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Morning Maxims

Wise is he who learns from the experiences of others.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1933.

SINO-JAP CONFLICT

The year has opened inauspiciously so far as the cause of international peace is concerned, China and Japan already being engaged in armed hostilities. The crisis, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, helps to remind Canadians that they have substantial interests on the Pacific. It is important that they, as well as other nations, should have a clear understanding of the issues involved. In an address before the American Historical Association Prof. N. A. M. MacKendle, of the University of Toronto, pointed out that British and United States views on the Far East do not coincide. He thought that this difference of opinion would present a problem to a future Canadian Government, and even a menace to Canadian security if Canada has to decide which side she is on.

Great Britain has been in close touch with Eastern affairs for many years. She has been, generally, on the right side of new questions as they have arisen. Sir John Simon's handling of the Manchurian controversy at the League of Nations Assembly confirms the confidence in British diplomacy. It is doubtful if a broad and accurate knowledge of Eastern affairs prevails among the people of the United States. Reasons for this doubt are contained, for example, in an article entitled "American Delusions About China," which appears in the January number of the American Mercury. It was written by Mr. Hamilton Butler, a Columbia University graduate who joined the United States consular service in China as student interpreter. He was stationed at various places, including Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton, and lived altogether for seven years in China.

The list of "American delusions about China," according to Mr. Butler, is amazing in number and character. His article is well worth reading. As a preamble he says: "Although Japan's action at Shanghai last winter did not differ in any essential from what other countries had done in the past to protect their nationals in China, the American reaction to it took a peculiarly violent form. Overnight, as it were, articulate opinion in this country became pure Sinophobia. College professors demanded a boycott of Japan as the aggressor in the dispute, though of its merits probably not one person in ten thousand in the United States was at all acquainted, while the professional fire-eaters could not have ranted more fiercely if Japan had landed marines in California and was shedding American blood on American soil."

The premise behind this attitude was that the Chinese could not possibly be in the wrong. The fallacy lay in attributing to all Chinese the estimable qualities of certain classes in China, a common error of uncritical generalization. Having enumerated some of these delusions Mr. Butler goes on to say:

"Americans can afford to sentimentalize while chaos multiplies in China. They are not vitally interested in what happens so far from their own door. They have only about \$200,000,000 tied up out there, a mere bagatelle when set alongside their total wealth. They trade with China to the extent of about \$200,000,000 a year, also a trifling sum in comparison with their total trade. China could crawl back into its shell tomorrow without critically affecting this country. The Japanese are in a different position. They have nearer \$2,000,000,000 invested in China and their trade with that country is the backbone of their industrial life. Shut out, to a large extent, from the New World and from Australia and the Philippines, they have been compelled to put most of their eggs in one basket, China and its Manchurian appendage. They

cannot afford to sentimentalize while ruffians smash those eggs. Circumstances force them to act."

It is well also to bear in mind the fear which Japan has of Russia. At present the Soviet Government does not want war. It is embarking on another industrial programme to which the whole resources of the country are to be devoted. But when this programme is completed Japan believes she will be made the victim of an aggressive Russian campaign, and she wishes to deal effectively with the Chinese situation before such a contingency arises. The League of Nations has been criticised for not taking action in the present situation, but the issues are so involved that the League's course in any direction is beset with grave difficulties. All that can be said is that if it were not for the League the present crisis would be much more serious than it is. So far there has been no open declaration of war between China and Japan, and it is the hope of world statesmen that this declaration may be avoided and the present disturbance restricted to as small an area as possible, pending some satisfactory means of settlement.

A SPLENDID SHOWING

Among the most satisfactory features of the Canadian economic system in 1932, says Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a New Year's message, has been the soundness of the banking situation and the public confidence shown in the banks as contrasted with the distrust manifested to a considerable extent in the United States, where 1,199 banks with aggregate deposits of \$694,000,000 suspended payments in the first ten months of 1932, while no Canadian bank has suspended payments since 1923. No run has taken place upon any Canadian bank throughout this long depression and no manifestation of lack of public confidence has been experienced by any banking institution. The total of the notice deposits of the chartered banks of Canada at October 31, 1932, was \$1,370,600,000 as compared with \$1,360,000,000 at the end of last year. While notice deposits were thus maintained the total of current loans declined to \$1,018,000,000 at the end of October as compared with \$1,082,000,000 at the end of last year, so that the surplus of notice deposits over current loans was nearly \$353,000,000 in October as compared with \$278,000,000 at the close of 1931. Further, in October 1932 the non-current loans of all the chartered banks together, after more than three years of depression, amounted to \$13,456,000 or less than one-half of one per cent of their total assets of \$2,857,000. This, says Mr. Stevens, must be regarded in the circumstances as an excellent showing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canadians, says the Sydney Post, may well face the opening year with courage and confidence. As they turn their backs on 1932, they leave the worst stages of the great depression behind them. They have every reason for assurance that from now on the order of events will be progressively upward and forward, and that each month will see an advance toward better and happier times. The consensus of judgment of the world's greatest economists and financiers is that Canada will be the first country to feel the stimulus of the resurgent tide of trade and commerce. Few now doubt that the coming year will witness the beginning of the great revival.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Most of us who stay at home says the Boston Post, are glad that we do not have to live in remote regions of Africa and Asia and spend most of our time running away from tigers and lions, if we happened to be lucky enough to get a good start. The Methodist Board of Foreign Missions has just reported, however, that their missionaries run less risk from wild animals abroad than from tame animals at home. Not a single missionary has been hurt by an animal in Asia or Africa in the last five years, but two of them were bitten by dogs in this country, and four who defied all the perils of the jungle were felled by automobiles on their return home.

The main remedy for our ills lies with the people of Canada. "We have universal suffrage." "The people rule and they are in a position to determine the actions of Federal, Provincial and municipal affairs." Canada is essentially a democratic country. No individual or small group of individuals controls it. The people have the say. They choose Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures and the municipal councils. If any such body displeases, the people can throw it out.

Daily the language of political discussion is being enlivened by something new. Some time ago Mr. Armand Lavergne described Mr. Michael Heppburn as "the ex-future Prime Minister of Ontario," and now the Porcupine Advance refers to "the late Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, M. P." Thus one public man is retired from a post that he has not occupied, while another is reminded of an office that he apparently has relinquished. All of which indicates that, while dealing with the present, bright minds are not overlooking either the future or the past.—Toronto Globe.

From the McGill bureau comes a announcement that this was the mildest Christmas Day recorded during the past twenty years. Even the sparrows chattered gaily as though the time were come to be snatching straws for nesting, and observable it was that they were not so keen upon the bread crumbs flung out to them as is usual when there is a sharper bite in the atmosphere.

Much fight is thrown upon actual conditions in Russia by a special correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph who recently returned from that country, and reports upon the outcome of the first five year plan. He tells us that the capital investments in centrally planned state industries were to have been six and a half million dollars. In point of fact they rose to more than 13 millions. Yet although the expenditures soared to slightly more than twice the original estimate, the aggregate output of the basic industries fell below calculations by an amount of seven million dollars gross value.

The Turkey that President Mustafa Kemal is rapidly remaking has taken another important step forward. The latest of the "iron decrees" has to do with narcotic drugs. It imposes severe State control and limitation. Three recently closed narcotic factories in Istanbul will not be allowed to reopen. Poppy cultivation will be limited to meet medicinal opium needs. Turkey will adhere to the international Hague and Geneva drug traffic accords. Special tribunals will be created to try narcotic smugglers and illegal manufacturers. "Thus," says a Turkish Cabinet statement, "we accomplish our most modern and most civilized duty toward the Turkish nation and humanity."

The present state of the world, says Sir Norman Angell, shows what is wrong with education. "It does not," he says, "enable those who pass through its mills to understand the nature of the world in which they have to live and which, as voters, they have to manage. Until we have a more intelligent presentation of history, taught with the object of developing a better sense of social ideals, we shall scarcely make progress in education. Through intelligent education the economic and social fulfilment of war will eventually be recognized. But not till then."

As a note of history it may be recalled that the emblem of anti-tuberculosis endeavor was the Christmas seals, the Lorraine Cross dates from the Crusades. Godfrey of Lorraine adopted the emblem when made Christian King of Jerusalem in 1099. The double-armed cross has been used since as the emblem of various causes.



By James W. Barton, M.D. LOOKING OUTWARD NOT INWARD

A young man consulted a physician regarding his general health, and during the course of the examination asked many questions regarding his "subconscious self," his "repressions," and other questions that the physician at once recognized as dealing with psychiatry—mind ailments.

He learned that although the patient was well read, he had the feeling that he was meant to do big things in the world and that he was making a mistake and losing valuable time doing any ordinary work, mental or physical.

The physician pointed out to him that while the reading of books, even medical books, increased knowledge, nevertheless reading text books on psychiatry which at present has so many new names and with so many differences of opinion among psychiatrists themselves, was really a mistake for the average man. It developed that this man has been reading a large text book on the subject, not a short simple outline intended for the layman.

He therefore advised the young man to get out and take a job of any kind using either his hands or his head, and thus support himself instead of living on his father who was a poor man.

He pointed out that until he did this he was really not a member of the community but an outsider actually getting a living without producing anything himself. This young man was simply living in a dream state all the time, dreaming of the big things he was to do, and letting these dreams take the place of actual work of any kind.

Now we all must dream if we are to accomplish things because it is out of dreams that the greatest advances and greatest discoveries are made, but the difference between a sane or normal individual and one who is not is that the latter lives in a "persistent dream state"—always dreaming, instead of taking his part in the world. The thought then for all of us is that we should do our everyday work, our job in life, and spend only our spare hours in dreaming of things we want to accomplish. It is not harmful, often helpful indeed, to look into ourselves and note our strong and weak points, but this should not occupy all our attention.



FROM "IN PRAISE OF EARTH"

Her hills have taught me courage Her waters brought release, In crashing waves of passion— In long ebb tides of peace.

Before my dreams were wakened To instinct sure and fine, In still deep quiet clamour Her heart sang out to mine:

"O child of wayward dreaming, When love and life are one, Perfection waits her kindred In wind and soil and sun."

For all Eternal Beauty, For truth and grace and mirth, For one deep joy in being, I praise the lovely earth.

—Charles Bruce, Halifax.

Advertising

(Border Cities Star)

Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain, chairman of the Board of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and one of the United States' most astute business leaders, told a Camden, N. J., gathering that general price levels will advance 15 per cent. within a very short time. Prices were already moving upward, he pointed out, instancing a 52 per cent. gain in leather within recent weeks, and wool and cotton advances.

Mr. Vauclain, in urging confidence, emphasizes the value of newspaper advertising in bringing about the recovery of business. In this remark, of course, he was on sound ground. There is nothing that can play a bigger part in lifting the continent out of depression. The effect of generous advertising on the public mind, is always beneficial. Far-sighted business men never lose this fact.

There are various forms of advertising, but none can compete with the newspaper, either in point of economy or wider appeal. No other medium performs its service at so low a rate. A recent survey in the United States brought the information that 96 per cent of the adult population read the newspapers. What other medium can boast such a coverage?

Science Blazes New Trails In 1932

Science in 1932 kept pace with the world's increasing demand that it lead the way to greater knowledge of the universe's mysteries, greater practical knowledge which men may apply and use.

Closer and closer it came to penetrating the heart of the atom and releasing the unguessed energies believed to be prisoned there. Yet while it wrestled with such cosmic forces, practical results such like discovery of the probable cause of tooth decay, anti-typhus and yellow fever vaccines, new and better pain-relieving and anesthetic drugs, application of the gyroscopic stabilizer to a huge new ocean liner, and new discoveries of man's past history on earth were achieved.

Greater, potentially at least, than any of the completed accomplishments of science, were the steps taken toward the problem of the atom, its disintegration and its possibilities. For the first time, the atom was broken, first by two young physicists, Drs. J. D. Cockcroft and E. T. S. Walton at Cambridge, then by Drs. Fritz Lange and Arno Brash, in Berlin. Atoms had been disintegrated before through exposure to the action of cosmic rays, but the new experiments "artificially" smashed them by bombarding them with an electric current of high voltage. An atom being apparently a particle of matter highly charged with electricity, electrical energy was released on the splitting of these atoms.

Establishment of this fact is believed to make certain that if atoms can be disintegrated on a practical scale, great sources of energy will be released. No one knows how much; some say not enough to be worth anything; some say enough to destroy the world. That is why less experiments were epochal.

Further, in the course of splitting hydrogen atoms, helium gas resulted, leading men to return to the old dream of transmutation of metals. As the year closed, a German physicist and chemist was working in Berlin under government eyes in an attempt to transmute masses of mica slate into gold, partly by chemical, partly by the physical atomic method suggested above. It was this bringing of mankind to the brink of what may be an epoch that made 1932 a marked year.

Closely allied to these experiments were those of Prof. James Chadwick of Cambridge, who demonstrated the neutron as an uncharged particle linking or combining the positive and negative parts of the atom, and the investigation of the cosmic rays undertaken by Drs. Arthur H. Compton and R. A. Millikan. There is always a possibility that some practical use may be made of these "electrically charged vagrants of space shooting earthward from remote distances" once their nature is more fully understood.

Nearly 11 miles up into the rarefied upper air known as the stratosphere, a new record, soared Prof. Auguste Piccard, seeking new data on those same mysterious cosmic rays and on atmospheric conditions. And a little later, naturalist Dr. William Beebe sank 10 to depths of the sea (2,200 feet) never before known to man except through the leaded line. From the windows of his bathysphere he made valuable observations on strange light producing marine life hitherto unknown.

More immediately practical, of course, were certain splendid steps taken in medical science. Thanks to preventive medicine and health services, the nation emerged from the third year of economic stress healthier than ever before. Scientists at the National Institute of Health developed a new vaccine to give protection against typhus fever.

A research team of Rockefeller Foundation's International Health Board developed another vaccine that gives human protection against yellow fever, the scourge that medicine had previously brought under control by killing its mosquito carriers, but which had remained often fatal to individuals. A new pain-relieving drug, diphromorphone hydrochloride, came into use in 1932, five times as potent as morphine, but not habit forming, and a new local anesthetic, d'ohane, believed better and more lasting than cocaine or novocaine, was demonstrated.

Findings by Dr. E. V. McCollum of the John Hopkins University and Dr. R. Gordon Agnew of West China Union University that Vitamin D, phosphorus, and calcium must be in the diet to prevent tooth decay may result in better teeth for growing children. Vitamin D is the one found in cod-liver oil, used to combat rickets, and new natural sources of this vitamin as well as from the artificial process by irradiating ergosterol, were developed.

Put on DOUBLE PROTECTION when the need is greatest. In this period of enforced economy, every channel is being explored that will give us the necessary things of life at the lowest possible cost. Life insurance protection is needed as never before, particularly if you are still in the earlier years of family life, faced with increasing financial responsibility. A Great-West Life "Double Protection" policy will provide adequate protection for your family when it is most needed. Compared with ordinary life insurance, should death occur before age 60 or 65, it pays -- Twice the amount of Insurance at much less than twice the cost. \$10,000 "Double Protection" will cost you only 37c a day at age 35. Send for particulars of this policy. It completely meets the need for maximum protection at low cost.

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The Nobel prize in chemistry went to Dr. Irving Langmuir, General Electric research chemist, in recognition of his important contributions to understanding the fundamentals of chemistry. It also recognized the system of industrial research that attacks fundamental problems in pure science rather than mere technical problems of industry. It was a big year for the astronomers. A new record was set for the number of comets discovered, and two new asteroids very near the earth (Amor and the Reimuth object) were found. But of course the big celestial event was the total eclipse of the sun Aug. 31. Not until the year 2017 will so many Americans see a solar eclipse as in this case. Astronomers came to New England from all parts of the world, and for the first time an eclipse was satisfactorily photographed from a plane flying "above the weather."

C. M. Lampson & Co. LTD. 64 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England Public Auction Sales OF RAW FURS Dates of Silver Fox Sales to be held in London: 12 December 1932, 23 January 1933, 6 March 1933, 22 May 1933, 27 September 1933. Shipping bags may be obtained free of charge upon application to R. T. Helman, Ltd., Summerside. For full particulars in regard to packing, shipping, insurance and conditions of sale, apply to Alfred Fraser, Inc., 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Archeologists continued to probe the ancient civilization of the Old World. Russian scientists found the Greek city "Old Chersonesus" for 2,000 years beneath the Black Sea. T'pe Gawra, a Mesopotamian town built in 3700 B. C., gained the title of the oldest town in the world. The second international polar year began Oct. 1, and during it scientists from various nations will conduct research at weather, magnetic, and other stations in the Arctic and Antarctic. The summit of Mt. Washington is being occupied during the winter for the first time, and important scientific data are expected. Not only into the future, but into the past, science peered. The greatest finds in Mayan and early Mexican culture for years were reported. A Mexican government expedition at Monte Alban, near Oaxaca, revealed a treasure tomb and burials amid gold, jade, turquoise and other precious objects. A new Maya city, called Calakmul, vast, and containing more sculptured monuments than any other Mayan city, was explored by the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Further evidence of early man in America continued to accumulate. Most complete was a discovery by road builders in Minnesota. Dr. Albert Jones of the University of Minnesota found that of a 17 year old girl whose bones were preserved in Ice-Age deposits. Evidence of ancient American man were found also in Nebraska and New Mexico.

A FAMOUS MAN OVER sixty years ago Dr. Pierce whose picture appears here, placed it all drug stores of Canada his Favorite Prescription for women suffering from weakening cramps, monthly sickness, headaches, backaches, hot flashes. Women of all ages testify to its merits. Try it now! This is one of Nature's remedies composed of root and herbs and contains no alcohol. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greater demand now than ever. If you want free medical advice, write to Dr. Pierce's Clinic in Buffalo, N. Y.

A Pure Tea Brahmin Orange Pekoe Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

Chew - HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST TOBACCO. Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles, in infant and adult by MAC'S SYRUP TAR AND COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND. This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested. Eradicate colds quickly before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions. 40c. PER BOTTLE AT THE THE 2 MACS Drugstore MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION