

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The past week has seen striking evidence that the end of the depression period is in sight. Here are a few of the signs of the times, as reported in the press:

Most significant boom in wheat market since the fall of 1929. Enhanced wheat prices are estimated to have increased farmers' holdings in the last month about \$375,000,000. Toronto Globe features Chicago Board of Trade prediction that wheat will sell soon about \$1.00 a bushel.

Premier Brownlee of Alberta states that the rise in wheat prices is not a flash in the pan but "a definite turn towards normal conditions and points toward a revival in trade which will do much to set fear at rest in most minds."

Increased buying activities reported in New York, Montreal and other central markets.

Car loadings show heightened activities in key industries right across Canada.

Two steamers leave Canada with large and varied consignment of goods for Australia under recently negotiated trade treaty.

Shipments of Canadian cattle to France continue steadily, establishing new and profitable market overseas.

Increasing investment demand for sound Canadian issues noted during past ten days on Montreal Stock Exchange, adding hundreds of thousands of dollars to listed quotations.

Sweeping victory of British National Government brings early prospect of Imperial Economic Conference and preferential trade agreements between the Dominions and the Mother Country.

Optimistic statements by Lord Bessborough, Sir Henry Thornton, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Premier Taschereau and others regarding improved prospects of economic situation.

THE FIGHT GOES ON

In a remarkable article in the Hibbert Journal, Dr. L. P. Jacks, noted British educationist, sounds a clarion note in rebuke of the attitude of those who despair because of the dangers besetting modern civilization. He says:

"By its very nature civilization is, always has been, and always will be, a dangerous enterprise in a universe such as this. The dangers besetting it change their form, but never disappear. Whatever may be the case with democracy, there is certainly no such thing as making this universe 'safe' for civilization, which continues to exist, not by reason of any 'safeguards' that may protect it, but by reason of the deeper fact that man is, naturally, a danger-facing animal, equipped by the constitution of his mind and body for facing dangers and asserting himself in spite of them."

"By the danger-facing qualities of man civilization was created, with the odds vastly against its creation; by them it exists at the present moment, and by them alone can it be carried on and developed to higher issues in the future. Were these qualities to fail civilization would unquestionably collapse. But there is no reason to anticipate their failure. Not that the advance of civilization is likely to be more of a 'walk-over' in the future than it has been in the past. It has never been a 'walk-over'."

"Hard fighting against heavy odds has accomplished every step of advance, and I see no prospect whatever that these conditions, so congenial to man as a danger-facing animal, will be relaxed in the future. Even if the unity of mankind were attained tomorrow and the world lapped in universal peace it could be a dangerous unity, a precarious peace, and either condition would dissolve immediately if the heroic qualities which had brought it into being were no longer present to sustain it from day to day."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The result of the British elections is a triumph for the cause of intra-Imperial trade and preferences. In the words of Lord Beaverbrook, "The Empire policy was the dominating factor in the election. . . It is a constructive program for the solution of its problems that the nation demands at such a time. That is what it asked in this election and found in the Empire program." The British Empire Producers' Association in a statement says: "In 1929 we bought from the Empire goods to the value of \$298,000,000, while we sold to the Empire \$324,000,000. We bought from foreign countries goods to the value of \$812,000,000, while they bought from us only \$405,000,000. In other words for every \$1 worth of goods we buy from the Empire we sell in return \$1.20, but for every \$1 worth of goods we buy from foreign countries we only sell in return ten shillings—Under present conditions the figures have become startlingly worse, but 1929 has been taken to show that even in more or less normal times the tide of trade was running against this country." The Government triumph ensures another Imperial Conference, certain to be as fruitful as the last one was fruitless, and the dominions will rejoice in the prospect. Premier Bennett has announced that the Canadian Government will propose to the other units of the Empire the assembling of such a Conference at Ottawa "at the earliest possible date."

A large United States financial house, commenting on the result of the British elections, says: "It is to be hoped that this experience of Britain will have powerful reflection in the United States. In America there has been altogether too much disposition to look for some influence from higher-up to help end a bad mess. There is too much willingness to abandon individual initiative in favor of letting the State or the national Government do it. The cure for depression lies in the minds and hearts of the people. Governments may lead, but it is an empty gesture unless backed by the determination of the great mass of the population." There is no question as to what the determination of the people of Great Britain was and is.

CHANGED TIMES

So keenly do United States manufacturers feel the effect of the new Canadian tariff policy, that various proposals are being made for a reduction of the American tariff against Canadian goods, in the hope that Canada will reciprocate. The latest of these emanates from Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, who has written to President Hoover urging the revival of the old reciprocity issue. More important, according to the Canadian Press correspondent at Washington, are the proposals of Senator Hull, of Tennessee, leader of the Democrats in the Senate, looking toward particular reciprocal tariff concessions. As an example of what might be done along the lines suggested by Senator Hull, it is recalled that without infringing upon most favored nation treaties, Germany made an agreement with Switzerland for the importation of cattle, the convention being so drawn as to exactly define the type of cattle which might be imported. One expert at Washington suggested it would be possible within the framework of international trade agreements to make a similar deal with Canada, for example with respect to cream. These tariff revision suggestions finding their base in the falling off of Canadian purchases in the United States and the removal of American factories into Canada, are a part of the Democratic programme for the presidential campaign. It is pointed out that for the first six months of the fiscal year, April to September, the adverse Canadian balance is figured at \$20,000,000 as compared with \$80,000,000 for the same period last year and a possible favorable balance is anticipated for the end of the year. Moreover, it is generally supposed that the Imperial Economic Conference will be resumed as a result of the National triumph of Great Britain and that Imperial preferences may be extended to the disadvantage of the American manufacturer.

These facts are significant. They indicate that Canada is no longer in the humiliating position of having to accept the tariff dictates of her big neighbor, and to wait, hat in hand for whatever treatment Washington sees fit to mete out. The Bennett Government has changed all that, and it has done so without causing the friction that was anticipated in Liberal quarters. Indeed, the relations between the two countries are more amicable than ever, now that they have been based on a footing of equality.

Mr. Thomas N. Perkins International Lawyer and director of many corporations says: "I believe that the affairs of the world and the conditions of business are very complicated at the present moment, too complicated to make it possible for any one man, in any position, to solve all the problems. I do not see that any of us, except possibly some great leaders of thought or business, or politics, can do anything except to do our own jobs as well as we can, be as considerate of the other fellow as we can, and be as patient as we can, in full confidence that things are going to work themselves out before long."

In a letter to the New York Times, Mr. H. B. Swope former editor of the New York World writes: I am familiar with the negotiations between the American Debt Funding Commission and that of Britain, which was headed by Stanley Baldwin. There was reason to believe at that time—and the belief is still strong in my mind—that the English consented to the formula of settlement in the firm conviction that, if America subsequently granted more favorable terms to other nations, England would be given an adjustment. Why not ask Mr. Baldwin and his associate commissioners if they had this impression? If it did exist, and there was reason for its existence, then England has the right to feel herself badly treated,

That Body of Ours



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HE LIVED UNTIL HE DIED

A very prominent physician, Prof. Alfred Scott Warthin died a few weeks ago at the comparatively early age of 65. Despite his heart ailment, he was able to be about his own work as professor of pathology and director of pathological laboratories, University of Michigan and also other activities including the writing of many highly original and thought stimulating books and papers.

"Up to the day of his passing he was planning large and fruitful activities for the future. In some ways that seems an ideal way for a human career to end. He lived until he died."

So many middle aged people begin to do, sick or well, young or old, is to go to their family physician and get a complete examination lasting at least an hour.

This may prevent these frequent colds, sore throats, indigestion, shortness of breath and rheumatism which makes life a burden instead of a joy.

And even where a condition has progressed too far, for a complete cure to be obtained, the individual will know exactly how he stands with health and with life, and be able to do the things he can do, and not try to do the things that endanger health and life.

Thus the removal of infected teeth or tonsils; an arrangement of a diet which will be sufficient to keep the blood in good condition for body-building purposes; a prescription of a few minutes exercise daily, particularly for the middle third of the body (bending exercises); enough of the outdoors daily; the establishment of a daily intestinal habit; all very simple and easy to follow, will enable you to go about your daily work, and enjoy your recreations.

And when the time comes for your passing you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have given and received from life, full measure. It will then be said of you as of Dr. Warthin, he lived until he died.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "AFTER MANY YEARS"

The song that once I dreamed about, The tender, touching thing, As radiant as the rose without, The love of wind and wing; The perfect verses, to the tune Of woodland music set, As beautiful as afternoon, Remain unwritten yet.

Perhaps the lady of the past Upon these lines may light, The purest verses, and the last, That I may ever write: She need not fear a word of blame: Her tale the flowers keep— The wind that heard me breathe her name Has been for years asleep.

But in the night, and when the rain The troubled torrent fills, I often think I see again The river in the hills; And when the day is very near, And birds are on the wing, My spirit fancies it can hear The song I cannot sing. —Harry Kendall, Australian Poet.

Three thousand London policemen participated in their recent annual church parade.

or we shall have been guilty of what might be called, without too much severity, a breach of faith."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE. BRUISES. RHEUMATISM. 1087 THE PROMENADE.

Bible Geography

(London Chronicle) —That the Bible is almost the best guidebook to Palestine even today was claimed by Sir John Chancellor, late High Commissioner for Palestine, who presided at Burlington House over the general meeting of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem.

He mentioned that on a visit to the city of Mizpah he was struck with the extraordinary geographical accuracy of descriptions in the Old Testament. On the exact spot indicated in the Bible were the remains of a tower and a wine press.

Sir John remarked that it was only in the sphere of control of archaeological research that the activities of the government of Palestine had escaped violent hostile criticism and condemnation.

Mr. J. W. Crowfoot, when describing the work carried on by the school in the excavation of Samaria, stated that the Book of Kings mentioned the purchase of Samaria at a time between 900 B. C. and 850 B. C. No remains of an earlier city had been found, which proved the accuracy of the biblical account.

The walls of the earliest city and its palace were incomparably fine stone work, probably finer than any work of the same period to be found in Greece or Egypt.

The second city was of the Hellenistic period. The number of wine jars found seemed to indicate that that time was prosperous. That city was blotted out about 107 B. C. by one of the Maccabean kings.

Now Its Clear

Exchange) Never did we claim to be one of the twelve persons in the world credited with complete understanding of Professor Einstein's theory of relativity. Ever since the celebrated German announced his theory back in 1916 we have meant to go into it seriously, but what with making a living and cutting the lawn and reading the newspapers and all that sort of thing we have kept putting it off to the next rainy Sunday. Now it is a source of considerable satisfaction that we exercised the inalienable right to procrastinate because, forsooth, it appears the theory was incomplete all the time.

Even from a most casual inspection of the case it was obvious that the Professor's theory suffered from something and, while our analysis was not so complete as to enable us to put a finger on the trouble, we are not surprised at the development. It was dualism. Nothing less than dualism, Dr. Walter Mayer, who is collaborating with Einstein in the matter, admits it frankly.

"The general relativity theory," he said, "suffered from a dualism: adequate for gravitation, it harbored the electromagnetic field as a foreign body, and its formulas Professor Einstein had to introduce artificially, as it were."

It is an interesting admission, and confirms our suspicion that all was not right with relativity. Think of expecting the world to understand a theory affected with dualism and artificial formulas. But with these points cleared up the road is straight ahead. Dualism has been abolished, and as Dr. Mayer claims, it so lucidly, this "subsumes both gravitation and electricity under one comprehensive theory of the same architecture throughout."

The intelligent reader will grasp at once the profound significance of this thought and he will follow Dr. Mayer's singularly lucid explanation:

"The new theory was developed by means of a new mathematical concept, namely, that of a vector with five components, or determination elements, in a space of four dimensions: i.e., the Einsteinian space-time-continuum."

"Heretofore it had been taken for granted by everybody that a vector's components must be the same number as the dimensions of its space—or might be less, but could not be more. Of course, the new vectors gave us new tensor equations."

Of course, there's the whole thing in a nutshell.

Burglars stole \$5,000 worth of jewelry from the home of the Maharajah of Burdwan in London recently.

Greece is encouraging the amalgamation of corporations.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

A PRESSING NEED

Sir,—I must thank the Chief Superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses for the kind information concerning the Order. I did not know it functioned in the Lower Provinces. I heartily commend the work as outlined by her, and I think it would be a splendid thing if some of our influential people would take the matter up, and by establishing the order here, give Prince Edward Island the same privileges as her sister provinces. Why should the Island be behind in any good work? The organization must be satisfactory, and supply a great want, or it would not have taken such root.

In regard to your correspondent, "B.A.M.", he, or she, seems decidedly ruffled. I wonder why? In my letter I did not find fault with the nurses, on the contrary I gave them the full meed of praise. Nor did I ask them to cut down their wage scale, that is their business. Much less did I suggest that they give their services free, as "B.A.M." insinuated. I did, I simply voiced the very great and pressing need of nurses with a lower standard of remuneration, for the people of moderate means, and the poor, and I think the great majority of people will agree with me.

As for asking a registered nurse to cut her wages, as "B.A.M." suggests, that is nonsense. No one would have the audacity to ask such a thing, and I very much doubt if a nurse would respond to such a request.

Neither would many people wish to beg their rich neighbors to pay their nurses' bill, as "B.A.M." also suggests. All poor people are not beggars, but they need nurses sometimes, nevertheless, and are quite willing to pay a moderate rate for their services. Again urging the great need for such.

I am, Sir, etc., A COUNTRY RESIDENT

STREAM FLOW CONDITIONS ON PRAIRIES

During the month of August, the Dominion Water Power and Hydro-metric Bureau, Department of the Interior, reports that stream flow conditions in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan continued to be extremely low. In the northern sections of Alberta much better conditions were experienced, the flow of the Peace river being slightly above the long term average for the month.

Save bits of soap until you have a pint, then melt them. To one part add glycerine or oatmeal for toilet use; to the rest add borax or naphtha for laundry use, or finest sea sand for scouring purposes.

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