

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims

It's a rare thing to win an argument and the other fellow's respect at the same time.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1933.

THE NEW COLLEGE

Special pages in connection with the opening of the Prince of Wales College appear in today's issue of The Guardian. The formal opening of the institution has been postponed until the return from Ottawa of Premier Stewart and Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Minister of Education. In the meantime the construction work has been completed and the students will move into their new quarters on Friday.

Special features of the new building, which is one of the finest of its kind in Eastern Canada, are described in an article elsewhere in this issue. It will be seen from this account that the institution will be in excellent position to cater to the educational requirements of the Province. The work has been done with thoroughness and despatch by the designers, contractors and subcontractors, and there is reason to anticipate that it will be satisfactory in every way. Of particular importance are the increased facilities for teacher training and the well equipped laboratories for courses in physics, senior and junior chemistry, biology and household science.

It is hoped, with the co-operation of the Carnegie Foundation, to make the new institution a full Junior College by the addition of a fourth year's course to the curricula. The additional year would be necessary for the inclusion of such subjects as economics, social science and rural sociology, and the work would involve the employment of at least one additional teacher. In addition, it is hoped to extend the library facilities by building up a community library, in charge of a competent librarian, to serve the reading requirements of all sections of the Province. These are matters which will depend upon assistance given by the Carnegie Foundation, and at present no definite information is available. If the fourth year course is established it will mean a considerable saving to students who intend to prosecute their studies further in more advanced universities on the mainland.

Provision is made in the new Prince of Wales College to solve the problem of increasing student attendance as well as the need of an enlarged curricula. The extra classroom accommodation will fill a long-felt want in this connection.

Exact figures of the total cost of the building and equipment are not available, but they will approximate \$300,000, the total cost of the building itself being in the vicinity of \$275,000. Visitors who have inspected the work, and who are familiar with the cost of similar recently built institutions on the mainland, have expressed surprise that the building could be constructed and furnished in such first-class manner under half a million dollars.

There is no doubt that the new Prince of Wales College will give greatly enhanced educational opportunities to the students of this Province, that it will mean more economic as well as more efficient administration, and that to our citizens generally it will become a source of increasing pride and satisfaction.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA

The Calgary Albertan says that Canada, for trading purposes, cannot intelligently ignore Russia with its 130,000,000 people, and continues: "For this reason, those who expressed violent and hasty condemnation of trade with Russia—and among them are a number of the most prominent people in this country—were ill-advised indeed. It is not good policy to condemn the inevitable."

The Albertan is sadly astray. No

intelligent business man or newspaper in this country condemns trade with Russia. What they do condemn is trade on a preferential basis, or on Government security. It is well known that the Soviet Government repudiated payment of all indebtedness to governments and traders with Russia prior to the Revolution. It disowned responsibility and for that reason no civilized government at the present time has undertaken to resume diplomatic relations with Russia for the purpose of reopening international trade channels. It is true Germany has made a provisional deal with the Soviets for certain purposes, and it is also true that China has entered into semi-diplomatic relations with a view to defensive arrangements; but recognition of the Soviet Government as a whole, for diplomatic or trading purposes, has not been assented to.

There is nothing, however, to prevent any Canadian trading with Russia. There is at the present time free scope for any business house in Canada to accept orders or give orders to Russian firms for anything, with the exception that by order-in-council the importation of coal, wood pulp, pulpwood, lumber, timber, asbestos and furs is prohibited. Outside of these specified articles there is nothing to prevent trade between this country and Russia.

Of course, diplomatic relations being broken off, there is no means of insisting upon payments, as the Russian Government not being recognized by the Canadian or any other Government, the usual diplomatic channels cannot be resorted to for guaranteeing and collecting payments.

It was the Mackenzie King Government that broke off these diplomatic arrangements in 1928, and so recently as October last Mr. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons stated that the negotiations related only to certain diplomatic privileges which had previously been granted exclusively to Russia.

This being the case there is no excuse for any agitation at the present time to get the Government to permit trade deals between this country and Russia. These are matters permissible and legal now, save and except transactions in the articles specified. It is surprising however how many people are under the impression that the King Government's action in 1928 strictly prohibited inter-trade with Russia and are blaming the Bennett Government for not rescinding what actually never was put into effect.

CALGARY'S FAILURE

No thinking person in Canada, says the Monetary Times, will for a minute believe that the responsibility for Calgary's failure to meet its maturing debentures in New York funds on January 2, rests on Premier Bennett or the Dominion government. The Prime Minister owns Calgary as his adopted home town and represents that constituency in the House of Commons but it cannot for a minute be said that because of these facts either the Premier or the Dominion government were responsible. The Dominion government has assisted certain of the provinces to meet its obligations during the past fifteen months but the task would be endless if it undertook to help out the various municipalities that have issues maturing there or bond interest coming due. Nor would it be fair, as it would appear from all the evidence available that Calgary is just as able to pay as other western cities that have paid similar obligations during the year.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A despatch from Washington discloses that the United States, which had 290,000 men killed and wounded in the late war, is now making annual payments to veterans 20 per cent. more than the aggregate of payments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Canada, who had a combined casualty record of sixteen and a half million men. The combined cost of veteran payments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Canada was slightly over eight hundred million dollars. That of the United States was more than a billion dollars. This vast sum paid by the American people is 25 per cent of our federal expenditure and comes to 25 per cent of every dollar of taxes taken from our people by the Federal Government.—Chicago Tribune.

The policy of honesty and fairness followed by the British is duly appreciated throughout the world. This is exemplified by a sign in a local shop in Oklahoma which admonishes "Be British—pay now and have an understanding after."—Milverton Sun.

Technocracy is merely a symbol of the machine age. It is something that can neither be accepted nor rejected, but it is already a reality. It is here. When you step into your motor car, that is an acceptance of technocracy. When you eat your wheat harvested by an automatic reaper and thresher, that is accepting technocracy. It is no more capable of acceptance or rejection than fire or electricity. It is a fact. The machine age is established. Technocracy merely points out that we must either run the machines or they will run us, as they have been doing. Technocracy's duty is to work out a system whereby the productive power of machines will be harnessed for the welfare of the masses.

Mr. De Valera has picked a quarrel with England, and no citizen has escaped the disastrous results. Unemployment, falling trade, ruined markets and the growing resentment of the British nation are the terrible cost of his tactics. He is turning a potent friend into a potent enemy; while he fights for a shadow, all the material benefits of a real independence are crumbling into dust.

A recent story printed in an Italian newspaper told how a merchant in Ohio was fined because a clock which he displayed outside his store gave incorrect time. Complaint was made, it seems, by a business man who, because the clock was late, missed an engagement. Now a number of American cities have ordinances providing that if a merchant displays a clock he must see to it that the clock keeps time properly. Such ordinances are sensible. But the Italian paper jumped to the conclusion that American business men are too poor to carry watches in these depressed days; and it remarked sadly that the situation in America "must indeed be lamentable."

There is still some money in the United States, the sale of a collection of rare things in New York realizing \$360,431. A Charles II Palliser tall-case clock, made by Samuel Knibb, in London in 1666, went for \$3,100. This clock was formerly in the collection of King George IV of England and stood in the library at Buckingham Palace. Another purchaser paid \$2,900 for a Queen Anne carved and inlaid walnut card table with needle-point top formerly in the collection of Sir George Donaldson. The same buyer got a Chippendale mahogany tall-case clock with Directoire case for \$1,150.

The chance of being killed is said to be ten times as great in the United States as in England and the rate is rising. Among causes given are the exaggerated sympathy for killers, lax law enforcement and public indifference to crime.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is given the palm for train speed in North America. The run of 124 miles in 108 minutes between Smiths Falls, Ontario, and Montreal West hits an average speed of 68.9 miles per hour and is the fastest in North America. In Europe the laurels are given to the Cheltenham Flyer of the Great Western, which does the 77.3 miles from Swindon to Paddington Station, London, in 65 minutes for an average of 71.4 miles per hour.

The outbreak at the Dartmoor prison in England a year or so ago was believed to have been incited by agitators from outside the prison walls by means of the strange method of communication common to all large penal institutions. Development of a spirit of unrest culminating in disorder and violence,



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

RHEUMATISM, CAUSES AND TREATMENT

"Rheumatism, or arthritis as it is now called, is the oldest disease on record and is the cause of more illness for which a pension is paid than any other condition except the heart and bloodvessel diseases of old age."

Group of 200 physicians interested in rheumatism met in New Orleans last year for the single purpose of trying to learn from one another what each had discovered in his investigation and treatment of rheumatism.

Some points stand out. Dr. John H. Musser, New Orleans, stated that since he had been in New Orleans he had seen practically no cases of arthritis in contrast to his experience in Philadelphia where 50 per cent, that is one half, of patients in hospital wards had arthritis. In other words climate is a factor causing rheumatism.

Another point definitely proven is that the diet, the food eaten, is a big factor in causing rheumatism. Meat is not at fault; starches are really most to blame.

Other causes are infections from teeth, tonsils, intestine and gall bladder; injuries such as back strain; constipation; overweight. Just as there are many causes so are there many forms of treatment—vacancies; climatic—hot dry climate, such as is found in Arizona; colonic irrigation, that is using enemata that completely fill the large intestine; gland treatment, particularly the use of extract of the thyroid gland in the neck; heat and electricity in various forms; surgery—cutting nerves supplying the painful part.

In addition to the special treatments above mentioned, trying by all means to improve the general health of the patient. It is thought by many that some general condition in the body, perhaps wrong diet, may cause teeth to decay and the infection thus lodged in the teeth causes arthritis. Sometimes the infected teeth are left in the mouth so long, so much damage is done before their removal that it is too late to prevent severe arthritis.

These points from the discussions of 200 physicians interested in rheumatism should be of great help in fighting this old, old ailment.

De Pachmann

(Winnipeg Free Press)

If De Pachmann had been a poor, friendless, uneducated and untalented man he would have been locked away in a mental home many years ago. But he happened to be a genius. He was no lunatic. But he was so erratic that he spent his days—and they were great and happy days—in that wide No Man's Land which stretches from complete sanity down into the shadows. And he played the piano, and especially Chopin, with such magnificent appraisal of his playing and merely recorded the fact that De Pachmann, last night, had played Chopin as no man had ever done before.

Often, to the terror of his managers he refused to enter the concert hall. He was not in the mood. He had hurt his hand. He had indigestion. Any one of a thousand excuses. Sometimes they would literally drag him to the hall. Sometimes they would fall, and to their disgust he would stay at home happily playing to himself.

When he did appear there were often a hundred objections. He would demand the removal of somebody in the front row because he did not like his face. He would demand that all lights in the hall be switched off, and the evening would be spent in darkness with his haunting music sweeping out through the gloom to his audience. On other occasions he would sit playing at his piano and chatting—interminably with his audience. He did all this until he was over eighty years old.

De Pachmann is dead now, and the pundits who know no better will be finding him his place in the ranks of the greatest pianists. But those who heard him will be satisfied to know that they have listened to the greatest playing of Chopin

first in one penitentiary, then in another and another, until it has crossed more than half the Dominion suggests something other than spontaneity in each instance. The circumstances indicate a relationship connecting all these outbreaks and if there has been such relationship it is obvious that some external influence has been not only active, but successful.

Unfair Criticism

(Moncton Times)

The Sydney Record publishes a lengthy statement from a former convict in which the administration of affairs at the Dorchester prison is condemned in all the moods and tenses. The food is said to be poor in quality and insufficient in quantity, while living conditions are "unsanitary" and filthy. This former convict is given two columns of space in the Sydney paper, and his absurdly false statements are copied in full by the Halifax Chronicle. A good deal of the trouble in prisons has been attributed to encouragement the inmates get from newspapers and people who seem to think anything in the way of propaganda against those in authority will have an effect in a time of unrest like the present.

In The Rocket Age

(Sydney Post)

Cross the Atlantic in thirty minutes? Professor Auguste Piccard believes it may be possible—not by ship or plane but in a rocket. He has invented a rocket that he figures should go 185 miles a minute. It could be designed to fly the ocean with passengers or mails. He knows even other scientists in Europe who are experimenting with rockets. The next era may be an age of rockets. The present generation may live to see the sky full of whizzing projectiles. Such a possibility does not seem too fantastic when Professor Piccard thinks about it, for he is the man who started for the stratosphere and got there. It is his theory that the air at high altitudes is an ideal speedway for rocket flights and that any speed up to three miles a second should be simple—after the mechanical details have been worked out.

The New York Sun paints a vivid picture of what may happen should Professor Piccard's expectations be realized.

The first daredevil to pilot a rocket from Battery Park, New York, to the Rue de la Paix in half an hour will become another Blériot; after him may come the deluge. New Yorkers will take a stratosphere express to a luncheon in London. They will go to theatres in Mexico City or Montreal after dinner. Business men and women will commute in rockets from the wilds of Long Island or New Jersey to Wall Street in less time than can now telephone across the distance. The rocket stations, local and express, will be in the tips of skyscraper towers.

The habit of spending winters in the South will become obsolete; instead those who can afford it will swim, play and sleep in Miami or Los Angeles any day of the year and attend matinees and afternoon receptions in Manhattan. The summer tour of Europe will require only twenty-four hours of travelling, split into ten-minute hops from point to point on the Continent. The air will be screeching with projectiles carrying loads of merchandise, love letters and holiday greetings.

Ordinary aviation will be a hazardous business in an era of rockets. Show the world that a steel tube with a speed of three miles a second is a workable conveyance, and some bright fellow will find a way to make them for the public at \$250 or less. There will be no tire trouble, but the rocketeers will learn to beware of punctured parachutes. When the stratosphere is crowded with missiles that can outstrip the wind, when rockets leap aloft from the ground or swoop to the roofs of the city, anything as close to the earth as an ordinary airplane will find itself in a shower of vertical traffic.

A dirigible will have no more chance than a soap bubble in a hailstorm. Traffic problems will be slightly different in the stratosphere from those on the ground; it will be easy enough to keep moving, but what driver of a rocket going a hundred miles a minute will stop on a red light.

which this or any other generation has ever been privileged to hear. He played in Winnipeg some years ago. Few of his audience knew that he had spent hours that afternoon playing, discoursing, exhorting, scolding lecturing to a small party of people who had been asked to have tea with him; and that his manager had the greatest difficulty in persuading him to play again at night. It is odd to reflect what De Pachmann would have been without his music.

Tommy returned from school with a perplexed brow. "What's the matter, sonny?" asked his father. "I can't get a certain sum right," returned the boy. "I wish you'd help me with it, dad." His father shook his head. "Can't, my boy," he said, "it wouldn't be right." "I don't suppose it would," Tommy replied, "but you might have a try!"



MAGNA EST VERITAS

Here, in this little Bay, Full of tumultuous life and great repose, Where, twice a day, The purposeless, glad ocean comes and goes, Under high cliffs, and far from the huge town, I sit me down. For want of me the world's course will not fall; When all its work is done, the lie shall rot; The truth is great, and shall prevail, When none cares whether it prevail or not.

—Coventry Patmore.

Stonehenge

(London Exchange)

Dr. Rendel Harris, the famous archaeologist and Biblical scholar, propounded a startling new explanation of Stonehenge, the age long mystery of Salisbury Plain. It was built, he says, by the Egyptians, 1,800 to 2,000 years before Christ, for the joint worship of the Sun and of the Dead. Accepting the popular chronology of the Bible, Jacob built Bethel about the same time. It is a second Abydos. (Abydos was the great Egyptian sanctuary of the dead and after Thebes, was the most important town in the ancient kingdom of Upper Egypt). Its architect and builder was probably named Meri-An (meaning the Beloved of Osiris), who is no other than Merlin, the wizard of Arthurian legend.

Going even further than this last fascinating statement, Dr. Harris says that King Arthur himself, hero of mythological romance, was either Osiris (the Egyptian god of the dead) or someone whose story has been colored by the Osiris legends; while Arthur's beautiful queen, Guinevere, was really Isis, queen of the gods of Egypt.

Quite close to Stonehenge lie two mysterious barrows, known as Robin Hood and Robin Hood's Ball. What are they doing on the Wiltshire Downs, beside these tremendous standing stones? If rightly named, their proper home, as Dr. Harris says, is in Sherwood Forest.

Bug write Ra-Bennu for Robin Hood, and we shall have the Sun-God and the Sun Bird of Egypt. Ra was the Sun-God (every crossword "fan" knows this by now). Bennu, the Phoenix (from which our own Robin is derived), was the herald of the rising sun, and was also the living symbol of Osiris, the god of the dead.

The Egyptian myth declared that the morning sun (and Stonehenge has long been regarded as a solar temple, witness the Midsummer Day observations there) rose in the form of a Bennu, and Sir Ernest Wallis Budge, the great Egyptologist, declared that the sanctuary of the Bennu was the sanctuary of Ra and Osiris. This is one of the keystones in the extraordinarily interesting structure which Dr. Harris has built up. He produces arguments, mostly in the form of place names, to show that the Egyptians had colonies in England—in Devon, Cornwall and Dorset. Then he quotes the assertion of Geoffrey of Monmouth that the stones of Stonehenge were brought from Ireland by Merlin, the wizard, having previously been brought to Ireland by giant colonists from "the farthest coast of Africa."

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Prescelly, in Pembrokehire, and whence archaeologists say they came, was only an intermediate stage in their transportation. Five Egyptian sanctuaries, more or less closely linked together, says Dr. Harris, have recently been discovered in this country. Among them are St. Knighton's Kieve, near Tintagel, Cornwall, St. Neotan's Church, South Cornwall, and St. Veep's, on the east side of the F. y. Veep, he says, is Wip, or Anubis, the dog-headed attendant of Osiris. Due north of Stonehenge lies Knighton Down, and among its Long Barrows is one known as Dodhill Barrow. Evidently, says Dr. Harris, it is "significant of the presence of the faithful Dog, companion of Osiris and the Opener of the Way to his Kingdom." His phrase Opener of the Way is peculiarly interesting. Wip means opener, and in a longer form is written Wip-Wat, the opener of the way. Dr. Harris finds Wip, as he does Nectan or Knighton, in all sorts of places, most particularly at Ebbesfleet, in Kent, which place, he points out, was formerly spelt Wippedesfleet. Ebbesfleet, or Wippedesfleet, was the entrance to Watling-street. Watling-street is the equivalent of an inland waterway along which souls were believed to make their pilgrimage to the Islands of the Blest and the Kingdom of Osiris. And Ebbesfleet was the Opener of the Way, for Wipped is Anubis the Dog (his very name preserved for us today in the racing "whippet"). Whipnade, the side of London's country Zoo, draws its name from the same original. Supported by a great volume of etymological evidence, Dr. Harris imparts his belief that these Egyptians whom he brings to our

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