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Morning Maxims People know it is best to pay as they go, but still they get mad when their grocer tells them they have to do it.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1932

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Liberal journalism has sunk to a low level in this Province when the leading organ of the party gives publicity to unverified allegations by ex-convicts, and not only publishes these allegations, but insists, without knowledge of the facts and in face of emphatic contradiction by the authorities, on reiterating them.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that it was the duty of our contemporary as a newspaper to communicate at once with the authorities and ascertain what ground there was for the allegations referred to. The fact that it did not do so shows clearly that it was not correct information or improvement in conditions that it desired, but merely an opportunity of throwing mud at the jail authorities.

Moreover, it is considered one of the first duties of the press, in British countries at least, to support constituted authority with a view to preventing uprisings by revolutionists and kindred-minded seditionists. If the issue of every cry or any inmate of a jail were to be accepted and exploited at the expense of the authorities and the government of the day, there soon would be an end to civil government in this or any other country.

We believe we speak for the people of this Province when we say that they have too much respect for law and order, and for the authorities appointed to enforce law and order, to tolerate such methods of yellow journalism. The assurance given officially and emphatically of the falsity of the rumors broadcast by the Liberal organ in this instance is therefore all that should be required to satisfy right thinking citizens.

Our contemporary's responsibility for descending to such methods in its news columns is the only question in issue. Since that is the concern chiefly of our contemporary's readers, we shall leave them to their own reflections on the matter, only requesting that they ask themselves seriously what it means, and what effect upon the rising generation a continuance of such methods would mean to public life in this country.

U. S. AND DISARMAMENT

More than one publication has commented upon the attitude of the United States toward disarmament. Not the least is The Monetary Times which makes pertinent comment upon the fact that the U. S. A. is making huge expenditures upon defence, while at the same time criticizing European nations for their expenditures upon armaments.

"Every time the question of war debts comes up," states The Monetary Times, "the United States raises the disarmament question and argues that until the European countries reduce their armament expenditures there is no reason for any person becoming unpopular by advocating a reduction in the war debts."

The thinking element in the United States is not so determined on the question as are some of the others who fail to recognize that

NOTES BY THE WAY

Words spoken by the Massachusetts State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in decrying the common tendency to increase government costs need to sink deep in the minds of all who are engaged within and without the public administration here and elsewhere.

His Majesty King George delivered his Christmas message last Sunday which was heard throughout all parts of the British Empire. What better intimation of the wonders of modern science, of the marvellous age in which our lot is cast, of the rapid and unprecedented annihilation of time and space, could be given us than by an event of this character?

It is the tremendous significance of things that lie along the ordinary path of life that constitutes the miraculous. We live amid forces so colossal it boggles the imagination to estimate their meaning, scope and measureless effect.

The suit of a Seattle farmer to have his son's marriage annulled on the ground that the young man was hypnotized into wedlock by the lady who chose him will be watched with interest. The prospects are rather alarming, for there are numbers of men who actually walked into the married state without realizing their fate until they were in the altar, and even then they were in a daze.

It is recalled that on February 1, 1917, just before the United States entered the war, Mr. Hoover said: "America will be rich, prosperous and wealthy as a result of this war. We shall have made untold millions of this wealth out of the war and woe of Europe. The money which has come to us from these people is money in trust, and unless America recognizes this trust, she will pay dearly and bitterly for its possession."

Just thirty years ago, December 21, William Marconi sent the first wireless message eastward across the Atlantic from Table Head, Glace Bay, where, a day by subsidy from the Dominion Government, he had established his first station on this continent. It was a real message and not merely the letter "S" as was the case when the first signals were received at St. John's, Newfoundland, on December 12, 1901.

The most reliable economists and trade experts in the world are agreed that nothing now prevents a great expansion of business and of industrial activity, except the huge and unpayable aggregation of war debts. All realize that they will ultimately be wiped out by international agreement, but no one knows when. The decision rests with the American Congress, which will act only when it must.

Former Premier Pierre Laval has put in a nutshell France's reasons for refusing to pay war debts to the United States. German debts to France are vitally related to France's debts to the United States, he says. If the former debt is to be wiped out, the latter debt must also be wiped out. If France must pay the United States, Germany must pay France. It is helpful to keep in mind the essentials of the war debt situation. Out of the financial chaos that followed the war and peace pacts three nations emerged as ultimate creditors. Britain was the greatest creditor. But Britain, believing that war debts would bring ruin, forgave her debtors all save an amount sufficient to pay the United States. France persisted in her demand to collect from Germany, more than she in turn owed, until the Lausanne Conference of this year. Then, under pressure of world opinion, France also agreed to wipe clean the slate, as far as she was able. The United States is the only creditor to refuse to do her share.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF TREATMENT FOR GOITRE

Perhaps you sometimes wonder why one acquaintance with a well marked goitre seems to get along without any particular treatment, another acquaintance with goitre is required to take regular doses of iodine, still another is required to rest a portion of every day, another is given X ray treatment, another radium treatment, and still another has a portion of the thyroid gland removed by surgery.

Why should there be so many methods of treatment for goitre? The treatment of goitre depends upon whether the type is simple or severe. In the simple form, rest or iodine treatment is sufficient.

It is in the severe type that many forms of treatment are now in use—X ray, radium, and surgery, and you may wonder why one or other of these three methods of treatment should not be used in every case.

Dr. G. E. Pfahler, Philadelphia, states that the X ray, and radium is now being more generally used throughout the world than at any previous time. He believes that not surgery, nor the X ray, nor radium, nor medicine can be depended upon to cure all cases and no one method is so much superior that it can be recommended for all cases.

It is the general opinion of specialists in X ray and radium that in all cases which are not severely involved by the pressure of the goitre, or so serious as to make the delay of a month dangerous, should be treated by these methods rather than by surgery. If there is no definite improvement after two or three months surgery can still be used.

Sometimes a combination of rest, medical treatment, and the use of the X rays brings about a cure, and an operation is thus avoided. How can the physician know whether or not the case is improving? By the metabolism test (measuring the rate at which the body processes are working) the physician can tell whether the rate is getting slower or faster.

If getting slower rest and medicine is all that is necessary. If getting faster, immediate operation may be necessary to save life.

Air Service Development

(Exchange) Air service within the British Empire is being hampered in its growth because of untoward business conditions, according to the London Daily Telegraph, a writer in which points out that support by governments is necessary because of the magnitude of flight undertakings on a grand scale. Nevertheless there has been a great advance in recent years and some very long Imperial routes are regularly being covered by airplane. For example, there has been extension of the air mail route through Africa from the Great Lakes to Cape Town. That service, it is explained, saves six days as compared with surface transport between London and the Cape and it may shortly be so improved as to save eight days. This mail route is receiving considerable public support, about 14,000 letters coming into London every week from Africa, while some 12,000 leave London weekly for that great continent. Such letters have to pay extra postage, but the higher stamp charge is more than made up in the saving of a week's time in the delivery. More postage business is anticipated, when conditions definitely turn for the better. Like the African route, the Indian route is doing a steady business in air mails, and at Christmas time the patronage is swollen to extraordinary proportions. Indeed, the habit of faster mail communication is being established in the public mind, and it is predicted that within a short time the airplane way will be accepted as the ordinary means of express delivery, at least so far as communication between England and India and African ports is concerned.

The big trunk routes are also loosely connected at present, Australia being cited as an instance. There are regular air routes strung around three-quarters of the coastline to serve the large towns and also operating inland to the farming centres and to some isolated districts which otherwise would have no regular communication; but there is a gap of a thousand miles from the terminus of any one of these to the nearest line which connects with Europe. Canada is also brought into the picture, ref-

Old Coffee Houses And Clubs

II

Dr. Johnson considered that "the full tide of human life could be seen nowhere except in the Strand" but in 50 years after his death the centre of social London had moved somewhat further west, and Theodore Hook, in the reign of William IV, maintained that "the real London is the space between Pall Mall on the south, Piccadilly on the north, St. James's street on the west, and the Opera House to the east." At this period it is to be observed that he himself lived just outside the "social world" which he defined with such geographical precision, being then a tenant of a house in Cleveland Row.

Many of the old clubs have passed away, for though some of them or similar societies may still exist, they live behind the scenes, instead of figuring conspicuously on the stage of life in the metropolis. Quite a new order of things sprung up; from small social meetings held periodically, the clubs have become permanent establishments, luxurious in their appointments, some of them occupying buildings which are quite palatial.

Thackeray was a member of the Reform, Athenaeum and Garrick clubs—perhaps of others, but it was in those named that his leisure was usually spent. "The afternoon of the last days of his life," writes one of his biographers, "were almost entirely passed at the Reform Club, and never had he been more genial or in such apparently happy moods. Many men sitting in the libraries and dining rooms of these clubs have thought this week one of the tenderest passages in his early sketches—Brown the younger at a club,—in which the old uncle is represented as telling his nephew, while showing him the various rooms in the club, of those who had dropped off—whos' names had appeared at the end of the club list, under the dismal head of 'Members Deceased,' in which, (added Thackeray) 'you and I shall rank some day.'"

Whatever may have been the "rules and regulations" of a certain type of clubs of the 18th century a wide difference exists between them and those of the present day in the matter of bacchanalian festivities. It may be said in all sincerity that high play and high feeding are no longer the rules; in fact, clubs are to many persons even dull and unsoberable. In most of the clubs of the Johnsonian period, the flow of wine or other liquor was far more abundant than that of mind, and the conversation was more generally easy and hilarious than intellectual and refined. The bottle, or else the punch bowl, played by far too prominent a part and sociability frequently took the form of revelry, or at least what would be considered such according to our more temperate habits.

Though in general the older clubs encouraged habits of free indulgence and sociability, the modern clubs, on the contrary, have done considerable to discourage them as being vulgar and ungentlemanly. "Reeling home from a club" was a common expression used in bygone days, whereas to day, inebriety, or the symptom of it, in a club would bring down upon the guilty one's name anathema and disgrace. The pleasures and comforts of clubs and club life to the bachelor whose means and position permit of such luxuries have been often graphically and humorously described in numerous publications for the past two centuries, and nowhere in a more amusing manner than in the "New Monthly Magazine" in 1842, which states that, "After all clubs are not altogether so bad a thing for family men. They act as conductors to the storms usually hovering in the air. There is nothing like the subordination exercised in a community of equals for reducing a fiery and uncontrollable temper."

The spread and increase of clubs are remarkable signs of the times. Their uses and advantages are such as to make one wonder not only why such things were not established much earlier than they were, but how "men about town" existed without them. —E. Lytton Wybert, D. P. S.

ere being made to "a very good series of air lines linking the east coast with the west, running out from the prairies northward into undeveloped territories, serving towns in the United States." Here again there is stated to be a lack, in that the only air link with the rest of the Empire is the ship-to-shore mail service operated by the R.C.A.F. The hope is that eventually there will be a linking up of the disconnected services. The completion of Imperial routes will come in due time.



MEMORY

When summer heat has drowsed the day With blaze of noontide overhead, And hidden green-finch can but say What but a moment since it said, When harvest fields stand thick with wheat, And wasp and bee slave, dawn till dark— Nor home, till evening moonbeams beat Silvering the nightjar's oaken bark: How strangely then the mind may build A magic world of wintry cold, Its meadows with fall frost flowers filled— Bright-ribbed with ice, a frozen world!

When dusk shuts in the shortest day And huge Orion spans the night; When antlered fireflames leap and play Chequering the walls with fitful light, Even sweeter in mind the summer's rose May bloom again; her drifting swan Resume her beauty; while rapture flows Of birds long since to silence gone: Beyond the Noel, sharp and shrill, Of Waits from out the snowbound street, Drums to their fiddle beneath the hill June's mill wheel where the waters meet.

O angel Memory that can Double the joys of faithless Man! —Walter de la Mare in the Winter Yale Review.

Home - Keeping Authors

(London Times) Hardy is the capital example of a novelist who found within his native district all the life and all the setting which his genius needed to study; and none has kept so closely to one region as he. But other authors there are whose names, immediately suggest, a particular part of the country. Scott took his subjects from all climes; yet it is his Scotland that comes first to mind. To say the name of Bronte, and especially of Emily Bronte, is to say the moors of Yorkshire, no less than to say Wordsworth is to say the Lake Country, or borrow the heaths of Norfolk. Some very great authors there are who seem to have no spiritual home where their minds may breathe the air that gives them new strength and understanding. Dickens may be allowed, perhaps, his London; but Thackeray was in that sense homeless. In Shakespeare the meadows and the highlands of his native place are always peeping through, and Fielding never forgets his West Country; yet neither Shakespeare nor Fielding is plainly a regional writer. On the other hand Arnold Bennett founded his whole art upon the spirit of his Five Towns; and, though Mr. Kipling has put a girdle between East and West, and roamed the Seven Seas and searched the hearts of men under every shade of skin, some of his readers find a special happiness, a luminous serenity, in what he writes when his mind and heart turn home to Sussex.

The effect of this home-keeping or home returning as it is with some, upon an author's work, and whether he loses more by the possible cramping than he gains by the posse, are questions that make good subjects for inconclusive but agreeable discussion. The effect of the author's work upon the region is not so often considered, yet perhaps it is worth a glance. Once more the extreme case is Hardy. Before he wrote there was Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire, and so forth; but there was no Wessex. And the Wessex that he created is more than a geographical division. It is an intellectual or spiritual entity, capable, in its whole or its parts, of affecting those who see it as it never could before. So also it is with "Wuthering Heights" and the country in which it is set; and so with the Scotland of Walter Scott, and with the Sussex of Mr. Kipling. These authors have not merely written about these regions. They have new made them and have given them an existence transcending that which they had before. It is well that we should acknowledge this creative power in our authors and be grateful for it. For our debt to them does not end there. The least poetical or well-read of men unconsciously finds the world a more beautiful and interesting place because of what the poets and the novelists have found it and have made it.



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AUTO RAISES PERFECT ORCHID FORT MYERS, Fla., Dec. 28— James A. Hendry is a bit astonished at the vagaries of nature. He operates a nursery and for years had been experimenting with orchids. It's a tedious process for a man is lucky if he plants 100 and gets one mature specimen. Yesterday he decided to use the old automobile he reserves for trips over rough roads in search of wild orchids. It had stood idle for several months. There, growing right out of the ragged upholstery, was a perfect orchid. Now Hendry can't use his car until the orchid is old enough to transfer to a pot.

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