

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, B. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Barnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. H. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1932

NO FAITH, NO HERO

In the remarkable address delivered at the luncheon in his honor in Ottawa Sir Josiah Stamp referred for a moment to conditions in the United States stating he had found there:

"A loss of faith in institutions and leaders. Nobody was held up as a hero or super-man who might lead them out of their difficulties."

"This is a sad picture of what seemingly bid fair to be one of the greatest and most world renowned nations, but it is the fruit of the sowing. The heroes to-day in the United States, if we are to believe its newspapers and news agencies are the jail birds and the lawless."

A nation that turns to its off-scourings for light and leading in the time of trouble must have something radically wrong with its constitution and body politic. A leading lawyer and distinguished public man in the United States some years ago laid bare in Westminster Hall, London, before a distinguished gathering of lawyers, the cause of present conditions. The United States was conceived in iniquity and born in dishonor. Its origin is in bootleggers. Its original mother, the United Kingdom, protected and cherished it in its infancy, kept the Indians at bay and the French in defiance, while the pioneers were laying the foundations of a new country. When they had got a substantial footing the Mother Country, not unnaturally, asked a contribution towards the cost of its defense and protection. The various colonies agreed that this was right and just but the proportion and the means of contributing it were questions at issue. Ultimately the colonies and the Mother Country agreed that they should contribute one half the cost of the defense, and that this should be raised by import tax on certain articles, including tea.

Then, as now, there were bootleggers who saw their opportunity of making a profit at the expense of the colonies at large and proceeded to do so. The authorities attempted to put them down, as they are doing to-day. In the city of Boston a bootlegger, who then as now, was supported by the lawless made an attack upon the authorities and gained a temporary victory over them. This highly delighted and pleased the lawless in Boston and elsewhere and some demagogues, then as now, ever ready to take advantage of opportunities stimulated and encouraged the rebellion. The aid of an officer of the country from whom Great Britain had been protecting the little colonies was called in, and the outcome was the war which separated them from us and drove the patriotic colonists to our shores, not only penniless but dragooned.

As ye sow, so shall ye reap. To-day as Sir Josiah points out the country has no faith in its institutions and leaders and has no heroes or super-man to lead the people out of their difficulties. How could it? And is it any wonder that to-day it looks to its Al Capones and others of that type, for light and leading? The strongest force in the life of any nation is, and must be, spiritual. Divorce spirituality and righteousness from a nation and it is bound to go to pieces. The United States has many thousands of sects of religiousists but has no common faith and no common spirituality. The late and revered Queen Victoria once declared that the strength and backbone of the British Empire was the Word of God. That still holds true. The Mother Country as a nation sticks by her faith in God and in His promises and, therefore, there is no fear for her future. Alas the same cannot be said, at present at all events, of the United States, which has no faith in its institutions and leaders, but is taking the easy course of "Economic Agnostics."

WHAT IT MEANS

The following extract from an article on the second Five-Year Plan in the Week-End Review gives succinctly what the Imperial Economic Conference will have before them when they consider the setting of their economic house in order:

"The aims and tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan, as approved by the recent Parly Conference, show the same verbosity and shapelessness of presentation, the same self-conscious enthusiasm, and the same ruthlessness of purpose which characterized the earlier instalment of the Soviet experiment. There is, for all that, a significant change of tone. Bolshevism is rapidly acquiring self-confidence and a tradition; the tiresome inferiority complex which showed itself in interminable exposures of the 'bourgeois' world is tending to disappear; the Russians have something more positive and concrete to interest them at home.

"In this current self-absorption of the Soviet Union on the West may find its opportunity. We do not, of course, mean an opportunity for political or economic plotting, which would surely recoil upon the head of whoever might be childish enough to attempt it again, but an opportunity for building a new foundation which can meet Communism on equal terms. There is everywhere still too little recognition of the extremely short period remaining in which our own capitalist reconstruction will yet be feasible. By 1940, on the basis of what the Soviet Union has done and is doing, either our capitalist system must have been substantially remoulded on planned, co-operative lines, or else it will find itself completely outflanked. Capitalism must come to terms with Communism in the social-economic field in the same way that aristocracy had to come to terms with democracy in the political field.

"The Russians are now speaking, with growing assurance, of the approaching doom of the capitalist world. As members of a capitalist community which has certain achievements to its credit, we believe that capitalism can show itself flexible enough, far-seeing enough, and disinterested enough to transform itself without collapse or revolution. But if large and wise adjustments are not quickly undertaken the Russian prophecy seems dangerously plausible. Planned reconstruction as the basis at home for a reply to the Russian achievement, and abroad for an approach towards stable collaboration with capitalist and communist nations, is the only policy for Great Britain or the rest of the Western world which looks like having more than ten years to run."

KIPLING AGAIN

A new volume of poems entitled "Limits and Renewals" has been issued by the dean of Empire poets, Rudyard Kipling. The famed author of "Recessional" is at his best in slashing attack, and this time, according to London press accounts, he pours the vials of his scorn upon Hollywood—or so one of the poems is generally interpreted. The verses in question are entitled "Naamen's Song" and they describe how the banks of the Jordan are "paralled into sites commanded and embellished and controlled by Israelites." The poem goes on:

"There rise her timeless capitals of empires daily born, Whose plinths are laid at midnight and whose streets are packed at morn; And here come tired youths and maids that feign to love or sin In tones like rusty razor blades to tunes like smitten tin. And here is mock of faith and truth for children to behold, And every door of ancient dirt reopened to the old. And every word that faints the speech and show that weakens thought And Israel watcheth ever and does not watch for nought."

NOTES BY THE WAY

While two Minneapolis policemen, less than a block away, were busily engaged in tagging a traffic law violator, seven robbers with machine guns held up a bank and escaped with \$200,000. This traffic problem is certainly getting serious.

With the promise of Spring in the air and the consequent unpleasant conditions underfoot, it becomes once more necessary to remind drivers of automobiles that they owe it to the public and to their own reputation to give some consideration to pedestrians who may be waiting on the sidewalks, particularly at street corners. How often on a dirty day do we see automobiles driven recklessly through pools of water, or mud, or slush, sending up streams of filth right across the sidewalks, often on to shop windows and simply splashing pedestrians from head to foot, ruining furs and dresses, and making overcoats look as if they had been rolled in the street. There is not the slightest excuse for this. Indeed, if people would only strive to follow up such cases and secure the names of the drivers, there might be a considerable reduction in the number.

A graphic idea of the extent to which depression affected the trade of the world during the past year may be gained from a perusal of the statistics just issued by the British Board of Trade. There was a decrease of 27 per cent in comparison with 1930 and 41 per cent from the total for 1929. But British trade stood up very well compared with American trade, since British imports fell off by 16.6 per cent and American by 32 per cent, while British exports decreased only 31.8 per cent compared with a falling-off of 37 per cent in exports from the United States.

Long before the clash with Japan many Chinese were saying that China would never get out of the slough without help from abroad. No single Power can manueuvre such a work. Japan left to her own devices, can neither conquer nor pacify China. As fast as she may occupy one point, trouble would break out at another. The obvious agent is the League of Nations, which at any rate is above suspicion of land-grabbing. But action is needed, not words. You cannot negotiate with a vacuum, and it is really ridiculous to continue, at Geneva or anywhere else, to go on trying to deal with China as if she were a responsible organism. She is, in fact, a patient in a high state of fever and weakness, and the world is too small to allow one of its largest members to languish in a sick bed.—Fortnightly Review.

Germany is a curious country, where the unexpected always happens. From an economic point of view the Germans are perhaps the greatest race of modern times. At any rate, they possess a capacity for work unrivalled by other nations. But politically they are incompetent. Many among them are the first to admit it, and this curious absence of an understanding of politics is one of the tragedies of civilization.—Nineteenth Century.

Through a Japanese control of Manchuria may seem the easiest solution of the problem to the Japanese it is in reality on solution at all. The Chinese will not consent to it, and if the Chinese do not consent they will fight—if not with bayonets and bombs, then with the still more potent weapon of the boycott. Japan has already had a taste of this, and has found that force is no cure for it. What hope can she cherish that force in the future would have any better effect than it had in the past, especially if the boycott should become, as it inevitably would, more widespread and more resolute?

According to the superintendent of the provincial labor bureau at Ottawa, amongst the unemployed in the capital there are two or three hundred men who have had experience in the farming industry, yet they will not accept work which is offered to them on the land in the neighborhood of Ottawa. They prefer to remain in the city. Mr. Haliday is disturbed by this situation and declares that he is resolved to refuse assistance to those who refuse work when it is offered them because they have no desire to labor in the fields. No person may be allowed to starve, but if there are any men amongst the unemployed who decline to accept work that is available for them because it is not of the kind to their liking it is important that they shall be warned that they cannot be maintained perpetually by charity. Whomsoever is inclined to laziness, must renounce the habit."



By James W. Baglin, M.D.

SORE THROATS AND RHEUMATISM

Physicians are now of the opinion that just as shortness of breath may be a symptom of a defective heart, so also is rheumatism just a symptom, not a disease in itself. Dr. J. D. Hindley-Smith, London, England during the past three years has carefully analyzed 500 cases in which chronic rheumatism was a prominent symptom. He found that in about 75 per cent of the cases the rheumatism was due to organisms affecting the throat. The evidence indicates that most of these throat cases begin in childhood between the ages of 3 and 6. The affection appears to begin first in the throat, with sore throats infected tonsils, and so on. A secondary stage with general disturbances throughout the body, affecting the blood, heart, and nervous system, occurs at the age of 9 to 14. Later in life a third stage occurs which causes chronic rheumatism, and deposits about, or enlargements of, the joints.

There is no clear interval between these stages as in some other ailments, but each stage can always be recognized in the history of each case, and in each successive stage the throat symptoms while not so noticeable to the patient and doctor, have just as severe effect as ever.

The thought then is that if so very many cases with rheumatic symptoms are definitely due to sore throat, as every attack of rheumatism actually follows these throat conditions, that the prevention of rheumatic attacks and the heart ailments that follow them should be our first thought.

This means that sore throats should be treated early—by first cleaning the intestine and then using antiseptic throat solutions twice a day. The use of antiseptics on healthy throats is not advisable, although the use of a mild antiseptic once a day where the individual may be exposed to cases of colds or sore throats, is good sense. When the tonsils are inflamed in youngsters it is not advisable to have them removed at the time, or should they be removed after an attack of tonsillitis if they again become healthy in appearance.

Tonsils should not be retained where there are repeated attacks of tonsillitis because tonsillitis causes rheumatism, and rheumatism causes heart disease.

Our Literary Guardians

(Winnipeg Free Press) An idea of the literary horrors from which the people of Canada are protected is given in the February number of the National Revenue Review, issued by the Department of National Revenue. There may be occasions when censorship becomes extremely objectionable, but there appears to be a need for it. Among the magazines prohibited from entering Canada during 1931 were the following: Parisian Life, Spicy Stories, Hollywood Nights, Broadway Nights, Gangland Stories, Gangster Stories, Gang World, Lively Stories, Marriage Confessions, Startling Detective Adventures, Gun Moll's Magazines (a "gun moll," for the benefit of the unsophisticated reader, is the lady friend of a bimbo who packs a rod), Racketeer Stories, Underworld Magazine, Police Gazette, Broadway and Hollywood Movies.

Certainly a lurid and tough collection. The books on the banned list sound equally diverting. Most of them have the authentic ring of shooting gallery and cop-and-chap masterpieces. For instance: Al Capone On The Spot; A Jew In Love; Go Merry; Ladies In Hades; Vice Squad; Bodies Are Dust; The Way Of Some Flesh (O Montreal! O Samuel Butler!); The Week-End Wife; Thirteen Men, and Love Is Out.

There might have been some errors of judgment here, for presumably it is difficult to draw the line, once you start drawing lines, between what is fit and what unfit for public consumption. On the whole, though, it may with reasonable safety be deduced that Canada's literary growth will not be stunted through keeping such material as that listed above out of the country.

The editor at a dinner-table, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied, in a fit of abstraction, "owing to a crowd of other matters, we are unable to find room for it."

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.

FIRE PROOF?

Sir,—It is now proposed, I believe to make the new College and Assylum fire-proof and that is a good objective. There are in the world some fire-proof buildings, I suppose. I have heard of some and perhaps have seen a few, but not all are fire-proof that are so acclaimed. Many so-called fire-proof buildings show under proper provocation a most wonderful affinity for combustion. A few years ago, to mention but one instance out of many that could be cited, a group of buildings was erected in the city of Boston, confidently described as absolutely proof against fire. Favorable insurance rates were allowed, and in a few months, these lofty mansions were nothing but a twisted, tangled mass of metallic ruin. There was no wood in the buildings but the floors and the roofs. That was enough to ensure a right good blaze. It will be seen then that a fire-proof building must be fire-proof all through, and in the long run such a building though costing more at first, would be a better paying proposition than a building not so constructed. Such items as insurance, repairs and depreciation ought certainly to be much less.

It is well when building a fire-proof structure to make it true to the name—Make it fire-proof. I am, Sir, etc., C. S. M.

Honesty

THE JUDGMENT OF CONSCIENCE

A DUTY TO ONESELF

(From a Times Correspondent) A man's honesty comes to its most acute testing not in his relation to others, but in his dealings with himself. Many who maintain as if by nature a scrupulous rectitude in all their business and social relations habitually fall in candour, to themselves. The results are often disastrous, and not less because their source is often unrecognized.

Most of us exercise a keenness of insight into the character of our fellows not possessed by our predecessors. We know more about each other than our fathers did, though, of course, much must always be hidden from us. Yet, with an increasing appreciation of the subtle processes of motives, we are forced to the conclusion that many have less self-knowledge than their predecessors. Constantly immersed in meeting the demands of business and pleasure, they seldom find time to be at home with themselves.

FICTITIOUS CONCEPTIONS

In these circumstances it is not surprising that they have a quite fictitious conception of their own character, their failings and their virtues alike being unrecognized. Some in this ignorance over-estimate their powers and value to the community in a conceit which, if it does not lead them to acts of folly, certainly impairs their usefulness. Others, under-estimating their own worth, sink into the misery of self-deprecation, which leads to a disabling fear—not seldom resulting in their failure in obvious duty. Some commit the deliberate folly of refusing to face the facts of their own moral condition, acting like men who, aware that their business is in an un-sound condition, are afraid to make a rigorous examination of their books, hoping that somehow they may be able to maintain a fair front to their fellows.

Introspection may lead to woeful misapprehension in self-judgment. Seldom is this misapprehension of self so apparent as in those who insist on the right to "self-realization." It would seem on examination to be a claim to satisfy whatever for the moment is a man's strongest desire. The self, however for the moment is a man's one desire, or the activity of any part or parts of human nature. It is the whole man acting in the full powers of personality as he fulfills his true functions in the world. The disregard of mere desire to the disregard of other elements of personality is a gross betrayal of self, and so far is it from self-realization that it is its greatest stultification.

APPEAL TO THE IDEAL

Our awareness of self-deception in others must suggest that we may be equally subject to a similar obtuseness. One cause of the prevalent misconception of self arises from the fact that we note the faults of others, not without exaggeration, and then compare



ON BEING ARRIVED AT TWENTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth, Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year! My hasting days fly on with full career; But my late spring no bud or blossom showeth. Perhaps my semblance might deceive the truth, That I to manhood am arrived so near, And inward ripeness doth much less appear; That some more timely-happy spirits indueth. Yet be it less or more, or soon or slow, It shall be still in strictest measure even. To that same lot, however mean, or high, Toward which Time leads me, and the will of Heaven; All is, if I have grace to use it so, As ever in my great Taskmaster's eye.

Great Religions

(Exchange)

One of our readers yesterday sought information regarding the number of adherents to the various religions into which the population of the world is divided. The information is available in Whitaker's Almanac under the heading of "Religious Statistics." It divides mankind into Christians and Non-Christians as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Religion and Number of Adherents. Includes Christians (331,500,000), Non-Christians (682,400,000), and various sub-categories like Roman Catholics, Orthodox Greek Catholics, etc.

Total Non-Christians 1,165,100,000

In this post-Easter period, when the cause of Christianity should be moving forward with an annually renewed inspiration, it is heartening to realize that more than a third of the human race is at least nominally Christian. In order of numerical strength, the four great religions of the world are: Christians, Confucians, Hindus, Mohammedans

these not with our own faults, which we ignore, but with our virtues, and thus decide entirely in our own favour, thus encouraging a self-satisfaction which robs us of any chance of moral progress. Through this dishonesty with ourselves we lose all the joy that comes to those who, recognizing their deficiencies and being penitent for their misdoings, make discipline efforts to acquire higher qualities of life and to achieve greater service to others. The worst feature of this self-delusion is not that we are certain to succeed in it, but that we become unable to see the good in others and end in contempt of all that is true and pure in human life.

Men may meet the judgment of conscience against themselves by a refusal to adopt the discipline which will help them to overcome evil. They shun what appears to be so humiliating, and invent excuses to palliate the veil they will not renounce. None of us entirely escapes from this subterfuge. Our wisdom is to refer ourselves to a higher tribunal than the standards of our fellows, or of our self-judgment, and to test our lives by those ideals which are expressed nowhere so clearly and so persuasively as in the Gospels. The Christian finds in this appeal to the Ideal not only a motive for attempting to attain it, but a force of life which makes him a participant of that true character which he earnestly desires to attain. In finding out the truth about God men learn the truth about themselves.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the medicine's benefits for kidney health.

Advertisement for AGE 20 and AGE 60 insurance plans, featuring illustrations of a young man and an elderly man.

EVERYTHING except EXPERIENCE NOTHING but EXPERIENCE BETWEEN the sunrise and sunset of your business life lie the years during which you should provide a competence for the time when earned income will cease.

Advertisement for THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, featuring the name B. H. HUGHES and contact information.

Large advertisement for E. R. BROW, 146 Richmond St., offering Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.

and Buddhists. Protestants may be surprised to learn that their number is less than a third of all the normal Christians in the world. It is surely a remarkable thing that a faith which had its origin in a Palestine village 1,900 years ago, should to-day muster a larger number of human beings under its standards than the next two largest religions combined. But much remains to be done if the world is to be Christianized. The trouble is that too many Christians are only nominally so. If every believer took his belief seriously and put a little effort behind its propagation, the spread of the faith would be far more rapid in the next few years than ever it has been before.

Advertisement for Periodic Eye Examinations, stating that eyes should be examined every five or ten years.

Advertisement for Roads Can Wait, discussing the Quebec Minister of Roads and the need for road improvement.

Advertisement for G. F. HUTCHESON, OPTOMETRIST, located at 149 Great George Street.

Advertisement for LUMBAGO OR SORE BACK, featuring Turnips and Back-Rite Tablets as remedies.

Advertisement for SUGAR BEET MEAL, an excellent substitute for turnips, and THE 2 MACS, located at 149 Great George Street.