

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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CAR FERRY ACCOUNT

By resolution at its annual meeting at Halifax this week, the Maritime Board of Trade endorsed the resolution of the Associated Board of Trade of Prince Edward Island, asking that finances in connection with the car ferry steamer be charged against the consolidated revenues of Canada, so as not to affect the operating account of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways.

It is to be hoped that with the unanimous support of the Maritime Board of Trade this important matter will again be brought to the attention of the federal authorities. As far back as 1926, the Duncan Commission recommended such action in the following words:

"We further recommend that, so far as the ferry boat service is concerned, it should not be run as part of the railway operations, but should be run by the railway administration under separate account for the department."

Mr. Mackenzie King, when in office, insisted that all the "important" recommendations of the Duncan Commission had been implemented, and some of his followers went so far as to say that the recommendations were implemented 100 per cent. This is one recommendation that the King Government completely ignored. The grievance is an outstanding one. It affects this Province materially in so far as transportation services are concerned, and it is time that a remedy was effected.

MR. KING'S POSITION

To the majority of people who took the trouble to read the speech delivered by Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King before the Reform Club, comments the Montreal Gazette, it will not appear that the Liberal leader has improved his position in regard to the National Service Loan. If what he said was intended as an explanation of his previous reference to this issue, it would have been far better if he had left the matter alone. His utterance could not have been ill-timed or more likely to do a maximum of damage to a national enterprise of the greatest importance; it reached the public the very morning upon which the Dominion loan was formally launched, at the moment when a general appeal was being made to the public to support the loan as a matter of national service.

What is Mr. King's contribution to this appeal? It is true that he endeavored to protect himself in a measure by an expression of hope that the issue would be oversubscribed, but no one reading his address will find there any inspiration, any guidance or any persuasion calculated to strengthen the public response and contribute to the loan's success. On the contrary, Mr. King quarrels with the very nature of the appeal made by the Government, and by that great army of loyal Canadians who are working hand in hand with the Government. He objects to the term "national service" as implying cant and hypocrisy, and he asks, "Why not give it is real name?" At the same time, he admits that the loan is necessary, also that all a government does is service. Of course it is service, and whatever the public do in co-operation with the Government is also service, and national service.

Mr. King gains no credit for himself, nor any for his party, in his quibbling over terms, and much less in his disparaging reference to the motive of the Government in naming the loan, in his use of the words "hypocrisy and cant," expressive of a thought present in no one's mind but his own and revealing a mentality warped by partisanship and embittered by defeat.

If Mr. King is to be answered at his own level, continues the Gazette, it is necessary only to remind him, that the present condition of the federal finances is largely of his

own making, particularly in regard to the enormous commitments authorized by him and his colleagues on National Railways account. No one in Canada has less right to criticize the financial policy of any government, and no one in his position, unless armored with an impenetrable assurance and egotism, would venture into a field of controversy so thickly strewn with the wreckage of his own administrative makeshifts.

GANDHI AND RUSKIN

Gandhi, in an interview with the editor of the London Spectator, was asked: "Did any book ever affect you supremely and was there any turning point in your life?" The reply of the prophet and leader of Indian Nationalism was curious. He said:

"Yes, the book that affected me more than any other was 'Unto This Last' by Ruskin. I was living in South Africa then. It was the reading of 'Unto This Last' on a railway journey to Durban in 1904 when I was thirty-five, that made me decide to change my whole outward life. There is no other word for it. Ruskin's words captivated me. I read the book in one go and lay awake all the following night and I there and then decided to change my whole plan of life."

Ruskin wrote "Unto This Last" as a series of articles denouncing the dogmas of the Manchester school of political economy. They first appeared in the Cornhill Magazine until the public disapproval led the editor, then W. M. Thackeray, to close the series. They were subsequently published in booklet form in 1862. The author, despite the perfection of his literary style, gained few converts to his economic theories during his lifetime. Perhaps, in Mr. Gandhi, he has had his revenge.

MERITED HONOUR

Commenting upon the election of Mr. S. A. MacDonald of this city as president of the Maritime Board of Trade, a New Brunswick exchange says: "In honouring Mr. MacDonald the Maritime Board of Trade honours itself. Both the new president and those who chose him are to be congratulated. The office goes to one well fitted to occupy a position of responsibility and Mr. MacDonald assumes the leadership of an active and sound body representing the best in the commercial life of the Maritime Provinces."

Such tribute will be read with much appreciation by Mr. MacDonald's many friends and acquaintances in this, his native Province. Actively interested for many years in the work of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, the Associated Board of Trade of Prince Edward Island, the Maritime Board of Trade and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. MacDonald has been in very intimate touch with all the problems with which these organizations have had to deal, and he has done much, personally, to further the interests of trade and commerce in this Province and throughout the Maritimes.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Appealing on behalf of an Empire movement for proportional representation, an organization in London has compiled data on the curious results which have attended electoral contests under the present system of voting. It points out that in the British elections in 1929 Labour polled a quarter of a million fewer votes than the Conservatives; nevertheless, Labour secured 32 more seats. The outstanding feature of the 1931 election was the swing of the pendulum, large in votes, but much larger in seats, Labour securing one seat for every 144,000 votes, the Government parties one seat for every 29,000 votes, and the Independent Liberals one seat for every 25,000. Under a system of proportional representation, the National Government would have captured 238 instead of 493 seats, Labour 168 instead of 46. Independent Liberals 3 instead of 4, and other groups 9 instead of 5 seats. Under the present electoral system, it is contended, Parliaments, whether in Britain, Australia, Canada or elsewhere are unduly weakened in personnel.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Although Japan and China are not officially at war, they appear to be unofficially in conflict. The Chinese general, Mah Chan Shan, admits that his troops "suffered a reverse" in a two-day battle with the Japanese around the Nonni River bridgehead. Meanwhile the Council of the League of Nations has fallen down on its job at the first real test of its usefulness. The Sino-Japanese affair is evidently going to be settled either by the sword, or by direct negotiations between the interested parties themselves.

Canada as a whole says the Winnipeg Tribune is quite willing to make some sacrifices in the extension of trade with Great Britain. The highly satisfactory tariff treaty Mr. Bennett negotiated with Australia might serve as a model for a similar arrangement with Great Britain, but while in the Australian case an almost exact quid pro quo was required, in dealing with Great Britain the Canadian people would be well pleased to see a little greater generosity exerted.

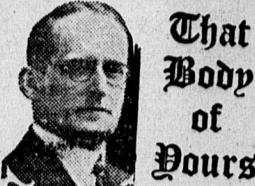
The case of a colony of Mahars ("untouchables") in the Deccan reported by a Congress missionary, deserves wider publicity. These unfortunate people—segregated from the caste Hindus—were flooded out by the recent heavy rains and rendered utterly destitute and helpless. The caste Hindus, members of the Congress to a man, refused to give shelter even to ailing women and children, and the unfortunates would have starved but for Christian and Muslim help. The sequel should stand as a lesson for the Congress and its sister organization, the Hindu Mahasabha; refused permission to use certain wells, the embittered Mahars, about 500 in number, are reported to have embraced Islam in a body after destroying the goods in their temples.—Calcutta Englishman.

At a certain period of life man regards with like aversion the approach of baldness and birthdays. He grows suspicious when lively young friends congratulate him on having a year less to live; it doesn't ring true. And, while tempted to try the barber's rind, he would be just as well pleased had this artist not recognized the need for it. Only vain men should fear baldness, anyway. Even these in time become resigned to it, and join the real baldheaded philosophers who are filled with a pity akin to contempt when they see younger specimens of their sex applying the comb and the smoothing lotions.

The standard of integrity among public officials in Great Britain is probably as high in municipal government as in national. Not in every country is political life so free from financial corruption. Yet there is no reason why it should not be. After all, it was not always so in Britain. It is only comparatively recently viewed in the long perspective of British history, that Walpole declared of the members of his House of Commons, "Every man has his price." Public life has been cleaned up in England to a remarkable degree; it can be cleaned up elsewhere.

It is impossible to overrate the significance of the National Service Loan now being subscribed to in Canada. The Canadian people are asked not only to engage in a highly attractive investment, but, by so doing, to demonstrate their faith in their own country and its future, and at the same time to safeguard the Dominion against the pressure of present economic stringency. There can be no doubt whatever that other nations will watch the progress of this loan with an interest proportionate to the national and international importance of the issue. It is recognized quite as clearly outside the Dominion as in it that the success of this loan will not only measure the financial strength of the Dominion and the faith of Canadians in their own country and its destiny, but is bound to have a psychological influence that will be very far-reaching. Such a demonstration as the Canadian people have it in their power to make in the rapid and complete absorption of this loan will help materially in dissipating the pessimism which has been so potent a factor in retarding economic and industrial recovery everywhere.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

INCREASING PATIENT'S TEMPERATURE BRINGS ABOUT A CURE

When you find that you are ill and have a high temperature don't worry if your physician is not in a hurry to reduce this temperature. This increased heat or temperature in the body results from the battle your tissues are putting up to fight off the ailment.

The temperature will increase gradually from 95.5 degrees F. to 100 degrees, to 101 degrees, 102 degrees up to 103 degrees or 104 degrees, and then in a few hours it will come down almost to normal as your tissues get the better of the fight. There is a law by which the inflammation or irritation causes heat or reaction up to a certain point, but if the irritation or inflammation is too strong then it can actually prevent the tissues from reacting to fight it, and the patient might die if the physician did not reduce the temperature by means of cool baths or drugs.

In other words heat is an excellent sign as it shows good resistance by the body. In old chronic ailments, such as some forms of paralysis, old joint conditions and so forth, the use of heat stimulates the tissues to action and brings about improvement in some actual cures in others.

Some years ago when old paralytic cases were injected or inoculated with malaria organisms, many who developed malaria, had the malaria cured by quinine, and regained the use of their limbs. These results were obtained in about 25 per cent of selected cases.

While other factors were of help in these cases it was the heat, the increased temperature that started the tissues in their effort to get rid of the ailment.

Drs. J. Cash King and Edwin W. Cooke recommend the use of diathermy—application of heat to the body by electricity—as it avoids many of the dangers and disadvantages that follow the use of inoculations of malaria or injection substances into skin or veins.

As the amount of heat applied can be measured and controlled, this makes it a safe method.

It is certainly interesting to know that an increased temperature during an illness is natural and helpful, and that physicians are now trying to raise the temperature in old chronic ailments in order to bring about a cure.

The Poet's Corner

AN AUTUMN SUNSET

That autumn eve was stilled: A last remains of sunset dimly burned O'er the far forests, like a torch flame turned By the wind back upon its bearer's hand. In one long flare of crimson; as a brand The woods beneath lay black. A single eye. From all Verona cared for the soft sky.

"One With Nineveh and Tyre."

(New York Times)

The counterpart of the cities in the valley of the Tigris has now been found in silt of the Indus. This addition of two thousand years to the city civilization of India adds a third spot of light to the two which, as Sir Arthur Keith states in his article in the Science section of The Times today, illumined the darkness of the fourth millennium. B. C.—Egypt and Mesopotamia. But of greater significance is it that there was a common source of light. Before these luminous areas began to be, with planned cities, there must have been a long, long experience of human huddling within walls, after ages of nomad wanderings. "City civilization," which is made by this distinguished anthropologist synonymous with "human civilization," must reach back at least another millennium beyond the fourth and no doubt into the sixth. Seven thousand years ago man had already begun his cityward migration that has culminated in our towers taller than Babel's. One with Sir Arthur's telescope of time sees the beginning of the first urban trek from the drought stricken highlands of Afghanistan and Persia down to the valleys on either

Inspiring Future For A Coordinated Empire

(Mail and Empire)

Under the Providence of God, after centuries of laborious cultivation, the sacrifice of much heroic blood, and the expenditure of a vast amount of treasure, the British Empire as it stands, has been got together, and the question . . . is: What is now to be done with it? That question, put over sixty years ago by a great Nova Scotian statesman, Joseph Howe, confronts us with even greater urgency to-day. What are we doing, what can we do, to maintain the unity and security of the Empire, and to preserve from internal disintegration or from external aggression, the greatest instrument of political and social progress the world has yet known? What are we doing, what can we do, to make use, for ourselves and for every other part of the Empire, of the opportunities which the immense resources of our common heritage offers to us?

With these words, Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery opens his fiscal treatise entitled "Empire and Prosperity." The little volume makes excellent reading in preparation for the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The author takes the stand that a widely inclusive policy of intra-Empire preferences and trade has become necessary if the Empire is to be held together and developed for the benefit of its inhabitants. The United States furnishes an admirable example of what can be achieved under the protective system. The states which compose the American Republic long ago pooled their domestic markets under fiscal laws which sheltered their common standard of living, promoted an intensive development of natural resources, stimulated efficient production and rewarded enterprise on the part of capital, management and labor.

This policy in the last half century has yielded amazing results. Though possessing only six per cent of the earth's population and occupying only six per cent of its land surface, the Americans have developed mass production and mass consumption on a scale that has outdistanced the rest of the world. In normal times the people of the neighboring Republic use more motor cars and telephones and wear more silk than all the rest of the world put together. This unparalleled achievement has been greatly expedited and, in face, rendered possible by means of tariff protection affording United States producers comparative assurance of their own domestic markets.

There seems to be no reason in the world why the British Empire should not greatly improve upon this record once the programme of intra-Empire trade is firmly established and intelligently pushed forward. The Empire possesses several times the territory and several times the population of the United States. It has enormously greater and more varied natural resources and climates. If we can combine these resources and the capital and the energy and the man power to develop them we should be able to reach a much higher level of general prosperity and human welfare than has yet been attained within or outside the Empire. This is a prospect that must fire the imagination of British citizens everywhere. The way lies clear. A great prize is within our reach. The people seem at last to have experienced the necessary conversion to protection.

side, separated by 1,400 miles. It has long been known that city colonies acquainted with agriculture and commerce were in Mesopotamia as long ago as the early years of the fourth millennium but it has not been till lately learned that Mohenjodaro, as old as cities in Mesopotamia, existed in the valley to the east of similar architecture and with streets and alleys not unlike those in modern cities, except in width.

The late poet laureate pictures Methuselah, who according to the Scripture record when peered together, died the year of the Flood, declining to enter the Ark as swimming higher from peak to peak. Till with the last wild beasts tamed in their fear, he sat watching the whelm of water on top-most Everest until that, too, was submerged, "while in his crowded ark Noah rode safely by." The waters from that same lofty range topped by Everest in frequent floods made the city of Mohenjodaro one with Nineveh and Tyre. But opened to the sky again by the spade of Sir John Marshall it compels us in a very literal sense to reorient our civilization. "The Mound of the Dead" becomes news for the living in Sir Arthur's story of the "amazing find" in India.

Reminders and Reviews

Although Sir John E. Millais helped to establish the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and was associated with that group during the five years of its existence, he was not a zealous member. He could use the old methods better in portraying his ideas, and he stuck to them as a general thing, though he was an avowed Pre-Raphaelite. He was brilliant, but his work lacks the idealistic, spiritual quality that characterized the compositions of Rossetti and Holman Hunt. It is probable that he had less imagination than these artists, and was therefore less concerned with the setting up of few standards. Like a great many other "solid minded" men he knew what he wanted and went after it in his own way. He knew, too, what the public wanted—the paying public, and in a material way, he was the most successful of the Pre-Raphaelites.

It was Millais who painted that delightful study of a boy blowing bubbles, which was afterwards purchased by the makers of Pear's Soap. For years this picture appeared in English and American magazines, and carried the name Pear's to the world's remotest places. I've forgotten the price paid for this picture but it was "a tidy sum." He excelled in portrait work, but he is known to most of us as the painter of "The Huguenot Lovers," "The Boy Princes in the Tower," "Mariana in the Moated Grange," and "Ophelia." He was made a baronet in 1885, and died in 1896. Holman Hunt was (some critics think) less gifted than Rossetti or Millais, but he was a more consistent exponent of Pre-Raphaelitism than either of them. One might say that he was overzealous in ignoring the old masters and exalting nature. After all, "Footprints on the sands of time" may be studied with profit even though one means to take another route.

Hunt was so determined to follow the teachings of his school that he erred repeatedly in use of detail; some of his pictures are more than photographic in this respect. In his "Light of the World," (Christ bearing a lighted lantern) this passion for detail is very evident but does not mar the beauty of the idea. When this picture was exhibited, and ignored or ridiculed by anti-Pre-Raphaelites, Ruskin wrote a letter to "The Times" (May 5, 1854) explaining the artist's conception and defending the artist. He assures us that Hunt did not explain the picture to him, and proceeds to give what he considers "its palpable interpretation;" and one gets a better understanding of the artist's meaning by reading Ruskin's letter.

Hunt has been called the best modern painter of religious subjects, and he was so anxious to present scriptural scenes in their natural setting, that he lived for a time in Palestine. His subsequent work is strongly Eastern in character, and even more thorough in detail.

"The Light of the World," is, perhaps, the work of Holman Hunt best known to us; his other famous works are "Claudio and Isabella," "The Scapegoat," "The Finding in the Temple," "Shadows of Death" and "Triumph of the Innocents." He died in 1910. The other Pre-Raphaelites were Michael M. Rossetti, a brother of Dante Gabriel, and a writer on the subject of art; Frederic G. Stephens, who was also an art critic; James Collinson, a painter; and Thomas Woolner a sculptor. Ford Madox Brown, an older man and an experienced artist when the

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Pre-Raphaelite movement started, sometimes spoken of as a Pre-Raphaelite, painted in the idealistic manner of that school at the beginning of his artistic career, but did not really belong to the Brotherhood. In his later works there are fewer traces of Rossetti's influence though his paintings are almost idealistic in character.

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