

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1933.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE

It sometimes one fails to see the wood for the trees so it may be said we are apt to forget the reason for the existence of the Royal Banking Commission because of the plethora of witnesses heard and evidence submitted. The Bank Act of Canada is subject to revision every ten years; last year was the time for revision, but because it was claimed that the existing system was too inelastic to meet the needs of primary producers, the Bennett Government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate credit facilities generally and to report on the Bank system as a whole. Lord MacMillan, who has had considerable experience in financial matters, and Sir Charles Addis, one of the most outstanding authorities on bank practice and banking credit systems in the Empire, were persuaded to lend their services, and the Royal Commission has now concluded the taking of evidence and are preparing their report. We have heard a good deal of the adverse criticisms levelled at the existing Banking system—which is natural, as the pointing out of the flaws was "news"—but we have not heard so much about the favorable comments passed, for a similar reason, viz: that everyone recognizing our banking system is outstandingly one of the best in the world, favorable criticism is taken for granted. But it is well to put on record the very fine tribute paid by Sir Charles Addis to the Bankers present at the concluding public sitting of the Royal Commission at Ottawa, addressing Mr. J. A. McLeod, President of the Canadian Bankers Association, and General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Sir Charles said:—

"Mr. McLeod, I am proud of my profession. You have been subjected to a searching questionnaire and you have given us a straight reply. You have refused one by one the many ill-informed and, I may add, in some cases, malicious charges which have been levelled at the banks, and you have done so with a dignity and with a moderation, and with a frank sincerity which compels conviction. I believe that your document will stand historically as a defence of the Canadian Banking System, and if this Commission, in my judgment, have done nothing more than elicit this response it would not altogether have failed in the task allotted to it.

"I think that we are now past the controversial stage. I have no questions to ask, or at least none which can be considered argumentative. The need for that has gone. Your papers have revealed that we have a common aim, that we have a common purpose, which is the welfare of the people of Canada. Any difference that may exist, any shade of difference, is no longer, I view it, in fundamental principle, but merely as to the pace and method of our advance."

EMPIRE CHALLENGE

A noteworthy feature of the trade returns is a decrease in United Kingdom purchases from the United States. The figures, taken from the latest issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, are: The United Kingdom purchased from the United States goods worth \$43,223,448 in the first half of 1932, and during the same period this year bought merchandise valued at \$34,429,082. All the evidence is that Empire countries and the United Kingdom are purchasing more goods from one another than they were a year ago. Sir Garrett Anderson, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, attributes Britains' "forward march from the crossroads of despair" largely to the Ottawa agreements—agreements which, he insists, are not hostile to nations outside the British Empire, but "they actually

show the world the way out of its troubles." "Nations of the Empire," he adds, "cannot only afford to welcome kindred nations to world trade but, by enlarging their group, will strengthen the advantages of the trade bond they made at Ottawa, and hasten its results. A club of world trade with a wide membership, bound together by an exchange of most-favored-nation treaties trading on principles which encourage exchange of goods and services and by the combined action of its central banks in maintaining stable prices, currencies and exchange between the members, should be large enough to receive world trade." Here is a challenge to those nations that may be disposed to plunge into self-sufficiency.

A LAME APOLOGY

"Our Boards of Trade are silenced. Brief bags which were regularly brought forth are now placed in cold storage to be used only when a Liberal government resumes power. What a farce it all is! Those who were most vociferous in former days are willing now to kiss the hand that smites them."—Patriot, Sept. 23.

Our contemporary now declares that the foregoing statement should not be interpreted as a criticism of the Boards of Trade! There are among the members, it says, "a number of leading Liberals who have been always and are still interested in trade matters." Therefore "it should not be necessary to state that our Boards of Trade were not criticised or attacked," its trade of Saturday, apparently, was just our contemporary's way of expressing its esteem and regard.

Our Boards of Trade must feel highly honored at receiving such an encomium. They may, however, excusably retort, in the words of the immortal nursery rhyme:

"It's all very well to dissemble your love, But why did you kick me down-stairs?"

POPULATION INCREASE

Twice in the last two days the Liberal organ has attributed to Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan and Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M. P., the statement that the population of the Province is 80,000. No such statement has been made by either of these gentlemen, as our contemporary is aware. The quotation as it appeared in the Liberal organ is from the Canadian Press, referring to the population as "over 80,000," and given on no other authority but that of the Canadian Press. As a matter of fact, our population is now well over 90,000. The population at the 1931 Dominion Census was 88,068, and since that time it is estimated to have increased by some 3,000. The garbling of its own news item is just our contemporary's way of showing its misdirected zeal.

THE COTTON PLAN

The United States Government's plan to increase the price of cotton by limiting the acreage seems likely to create much suffering in the cotton-growing states. On or about the first of next January, the cotton landlords, with the approval and co-operation of the Federal Government, will "dispense with the services" of not less than 200,000 tenant families, amounting probably to a million men, women and children. The Federal Government will rent from the owners of cotton lands something in excess of 15,000,000 acres and retire them from production. Under the terms of the plan, the Government will pay rentals ranging from \$3 to \$11 an acre to the land owners, according to the average production from the land over a five-year period. The landowner takes no risk whatever. Where the land is owned by a farmer who has hitherto cultivated it himself, it means only that he

Notes By The Way

A Wisconsin despatch says the behaviour of wild geese and squirrels portends an early severe winter. The story is a hardy annual and while wild animals and birds may have no more advance information about the weather than humans, they make more provision for the future than a good many people by laying by something when there is abundance.

The New York State Department of Education in co-operation with the Crime Prevention Bureau arranged a concert at the American Museum of Natural History which was attended by 900 children. Reports are that the youngsters had a good time. The purpose of the sponsors was to ascertain by experiment whether music should be added to the bureau's plan of child education. There is no question of the cultural importance of music, for its own sake, in any scheme of education, but its value as a specific, or even as a prophylactic, against crime remains to be demonstrated. A philosopher surely would be pardoned if he confessed to a skeptical trend in his meditation on that subject.

During the sessions of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Toronto last week prominent speakers declared that one of the problems of the banks in Britain today is the large quantity of United States money on deposit. A veritable flood is pouring in, mainly from investors and subject to withdrawal at 24 hours' notice. As the interest rate is small, the presumption is that these deposits of American money on such a large scale are for reasons of protection. If that be the case, it is a compliment to the United Kingdom and its banks.

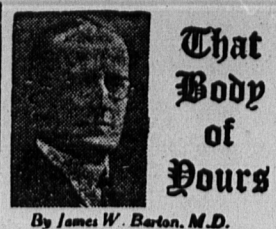
A leading business journal says: With general business definitely better, the mid-summer or holiday season over and with the outlook decidedly brighter, it is opportune to put more effort into selling. Discard the thought that sales volume can't be increased. It can. There is more business to be had, coupled with an increasing inclination to buy, and constructive steps are necessary to ensure that full advantage be taken of this more favorable situation. Sitting back and waiting isn't the answer. Business won't just come in increasing volume. Rather it will go to those who are most aggressive in developing it.

Frederick Rex, Chicago's municipal reference librarian, has prepared a table of statistics from official and other sources to show that his home town in 1931 was as far down as twenty-fifth place in a tabulation of 96 cities according to the number of murders per hundred thousand of population. The lead is taken by cities of the Southern States, Jacksonville heading the list with 43.99 murders per hundred thousand. Chicago in the percentage table comes below such cities as Kansas City, Washington and Cleveland, with 9.31 per hundred thousand, and New York is in thirty-third place with 6.92 per cent. Such a dreadful disregard for human life cannot be matched in any other country in a comparable stage of civilization.

Constitution Day was observed in the United States this week, the occasion being the 146th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution on September 17, 1787. It is quite safe to state that little or no credit was given in that country to the U.E. Loyalists who was the deviser of much of the system on which that Constitution is based. The originator of course intended that his scheme be applied to a union of British Colonies.

Juan Blas Hernandez today looms as the most recent Cuban hero. "The Cuban Sandino" is the title which has been manufactured for him. Incidents in Nicaragua of several years ago being recalled to produce it. With five hundred men under arms he is at Samaguely prepared to resist the force which President San Martin has sent against him. As Hernandez was one of those opposed to Machado the former president, he probably has some military experience, and as he does not want Dr. Grau San Martin as president, it is very plain that he is "agin the government." These two qualities make a good start toward achieving fame as a national hero in any Latin-American country.

will farm less cotton land next year. But where it is owned by a landlord who has hitherto rented it to tenant farmers on a share or cropping basis, it means that in most cases he will need fewer ten-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

COMPLETE EXAMINATION IN MIGRAINE OR ONE SIDED HEADACHE

Despite all the efforts of practitioners and research men, the cause of migraine or one sided headache has not been discovered.

You may remember that an institution, in an endeavor to investigate this ailment, advertised for sufferers to submit to treatment and were forced to turn away many hundreds, such is the number afflicted.

Drs. M. Critchley and F. R. Ferguson, London, state that migraine may be due to the liver, the eye, the food, and other causes. They believe that there are two factors entering into the cause—something already existing in the body, and something which affects this body condition.

As you know this is also the thought in epilepsy, the cause of which has not yet been discovered. In epilepsy there is a body condition, and some outside influence such as food is the match that sets off the already prepared fire.

If then migraine may be traced to the liver, to the eye, or other part of the body, or to the food eaten, then the natural method of treatment would be to try to determine which one of these may be giving the trouble in each particular case.

Thus, to investigate a case of migraine, a regular routine should be followed, which would include:

- (1) a careful previous history of the patient, and also his family history;
(2) a physical and mental examination;
(3) careful testing for anything abnormal about the eyes;
(4) an X ray examination of low-floor of the skull, the sinuses, the gall bladder, and the intestinal tract;
(5) full examination of the fluid in the brain and spinal column, and the pressure of this fluid;
(6) examination of the blood-sugar, the urine, and the alkali reserve of the blood and tissues;
(7) finding the rate at which the body processes work, or the basal metabolism as it is called.

Drs. Critchley and Ferguson state that it is useless to fight off an attack and recommend retirement to a quiet darkened room as soon as possible and the use of a quieting drug.

Between attacks some patients are helped by Epsom salts, special diets, and sometimes by mental treatment or suggestion.

Sufferers with migraine might well think about the above complete examination and the possibility of locating the cause of their suffering.



BLIND RAFTERY REMEMBERS BALLYLEE

With solace and pleasure of mind I'll be taking my ease At the turn of the year, if I'm spared, in Ballylee, In a warm house of feasting, with songs, and the telling of tales, In the midst of my friends, and Mayo, 'twill be well there with me.

My choice above all the world is that place to the west, With a good fire in front of me there, I'd care not a jot If the seven wide seas were roaring beneath the wrath of the winds, And I with a full jug before me, and meat in the pot.

I'll be herd to the birds of the air in my hurry to win My way to the house of Mary Hynes, beside the strong sea, And I know, as a moon on the wave, she'll come meeting me over the hill, And never was music better than the word of her mouth to me.

As a tree of the trees in the wood hears the call of the voice of spring, I hear in this brawling town a call in the heart of me, So, at the turn of the year, I'll set my face to the road, To meet at its end with—A thousand welcomes, O, Stranger to Ballylee.

—Cathal O'Byrne, The Spectator.

The region extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast exhibits within its area a greater diversity of climates than any other part of Canada.

On Using Hands

(Winnipeg Free Press)

This modern age has become so accustomed to mechanical contrivances that the subtle implications of "hand-made" are not at all understood. There is, to most people, such a definite satisfaction in having things done well, quickly, and efficiently by machinery that there is considerable danger of losing a source of infinite delight, even of losing one of the true bases of fundamental religious experience—the art of doing things by hand.

To us, doing things by hand is a source of joy, eccentric joy, if you will, but nonetheless abiding. There is a certain physical exhilaration, and a mental regeneration, coupled with a deep spiritual benison. The flexing of the muscles, the acquisition of skill, the satisfaction of accomplishment, give us an infinitely wonderful feeling of completeness.

Take physical labor, in the fields. We are well aware of the efficiency of machinery in, say, the hay meadow—the mower, the rake, the sweep, the staker. But to face a field, perhaps bordered by magnificent hills and dotted by bluffs, with the scythe and rake and fork is a profoundly stirring experience. And to advance on this field, laying the grass low with rhythmic swings, cutting closely and smoothly and evenly, is an adventure in pure contentment. There is a sense of very personal accomplishment; a sense of mastery as skill triumphs over brute strength; a feeling of supreme grace—one appreciates something of the famous mowing scene in Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina." Of course, it is all very foolish, very wasteful of time, very inefficient—but no one of real insight can deny its charm or physical and spiritual gratification.

Gardening, too, is replete with opportunities of doing things by hand—and here those who score on charges of inefficiency in the field have no legitimate objections. Machinery has no contrivance that can weed onions like human fingers; nor prune roses; nor stake dahlias; nor lay borders; nor pot plants. The real pleasure of gardening is the pleasure of manual accomplishment. And to put a horse and cultivator among the potatoes and corn is to lose half the vital essence of raising them; instead, a hoe, skilfully wielded, which treats each hill of corn and each potato plant as a separate and specifically individual problem requiring mental concentration and manual dexterity, captures the elixir of this not-so-mental task. Gardening is, indeed, an art.

Carpentry, too, is an art. He who does not get a feeling of satisfaction when the sharp, shining auger bites into the wood is a poor man in truth. He misses one of the keenest delights in living—doing something with the hands. The smooth, velvety surface and clean edges of a new-painted board, and the fragrance of pine shavings, are natural joys. They give an abiding sense of oneness and round off the illusion of permanency in a world of fleeting inconsistencies.

We sometimes think that women who do needlework must know of this enjoyment. And those who are fortunate enough to be mistresses of their own kitchens, where delectable edibles are prepared for their hungry families, are surely rich in imperishable wealth. Take apple pie making: the crust is rolled thin and placed in a pan, the apples are laid evenly, the upper crust is gently laid on and pressed down at the edges, it is ornamented on the top, the superfluous crust is trimmed off, and this perfect circle is baked under watchful eyes. A browned, tasty pie is surely a work of art!

However, this is all foolishness, we know. We neither are nor want to be a Gandhi advocating a revolt against the machine and a return to a civilization based on hand work. But we do believe that those who never willingly do anything by hand are neglecting a rich source of pleasure; they are missing a real physical satisfaction; and vastly more important, they are losing the very foundations of living with understanding hearts.

Joy

(Dr. W. H. D. Ross, in The Saturday Review)

Can we see anything in common between the child's dance for joy, and the profound thrill which is given by the words of a great poet, or the sounds of great music? One thing is self-unconsciousness: body, mind, and spirit seem to be joined into one, and there is no room for anything but the feeling, or the vision, or the revelation which is that one whole. That is the reason why there is no joy in any soul along with envy, or hatred, or malice. Such things are tyrants, and tolerate no gods but themselves: they are like Baal and Moloch, and burn up their victims. With them no happiness can be, and therefore no joy. But where there is health and kindness, the grown man can be as happy and as joyous as a child.

Some may not go far beyond using the simple pleasures of life, or

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.

THE PATRIOT'S FRIENDS

Sir.—The Patriot editor in several editorials recently has asked the question what are our Federal representatives doing for our farmers? In yesterday's issue it asks the question, "Will Mr. Bennett and his associates give up their jobs and salaries?"

While the Patriot editor is on this job and salary question, let me remind him that his relatives are feeding in the trough of political jobs with good salaries. Now I want to ask our federal members a question. When are these agricultural promoters of live stock going to be sent back to their farmers? If our federal representatives want to do something for the farmers, let them send some of the Patriot editor's relatives and friends back to their own farms.

I am, Sir, etc., EAST ROYALTY FARMER

listening to the birds in the trees: "There's the wind on the heath, sweet things; sun, moon, and stars, brother, all sweet things." Others may find the lark's song made not more divine, but more complex, in Mozart's music, irrepressible, unwearying, inexhaustible. Or the nightingale in Bach, with those melodies infinite in variety, ever flowing, intertwining, which seem as though they would never end, and you pray they never may. Duets of voice and flute in the Mass in B minor, or contralto and oboe in one of the cantatas, suggest how the nightingale might sing in heaven. For the nightingale is not a plaintive singer of dirges: his song is the voice of gladness after great tribulation, which can be heard so often in Bach.

The child is not yet able to feel joy in such things; but if the man wishes to feel joy in them, or anything else, he must first become as a little child. He must forget his own name, and lose himself in his joy, whether it be the simple joy of the child, or some vision called up by poet or musician: such a vision as has been put into words in Dante's Paradise, where it rises like a Psalm of degrees to splendour ineffable and overwhelming.

When Pirates Were Hanged

(Exchange)

Those who complain of the severity of the laws at the present time may be reminded that in the long ago not only pirates but those who broke the customs and excise laws by smuggling were liable to be hanged under British law. Mr. Fred Williams, the historian, recalls that in September, 1809, a man named Peter, or Patrick, Jordan was hanged in Halifax for piracy. Jordan had in some way come into possession of the schooner Three Sisters, which, while at Gaspe, Quebec, was attached for debt owed to Messrs. Tremain, Halifax merchants. Captain Stairs, great uncle of J. F. Stairs, who was M. P. for Halifax, 1891-96, was sent to Gaspe to take the schooner to Halifax.

Jordan pleaded for passage for his wife and himself and his mate, one Kelley. The request was granted, despite the fact that Stairs was warned by the shipping master at

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