker as the necessary interpreter for the patient, family, and hospital.

Another Utopia In Sight

(Saskatoon Star-Phoenix)

So the Canadian Young People's Co-operative society of Alberta and Saskatchewan is going to found a colony on Vancouver Island where they can live "according to the laws of nature" and as "a haven for men tired in spirit and body who seek relief from the strain and stress of the capitalistic system." This young people's co-operative is not as widely known as its elder brothers nor has it until the present made itself as conspicuous as some of the other "advanced" organizations in this part of the world. However, there it is and the members "tired in spirit and body" are going to make for themselves a haven.

There is, of course, nothing new in the idea. It has been tried thousands of times and in every known part of the world. The continuous quest of a Utopia is merely an expression of dissatisfaction. Usually they are founded on high ideals. Sometimes otherwise. And occasionally they flourish for a time and then disappear. About the only ones which have continued with any degree of permanence are those which have been built around some particular religious idea.

This one seems to arise out of the desire for rest of spirit and body. It is a haven for those tired with the strain and stress of competition. Everyone knows lots of always-tired people. Many were born that way and some acquired it by dint of hard (for them) thinking, but few by reason of hard labor. And nearly everyone from time to time suffers from

secures an increased preference in respect of 52 per cent of her exports to that country. That preference is secured, in respect of 40 per cent, by lower duties than those imposed on foreign goods; only on 12 per cent is it arrived at by charging higher duties to foreign

The Poet's Corner

PRIMITIVE MAN

He stood, without creation yet divined, Or conscious act whereof he could be proud, Alone, beside the very stones we find To carve our heroes on. The birds allowed Him music, and the sunset brought him sleep; The mountains, streams and skies were but the end Of all his world; his knowledge yet as deep As those small eyes could penetrate and blend. So primitive, so barren he, but first Of one great race, one rising line of deeds. The mind of Homer, Shakespeare's dreams, the thirst For knowledge in their sons, the hope that heeds The end of all its secret, and the plan Within his heart, the soul of perfect man! —H. Davis, in The Sydney Bulletin.

the illusion they would like to get away somewhere for a while. Usually a vacation fixes it. And probably when the communal colonists have had a long and satisfactory rest the feeling of tiredness will depart and they will be eager for another bout with the world. That is, all except those born tired or the "tired souls" who shrink from contact with the cruel, harsh world.

But in addition to being a haven of rest the colony is to have ideals. It is to be a socialist state where the colonists can live according to the "laws of nature." And when they get together and try to decide what are the "laws of nature" they may find that no two ideas on that question are alike. One group of people in western Canada tried to follow their concept of the "laws of nature" and they, too, are on an island off the B. C. coast, but they are called inmates.

An Undefended Empire

(Toronto Globe)

Mr. Hector Bywater, naval correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, has made the disclosure that "informal conversations at Ottawa during the recent Imperial Conference revealed to British Ministers unexpected readiness on the part of Canada, Australia and New Zealand to recognize their obligations in the cause of Empire sea defense." All that was said in the casual and formal conversations of the five-week Conference will never be known, but it is not without reason that a subject of such general Empire importance, and particularly to the two Southern Dominions, was introduced at some of the stages.

The nature of this Conference, however, precluded action on the subject of defense. An effort was made to introduce it at the 1930 Conference, which was more general in character. The Chiefs of Staff of the three services in the United Kingdom met with representatives of the services in the Dominions and India and reviewed such matters as the supply of war materials and the co-ordination of defensive arrangements. Australia and New Zealand agreed with the United Kingdom to maintain the policy of establishing a defended naval base at Singapore, but chiefly the discussions were largely technical.

Mr. Bywater states that far-reaching changes in British naval policy are under contemplation and that they depend on Dominion assistance for consummation. "They include," says a despatch to the Vancouver Province, "the merging of the Atlantic and Mediterranean battle fleets into a single fleet, reorganization of the Mediterranean fleet into a light, mobile striking force, and the building of smaller ships of all types."

These are matters about which the average Canadian knows too little. In the United Kingdom the question of defense—especially since Germany and other European countries have shown reluctance to reduce armaments—has become much discussed. Says Mr. Bywater: "Our floating forces at home and abroad still are organized on the plan adopted soon after the war, when the balance of power on the sea was believed stabilized. Since then, however, the outlook has entirely changed. While during this interval the British Navy has been steadily reduced, every foreign navy of major importance has grown in power—in more than one case from 50 to 100 per cent."

The Dominions cannot neglect the prospect of an Empire helpless to protect its trade channels in case of war. The last war showed that even neutrals had to safeguard their shipping. Were the British

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