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Morning Maxim
The spot on earth on which one lives is secondary to the relationships
with life itself which one chooses to develop.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1932

A GOOD BEGINNING

The large attendance of citizens at the laying of the corner stone of the new Prince Edward Island Hospital yesterday was evidence of the great interest which is being taken in the progress of this fine provincial institution. All sections of the community were represented at the function, which happily coincided with Thanksgiving Day.

Regrettably, Premier Stewart was unable to be present, but his keen interest in the proceedings was evidenced from his letter, read by Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Acting Premier. Emphasis was placed by the Premier on the great importance of the work which the hospitals are doing, and the inadequacy of the funds they are receiving in support.

The congratulatory remarks tendered the building committee of the new Hospital yesterday were well deserved. The progress of the work so far has been most encouraging, and there is no doubt that when completed the new building will be a credit to the Province.

THE SESSION

The press of Canada is at one in the opinion that the parliamentary session now in progress at Ottawa is of momentous importance. Over-shadowing other considerations is the principle embodied in the agreements reached at the Imperial Economic Conference, and more especially the proposed trade arrangements between Canada and the United Kingdom. The announcement of the Conference agreements on Oct. 18 is being eagerly awaited.

As far as the conference resolutions are concerned, the people's elected representatives need labor in no uncertainty as to the attitude and desire of the people themselves. It is not suggested, says the Montreal Gazette, that, in regard to the conference resolutions or any of the other important subjects that are to come before Parliament, the Opposition's right of criticism should be denied or abridged. The legislative programme is far too important to permit recourse to restrictive measures, unless obstruction develops. Subject to this condition, the responsibility for advancing or retarding the project in that ed at the conference must rest with Mr. King and his associates. To legitimate criticism, and particularly when such criticism is constructive, there can never be any objection; but the country is entitled to reasonable expedition in the discharge of its business, and this can be had under proper observance of the rules of the House. The railway re-

NOTES BY THE WAY

All over Ontario, says the Toronto Star, the high schools and collegiate institutions are trying to cut down expenses, even those who have no reason at all for doing so. People who have their 1932 income are pinching like the rest. This retarding of expenses, this retreating from buying anything that can be done without, retards the return of business activity. And yet a force like this operates inevitably and no argument can prevail against it.

In Canada, says an exchange, we have our own troubles, goodness knows, but when we read of the things happening in other parts of the world we ought to give some thought to the blessings we enjoy. We read of a disastrous hurricane in Puerto Rico, and of scores killed in an earthquake in Greece, of floods in China and famines in India, of extreme suffering and distress in one form and another in other countries, and we know that in Canada we have nothing comparable.

The defeat of Premier Venizelos by the Royalist Party in the Greek elections has precipitated a crisis which may lead to civil war. Mr. Venizelos threatened before the elections that if he should be defeated he would not relinquish office to a Royalist government. He went so far as to say that if need be, he would call upon the army to maintain him in power in opposition to the popular will. Whether Mr. Venizelos is strong enough to carry out his threat remains to be seen but it would seem that such high-handed action may easily lead to trouble of a serious nature at a time when it is least desired.

Human nature, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, is no less capable of good than of evil. If it has at times appeared vile, that is because villainy has been thrust upon it by a social anarchy that has made interecine strife its law and fostered the basest impulses. The pall of that age-long pessimism is lifting. A new faith in humanity is possible. We know that the way to amend human nature is not to profess high sentiments, but to amend the social and cultural factors that mould and fashion it.

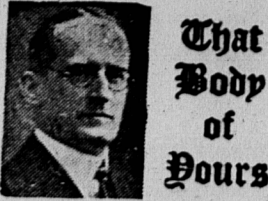
One of the reasons commonly given in advising a young man to go to college is that a college training will help him to succeed, later on, in a business career. But Dr. John Wilcox, of the faculty of Detroit City College, greeted freshmen at that institution this fall with the assertion that that is the poorest of all reasons for getting collegiate training. "If I had a brainy boy and wanted him to make money, I'd refuse to educate him," he said. "A good education should teach him not to sacrifice his life to money making. I can't make money. I don't want to badly enough. Why do you think I can teach you to make it?"

Gaelic is being taught in 293 schools in Scotland, according to the Secretary of State for Scotland. It is taught as part of the regular course of education, and is included only in schools where there are a large number of children whose natural tongue is Gaelic.

Ex-Premier King declares he would have kept silent on the decisions arrived at at the Imperial Conference but for the fact that speakers for the government candidates had asked the electors to approve of the agreement. But why should Mr. King be silent in regard to one of the most important questions ever to come before the Parliament and people of this country? Has he no opinion in regard to this agreement? Or is he afraid of the effect on the prospects of the party of which he is the real or nominal leader?

The result of the recent by-election in South Huron is no more an expression of public opinion in Canada than the opinion expressed from time to time by the local Liberal organ is an expression of the opinion of the people of Prince Edward Island. The tailors of Tool-ey Street were not the people of England.

When Lord Snowden says that Britain accepted dictation from the Dominions at Ottawa last summer, says the Sydney Post, he perverts the truth that the Dominions gave the Empire real leadership and that the British delegates had the good sense to abandon their traditionalism and accept that leadership. The removal of the devitalizing influence of Lord Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel and their free trade followers from the Councils of the National Government comes as an Empire deliverance at a critical juncture. We believe the word "humbug"



By James W. Barton, M.D. WHAT MEDICINE HAS ACCOMPLISHED

Responsible authorities tell us that there has been more progress in science in the last 25 years than during the whole previous history of the world.

One of the oldest medical journals in the world, the "Scapell" of Belgium, has published a special number in which the most eminent medical authorities of Belgium sum up the accomplishments in medicine during the past century. They use their own country—Belgium—as an illustration.

Such diseases as cholera, the plague and smallpox which in 1870 caused 4193 deaths in a population of five million have completely disappeared from the list of causes of death in Belgium. No cases of malaria begin in Belgium now.

Diphtheria, the terror of mothers which caused more than 4,000 deaths every year up to 1890, was responsible for only 254 deaths in 1927. The deaths from scarlet fever dropped from 3,364 in 1870, population of five millions, to 118 in 1927, population of eight millions. Deaths from tuberculosis which were 35 per 10,000 inhabitants are today less than 9, a decrease of three-fourths. Infant deaths which in 1876 were about 167 per thousand living births dropped to 82, in 1927.

When you sum up it may be stated that, by reason of the development of economic, social, and particularly the hygienic conditions of the country, whereas in 1830 with a population of four million there were in 1927 exactly the same number of deaths with the population doubled that is with eight million people.

Whereas, a hundred years ago the expectancy of life for each child born was twenty-five years, today a probable average of fifty years of life is offered him in his cradle, owing to the progress of hygiene.

It may be said that whereas the death rate in 1830 was nearly 26 per thousand of the population, in 1927 it was about 13 per thousand.

Such satisfactory results obtained by unselfish health workers, is an object lesson to us all.

As England Views It

(Baltimore Sun) The studied indifference with which the English viewed the arrival and departure of "the flying Hutchinsons" may indicate, as Mr. Murphy suggests in his despatch from London the Sun on Sunday, that "the public has about reached the saturation point on flying performances of this kind."

However, since the ability of the English people to absorb "stunts," if the persistence of their press in inventing them is a reliable guide, seems infinite, it may be that there was something about this particular exploit which annoyed the public.

Indeed, it does not require great depth of imagination to conclude that there was. In America the fool-hardy enterprise was widely disapproved, for there is a healthy objection to a man's subjecting his family to unnecessary dangers for the sake of a few days of notoriety. In England that feeling would be equally strong and would be coupled with the British dislike for what they call "cheek," a sort of silly defiance of what "is done."

The emotional controls which are supposed to keep Englishmen from shooting sitting birds, talking about where they got the Victoria Cross, discussing religion with strangers and wearing "old boy" ties would certainly account for the snubbing of a man who took his children across Greenland in a plane.

In fine, the more one discusses the situation, the more difficult it becomes to name any country where a man could be sure of a warm and enthusiastic welcome after such a performance.

Mount Everest, highest peak in the world, may be conquered next year, when a new expedition will make an attempt to scale this lofty pride of the Himalayas. The spire of this mountain thrusts up from earth to a height of 29,002 feet, nearly five and one half miles. Sir George Macumum, who lived many years in India, and who frequently visited the Himalayas, says of them: When the sun is up, the peaks are often surrounded by clouds drawn from the snow. If a wind is blowing it is bitterly cold, bringing a fine-driven frozen snow. The view will often be hidden by masses of cloud below, and very often the grander sights are to be seen lower down the mountain side.

Fourteen thousand or fifteen thousand feet at best sees the last of the forest. Pine has given way to cedar, cedar to silver birch and the birch to the juniper, and vegetation is at an end. And yet we must realize that Everest is nearly twice as high again as the last of that verdure which is normally connected in our minds with mountain scenery.

How difficult the last few thousand feet will be readers of "Kamet Conquered" will find graphically described, as also in the earlier books on the Everest expedition—the painful step higher, the long pauses for breath, the picking of a fresh foothold with the ice axe, one or two steps more and then the stage when only with the help of the oxygen apparatus can the heart and muscle be made to do their work.

None but an explorer, fired with an ambition to conquer new worlds, could be expected to understand the motive behind such an adventure. Columbus, Peary, Amundsen and others were similarly possessed and achieved their objective. The attempt of this English expedition to tame Everest and sit a-top the world, will be followed with interest by peoples in two hemispheres.

A Golden Flood

(Ottawa Journal) A great flood of golden grain is rolling eastward by lake, river and rail from the Canadian Prairies and even at the low prices prevailing millions of dollars daily are being released among farmers and traders of the West. Transportation interests have taken on a degree of activity lacking for many months, and all Canada must experience a revivifying influence from this tremendous movement.

During September 15,184,185 bushels of wheat were shipped out of Montreal, a total more than double that of last year, and October promises to be even better. Deliveries to ocean ships by harbor elevators for the season to the end of September were 14,527,820 bushels ahead of the corresponding period of last year and stood at 77,849,598 bushels. Fifty-one Jaka steamers unloaded at Montreal during the month, their cargo averaging 90,000 bushels.

Altogether it is estimated unofficially that 140,000,000 bushels of the Canadian crop have been marketed in the Prairies since August 1, compared to 55,000,000 a year ago.

That Body of Hours

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FROM "HARVEST HYMN"

God of the Harvest, Thou, whose sun Has ripened all the golden grain, We bless Thee for Thy bounteous store, The cup of Plenty running o'er, The sunshine and the rain!

The year laughs out for very joy, Its silver treble echoing Like a sweet anthem through the woods, Till mellowed by the solitudes It folds its glossy wing.

But our united voices blend From day to day unwearyedly; Sure as the sun rolls up the morn, Or twilight from the eve is born, Our song ascends to Thee.

—Charles Sangster.

Suicidal Air Ventures

(Winnipeg Free Press) The Japanese airplane bound on a non-stop flight from Tokyo to Nome, Alaska, en route to California, has apparently been lost and three daring and, no doubt, very competent Japanese airmen have gone to their doom. Five other lives were sacrificed within the last few weeks in two unsuccessful attempts to fly the Atlantic.

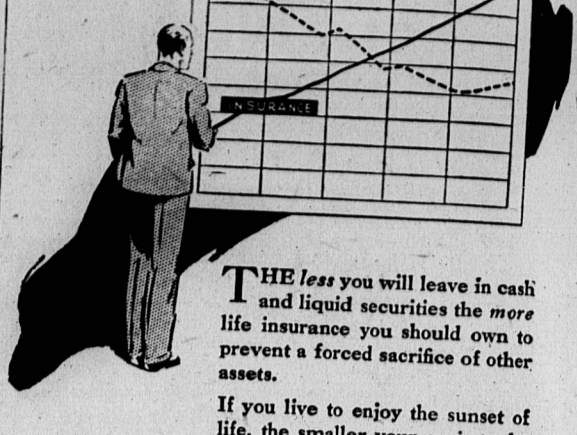
It is a pity that so many airmen should take great and unnecessary risks and pay the penalty with their lives. There seems to be slow appreciation of the fact that the quest of glory for some very daring achievement in the air is not worth the cost that is so often involved.

The Japanese airmen were attempting a non-stop flight of 2,600 miles over the north Pacific and in a region where the weather was apt to be treacherous. The two planes that were recently lost on the Atlantic were going directly across, rather than around by Greenland and Iceland.

In time, reasonably dependable air services will no doubt be established across the Pacific and across the Atlantic by the far northern routes. But this will require the establishment of air stations along the routes and the best of meteorological services covering the regions through which those air routes lie. Then it will not be necessary to make very long hops, and the danger will be further reduced by accurate weather forecasts.

With good luck in every respect, these long and hazardous flights are now sometimes made with success, but they simply lure others on to failure and death. Instead of lauding those who succeed, would the public not do better if they discouraged the whole business of taking extremely hazardous risks for no useful purpose that cannot be served in some other way?

IN INVERSE RATIO



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