

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1933.

TIMELY ADVICE

The current issue of the Quebec Official Bulletin of the Roads Department contains the following timely advice to motorists.

"The rules of the road are a precautionary measure adopted to ensure the safety of all who use the highway, whether riding in vehicles or walking. Properly observed by everybody concerned the regulations would bring about a state of orderliness in traffic that would practically eliminate accidents. What would be more worth while?"

"In order to observe the regulations properly one must of course know them. And the time is very fitting, now that traffic on the highways has hit its summer stride, for every motorist, whether the old, experienced driver or the novice, to read up carefully the rules of the road. The one will thus refresh his memory on a very important subject, and the other acquire an essential knowledge for the first time. Those who know and observe the rules of the road are altogether too few; and unless their ranks are swelled there can be no improvement in the situation as to highway safety."

It is compulsory in the Province of Quebec for a motorist to bring his car to a full stop before negotiating a railway grade crossing or coming on to the main highway from a local road. Particular attention to this "stop law" is drawn in the bulletin of the Roads Department: "This law," it is stated, "has materially reduced the number of accidents occurring at such places, and we appeal to every motorist for a further strict observance of it."

The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure applies forcibly to motor car accidents. The foregoing suggestions, if followed conscientiously, would make for much safer travelling conditions on the roads, and it need scarcely be pointed out that they are as applicable to this Province as to Quebec.

TWO VIEWPOINTS

Our local contemporary's prejudices are seemingly as strongly pro-United States as they are anti-Bennett. Perhaps the two go together. At any rate, yesterday's editorial columns of our contemporary were devoted entirely to (1) abuse of the Bennett Government, and (2) laudation of the United States' delegates' success at the World Economic Conference. The latter comment is in the form of a quoted article from the New York Evening Post and is headed "U. S. Win at Conference." The "win" consisted in obtaining the chairmanship of the Monetary Commission at the Conference. "If this post had gone to France," we read, "the act would have represented a severe blow to the general programme to which the United States is committed. As it is, the United States is in the best possible strategic position to promote its aims." Just why this particular piece of propaganda should find publicity as an editorial in a Canadian newspaper it would be difficult to say. The same United States delegates who are lauded in our contemporary's article are severely castigated for their "maladroitness" of their public statements in London by no less an authority than the New York Sun, which is certainly entitled to as much credence in Canada as the New York Evening Post. Commenting on some recent statements of the U. S. delegation at the World Conference, the Sun says:

"It is apparent that the American delegation has made no intelligent arrangement for releasing information to the public. The London conference is being held under the auspices of the League of Nations, but that is no reason for allowing the leaguists' press agents to give out

NOTES BY THE WAY

Eminent men of affairs from all the world are at the Economic Conference in London, and all the world wants them to remember what they are there for—to fix things up. The opportunity and the power are theirs.

Probably one of the eternal questions to remain among us shall ever be: When does Youth end, or what is its age? Such a question, however, never bothers the wise. Youth may have no age, or rather, no end in age. Youth may be eternal. It all matters as to how you handle it. The body of Youth may grow old, but the mind within that body may be as young at 80 as at 20!

Not by the sudden, comprehensive manipulation of the whole world into an effective unit—that is as futile a plan as trying to bring harvest all over the globe at once—but by the saner method of knitting nations into natural fellowships, here one, there another, will the eventual, full co-operation come. It is false to fear and to sound philosophy to declare that such unions foster antipathies. They are no more alien to universal friendship than the work of a mechanic assembling a composite part of a machine is hostile to the final, all-embracing purpose in its contriving. Everything depends on the mutual suitability of the elements in the partial union. Obviously, the British Empire contains such elements.

If the economic conference is to accomplish its purpose it must deal with such matters as Japanese subsidized and otherwise protected competition. Japan will be most reluctant to abandon any advantage she possesses, and only when convinced that it would not do to defy the other countries may she be expected to adopt a policy which will enable others to compete on anything like even terms. There are many adjustments to be made if the channels of trade are to be cleared.

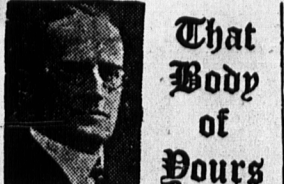
Canadian citizenship should be a privilege, and those who desire it should understand that it will not be given to any one who do not show promise of that individual worth which in the aggregate maintains a high national standard and inspires respect for Canada amongst the nations of the world.

Many people have expressed bewilderment over the fact that Mr. Morgan and his equally wealthy partners while rolling in ready cash and maintaining expensive establishments, paid no income tax in the United States in 1931 and 1932. They are further bewildered by the fact that this involved no evasion, no trickery. It is simply the fault of their income tax law. Under the United States law, there is, in the case of individuals, taxation of capital gains for income tax purposes. That is to say, profits secured through the purchase and sale of securities must be returned as income. However, the law cuts both ways; there is also allowance for capital losses. In Canada—and the same is true of England—we do not tax capital gains nor allow capital losses in the case of private individuals. Possibly in days of prosperity this means a loss to the treasury, but it works far better in times such as these and in the long run is the most sensible, as well as the most lucrative. That is why Morgan paid income tax in England, but none in his native country.

When Britons undertake an adventure like flying over the highest Himalayan peaks, their inspiration is not altogether desire for personal glory. Lord Clydesdale, leader in organizing the recent successful flight over Everest, says that it was undertaken chiefly "to foster and promote British prestige throughout the world and especially in India; to dispel the fallacy that the English have entered upon a phase of deterioration."

The official reports show that Great Britain advanced to the allied countries for war purposes £2,312,000,000. Almost half this amount was advanced to Russia before her collapse and has been repudiated by the Bolshevik regime at Moscow. As against these advances made to her allies, Great Britain owed the United States approximately \$945,000,000 when the agreement for the funding of these debts was made some years ago. Since then she has paid the United States \$375,000,000. During the same period she received from her former allies only £71,000,000 on account of the loans she had made to them. In addition to this Britain received \$121,000,000 from Germany by way of reparations.

lately end the tariff war in which the two countries are disastrously engaged.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CURING BORDERLINE MENTAL CASES

There never was a time when there was so much discussion about mental ailments as it is known that there are more patients in our mental hospitals than in all other hospitals.

There is a period in the lives of these mental patients when they are what might be termed "borderline cases," that is with proper treatment they would regain mental health and there would be no need to enter the mental hospital.

These nervous or neurotic cases may be put into classes according to Dr. W. C. Menninger, of Topeka, Kansas. They are the ones with a neurosis and those with a psychoneurosis.

Those with an actual neurosis have some physical disability which can be easily recognized or can be found by examination. Those with a psychoneurosis do not have any apparent physical disability, but have a strictly mental disturbance. The cause of this mental disturbance is a persistence of some childish trends, habits, fears, or childhood behavior, extending right up to adult life. This has stopped or lessened mental development along certain lines.

Therefore to try to find the cause of the mental disturbance means that the physician must learn just what fear, habit or behavior problem occurred in childhood, trace the child's life during early school days, the teen age, and the age when the boy or girl was developing from boyhood or girlhood to manhood or womanhood.

As Dr. Menninger points out it is absolutely necessary to recognize that one cannot treat an ailment that is in the patient's mind by using medicine or surgery, any more than can one treat a physical ailment—tonsillitis, rheumatism or toothache—by merely trying to cure the patient's mind.

As you know, notwithstanding that of every 10 patients entering mental hospitals, 6 come out cured, the number is increasing and it will be only by treating these borderline cases and thus preventing the development of mental ailments, that we will be able to provide enough accommodation for mental patients.



BUNGALOW MEMORIES

It seems, oh such a little time, my dear Since you were here. Yet we shall no more lie Together on the warm thyme-scented grass Watching contentedly the white clouds pass Across the sky.

Or treading hand in hand, laughing and free, Barefoot across the sands to greet the sea, Stop suddenly—and let the stillness creep About our hearts—so calm and deep We need not wonder whence such peace could be.

There were long evenings too, in winter-time, When we would draw the curtains close together And by the glowing fire, Heedless of wintry winds and bitter weather, There we would climb To the topmost peaks of each our heart's desire.

Now you have died, but there will always live Memories of all the joy you used to give; No trifle was there that you deemed too small For sympathy, and though you climbed above The little level paths we mostly tread, You found no heart so dead To life, to laughter, and to love No mind.

So poor and little, but you strove to find What most it needed, and to give your all. And have you gone? To me it only seems That you have hurried on a little way On eager speeding feet. And if today I only have you with me in my dreams We soon shall meet. You with your shining eyes, and love of laughter Will run adown some path of love-fulness, With welcoming to stay my loneliness. And bid me follow after.

Remembrance

At this distance of time and space, may one more tribute to the memory of the late Father Cameron be added to those which have already been expressed by men prominent in commercial, literary, professional and religious circles. This contribution comes from a friend of the humbler walk of life for, cultured and scholarly as Father Cameron was, we of the wage-earning class were always at ease in his presence and heaped through his encouragement and his interest in our affairs, both material and spiritual. Devoid of intellectual snobbery and gifted with the power of understanding, he was able to instil peace and courage into many a weary heart and give consolation and strength to the sad and the afflicted.

His friendships, regardless of creed or nationality, were enduring and sincere—the same in bad fortune, as in good. Whether separated by years of time or continents of space, his bonds of human affection were lasting because he was as catholic in his friendships as he was Catholic in his religion. His friends were from all classes and ranks of society, for he was a lover of humanity—of the high and the lowly, the good and the bad, the literate and the illiterate—and most especially did he befriend the weak, the sick and the suffering.

A Tennyson could write an elegy in his memory; a Bacon a eulogy on his virtues; and just as "he could walk with kings, yet keep the common touch," so would he be pleased to accept this poor tribute of plain and simple prose for "through its faults were thick as dust in vacant chambers," I could trust his kindness. I feel that my contribution would be welcome because it is indicative of the sentiment experienced in the hearts of his people, the common people, whose emotions may be too deep to be expressed through the medium of words.

His splendid talents; his mastery of psychology; his placid virtues; his strength of manhood and gentleness of nature; his scholarly achievements; his breadth of vision—all these were his natural qualifications for the leadership and prominence in political or professional circles he might have attained. For men like him, such lines were inspired:

"His life was gentle; and the elements So mixed in him that nature might stand up And say to all the world, THIS WAS A MAN."

But in spite of all the opportunities awaiting him and the inviting allurements of the world, he chose to become a laborer in God's vineyard. Here again, in his chosen vocation, he could have risen to the highest rank, but he elected to remain in the lowest, in order to keep in closer touch with the soul of humanity. His duties were threefold: his Church, his School, and his Hospital. He gave freely of himself in every way; he was as generous with material assistance as he was with spiritual guidance; he enriched the lives of those who knew him; and many experienced the consolation of religion or found their way back to God through the influence of his teaching and practical example.

The young men of Calgary who were privileged to come under his care and the force of his dominant personality have imbibed something of inestimable importance, for a strong character like his leaves its impression on youth. Through the power of his mentality, his understanding of boys, his religious zeal, and what boys perhaps admire most in men, his sportsmanlike qualities—the boys of St. Mary's have indeed been favored in the priceless, invisible legacy he has left to them. Some day, when the battle of life has been won, as men, they will look back and pay tribute to the genius of this master—his superior intellect; his ability to praise without flattering; to criticize without discouraging; his art of kindling the imagination, his power to lead out and up—all these traits of his character will one day bring fruit and will make him live again in the memory of men; just as, no doubt, some hero of his youthful days was the inspiration of his ambitions and of his achievements.

Only to a lover of nature, would nature respond as she did to his touch. His love of the beautiful, as evidenced in his flowers, expressed his artistic temperament. To visit his garden now, and not to see the gardener, creates the thought:

And has he gone and left his flowers, And must they bloom alone? And through the long, long summer hours, Will he not come again? And in the Church and at the School Are all his labours o'er?

CONFEDERATION RECORDS

Compiled from authoritative sources by H. R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Robinson-Pope Correspondence

Government House, 15 April, 1873

Dear Mr. Pope: The point at issue between us is simply this:

I ask whether you will personally support the present terms if, failing better, the Legislature should be disposed to accept them. You tell me, in reply, that you are in favor of the Union on just terms; but you decline to say what course you, as my Prime Minister, would adopt should the event which I have suggested be realized.

It is evident that your idea of "just terms" and that of the Legislature might be so wide apart as to be practically irreconcilable; and, therefore, in view of your letter to the electors, to which I have already referred and of your unwillingness to assure me that you would be prepared personally even to acquiesce in the possible decision of the Legislature in favor of the terms proposed, I shall have no alternative but to entrust the foundation of the new Administration to some member of your party whose estimate of the relative position of the Crown and its chief adviser shall better accord with my own. But as it appears to me that you have somewhat misunderstood my object in this correspondence, I hope you will reconsider the question in the light thrown upon it by this letter.

Believe me, Yours faithfully, WILLIAM ROBINSON

Mr. Pope replied as follows: Ravenwood, 16 April, 1873

My Dear Lieutenant Governor: In your letter of today's date, referring to former communications on the question of Confederation, you say that my idea of "just terms" and that of the Legislature might be so wide apart as to be practically irreconcilable, and therefore you require an assurance that, in the event of my being entrusted with

his people—prayerful and sorrowing friends of all denominations, who had left their daily tasks to bid their last farewell—one wished that language could express the emotions of their hearts as revealed on their faces; pages would be written, only to be reduced to a few simple words—kindness, understanding, sympathy, and love.

With him, the aspect of death was less formal than of the average mortal. To look at him, handsome in form, calm and reposeful as in dreamless sleep, one was fascinated, and regretted that those who wished to remember him only as in life were denied the experience of a two-fold pleasant memory of him. Friends who paid that farewell visit must have experienced what was in the poet's mind when he wrote:

"...sustained and soothed By an unflinching trust, approach thy grave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

As he lay in state in the place where he had served for many years, not alone, but surrounded by

the formation of a Government, I will be prepared personally to acquiesce in the possible decision of the Legislature in favor of the terms proposed.

As a matter of course, if I were to fail to acquiesce in the decision of the Legislature upon this or any other question, I would at once cease to be one of Your Honor's constitutional advisers. In my note of yesterday evening I informed you that I am deeply impressed with the importance of the question of Confederation, and am prepared to advocate the immediate entry of the Island into the Dominion upon just terms;—further than this I am not prepared to give Your Honor any assurance, believing that, if I were to do so, I would be placed in a wrong position in asking for more equitable terms.

I am, etc. JAMES C. POPE Government House, 16 April, 1873

Dear Mr. Pope: As it now appears that your disinclination to pledge yourself personally to acquiesce in the possible decision of the Legislature in favor of the terms proposed is based on the belief that such an assurance on your part would place you in a wrong position in asking for more equitable terms, and as it is far from my wish to hamper you on this point, but rather, as I told you in my first letter, to assist you, I am happy to say that the explanation contained in your letter of this day's date, coupled with the statement, in one of your former letters, that you are deeply impressed with the importance of Confederation, and prepared to advocate the immediate entry of the Island into the Dominion upon just terms, is sufficient; and I shall be glad if you will proceed to form a Government, and submit to me the names of your proposed colleagues with as little delay as possible.

Believe me, Yours faithfully, WILLIAM ROBINSON (To be Continued.)

Holiday Suggestions

THERMOS BOTTLES 39c UP BATHING CAPS

full variety of styles and colors price 20c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 Fishing Rods and Baskets

Rods priced 15c up to \$18.00

KODAKS and CAMERAS all size films verichrome and plain

Our Soda Fountain is equipped with everything pertaining to soda-licious drinks.

Johnson & Johnson The Quality Drugstore Cor. Kent and Prince Streets

Not a citizen of Calgary, I feel free to express my admiration of the soul of its people, for no one who visited the Church during the time Father Cameron's body lay there in state, could fail to be impressed by the deep reverence and profound homage of its people for a citizen whose loss they mourned—the breathless silence of the vast congregation; the hushed stillness in the majestic presence of death; (my sensation was that of being alone in the hollow of a vast mountainous expanse) the solemnity of the service; the eloquence of the sermon; the bowed heads of the multitude outside the Church and along the streets—all a revelation and an unforgettable experience of the devotion and love of a people for one who had lived as a man among them. It seemed like the private funeral of the father of a family—it was the City of Calgary attending the funeral of Father Cameron. Every effort was made to conduct the service as he would like it, and who knows that his spirit did not witness the evidence of his people's attempt to make a return for his kind deeds while among them, to testify their love in the quiet and unaffected way he would like.

And most touching of all—Nature—mute Nature mourning for her worshipper. To the scientist a natural phenomenon, a coincidence to the superstitious, an omen of a happy corpse; but to the sentimentalist, these few, very few, drops of rain (a localized sunshower) on an otherwise sunny Alberta day, was Nature's tribute to her friend, just as many humans had expressed the overflowing of their hearts. And Nature, how kindly and smilingly she took him back into her bosom to become a part of her again, part of the soil he loved—a plot of Alberta ground enriched by a handful of Prince Edward Island dust. And so,

On that hillside graveyard leave him, "God accept him, Christ receive him."

UNA AMICORUM (Written on Saturday, June 11, 1933 at a place somewhere West of the Great Divide.)

Advertisement for Black Twist Chewing Hickey & Nicholson. Features an illustration of a hand holding a cigarette and the text: "The chew for you. A better tobacco and a better cure—that accounts for the popularity of our BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON"

Max Factor Beauty Aids

Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make-up genius who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the celebrities.

Some of our lines include: FACE POWDER FOUNDATION CREAM SKIN AND TISSUE CREAM LEMON CREAM ROUGE AND LIPSTICK

These preparations are made from the purest ingredients, in correct color harmony shades to blend with individual complexion coloring, and is delicately perfumed to please the most fastidious taste.

Visit our store and see this new line of Toilet preparations. THE 2 MACS