

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1934.

THE NELSON TOUCH

The anniversary of Trafalgar, Britain's greatest sea victory, falls this year on Sunday. A photograph still exists in the United Service Museum at Whitehall, of Room, the stout A. B. who hoisted Nelson's signal on the Victory before the battle on October 21, 1805. It was taken, of course, over half-a-century later. Originally the immortal signal ran "Nelson confides that every man will do his duty," but it was changed, on the suggestion of Nelson's flag-lieutenant Pasco, to "England expects" etc., as being easier to send. It was recognized on the Victory's quarter-deck, however, that the amended version was far more dramatically impressive.

Trafalgar is said to be the most mispronounced word in English history. It should be accented on the first and last, and not the second syllable. A popular song must be blamed for that fact. "Twas in Trafalgar Bay"—with the correct accentuation of Trafalgar—would be a sheer impossibility.

It was Nelson himself who first used the phrase, "the Nelson touch," which has since become famous. "I am anxious to join the fleet," he wrote in a letter to Lady Hamilton, "for it would add to my grief if any other man was to give them the Nelson touch, which, as we say, is warranted never to fail." There is a subtle and dauntless egotism in that sentiment which is characteristic of Nelson. He knew his worth; but he knew also the worth, the courage and the spirit, of the men under him. This is one reason why, apart from his brilliant achievements and noble death, his memory is green today, and his name the brightest star in the galaxy of British heroes.

APPROVED HOSPITALS

It is gratifying to note, from the report recently published in this paper of Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Chicago, founder and director general of the American College of Surgeons, the splendid improvement made in hospital service and standardization in the United States and Canada during the past year. Again this year the standard requirements of the Association have been met by the Prince Edward Island Hospital, the Charlottetown Hospital, the Provincial Sanatorium, and the Prince County Hospital. This speaks highly for the unremitting zeal and attention of all concerned in the management of these institutions, and reflects great credit on the Province.

FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Charlottetown music lovers will have an opportunity on Monday night of hearing two famed Canadian artists, Miss Jean Macdonald, mezzo soprano, and Miss Anna Macdonald, pianist, in a recital at St. Paul's Hall which is being sponsored by the Women's Music Club. The Misses Macdonald, who are sisters, were born at Strathmore, Cape Breton. Their father was a Presbyterian Minister well known in the Maritime Provinces; their mother was a sister of the late Hon. W. S. Fielding. From an early age, they showed remarkable musical talent. Miss Jean Macdonald's voice has been acclaimed by leading musical critics throughout Canada and the United States, and she has appeared as soloist with such noted organizations as the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky. She was formerly of the faculty of the Academy of Speech Arts, Boston, and head of the vocal department of Wellesley College, Massachusetts. Miss Anna Macdonald, who is teacher at the Halifax Conservatory of Music, returned last year from London, England, where she studied for two years with the famous Tobias Matthay. She was also awarded a diploma from the Royal Academy of Music, London, as a concert performer. Monday's entertainment therefore promises something quite out of the ordinary for those who love good music, and who too often have reason to complain of the 'lack of opportunity of enjoying it.

AUTUMN'S LIMITS

When, asks an exchange, is it autumn? The astronomers tell us the season began this year on September 23 at 12:46 p.m. eastern standard time. The programme of autumnal events in the heavens doubtless began at that moment, with the passage of the sun over the celestial equator, but there are several "autumns" besides the astronomical one, which is delimited by the equinox and the solstice. Popularly, in Germany, where spring is said to begin when the duck starts to honk from its water

quarters, autumn is often reckoned from St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), but in Upper Silesia August 10 is called the first autumn day. The British generally consider the season to embrace the three months of August, September and October, while in France it is sometimes said to extend from the end of August to the first fortnight of November. In North America, although the astronomical Autumn is familiar, the season is more commonly considered to last from September 1 to November 30 and this period is recognized as autumn by meteorologists all over the northern hemisphere.

Phenologists, who gauge the progress of the seasons by the periodic events of plant and animal life, say that autumn begins when the autumnal coloration of foliage becomes general; and this, of course, does not happen on a fixed date but on dates that vary from place to place and from year to year.

EDITORIAL NOTES

School holiday Monday for teachers' convention.

Good progress is being made with streets and roads these fine days.

It is not the big, unwieldy potato or turnip that is profitable, but the standardized product.

The new Infirmary wards at Falconwood will be ready for occupation next week, when the patients from Kent St. will be transferred.

A potato vessel is loading at Summerside for Montreal and Toronto and will complete her cargo at either Charlottetown, or Georgetown.

When a tyrant like Hitler begins to dictate to people what they should believe, or how they should worship, then he realizes that there is something more in religion than meets the eye.

Potato Growers agree that as yet they do not know much about marketing but they are awfully willing to learn. What governs prices had largely been a mystery to them until the revelations of price-cutting were brought to their attention.

Surely, despite his name, Mr. J. M. Braude, inventor of the anti-boogie bottle, must be a Scotsman. Who else would have conceived the idea of putting a quarter in a bottle which could not be reached without smashing the bottle. It is more ingenious than nailing a dime to the counter.

The enthusiastic reception given in Montreal last night to Prime Minister Bennett, on his return from Europe, shows the confidence and esteem in which he is held by everyone who fully realizes the tremendous services he has rendered in bringing back Canada from the brink of ruin to the highway of recovery and prosperity.

Japan, and a large section of British opinion, is opposed to the existing naval ratio, but officially the British and Washington Governments are opposed to scrapping the treaty. Japan maintains her Pacific interests demand a greater percentage than now allowed; while many British statesmen and naval authorities contend that Great Britain, if she is to continue to rule the waves in the interests of peace and world trade, should be permitted a navy equal to that of any two of the other nations.

That the fishermen's convention did not approve of a proposal from Ottawa to put on an advertising campaign to increase consumption means that they are not fully alive to the enormous and far-reaching effects of well-directed publicity. It was such a campaign that put the orange growers of California on the map as well as on their feet. Similarly so, too, with Eric's Fruit Salt. Well directed advertising by people with faith in their product can move mountains of opposition and inertia.

Removing glands from a human being, keeping them alive and "training" them in a glass dish for four weeks, then replanting them successfully in another human being was described to the American College of Surgeons the other night. The new method of gland transplantation promises a solution of the grafting problem which began with the famous "rejuvenation" glands. The borrowed glands shrivelled and disappeared rather quickly. The "training" under the new technique

Notes By The Way

It is not the critic who counts, not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled or where the door of deeds could have done better. The credit belongs to the man who is especially in the arena whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who errs and comes short again and again because there is no effort without error and short-coming, who does actually try to do the deed, who knows that great enthusiasm, the great devotion, spends his life in a worthy cause, who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—President Franklin Roosevelt.

In considering such Acts as the Statute of Westminster, says the London Morning Post, we cannot but perceive that the British Empire is in some danger of being nibbled to pieces by the breed of lawyer-politicians which infest it. There is another example of the same tendency carried a step further in the status of the Union Act, 1924. These various measures have left the law of the Constitution in so intricate and confused a state that it is difficult not merely for the plain man but for the statesman to know where he stands. We doubt if this particular Act effects its purpose, but to place South Africa on an "In-and-Out" basis, so that they may enjoy the advantages of Empire in peace and escape from its obligations in war.

Most of the wonderful things in this world were made simply because they are not. It is not uncommon for many of us to meet our neighbors half way around the world—and learn that he is one of the most delightful of companions. Those nearest us are quite often the least appreciated. No man can be known around the world, yet scarcely known to his next door neighbor. The simplest—and many of the greatest, discoveries—have been made by observers who never left home to discover. Next door may be your entire future all housed up—awaiting your call! And only a knock may be needed to open your eyes to its importance.—Exchange.

The contract to make, bake and serve the Victoria Centenary birthday cake has been let. The cake will weigh ten tons. It will be cut into 250,000 slices, each with some icing and ornamentation. These slices will be sold in packages for 25 cents each for the benefit of the Lord Mayor's hospitals fund. The cake will be made in five tiers. It will contain 1-2 tons of butter, 1-2 tons flour, 4-5 tons of dried fruits, 3-4 tons of almonds and 36,000 eggs.

A man is like a bit of Labrador spar, which has no lustre as you turn it in your hand, until you come to a particular angle; then it shows clear and beautiful colours. There is no adaptation or universal applicability in men, but each has his special talent, and the mastery of successful men consists in adroitly keeping themselves where and when that turn shall be of greatest benefit.—Emerson.

The average man will say that the only way to disarm is to disarm. This is what Litvinoff suggested to the conference at Geneva. If the nations of the world are not prepared to throw off their pretense about disarmament and get down to brass tacks, there is no use wasting time and money discussing hopes for an international brotherhood.

Widespread distribution of the Bible is not synonymous with widespread reading, but last year the British and Foreign Bible Society distributed nearly 11,000,000 volumes of Holy Writ. At the least this must have meant an addition of millions to the family of Bible readers. The days when families were more isolated and libraries were smaller were more favourable for profound and close knowledge of the Scriptures, but those who contend that Bible reading has declined sharply still have the burden of the proof.

S. K. Ratcliffe, an English writer and newspaper correspondent, chides Gerald Gould for repeating the "dreadful old saying about the man biting the dog." Mr. Ratcliffe thinks it rather the other way round. "The dog would bite Mr. Gould," he says, "it would be news. If a dog bit Hitler, the news would shake the world. If an ordinary man were to bite a dog, what chance would he have of getting any news at all? And if the unhappy creature were a prominent personage, we know with what impressive unanimity the editors would decide that, whatever else it was, the incident was not news."

The objections which the Maritime Premiers made to Montreal Press comments on the Maritime case was this by the Ottawa correspondent of the Gazette: "The Maritime Provinces will contend that changed conditions and particularly the greatly increased financial aid which has been given in the past four years to the Prairie Provinces warrant more generous consideration also to them. It is expected that the Dominion will emphasize the point that the assistance given to the western provinces arose out of the extraordinary conditions created by the prolonged depression and by the exceedingly difficult times experienced by the West as the result of drought and crop failures and the slump in foreign countries' demand for their wheat. The continued heavy drains upon the Federal Treasury for relief and other special purposes will be pointed to as reasons why any large addition to disbursement of federal money must first be carefully scrutinized. This, of course, is utterly at variance with the case which the Maritime will make and which the Commission will have to consider."

Knowledge of books in realness men is like that sort of lantern which hides him who carries it, and serves only to pass through set and gloomy paths of his own; but, in the possession of a man of business, it is a torch in the hand of one who is willing and able to show those who are bewildered the way which leads to their prosperity and welfare.—Spectator.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Banta, M.D. HICUPP

When you read about cases of hiccup lasting for a number of days under hospital care you may wonder why the simple methods you have often seen or used are not able to stop this hiccup.

The reason that hiccup is sometimes so hard to stop is because there are such a number of causes of hiccup. Hiccup is caused by a spasm of the diaphragm (the big muscle that forms the floor of the chest). At the same time muscles of the throat and so the hiccup occurs as air passes over the vocal cords.

Dr. E. Clark Noble, Toronto, in the Canadian Medical Association Journal, outlines the various causes of hiccup or hiccups as it is perhaps more properly called.

(1) Affections of the chest, of the abdomen, or of the central nervous system, (2) Epidemic, (3) Nervous or unknown, (4) Infections or those due to poisons.

As the treatment will depend to a great extent upon the cause there are a great many forms of treatment some based on scientific principles and some used because they have been known to put a stop to an attack of hiccup.

In a well known system of medicine, used by thousands of physicians there are no less than 75 methods mentioned for controlling hiccup.

Now you may not know the cause of hiccup in any particular case, and the fact that hiccup sometimes occurs with some serious ailments may cause you to hesitate about trying to use any of the popular methods of relief.

One of the commonest causes of any symptoms are looked for first; therefore in looking for a cause of hiccup the stomach and intestine is found to be at fault—overeating, eating certain foods, eating or drinking under excitement. Naturally the hiccup will stop when the cause is removed. The hiccup may be induced by tickling the throat with a feather, or the use of mustard or ipecac. These methods can be safely tried.

Other simple methods are (a) attempting to blow the air out of the lungs, with the nose and throat covered; (b) breathing and re-breathing into a paper bag; (c) sipping ice-water or hot water; (d) pulling on the tongue; (e) trying to drink out of a glass with water dripping away from the mouth; (f) pressure over the eyeballs.

If these simple methods fail after a fair trial, send for your physician as solutions may have to be put into the veins or even the cutting of a nerve may be necessary to stop the hiccup.

"It's Not Me"

(The New York Sun) The schoolmaster who recognizes his responsibility teaches his charges that the very "to be" takes care of itself and that it is he, not it, who is him. But the song writer finds the personal pronoun in the objective useful; he has equipped himself with a poetic license, under the terms of which he utilizes the language at will, and, if he is called to account, fortifies himself behind the "to be" defenses or slipshod inattentiveness of his betters, or in the impregnable stronghold of idiomatic usage. Alas, no man who talks or writes is free from error; at times the voice of the man in the street overcomes him, and there arise instructions who, uttering some before duty, would let the decision go without a struggle.

Language has been in peril, constantly remade, since the first whippers of a babe rose to the dignity of letters. And there arise instructions who, uttering some before duty, would let the decision go without a struggle.

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When Mr. John D. Rockefeller built Radio City in New York, the world was told the ultimate in modern halls had been achieved. Never had anything so fine been erected as a theatre. It was supposed to have all the latest wrinkles in equipment, and a few things that were considered years ahead of anyone else. But one old-fashioned, yet ever popular, performer could not stage his show in Radio City. He was Thurston, the magician. When the man of magic went to arrange for his act he found they had not put a trap door on the stage. So Thurston did not play the world-famous music hall. For the slickest of magicians is just an ordinary individual when the stage has no trap door.—Border Cities Star.

Knowledge of books in realness men is like that sort of lantern which hides him who carries it, and serves only to pass through set and gloomy paths of his own; but, in the possession of a man of business, it is a torch in the hand of one who is willing and able to show those who are bewildered the way which leads to their prosperity and welfare.—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.

POTATO GROWERS MEETING

Sir,—A reader of yesterday's Guardian must naturally conclude that the Committee appointed at the first meeting of dealers, to prepare a Marketing Scheme on Potatoes and Turnips, are no longer in the picture. He must also conclude that the meeting was a failure. Had the so-called Provincial Marketing Board listened to and accepted the remarks of the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, who had a better opportunity of understanding the Act than either the Provincial Board or the Committee, because he was present in the House of Commons at the time the Act was discussed, or had they even listened to the request of Mr. J. W. Boulter, who presented the plan for the Committee, some sensible discussion might have been given to the objectionable parts of the scheme, as pointed out by Mr. Mutch, Mr. Wright and others. But no, this was not to be.

The chairman of the Provincial Board left with the meeting the impression that the Provincial Board was the one through whom the Committee must work, that any Scheme submitted must go through their hands, rather than direct to the Federal Board, and further, that if Ottawa approved the scheme in whole or in part, then the Provincial Board would carry it into effect, and no other board appointed by those submitting the scheme, as is laid down in the Federal Act.

It would be well for the producers and dealers to consider whether a political board, as proposed by the Government, could possibly work hand in hand with a body of shippers and producers, and also to consider whether a board to administer this should not have any knowledge of the business they are to administer.

Will Mr. Shaw and Mr. Full state in view of their remarks at the meeting whether or not it is still their understanding that if any fifteen schemes or more were worked out by dealers and producers of the several natural products of this Province, that they will, because they are the Provincial Marketing Board, operate these schemes; and in the case of a pool for potatoes, do they feel they are qualified to handle the pool? When the chairman of the Provincial Marketing Board answers fully the above question, and further states what status, if any, in his opinion those preparing or submitting a scheme, will have, it will certainly enlighten the public.

In the meantime, would it not be well to consider just where the Scheme submitted could be improved, bearing in mind that both producer and dealer are in need of some immediate action that will improve the marketing situation. I am, Sir, etc.

SHIPPER

Mr. Nosse admitted he already realized it, but said he had no option than to open his office in Montreal, as when the necessary appropriation was voted by the Japanese diet Montreal was specified in the supply bill. He asked me whether, as mayor, I could assist him to secure his transfer to Ottawa, and accordingly a few days later I forwarded to him a memorandum setting forth the reasons why, in my judgment, the transfer of the office should be contemplated at the federal capital.

Gandhi Retires From Politics

(London Advertiser) A Bombay despatch says that Mahatma Gandhi announces that he will relinquish leadership of the Indian National Congress. "It is a natural consequence," he explains, "of the rejection by members of Congress of the amendments I had proposed to its constitution." Gandhi's decision comes as no surprise to those who have been following Indian affairs. One of his commands was that every Congress should be a political party, and he had proposed to amend the constitution to give it this character. This proposal has met with furious opposition, and the Congress, which will meet within two or three weeks, is expected to reject it by an enormous majority. Gandhi's decision is a London paper, dated September 19, foreshadowed the present disruption. The correspondent wired: "The fights within the ranks of Congress become daily more bitter as the nomination of candidates for the Assembly elections proceed. Congress Socialists add a further strong disruptive element, and a deputation is to meet Mr. Gandhi with a threat of secession. It is said today says that Congress is passing through a period of divergence respecting ideals and opinions, as well as policy and program. There are four divergencies: (1) Between Mr. Gandhi and the secular politicians; (2) between non-cooperators who oppose Council action altogether and pro-changers—differences which are "threateningly acute;" (3) between the official Congress party and the Pandit Malaviya's party, "with its fratricidal anti-progressive program and propaganda;" and (4) between Congress Socialists and non-Socialists.

The Council referred to is one of the legislative bodies which the extreme Nationalists seek to boycott. Allied with Gandhi is Sir S. Chetty, president of the Assembly of the Congress, who characterizes the Congress program as "the most stupendous political bluff ever offered to an electorate."

It will be seen that the politicians of India, especially the Hindus, are split into factions, and that even the immense prestige of Gandhi is insufficient to unite them or even to command a majority for the Mahatma's policies. Gandhi has a certified political force, though in the spiritual realm he will probably remain the idol of the masses. The unwillingness or inability of the political leaders of the Hindu race to unite or combine upon purely domestic problems seems to justify the British Government in stopping short of complete Dominion autonomy. The measure of self-government conceded by the British government is so liberal that it has drawn the fire of the die-hard British Tories, who almost succeeded in persuading the recent British Conservative conference to repudiate it. Apparently there will be strong elements in India, even among the Hindus, who will refuse to go to extremes and will co-operate in working the new constitutional machinery. Gandhi's attitude will be important, if not decisive. From present indications it is believed that his role will be for the present a passive one. It is certain that he will not join with extremists in any violent course of opposition.

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50 Years Ago And Since By FRED COOK A TIMELY WORD FOR OTTAWA During the summer of 1902 I had a call at my office in the City Hall from a charming Japanese gentleman, Hon. T. Nosse, who had just been appointed consul-general for his country at Montreal. He brought a letter of introduction from an old friend Mr. J.C. McLagan, then proprietor of the Vancouver World. Mr. Nosse, having been consul for Japan at Vancouver before he was appointed consul-general in the commercial metropolis. In the course of conversation after luncheon, I ventured to express my surprise that he had been stationed in Montreal; that as his duties would be more of a diplomatic nature than commercial he would find it much more convenient to reside in Ottawa. Mr. Nosse admitted he already realized it, but said he had no option than to open his office in Montreal, as when the necessary appropriation was voted by the Japanese diet Montreal was specified in the supply bill. He asked me whether, as mayor, I could assist him to secure his transfer to Ottawa, and accordingly a few days later I forwarded to him a memorandum setting forth the reasons why, in my judgment, the transfer of the office should be contemplated at the federal capital. I was informed later that this memorandum went forward to Tokyo, and the following year the Japanese parliament passed the appropriation for transferring the consul-general from Montreal to Ottawa. The change became effective on May 3rd, 1904. Since Mr. Nosse's time it has been my good fortune to be on terms of friendship with all his successors. Little did I foresee at that time that, thirty years later Japan would have a resident minister at Ottawa in the person of Hon. I. Tokugawa, the present dean of the diplomatic corps in the Dominion. Next—A Missed Opportunity. The Luxury Liner (Edinburgh Sootsman) The launch of the Cunarder "Queen Mary" puts a fitting crown to more than a century and a half of enterprise in the mechanical navigation of the great seas. As we look back, we see a long procession of lesser ships that paved the way for the triumph of man's invention. From early times man has dreamed of a boat controlled by some force other than the winds and tides; but the pioneers like most pioneers—met with ridicule and derision, and in many cases died in destitution. Early in the 18th century, Jonathan Hulls, of Pawlet-on-Tweed, received a patent from George II. for the first steamboat on record, but his boat met with ridicule and he died destitute. Later, a Mr. Pritch instituted a steam-driven vessel in America, but his plans failed, and he was looked upon as a crazy dreamer. About 1780, Patrick Miller, an Edinburgh banker, came upon the scene. He produced a vessel with rotatory paddles driven by a crank and worked by four men; but the violent exertion required to propel it rendered it practically useless. After further attempts, Miller died disappointed and comparatively poor. Later still, Symington, who had been Miller's assistant fitted up the Charlotte Dundas, but in its progress it washed down the canal banks, and it was scrapped as a monument of misplaced zeal. Henry Bell, a working man with previous engineering experience had watched the progress of the Charlotte Dundas, and it had fired elements in India, even among the Hindus, who will refuse to go to extremes and will co-operate in working the new constitutional machinery. Gandhi's attitude will be important, if not decisive. From present indications it is believed that his role will be for the present a passive one. It is certain that he will not join with extremists in any violent course of opposition.

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