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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

RECORDING THE PAST

The Province is indebted to Professor D. C. Harvey for the interest he has taken over a period of years in historical events connected with this Island. His account of the French regime is a work of enduring historic and literary value, as are numerous shorter articles which he has contributed on Confederation and other subjects. It was on Professor Harvey's recommendation that the bronze tablet, unveiled yesterday by Chief Justice Matheson in commemoration of the laying of the first submarine cable in America, was placed by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada; and he has been able to obtain the approval of the Board of two cairns and tablets to be erected in the near future, one near Holland Cove to commemorate the first organized land survey in British North America, carried out by Captain Holland in 1765, the other at Brudenell Point as a memorial of the activities of Jean Pierre Roma at Three Rivers, 1732-45.

As Professor Harvey said in his remarks at yesterday's unveiling function, comparatively few events of national importance have transpired in Prince Edward Island. That, however, is all the more reason why every care should be taken to preserve the record of them for posterity. The interest taken in yesterday's proceedings at the Provincial Building affords evidence that as citizens we are appreciative of the efforts which the Historic Sites and Monuments Board is making in this direction.

STRANGE AFTERMATH

A curious aftermath of the Nova Scotia provincial election is commented on by the Toronto Mail and Empire, from which we quote:

"It is a well-known fact that Nova Scotia has thus far weathered a universal world depression with comparatively little distress. In the recent general election the Opposition forces denied this outstanding fact and sought to persuade the people that any favorable comment put forward by the old Government as regards the financial strength of the province constituted a deliberate misrepresentation—a mere conspiracy to deceive the electors. Opposition speakers represented the condition of the populace as a miserable one. Their program was one of rule or ruin.

"But in a single day a miraculous change came over the situation. That is if we are to believe the Liberal statesmen and newspapers. No sooner was the election over and the new Government installed than the leading Liberal organ in Halifax shed its ingrained pessimism for optimistic enthusiasm. It at once began to talk of a new public confidence and of an upturn in the volume of production unparalleled since the first days of the four-year depression. It spoke of improved conditions in the steel and coal industries, of big steel orders for nails and rails, of a largely-increased payroll amongst the miners of Glace Bay, and of a remarkable augmentation of fishing activities along the coast.

"The improvement in Nova Scotia's condition, which for some months has been readily recognized by competent, unbiased observers, has of course been due in a measure to the general upturn in world conditions, and more particularly to the increase in exports mainly attributable to the preferred trade agreements secured by the Conservative administration at Ottawa, with which the late Harrington Government worked in closest sympathetic co-operation. The province down by the sea is better off today because it enjoys valuable tariff preferences in the markets of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. With obtaining these

benefits the Liberals had nothing to do. The fact is that they opposed the Ottawa trade treaties and thought of nothing but schemes for getting into power. Their manoeuvres were successful, and the people of Nova Scotia will have to abide by the results."

MUSIC AND CULTURE

The introduction of vocal and piano class teaching at West Kent School this year, under the direction of Prof. L. D. Thompson, should prove of much value and benefit. The average boy or girl takes readily to music, and class teaching has been found greatly to stimulate the interest of students as well as to reduce the cost to parents. Similar class courses are being given throughout Canada under the stimulus of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music. Last year such a course was successfully introduced at Prince Street School by Miss Lillian MacKenzie. The extension of the system to West Kent School makes for greater convenience and accessibility.

Music is no longer regarded as an art to be acquired only by those endowed with special talent. It is really an indispensable part of education, and no child can come under the influence of musical training without being the better for it. Moreover, it not infrequently happens that young people supposed not to have any musical talent prove more or less expert with training and carry with them through life an ever-deepening appreciation of the works of the master composers which is in itself the highest reward. Great musicians are few, but it is because music makes such a wide appeal to humanity that it ranks as the noblest of the arts. In the present age, when so much that is vulgar and shoddy is disseminated as music, it is more than ever necessary that children should be taught the distinction between good music and bad; and one of the best ways of acquiring this knowledge is through the system of class instruction now made available.

DAVID AND GOLIATH

David has conquered with Goliath. The former is Mr. Lloyd George; the latter a species of black current with which he has just won a prize at a fruit show in Kent. The British ex-Premier's interest in agriculture is as marked as his passion for fruit, and in both may lie his secret of eternal youth. They certainly accounted for his participation in the contest in which he received a fourth prize. Incidentally, two of the entries which beat his Goliath in the prize list were of the Baldwin variety; and the Edinburgh Scotsman asks: Is it possible that in his passion for championing fruit Mr. Lloyd George may next year abandon his political principles and back Baldwin himself?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prince Edward Island's leadership in telegraph service is not confined to the fact that the first submarine cable in America was laid between this Province and the mainland. Our first superintendent of telegraphs, the late Mr. Charles Hyndman, was an Islander and the present Maritime superintendent of the Canadian National Telegraphs, Mr. D. A. MacNeill, is also an Islander, he being a son of the late Dr. R. MacNeill, of Stanley Bridge and latterly of Charlottetown, and a brother of Mr. E. A. MacNeill, of this city.

A proclamation in The Canada Gazette orders that October 8-14 be observed as a special fire-prevention week throughout the Dominion. The public may be expected to cooperate at the time set, but in the meantime, suggests an exchange, shopkeepers and householders should see that their furnaces and stoves are in good order and properly protected before being put into winter service. Defective apparatus is responsible for many fires at this season of the year. A little timely precaution will serve to prevent much loss.

Notes By The Way

France's Minister of Pensions, M. Miellet, declares that his country is determined to maintain her armed strength intact because of the troubled atmosphere in Europe. This is no time to disarm, he insists, and there is reason in what he says, however unpleasant his words may seem. The immediate neighbor is not making any friendly gestures.

It may be that some people do not know the true origin of plus fours. When the British Army at home adopted puttees from its Indian comrades-in-arms the Brigade of Guards had naturally to be just slightly different. So they wound the puttees from ankle to just below the knee in the ordinary way, but then allowed a four-inch pleat of khaki trouser to turn down over the top. Military tailors, when measuring a Guardsman for his trousers always added the memorandum, when noting the length, "plus four," meaning four extra inches allowed for the pleat. Guardsmen soon talked of their trousers as plus fours, and there you have the whole history of modern man's ugliest fashion.

"Rational inflation," says an exchange, is urged upon President Roosevelt by Chairman Harrison of the United States Senate finance committee. Inflation is probably coming as the final leg-up for the NRA, but whether it will be rational or not depends upon the result.

Heroes of legend are really symbols of fortitude, of bravery, of virtues which the human race admires. Upon such heroes boys model themselves, so that even if they had no actual existence, or if the magnitude of their deeds were much exaggerated, their influence would remain real. In this deeper sense, certainly, they have lived and live today.

The report of the National Executive of the Labor Party, says the Manchester Guardian, on colonial policy where it deals with the treatment of native races is full of admirable sentiments, but unfortunately these are not always reconcilable. The fact is that the grave problem of the treatment of native races is not one that can be tackled by tardy generalizations against "the capitalist system" as the root of all evils; and a report so well-intentioned but so devoid of contact with realities is not typical of the best thought on native questions of which His Majesty's Opposition is capable.

Distrust of Germany is not confined to France. Prof. Einstein, who was forced to leave his native land under Hitler rule has been known as a great advocate of pacifism. He has changed his mind, however, and now advises Belgian conscientious objectors that the rise of Nazi Germany has altered the case, that Belgium needs "preparedness" in order to insure its existence, and that it is their duty to accept military service as their contribution "to the salvation of European civilization."

The Austrian Empire was in alliance with Germany in the world war but is making extensive preparations against designs upon her limited territory. Strategic centers a few miles inland are concentration camps for motorized reserves, who are mobilized and ready for orders to rush their mountain artillery into action. At several points barbed wire entanglements have been erected against the possibility of invasion, threatened by the Nazis in their propaganda campaign against the Dollfus administration. It is estimated that 40,000 troops have been massed along or near the Austro-Bavarian frontier.

Exaggerated nationalism may cause a great deal of trouble between nations. Every kind of extreme is dangerous. Nobody, however, has yet proved that sane imperialism, sane nationalism, even sane sectionalism and provincialism are bad. It is impossible to separate public spirit and civic virtue from patriotism or patriotism from nationalism. Love of and pride in home and homeland cannot be confined to the inanimate things; it necessarily means pride in belonging to the people who live there and pride in sharing with them a heritage of thought, sentiment, law, customs, pride in the nation as well as in the land.

nances and stoves are in good order and properly protected before being put into winter service. Defective apparatus is responsible for many fires at this season of the year. A little timely precaution will serve to prevent much loss.

That Body of Hours By James W. Barton, M.D. HERNIA IS VERY COMMON

The fact that more men than women are afflicted with hernia, or rupture as it is commonly called, is sometimes blamed on sport or the more active life of men. However reliable figures show that while about four times as many men as women undergo operation for hernia, nevertheless hernia is found about six times as often in infant boys as in infant girls. This then proves that while the condition may be brought about by sport or heavy lifting, in a great majority of cases it is a weakness in the abdominal wall itself that predisposes or gives the tendency to hernia.

Another operation coming into vogue now is what is called the injection method whereby scar tissue is formed which strengthens the abdominal wall enough to prevent the hernia. However this method has not yet met the general approval of surgeons.

There is no question but that a properly fitted truss is a great boon to the wearer and affords a good measure of safety, but in those cases where an operation has a reasonable chance of success (and most cases have a reasonable chance) it would seem only like good sense to be free of the truss and be able to do the things other individuals can do.

Even in those cases born with weak abdominal walls, about 50 per cent of the cases who undergo operation have no return of the hernia. Your best plan if you have a hernia is to undergo an examination by your family doctor and a surgeon, as your age, your occupation, the condition of your abdominal walls must all be taken into consideration.

If operation is not considered advisable a well fitted truss and the avoidance of heavy work should prevent further trouble.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

INFLATION

Sir,—I would like to offer a little criticism to the article entitled, "The Inflation Danger," appearing in today's issue of the Guardian. It is admitted by everyone that before and since the close of the Great War, there has been an orgy of inflation throughout the world. As a consequence an enormous increase of interest has to be met by governments, municipalities and individuals on debts incurred under inflation, which has the effect of taking the purchasing power out of the hands of the consumers, thus causing the shutting down of industries because their stocks cannot be sold because of this lack of purchasing power.

It is an admitted fact that inflation operates in favour of the money lenders and deflation works to the detriment of the producers. In England at the outbreak of the World War a four day's Bank Holiday was proclaimed. The Government issued one pound and ten shilling notes, which were made legal tender for any amount, without reference to gold to the extent of £260,000,000.

The guarding of the currency from inflation is a duty of the Government but when it is interpreted as a mandate to force all producers' goods into a cut-throat deflation such as is at present being done, it becomes an obsession. Prices must somehow be raised to the level they were at when the debts were incurred if the debtors hope for repayment of the debts. The Government must therefore, force the money into circulation through expenditures on public services in order that the wheels of production may start whirling again. It must of course be a controlled inflation such as took place in England in 1914 and not the wild and dishonest inflation as practised by Germany to which you make reference in your article "The Inflation Danger."

"Our Island" Its Duties—Its Prospects A Lecture Delivered Before The Young Men's Christian Association and Library Institute, December 4, 1862. BY CAPT. ORLEBAR

Prince Edward Island has, of late years, lost much by the gold discoveries of Australia, inducing a number of her young men to give up their farms and to carry to other countries the energies and physical wealth that this Island herself so much requires. Indeed, within the last 12 years, the once stationary P. E. Islander may be found in Australia, California and Columbia. Some have returned with less gold than they took away, and some in their restlessness have joined the hosts now fighting in Virginia. On this account our Island, which might well employ the energies of ten times its present population, has not at the last census increased so much as was expected. Our present position is that of an important food growing country for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the United States. It is the transit of our produce and passengers that makes the profit of the Shediac line of rail, and that adds to the importance of Pictou. Without mines, without a sufficiency of hard stone to make our own roads, there is in our soil a capability of richly repaying labor and capital properly expended, superior to the other colonies. But at present, as I have already said, our farming is at a low ebb, the people need instruction, and, on this one point, are needlessly conservative.

The great subject of the Inter-colonial railroad is now absorbing the attention of our fellow-colonists, and I am sorry to see its success impeded by an attempt to make the road follow rather a military line than a commercial one. The commercial one would naturally follow the valley of the St. John and take the present rail from Shediac to Sussex Vale. But the military line is intended to pass round the head of the Bay Chaleur, and I believe up the valley of the Metapedia. This has little direct interest for us, nor are we called to bear any part of the burden. But if it be decided upon, the great influx of workmen will open a new market nearly at our doors for our produce. And so with respect to the Gold diggings in Nova Scotia, indirectly we may partake of the yield of those gold mines, by our nearness allowing us to supply their market.

Thus in the present, there is every encouragement to our people, to stick to the Island, and give their diligence to raise more food and to keep more stock. There is distress abroad, but there need be none here, the prices are good and will be better for all kinds of produce. It is our vices only that keep us poor. If our country people when they come to town would give up grog drinking, and if our working artisans and shopmen would also give up those excesses that often make our streets noisy till past midnight, and where they have families practice a due economy, how different would soon be the face of our country and the appearance of our people. Our rents would not then press hard upon us and we might lift up our heads amongst our fellow-men as those who owed no man anything.

But it is true as it is strange, that economy is just least practiced, where it is most needed. As I pass our small showwindows, I often see these excellent words "cleanliness and economy combined." Yes they are qualities that may be combined most usefully in the furtherance of man's enjoyment of life. And with our abundance of water they may exist in the poorest of our dwellings. But it is not an easy virtue with the poor as with the rich; if we think of the water icy cold, the insufficient clothing, the scanty fare and the cold open floors, we shall feel increased respect for our tidy and cleanly poor—and be ready with kindly sympathy for those who want it. I cannot think, that man even in his savage state, uncombed, unwashed as he is in some countries from the cradle to the grave, can be said truly to like dirt,—he may live in it because his fathers have lived in it before him and because he knows no better, but let him once taste the positive enjoyment derived from cleanliness and pure water, I should suppose even the savage could hardly fall back to his old habits.—With such an audience it is at all events not necessary to decant any longer upon its virtues, and yet I think even you will acknowledge that a people who will allow their roads, streets and side walks to continue as they now are, must be, to some

The Poet's Corner GRACE BEFORE THOUGHT

Save me from peace. Do not let me fall Into the quiet reaches of the mind, Sheltered from the wind Of doubt. Build me no wall That question can not scale, That issue can not vault. Admit inside the pale Error and schism. They have a way Of bearing witness to the truth. Lay on no roof to thought Which will not let me climb To that which may be sought In charless space. Lay no stone base Which will not let me dig Into the strews of the earth, Into primordial slime, Where they go to school to time. Let the urge to know without end, without cease, Give me no rest, give me no peace.

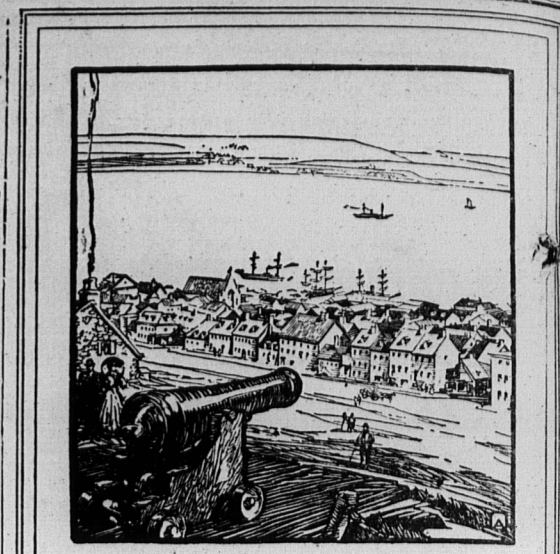
—Francis Taylor Patterson, in the North American Review.

extent, if not a dirt loving—a dirt enduring people. But of economy I would fain speak more at length, and perhaps to a better purpose. I know that many of my hearers practice it right well, and can save in a way that I would never dream of, and that some of our housekeepers are models of thrift and carefulness. But the very notability these have acquired, show that the virtue of economy is still rare amongst us. Economy is a principle that at the outset excludes idleness, and many other kindred vices; demands sobriety and moderation, it abhors waste, of time, of power, of material. The same great master, who said "gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost," says also, by his servant Paul, "redeem the time, work while it is day."

In nature there is no waste, nothing is lost. That dirty, polluted water spilt upon the ground, gently percolating through the earth, or rising in vapor to form the clouds, will again sparkle purely in the purling stream or flowing spring. Man's truest wisdom is to follow at a humble distance such teaching. Economy means that watchful care over our use of material things which we are urged to exercise as to spiritual things. It may be attained and practised without a spark of true religion, but it is a shame to call that religion which can exist long without it.

Economy is distinct from stinginess, for it is the economical that can afford to give, and is prepared from his savings to be generous. It need not make money an idol, but it finds it a useful agent. Without economy a people cannot be long free, for they cannot be independent, they will cease to view with envy others that are more rich. It behoves us all to practise it, for none can leave it alone without doing a wrong to his neighbor and himself. Let it be urged from our pulpits, taught in our schools, and exemplified in our homes, and if taken up heartily by our people, we shall soon see a new era for our Island.

At the present time, slovenly waste is seen on all sides, in town and country, in our houses, especially farm houses, where the stove has hardly replaced the large open fireplace—there is waste of fuel, of clothing, of food, and of material for manure. In our idlé, aimless,



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lives of waste of power, and in our drinking and smoking a dreadful waste of money, which if saved by temperate habits and properly employed, might give every man a freehold and every township a good road. (To be continued.) Economy Or Spoils! (Sydney-Post Record) The Macdonald Government has abolished two deputy administrative positions, has dismissed all the forest rangers, is doing away with the Mounted Police as a Provincial force, and is letting out a small sized army of petty officials and employees from the various Departments. Economy is the virtuous name given to this carnage of the missals. The trouble is that many of the positions thus summarily vacated are being refilled by the operation of the old-time patronage system, which is anything but economical. When the complete picture of all these changes is before the public, all will be able to judge whether economy or the spoils system has been the chief consideration. The chief consideration, it is doing away with the

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