

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

The advantage about having a lot of children is that some of them may be different from the others.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1932

WAR DEBTS

A masterly summing up of the war debts situation is given in the statement issued on Thursday from the British Embassy at Washington. The statement is in reply to the insistence of the United States on the war debts payment due on Dec. 15, and advances cogent reasons for a suspension of payment at the present time.

The system of war debts, notes the statement, was called into being by the war requirements of the belligerent nations. The resources in manpower and production of the allied countries had from 1914 been wholly employed in the prosecution of the war; their normal trading activities were to a large extent suspended and they had therefore less than their normal resources available for purchases abroad.

The loans raised, whether they were market loans or government loans, were taken not in the form of money but in the form of goods and enormously augmented the volume of the exports of the lending countries. For example, before 1915 the United States export surplus normally varied from \$200,000,000 to \$600,000,000. In 1914 it exceeded \$3,000,000,000 and in 1919 it was \$4,000,000,000.

If the course of commerce were deflected to the extent required to pay these war-time debts it would entail a radical alteration in the economy both of debtor and of creditor countries. The debtors have made desperate efforts to meet their liabilities, but the conditions of payment, especially since 1931, have become more and more hopeless.

The reason for this is given convincingly. War and reparation debts are radically different from the commercial loans raised by foreign governments on the market for productive purposes. Such commercial loans are normally self-liquidating. The market loans thus raised during the last hundred years have converted whole territories from desolate swamps or uninhabited plains to flourishing provinces teeming with human life and producing great additions to the wealth of the world.

would in turn have to demand payment by Germany of her obligations under the Young Plan and the United Kingdom would have to do likewise. Under those conditions the Lausanne agreement could not be ratified; the question of reparations would remain unsettled; the improvement in confidence which followed the Lausanne agreements would be undone and fatal results might well be found to have accrued to the solution of many grave political as well as financial problems.

Moreover, says the note, "if war debt payments had to be resumed, it is apparent that the exchange position of this country would need to be strengthened by a reduction of the very heavy adverse balance of the visible trade of the United Kingdom and the United States which amounted to \$78,000,000 in 1931. In the present circumstances this could only be done by adopting measures which would further restrict British purchases of American goods.

Attention is called to the unprecedented effort which the British Government has made to meet its war debts. The total British war expenditure in the United States amounted to approximately \$12,000,000,000. Of this total only about one-third was financed by borrowing from the United States Government.

The note, which gives illuminating details in support of every argument advanced, concludes with the assurance that His Majesty's Government "are convinced that the prospects of success would be materially improved by the postponement of the December installment and they are prepared to consider with the Government of the United States any manner in which that postponement might be most conveniently arranged."

JAPAN'S WAR BILL

Perhaps the financial and economic consequences of war may make a profounder impression on Japanese minds than any criticism of the aggressive militarism of its leaders by outsiders. Japan may flout the League of Nations, but it cannot ignore the facts presented in a recent press despatch from Tokio. These facts show the Japanese Government budgeting for \$447,800,000, the largest sum in its history.

Under conditions of modern warfare it is no longer true that "to the victor belong the spoils." To the victor, even more than to the vanquished, belongs the obligation of paying the bills.

VALUED SERVICE

Messrs. John McKenna and J. J. MacKinnon, whose connection with the City Appeal Court terminated on December 1st, have to their credit long and honourable records in civic affairs. Mr. McKenna's record of service is equalled in few municipalities in Canada.

Mr. MacKinnon also has performed valuable service to the city. Notably to his credit is the fact that he was chairman of the street committee of the City Council when the improved system of paved streets was inaugurated, and it was his initiative and persistence in advocating street improvement that resulted in the present excellent system of streets and storm sewers which has been so favorably commented on by visitors.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The New York Times thus summarizes the general effect of the agreements reached by the recent Imperial Conference. "In markets which reach around the world, from Glasgow to Vancouver and Wellington to Cape Town, nations outside the Empire will be forced to pay higher duties on a long list of goods in foreign trade. Our own exports are certain to be affected. The Department of Commerce estimated that in the United Kingdom the new preferential treaties will be applied against American goods valued in 1931 at \$81,000,000.

If there was ever, says an exchange, an example of a man cutting off his nose to spite his face it is that of the western farmer who wants all wheat farmers to sow no seed next year. If they had reduced their wheat acreage three years ago and paid more attention to mixed farming their condition would be better today.

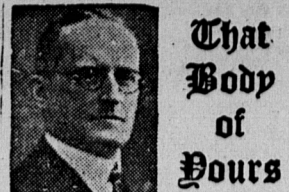
The pound is all right, says the London Daily Express, it is the soundest unit of currency in the world today. Behind it are the character and resources of the British people. Nothing can destroy its value.

Interchange between the Canadian and United Kingdom governments make it clear that the latter will enforce its wheat preferences in a manner calculated to push traffic through Canadian channels. The despatch goes on to say: "The intention of the British authorities, according to word now received by the Ottawa Government, is to require the strictest documentation. This will apply particularly to shipments of wheat, and while it will not prevent export through American ports entirely, it will limit it to the minimum.

Foreign language films are to be used in the high schools in New York as an aid to the teaching of modern languages. The customs, art and history of life in other countries, with foreign dialogue, will be utilized on the screen in a new visual-aural method. This sounds like an intelligent use of the movies, and gives an indication that the screen can be properly used for a great many things besides the fatuous love scenes that Hollywood produces.—Boston Post.

All crimes of theft committed by adults have increased materially during the present economic depression. Dr. Vernon Jones, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., has reported to the Journal of Social Psychology. A year to year comparison of economic conditions with records of arrests showed that in nine cases out of eleven, when unemployment increased, theft also increased. When unemployment decreased, thefts also decreased.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the brilliant but erratic son of a brilliant but erratic father, probably had sufficient time during his recent very serious illness to wonder what the modern iconoclastic biographers would say about him when he is gone, and to anticipate them has compiled a book of his outstanding mistakes. This is rather taking the wind from their sails, and they will have no other course left but to stress his achievements, which were not



By James W. Barton, M.D. THREE TYPES OF GOITRE

It is but natural, should any member of your family have an enlargement of the thyroid gland, goitre as it is called, that you would be somewhat anxious about it.

Fortunately the majority of the cases of enlarged thyroid gland are of the simple type and should cause no alarm. Investigators tell us that there are three types, and it was noted that in regions where goitre is common, the average weight of the thyroid gland was more than three times as much as in regions where the disease was rare.

The first type or group includes those with just simple enlargement of the thyroid gland. The structure of the gland is perfectly normal in every way; simply an increase in the size of the gland, and naturally it is able to do more work.

The second group showed a nodular—lump like—enlargement which appears to develop from the normal cells present in the thyroid gland. In the third group, in addition to an increase in the normal cells of the thyroid gland, there are distinct changes in the tissue.

The first group—simple enlargement of the gland—is Nature's method of creating more cell tissue to supply the demands for iodine in the body. It is not considered a disease at all.

The second group, with the lumps in addition to an increase in cell tissue, may never give any trouble. It is the third group, and this third group may develop from either of the other two groups that calls for medical, surgical, or X ray treatment.

So if there is any sign of an enlarged thyroid gland, consult your family doctor, and he, by various tests will be able to tell you the group to which it belongs. Even in the serious type, rest, simply lying down a number of hours daily in addition to the usual night's rest has cured many cases.

A Micmac Missionary

(Exchange) Compiling a record of place names in Nova Scotia, the Journal of Education found it necessary many times to refer to Dr. Silas Rand's "Micmac Place Names" for authentic information.

Dr. Rand lived and worked among the Indians for more than 40 years learning their languages and their legends, translating from Micmac to English and that the Indians themselves might benefit from English to Micmac. He turned almost the entire Bible into Micmac, prepared dictionaries of the principal Indian dialects, and saved from oblivion the rich material of Indian folk-lore and legend.

He was a linguist of unusual ability and, at one time, could speak and write a dozen different languages. He knew Latin, Greek and Hebrew in addition to many modern languages, but his favorite language was Micmac. Dr. Rand died in Hantsport, Nova Scotia, in 1889.

Eighth of a family of 22 children he was born at Cornwallis, six miles from Kentville, N. S., on May 18, 1810. His road to education was a tough one, and his early life is best described in the introduction of his "Legends of the Micmacs."

"I was educated in the greatest university of all time, ancient or modern—a building as large as all outdoors, that had the broad canopy of heaven for a roof. My father taught me to read—and he taught me more thoroughly to work on the farm—when I was a small boy. My father and my grandfather before me had been bricklayers; and when

The Poet's Corner

HARVEST

We all suppose, when youth is ours And every branch is thronged with flowers, That, as the fruit begins to drop, The world will wonder at our crop.

Was it the frost, the drought, the seed? Those baskets hold a meagre spoil Or, at the best, but half our hope; And then, if still unwise, we mope.

The wise man, having housed his fruit, Turns in, unfolds a thicker suit; Lights the first fire—and gives a toast To those who'll work when he's a ghost.

—Clifford Bax.

I was 18 years of age, I commenced a seven years' apprenticeship to that honorable and muscle-developing profession. When I was a small boy, I went to school, such as schools were then, for a few weeks to Sarah Beckwith, Sarah Pierce, and Wealthy Tupper, respectively. None of them amounted to much as teachers, and Wealthy Tupper could not write her own name, but there was one thing she could do—she could and did teach us the way to heaven. During the evenings of three winters I went to school taught by a man, and 'graduated' when 11 years of age. Seven years later I determined to study and master the science of arithmetic. This I did with the aid of a book.

"I took my first lesson in English grammar when 23 years of age from an old stager named Bennett. I paid him \$3 for the lesson, and after learning it, started and taught a couple of classes of my own at \$2 per pupil. Next, I studied Latin grammar four weeks at Horton Academy. Then in the spring of 1833, I returned to the work of a stonemason and the study of Latin. There was then no 'ten-hour system' in existence. It was manual labor from sunrise to sundown. But I took a lesson in Latin before going to work, studied it while at work, took another lesson at dinner and another at night. In 1834 I was ordained a Baptist minister, by Father Manning, and took charge of the church at Parrsboro, where I preached and continued the study of Latin, as well as of Greek and Hebrew. In 1836 I went back to Horton Academy for a few months; and from that time the study of languages became a passion.

"After leaving Parrsboro I was pastor of the Baptist churches at Horton, Liverpool, Windsor and Charlottetown, respectively, until 1846, when I dedicated my life to missionary work among the semi-savage Indians of Nova Scotia—I resigned the pastorate of my church—that comparatively easy way of earning a livelihood—gave up all comforts, conveniences, prospects and social happiness of a pastor, and devoted a large portion of my life to association with savages, having such comforts as were to be derived from association with them, and spending portions of a lifetime in wigwams and in the woods."



JOE SAYS-- No one can make an ass of a man unless the ass helps.

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