

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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INTEMPERANCE

For some time past there has been an endeavor to resuscitate temperance organizations in our midst. For many years after the introduction of prohibition the voluntary temperance organizations practically ceased to exist. The temperance people practically sat back in their seats allowing the law to take its course. There was little attempt on the part of individuals or associations to inculcate the principles of temperance in the minds of the rising generation. What need, it was asked, was there for temperance teaching in a country where liquor was prohibited. The fallacy of this reasoning soon bore evil fruit. The fear of the law is nothing when the desires of the individual are inflamed. Gradually people began to manufacture alcohol for their own use, then to smuggle it in, then to make a trade of bootlegging it, until a state of affairs was reached which clergyman after clergyman described from pulpit and platform to be intolerable. It was in these circumstances that the Conservative party, under Premier Stewart's leadership, in 1927 attempted to get control of the traffic and to lessen its effect by government administration. This policy did not meet with the approval of the people at large, and the subsequent plebiscite taken by the Saunders Government confirmed the disapproval of any deviation from the prohibitory law. But the mere threat has had the effect of stirring up the temperance people to a greater realization of the need for temperance instruction and the inculcation of temperance principles. This is borne out by the activities of the Sons of Temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union organizations. The Bishop of Charlottetown in his pastoral address read in the churches on Sunday deals largely with this question of intemperance, and eloquently appeals to the members of his flock throughout the diocese to put an end to intemperance which "is just as degrading and just as dangerously uncontrollable whether we learn it in a public bar or in select social circles." He earnestly entreats parents to set an example of absolute sobriety and industry to their children and to teach them a salutary fear of intemperance, which, possibly next to impurity, is the cause of most of our worst social problems because it so quickly hardens the heart of its victims against all appeals of reason and religion. The Bishop also advised the pastors of the diocese to frequently explain the imperative obligations of the virtue of temperance which, together with justice, prudence and fortitude, are the fundamental natural virtues that, supernaturalized by grace and illuminated by faith, hope and charity, form the bulwarks of Christ's kingdom in our souls. The advice given by the bishop to the pastors of his own Church might, safely and with advantage be followed by the pastors and clergy of other denominations, to the ultimate benefit of the community at large.

JAPAN'S NEW MOVE

As a result of a conference at Washington in 1922 nine participating Powers, including the United States, Belgium, British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands and Portugal, adopted a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interest of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers on the basis of equality of support. The so-called Nine Powers treaty was signed to give effect to these principles, and it was laid down that no external power should interfere in the internal government and administration of China. The Powers concerned lived up to this policy until Japan made her

inroad on Manchuria, which has been followed by direct attacks on China as a whole, with Chapel as the base for entrance en route to the late seat of government at Nanking. Latest advices from Tokyo state that Japan has let it be known it was sounding out foreign sentiment to a proposal to supersede the Nine Powers Treaty with a new agreement among nations for foreign international intervention in China. The scheme would provide for international zones surrounding China's principal commercial centres. Each centre would be surrounded by a neutral zone 15 to 20 miles wide, policed under international supervision. Chinese soldiers would be permanently excluded from those zones. The proposed agreement, it is stated, would mean that some measure of international intervention is necessary to give China peace and stable government, whereas the existing Nine-Powers Pact is based on the principle of avoiding foreign interference in China. This somewhat ingenuous and cynical proposal is tantamount to a proposal that China's status as a nation and world power should be withdrawn, and the present republic looked upon merely as the most densely populated part of the globe, fit only to provide a market for foreign goods. It must be admitted that the international warfare of China for the past half dozen years has tended to the conviction on the part of the civilized world, outside China, that there is little hope for peace and stability there without external assistance. China has been for so many years subject to outside supervision and direction and her dynasty of Manchū, which ended with the abdication of P' U Yi on February 12, 1912, only tended to make confusion worse confounded. At times there have been no fewer than three governments operating and warring in China, and until the advent of Japanese forces in Manchuria there were two governments, one at Peking and the other at Nanking in active conflict. Perhaps the suggestion of Japan for the practical control of China by foreign Powers might provide a way out of the present impasse, but it does not look very promising for the future independence of the land of the Rising Sun.

POLICING EUROPE

Almost coincident with the announcement from Tokyo that Japan proposes the international policing and administration of China in order to maintain peace, law, order and commerce in that great Eastern Empire, comes advice from Geneva that M. Andre Tardieu, Foreign Minister of France and representative to the Disarmament Conference, urges a similar policy with regard to the world in general. In addition to the scheme outlined in these columns on Saturday M. Tardieu insists that the first step towards a restoration of peace, order and good government throughout the world is the provision of an international police force, and this is not possible or practicable he contends, without the active co-operation of the United States. The United States, the virtual inspirer and practical inaugurator of the League of Nations, has stubbornly refused to join that League, although one of the most powerful nations in the world so far as gold assets and world interests are concerned. It seems an anomaly that the nation that created the League of Nations, and whose interest is directly concerned in its welfare should be insistent that it has no lot or part in its existence. Up to the present time the United States has used the League for its own ends, while refusing to share responsibility for its acts and administration. It was in view of these facts that M. Tardieu made his present

NOTES BY THE WAY

To use no other illustration, while China, with its 400,000,000 people, remains in its present disorganized and under-developed condition, military and naval forces are as essential for the protection of life and property, and for the conservation of civilization itself, as an efficient police service is for the maintenance of law, order and good government, in countries having no thought of war. It is also important to bear in mind that Britain, the most powerful and peaceful of the great nations, has the responsibility of administering the affairs of hundreds of millions of under developed peoples, scattered through all parts of the world. Her need of large naval and military forces is therefore a fact which no disarmament conference can overlook, either in fairness or in safety. It would be an evil day for the world that should see Britain's sea-power reduced below the irreducible standard necessary to enable her to preserve the peace, and enforce respect for life and property rights in her world-encircling Empire.

The fact that two million railway men in United States have accepted a ten per cent wage cut without recourse to any of the customary protracted measures, such as legal squabbles and arbitration, lockouts and strikes, is a fine testimony to the sane temper of the workers and to the sagacity of their leaders. Had they been represented at the conference with the railway executives by less able, less perceptive delegates, the result might have been a very different one. But they were not so led. Their representatives showed a clear grasp of the situation from a truly national viewpoint. They gave ample proof that they possessed both vision and foresight, that they were capable of considering the men's position in the light of the future and not of the immediate present, and that they also realize the necessity of sacrifice in the national interest.

Agreement with Germany is highly desirable. But it is no exaggeration to say that agreement between Britain and France is indispensable. Only patient and sincere co-operation between these two countries can lead elsewhere than to prolonged European insecurity and even perhaps complete ruin.

The seriousness of the disarmament proposals is the fact that France and her satellite Powers have hitherto consistently adhered to the old-fashioned idea of security by preponderance of material force, and have declined to adopt any programme for a descent to a lowered level of armaments. Unless they can be prevailed on to alter their policy, the outlook is gloomy indeed.

Mr. Coolidge was asked who was likely to run for President as the Republican candidate in the coming election. He replied in his incisive accents: "If a Republican victory seems possible, Mr. Hoover will be the candidate. If a Republican victory seems out of the question, Mr. Hoyer will certainly be the candidate."

Canada, next July, will be the pivotal point of British economic policy as far as the Empire is concerned. The sittings of the conference will be epoch-making. Around Ottawa will revolve the interests of the whole Commonwealth, for on the decisions reached will depend the future of the Dominions for many years to come. In a still wider way, the trade of the world will be affected, and it is already in evidence that all the world powers are regarding the outcome as of supreme importance. The greater interest displayed by Canadians in the coming gatherings the more valuable will be the support given not only to Mr. Bennett, but to Mr. MacDonald. It is the opportunity of

an era—not of just a decade.—Regina Star. Capitalism must go we are informed over and over again by communists and their abettors. What is capitalism anyway? It is not an organization, it is not even an institution. Every person who owns a dollar to that extent is a capitalist and his purpose in life is to make that dollar grow by hook or by crook, too often by crook. How are we going to stop him? The trouble with that capitalist is that he adopts unfair means for making his dollar grow. If we can climate from him that propensity we shall solve the capitalist problem. The trouble today is not capitalism but human greed. To bring the world into the comfortable position we are looking for we must revamp human nature and that is not as easy as many think. To do it, it would be necessary to begin at the beginning and we have long since passed that point.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

CORRECTING EMOTIONAL AND ANXIETY STATES

It is interesting to see how much more successful are the new methods of helping overwrought individuals than were those of just a few years ago. Formerly where a patient was greatly upset in his mind, severe anxiety or other emotional state, the idea was to try and 'take his mind off' himself and the cause of his emotional disturbance. Accordingly other work, other pastimes were afforded him so that other thoughts would replace those that were disturbing him. Very often a trip or vacation was arranged which improved his health, and often enabled him to overcome the emotional disturbances. Unfortunately when the special work or pastime was over, or the vacation came to an end, the individual would relapse into his former condition because the cause of his emotional disturbance had not really been destroyed.

What is the new or later method? The patient is taught that it is not necessary to fight down his anxieties, or express his painful recollections—not to struggle against them. The patient would naturally like to push away the distressing circumstance which troubles him. Dr. Tom A. Williams, Washington, D. C., says that mere suggestion is powerless against a profound anxiety, and trying to distract his mind by other work, pastime, trips, and so forth, are of no avail. The troubling circumstance must be brought out into full light by the patient; he should understand it, reason with it, and see that it can really be overcome. When the patient, under guidance of the physician, brings his troubling circumstance out where it can be carefully examined, every angle considered, is able to understand how his mind got bothered or anxious, and that the circumstance is not really important enough to create such a disturbance or degree of anxiety, he is able to understand why it can be overcome. Some one has likened this bringing out of the difficulty into broad daylight, unto a 'tangled skein,' which can be gradually and completely untraveled, if placed under a good light.

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The Poet's Corner

THE SWALLOW There are three Greeks upon a piece of stone Who turn their heads and stare into the sky While a young lad, with right hand lifted high, Points to a bird which suddenly has flown Above them, and beyond them, and is grown Most small before the arm could range the eye Or the round mouth unshape its quickening cry: 'It is the swallow; look, ere it be gone.' Here, though the hands are dust, the sculptor's knife Still wounds the heart to give it utterance Naming a truth that each must make his own. Ah! look, it is the swallow; and is life That flies for ever from the dark mischance Unto which man must turn naked, alone. —William Scott in The Spectator.

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.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Sir—Will you be kind enough to publish through the medium of your paper just who may vote in the coming civic election, male and female. I am Sir, etc. ANXIOUS Charlottetown.

There are three general qualifications for males: (1) Ownership of real estate worth \$100 or more; (2) Occupancy or rental of premises of \$14 or over, annual rental; (3) Payment of poll tax. Females can vote on the real estate qualifications only. Non-residents in a ward must have one of the qualifications of ownership or rental, but in addition must be actually doing business in the city and in active possession of shop, warehouse, offices or business premises. Ed. G.

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Sir—Citizens of Charlottetown should be very careful to see that no snap verdict in favor of Daylight Saving is, through their negligence, registered on Wednesday. Daylight saving for the Province as a whole, or for Canada as a whole, would have real economic value. But for Charlottetown to be on one time and the surrounding country and smaller towns on another time is nothing but a nuisance and a humbug. The fact that the agitation is not for a Province wide change is evidence that the farmers are opposed to it. And Charlottetown in these hard times should be doing everything in its power to please the farmers and draw their custom rather than to estrange and inconvenience them by the adoption of Daylight Saving. I am Sir, etc. TRUE PROGRESS

INFLATION AND DEFLATION

Sir—Inflation arises through the issue of money in excess of wealth production. There was monetary inflation to finance the great war. Inflation has run its course, the inflated expenditure used to purchase supplies to provide the sinews of war, and these supplies have been blasted out of existence. But the debtors are now being called upon to pay up in gold—and cannot do so because the majority of the gold available for monetary purposes is in the hands of the creditors. Since the armistice the debtors have been securing new loans with which to pay their debts, but the gold still remains in the hands of the creditor nations. The nations holding the gold, since the financial crash of the fall of 1929 have practically stopped credit to the debtor nations and demand repayments of the debts in gold. And thus deflation is now running its course. When a tyre is flat it may want a patch but even then what is most urgently needed is inflation. Similarly when business is flat, particularly when it is flat as a result of an overdose of deflation, the urgent need is early re-inflation. Deflation of prices penalizes the producer and debtor in favor of the consumer and creditor. Inflation on the contrary penalizes the consumer and creditor in favor of the producer and debtor. In the words of Sir Josiah Stamp: "The present uncontrolled international monetary system has tacitly assumed the power to provide

sufficient stability to obviate injustice and economic disaster, and has signally failed to provide it." I am Sir, etc. ECONOMIST

JUDGE STEWART'S LETTERS

(Letter 2) Sir—It is difficult to understand why Judge Stewart, feeling the itch to write coming upon him, did not turn his attention to Federal or Provincial questions. One would suppose that such matters as the Fire fighting equipment at Falconwood or the Beauharnois scandal might have inspired his pen. It may be that in criticizing the City Council and their agreement with the Cundall Home trustees, he was trying to pay off some old grudges. Certain internal evidence in his letters seems to substantiate this view, and indeed personal spite has inspired much of the literary work of far greater men than Judge Stewart—such men as Swift, Pope and "Junius." Or again some strange sense of gratitude may have caused him to hold his fire. It is understood that the learned Judge retired on his full pay of \$5,000.00 per year and that as Judge of the Admiralty Court he receives an additional sum of \$800.00 per year—Thus the total amount he is presently donated by the tax payers of the country thro' the Federal government is \$5,800 per year—He thus has ample means and leisure for pursuing his literary activities, as his duties in connection with the Admiralty Court are far from onerous. Here a strange inconsistency—quite frequent, regrettably enough, in literary men of the Judge's calibre—must be noticed. He chides the council for increasing the small stipends of city officials. This does not come with very good grace from the learned Judge, in view of the comparatively large remuneration he enjoys from the public purse. It is reported also, that on stepping down for the last time from his bench in the Queen's County Court he made the rather astounding statement, that in his opinion Judges in that Court had too little to do—the inference being of course that they were over-paid. Apart from the fact that the learned Judge might better have said this on assuming office rather than on leaving it, there must be a reason for such idleness. Judge Stewart during his official record established something of a name in having his judgments reversed in the Superior Courts. Doubtless, litigants becoming appraised of this state of affairs, decided to save expense by side stepping his court as much as possible and carrying their causes direct to the superior tribunals. The Judge is now seeking Civic honors as Mayor. It is in my view a pity that he has decided to enter the toil and turmoil of municipal affairs. He is getting up in years now and should be sated both with honors and this world's goods. At times, doubtless, a pretty stern, unmerciful and thankless task—and one much better left to younger men. One works hard; devotes much time to the City's business, and is, as often as not for his trouble subjected to a sniping fire of petty criticism from eccentric and capricious persons. Judge Stewart will find "L. P." or Mr. "Hawk Eye"—are they not the same—but ascender need to support him in his hard progress towards the Civic Throne. His court record is sufficient proof that he would do better to devote all his time to literary pursuits, rather than to mix again in the rough life of practical things. And

MR. FOSTER REPLIES

Sir—It has been my opinion for some time past that I should reply to various criticisms of the Civic Government made by certain individuals in the public press and elsewhere, but as I did not have the time for an extended controversy, that my critics have at their disposal, nor perhaps the legal talent for twisting figures, I thought it best to leave the issue to the good sense of the citizens who would be able to judge for themselves, when the financial reports of the year were printed and placed at their disposal. Since that time the accusations through radio and newspaper have been of such a serious nature that I decided to give you the other and correct side of the story. The principal writer of these letters is one Mr. W. S. Stewart who seemingly deeply interested in civic affairs, started his letter writing policy some time ago. At that time he criticized my first financial report in a letter which appeared in the Guardian, and the only thing he found fault with was the amount of the outstanding taxes. He stated the Council were negligent in their duty in this respect and went on to castigate the different officials, but just how much did he help us in performing these duties, outside of criticism? I'll tell you how much he helped—When Mr. L. P. Tanton sued the City at the beginning of that year for a refund of property taxes, which he claimed we had no power to collect, and which he paid under protest, Mr. Stewart gave the decision in his favor, saying our case was not legally presented—I wonder why? And by so doing he held up the payment of many hundreds of dollars then outstanding. In fact, had the Council abided by his judgment there would

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When there is so little additional remuneration in it. No more tomorrow. I am, Sir, etc. CITIZEN. MR. FOSTER REPLIES Sir—It has been my opinion for some time past that I should reply to various criticisms of the Civic Government made by certain individuals in the public press and elsewhere, but as I did not have the time for an extended controversy, that my critics have at their disposal, nor perhaps the legal talent for twisting figures, I thought it best to leave the issue to the good sense of the citizens who would be able to judge for themselves, when the financial reports of the year were printed and placed at their disposal. Since that time the accusations through radio and newspaper have been of such a serious nature that I decided to give you the other and correct side of the story. The principal writer of these letters is one Mr. W. S. Stewart who seemingly deeply interested in civic affairs, started his letter writing policy some time ago. At that time he criticized my first financial report in a letter which appeared in the Guardian, and the only thing he found fault with was the amount of the outstanding taxes. He stated the Council were negligent in their duty in this respect and went on to castigate the different officials, but just how much did he help us in performing these duties, outside of criticism? I'll tell you how much he helped—When Mr. L. P. Tanton sued the City at the beginning of that year for a refund of property taxes, which he claimed we had no power to collect, and which he paid under protest, Mr. Stewart gave the decision in his favor, saying our case was not legally presented—I wonder why? And by so doing he held up the payment of many hundreds of dollars then outstanding. In fact, had the Council abided by his judgment there would

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