

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JULY 4, 1932

GENEROUS GRANTS

For some time past the Provincial Department of Education has been in correspondence with Dr. G. H. Locke, chairman for Canada of the Library Commission of the Carnegie Corporation, who has shown a keen interest in the progress made in the plans for the new Prince of Wales College. Last week Dr. Locke arrived in Charlottetown and after looking the situation over and consulting with Hon. Dr. MacMillan and the educational authorities, announced that he would recommend a Carnegie grant for library purposes for both the Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University. The grant to Prince of Wales will be sufficient, he states, to provide for the purchase, within the next three years, of about 50,000 volumes. In both cases the grants will serve a most useful purpose, and will be of very great assistance to our educational institutions in carrying on their activities.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Locke's first visit to Prince Edward Island will not be his last, and that he will find time from his official duties to spend an occasional holiday here. Apart from the generous recommendations which he is making in the interests of our educational institutions, he will be assured, from those who had the pleasure of meeting him on this occasion, of a very cordial welcome on his own behalf.

FARM MARKETING BD.

On the occasion of his visit to Charlottetown recently the Hon. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions, laid special emphasis on the benefits which he believed would accrue from the organization of a Farm Marketing Board. This Board, Mr. MacLaren explained, will require particularly into the problems of marketing and distribution of farm products and will function on a co-operative basis. In this connection it is interesting to note, from a Canadian Press despatch, that a commission to study and report on the feasibility of a Farm Marketing Board will be appointed by the Dominion Government in a few days. The commission, when appointed, will discuss the matter with exporters from other Dominions who will be here for the Imperial Conference. One of the main objects of the Board would be to avoid slumps in prices whenever Canada went on an export basis on such products as butter, bacon and other commodities in which the exportable surplus is small compared with the domestic demand. It is evident from Hon. Mr. MacLaren's remarks in Charlottetown, that the plan will be far-reaching in its effects and should do much to restore agricultural prices to a more satisfactory level.

A GREAT INDUSTRY

Each year the Northern Miner issues an annual special edition dealing trenchantly with every phase of the gold mining industry in Canada. This year's edition has just been issued, and is deserving of special attention at this time. The past few years, which have been marked by world wide depression in other industries, have seen remarkable progress in gold mining in Canada. In 1930 Canada assumed second place among the gold producing countries of the world. Last year she increased the pace by some 27 per cent and recorded a production valued at \$55,395,000. This splendid record came as a surprise and upset the calculations of world economists who had pinned their faith to the report of the Gold Committee of the League of Nations, predicting that Canada might reach by 1934, an annual production to the value of \$44,000,000. It is estimated, says a writer in the Northern Miner, that the velocity of money is twenty-five. That is one dollar of new gold production will permit the carrying on of \$25 worth of new business. This esti-

mate will give the reader some idea of the vast importance to Canada of the output of her gold mines in recent years. In 1931 the Ontario gold mining companies alone paid out approximately 13 million dollars for wages, 13 million dollars for supplies, and employed over 6,000 men. One mining company alone has caused the expenditure in Manitoba and Saskatchewan within the space of three years, of about \$42,000,000, and of this amount at least 90 per cent was expended for Canadian labor and Canadian supplies. Last year the gold mines employed more men, bought more supplies, paid more taxes and produced more gold than ever before in their history. If gold mining had been in the same position as agriculture, lumbering and manufacturing, it does not require much imagination to see how much more this country would have suffered and how much cause we have to be thankful to this particular industry.

NOVEL SUGGESTION

A novel suggestion has been made by an Ontario farmer to relieve the unemployment situation in the industrial centres of that province. He says that farmers are in want of labor but at present prices are not in a position to employ the help that they want. He suggests that as urban councils and city councils are paying unemployment relief to men it might be a beneficial plan all round for them to subsidize the farmers by paying them 25c a day for every unemployed man from the cities they engage. His contention is that a cost of 25c a day per man would be true economy to the cities and towns in providing relief to the jobless; at the same time the scheme would be providing a measure of assistance to farmers needing help but who, owing to present low prices, cannot afford to hire men at the regular rates. At present in Charlottetown there is an influx of country labor, showing that farmers are not in a position to maintain full employment of their regular help.

NEXT BY-ELECTIONS

Two more Federal by-elections will in all probability be held before the next session of Parliament, both in constituencies which afford more even fighting ground than Royal or Malsonneuve. Huron South, recently vacated by the death of the late Liberal member, Thomas McMillan, has nearly always been represented by a Liberal but as a rule the majorities have been small. In 1930 the late Mr. McMillan carried it by 349. His majority in 1926 was 1,153, and in 1925, 253. In 1921 it returned a Progressive and in 1917 a Conservative-Unionist.

The other vacancy is in Yamaska, Quebec, where the Liberal member-elect, Mr. Boucher, has recently been unseated by the election court. His election in 1930 was followed by a recount, which resulted in his return by one vote. His previous majorities had been 1665 in 1921, 684 in 1925, and 418 in 1926. Yamaska went Conservative by 93 votes in 1911, but had previously been Liberal in all elections for 20 years, the majorities ranging from 460 to 18.

In both these ridings therefore, the Liberals have political tradition on their side and the Conservatives a record of hard-fought battle in which they always contested every foot of the field. In the circumstances, contests are certain in both cases, with the out-come sufficiently in doubt to assure spectacular campaigns.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Many congratulations were received yesterday by Premier Bennett on his 62nd birthday. Keen and vigorous, the Prime Minister is a striking illustration of the Greek ideal of a sound mind in a sound body.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is no need to seek hidden meaning in what Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin said: In according British preference to Dominion goods, amounting in practically every case to free entry, up to November 15, Great Britain has conferred a benefit on the nations of the Empire. Indicative of what she hopes will continue; but she expects far more reciprocity in this than she at present receives. Mr. Baldwin left no doubt as to Great Britain's desires, which is not higher duties on non-British goods, but free entry for British goods. There is something very admirable in this direct speaking which will bring quicker results than the cautious circumlocution of the past.

It is so easy to arouse Mr. King. So easy to arouse him if and when Mr. Bennett proposes anything or does anything. And the truth, of course, is that no matter what the Imperial Conference does or doesn't do, Mr. King will see disaster. He is the politician personified.

The sport of professional boxing, which has been under a partial eclipse since its star showmen, Demsey and Tunney, stepped out of the picture a few years ago, had a chance to reestablish itself in public favor the other night when Max Schmeling, of Germany, in defense of his heavyweight crown, traded punches with Jack Sharkey, of Boston. Instead, it was given what many believe will be its death blow. . . . If the decision the other night positively identifies professional boxing in the United States as a racket, instead of a sport, as it is supposed to be—if it discloses that it is in the hands of crooked manipulators who have not the first instincts of sportsmanship, then it will not have been in vain. The public, gullible as it is, must have its breaking point—and this may prove to be it—Hamilton Spectator.

Canada should enjoy this year one of the most profitable tourist seasons it has ever had. However, in the past some of our compatriots have somewhat abused the opportunities that this trade presents by exploiting the tourists in every way they can. In the circumstances, the warning of Mr. Begin, controller of provincial revenue, against practices of this kind is timely and those who may be concerned should give to it the attention that it merits.—Le Soleil.

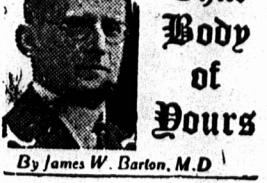
An organization is being formed in Winnipeg to promote trade via Hudson Bay. And trade means trade—shipments in as well as shipment out. One of the obstacles to trade via the new port is the absence of "in" shipments. It is now realized in the West—if it is not realized before—that ships and railway trains cannot pay their way if they run full in one direction but empty in the other.—Ex.

Sir Stephen Tallents, the Secretary of the Empire Marketing Board, reminded the Royal Empire Society that goodwill was one of the most valuable exports in the world. The events of the last few months have awakened in the mind of the British public a strong suspicion that Free State exports of this vital commodity have declined. British shoppers will not purchase the wares of a country which they regard as hostile so long as other markets are open to them. Already there are signs that the policy of the present Free State Government has begun to alienate British sympathies. A relationship of confidence and friendliness has been built up between the two countries as the result of ten years' endeavor. If it is to be broken down in half a year, then not all the labor of the Free State producer will recompense him for the vanished export of goodwill.

The peculiar strength and virility of the Nazi movement arises out of its connection with pre-war German nationalism. It is a rebirth of that nationalism in terms of post-war idealism. or, in its degenerate form, sentimentality. It is like a militarist Youth Movement, or like a "hike" that suddenly turns into army manoeuvres. Hitler may be a fool. Much that he says and writes suggests that he is a fool. At the same time he has hit on a kind of foolishness that happens to "come off," and he has able men round him who are determined to exploit it to the utmost.—Manchester Guardian.

Matter has seemed to many easy-going minds a firm basis to start from, but what matter, and what has been its history? Must there not have been a differentiation of various forms of matter, may there not have been a pre-material state of things? do we ever get to beginnings? No body of scientific doctrine succeeds in describing in

That Body of Yours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HELPING TO HEAL THE MIND

That Nature will heal or cure must be admitted—the abscess will empty itself; the cold in the head will disappear; the attack of indigestion or diarrhoea will pass over; the broken bone will mend. But does this mean that Nature should not be helped or guided? Heat applied to the abscess, the removal of the wastes from the intestine and rest in bed for the cold, the use of castor oil in diarrhoea, the placing together of the broken ends of a splint, are the simple but effective ways that are used to help Nature. Without these human aids you can readily understand how the abscess might go on to a general poisoning of the system; the cold to bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy or tuberculosis; the diarrhoea to a serious thinning of the blood; and the broken bone to an actual crippling of the individual.

In fact it must be admitted that even the simple ailments first mentioned above, might easily cause the death of the individual were it not for the human interference.

However there is something more than physical ailments in this life of ours. There are the ailments of the mind, ailments which make many individuals unable to go out amongst their fellow human beings and take their natural or rightful place.

This isn't due to any lack of brains; many of these so afflicted would rank one hundred or even more than one hundred per cent in a mental test.

But something has happened, likely in early childhood, which gave them a slant on or an idea of, life, that is not like the slant or idea of the majority of the people.

Now just as the physician and surgeon aid Nature to bring about the best results, so can properly qualified physicians, clergymen, priests and other laymen often help these mental cases back to normal. Just as a surgeon finds it necessary to open the abdomen to find the exact cause of the symptoms and so bring about a cure, so do those healing mental cases find it necessary to go down deep into the conscious and unconscious self of the patient to find the cause of the mental twist or notion that prevents the individual being like, and living with, normal people.

In former days it was often discovered by hypnotizing the individual and thus learning these "inner thoughts." Nowadays it is done by careful and sympathetic questioning. When it is brought to light, and the patient learns how simple, foolish, or unimportant it is, he is about ready to take his place in the world with normal people.

The blocks are moved releasing her. She swings Speeding like wind across the grass-blown ground. Swift in the winter sunlight, wheeling round. She pauses, breathes and shivers through her wings.

Then, roaring glory, into blue she soars Storming the heights of heaven, to astound The little world below confined and bound By old beliefs and dull imaginings. Now we are hanging sideways in the sky, My heart beats suddenly as I descry The sulphur cities smoking in the plains. And call to memory that Michael hurled, Forth from this lonely peace where beauty reigns, The lost Archangel on a driven world.

—Yvonne Ffrench.

terms of laws of succession more than some limited set of stages of a natural process? the whole process if, indeed, it can be regarded as a whole—must for ever be beyond the reach of scientific grasp. The earliest stage to which science has succeeded in tracing back any part of a sequence of phenomena itself constitutes a new problem for science, and that without end. There is always an earlier stage and to an earlier we can never attain. The questions of origins concern the theologian, the metaphysician, perhaps the poet.—Gifford Lectures.

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

RT. HON. LORD HALSHAM

(By The Canadian Press) Rt. Hon. Lord Halsham, British Secretary for War, lawyer, statesman, soldier, director of several companies and much travelled, was born in 1872.

In his youth he studied sugar growing in the West Indies and British Guiana and was for eight years connected with a firm of West India merchants. After serving in the South African war, Lord Halsham was called to the English Bar in 1902. During that year, he became Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the Polytechnic founded by his father and still holds this office. He was named Director of Legal and General Insurance Company 1920-22; Bench, Lincoln's Inn; Attorney General to the Prince of Wales 1920-22; Attorney General for Great Britain 1922-24 and November 1924-28 and Lord Chancellor 1928-29. His wife is the daughter of Judge Trimble Brown, Nashville, Tennessee.

Democracy And Government

(Ottawa Journal)

The world has changed a lot in its thinking since Woodrow Wilson spoke his famous phrase about making the world "safe for democracy." The tendency, now, indeed, is toward making democracy safe for the world; and last week we had Senator Meighen bewailing the fact that democracy has a propensity for too much interference with governments. Mr. Meighen's thesis was that the functions of democracy, so far as government was concerned, ceased when it had selected its representatives to govern it; that it should then step aside and let the Government govern. Violations of this principle, he added, found in too much interference with governments and their policies, were a threat to efficiency.

Within certain limitations, Mr. Meighen is right. The past twenty years have produced a new kind of world never before known; a world into which the political machinery and the democratic theories of a century or a half century ago simply do not fit. In this new and complicated world, problems of government include, whether we will it or not, technical problems, problems of trade and finance and credit and currency; problems so intricate and difficult that they are and must be beyond the average elector.

Take, as an illustration, the problem of Empire trade. It involves questions of fact. What is the proportion of trade now done with the Empire and with foreign countries? Is it or is it not desirable that we should develop trade outside the Empire? To what extent should Canada go in possibly endangering its industrial and manufacturing life in order to secure markets for her agricultural products? What should constitute a fair preferential rate against British goods, having regard at the same time to the well-being of our own industries? To what extent should we levy duties under the general tariff? And, finally, what steps should be taken, if any, toward securing an Imperial currency.

Does anyone believe, honestly, that the average voter, the harassed and worried business man, the merchant, artisan, lawyer or doctor or laborer, can in spare time decide questions of this kind? The answer is quite clear. Or ought to be. It is that the decision must be with the experts.

In the old days, when the democratic theory was in its full flower, government was simple. Governments kept the peace, collected revenue, built public works. But the right of the people to govern the modern world, to interfere with those who govern, is something like granting passengers the right to take over the navigation of the ship when entering a dangerous harbor. It is true that the captain is, in a sense, their servant; that they are the ultimate masters; but we have had the sense in that situation to see that we must not confuse the assertion of the right with the technical means of making it effective.

It should be so—within limitations—with democracy. Informed criticism there should be, must be, and constructive criticism; and the choice of government must remain with the governed. But more and more we must come to the realization that when we select men to govern they must be trusted to govern, permitted to govern without too much of interference and criticism. Otherwise—as Mr. Meighen points out—our democracy will deteriorate into that condition of confusion which has already become all to manifest in the Republic to the South.

A Seaweed Product Of Canada

(Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada)

One little-known Canadian product, although not entirely new on the British market, has met with a most gratifying success, viz., seaweed building blanket. There occur only in two known places in the world beds of the particular seaweed required—one in Canada and one in Sweden, in the confluence of fresh and salt water.

This seaweed blanket, laminated by the kraft paper, acts as a complete sound insulator. Its iodine content renders it immune from the ravages of insects, whereas its other important valuable property, is that it is completely fireproof. It is interesting to note that some of London's luxury hotels and apartment houses are equipped with this product.

The Isles Of Greece

(The New York Times)

Who would not be encouraged to "agitation" if he could know that he would be banished for it to a Grecian isle—especially the particular one to which General Theodoros Pangalos is to be sent? It is Corfu, where Ulysses was received by Nausicaa and escorted to the town of her father Antinous. There the bark that bore him turned to stone as the legend is, and lies like a great ocean liner in the sea. One could enjoy being imprisoned there, or up on the crest of an overlooking hill in the sometime palace of the sometime Emperor of Germany. On this island, as Naustica said, her people lived apart in the wash of the waves, the outermost of men, and had dealings with no others. If this were true today, it would be an appropriate place of exile.

Nearer Athens, over in the Aegean there is the Isle of Syra, where Eumaeus said in the Odyssey that sickness does not fall on mortals. But it is doubtless in too close communication with the port of the Piraeus, for it is only a few hours distant by the boats that ply in regular service, though in its remotest parts, where no homestead has ever been, that most observing traveller in the Aegean, Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor, finds "vast solitudes of heaven" brooding over those island hills where "the constellations are a man's only company."

Delos is less accessible, "austere in her solitude," a place "dead and extinguished." The tree that to Ulysses was the fairest thing he had seen on earth no longer grows there beside the broken altar to Apollo. The place is but a cemetery of its once proud self, crowded with marbled memories that are guarded by the famous lions.

Then there is Naxos, the isle of the white quarries, where "life moves but slowly." Things are begun and never finished; "personal vanities lie behind public undertakings." Yet there abides a love of Greece and a pride in her past. Separated is Paros, "yearning for reunion across a space of dream-like water"—Paros of which the English traveller says "there must be something astray in a world that exalts, say Chicago, to a place of pride," yet holds in indifference such scenes as one may find in exile there with Naxos, Heraclia, Ios on one's horizon.

Still further away is Melos. Here they may live who want peace. Further on is Crete, to which it is said that Venizelos finds himself drawn by nostalgia even from Athens. The

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