

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1933

FRIENDLY WISHES

Our esteemed Nova Scotian contemporary, the Sydney Post-Record, gives favorable editorial publicity to the observance on Dominion Day of Prince Edward Island's Diamond Jubilee as a Province of Canada.

U. S. BETTER TIMES

The National City Bank of New York in its July review of economic and business conditions is more optimistic than at any time during the past eighteen months. It says:

"The upward movement of business has continued during June without interruption. At this time of the year business men usually expect a summer recession to be well under way, but this rise is so vigorous that seasonal restraining influences thus far have had no effect. Operations have been stepped up steadily in the industries, and despite the increases in output and shipments their unfilled orders are holding at very satisfactory levels. In most lines the backlog is sufficient to keep mills and factories going for some time, and little is now heard of the expectations of a substantial summer decline, which were entertained in many quarters a month or more ago. On the contrary, as the season advances with the news continuing good the time in which a recession might be looked for is correspondingly shortened. Within a few more weeks the crops will be moving, and considering the improved farm prices there is reason to hope that the fall rise in trade will be a substantial one, bolstered by a greater farm purchasing power than has been present in the past year or two.

Stock prices have advanced since the first of March by some 85 per cent and bond prices by 15 per cent, according to representative averages. The recovery in the value of the stocks and bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange up to June 1 was fifteen billions of dollars. This is much more than a sentimental influence on business. It has added to purchasing power not only because some of the profits have been realized, but because the rise increases the ability of security owners to command credit.

"Over the three months since improvement began the industrial activity shows an unbroken expansion. With the exception of construction work and lines particularly dependent upon construction and equipment, operations are generally the highest in about two years, and in some industries, notably the textiles, it is necessary to go back to the boom period to find the comparison.

"This is the most impressive showing of business recovery ever made in a comparable period in this country. Of course these increases in production and trade are generating purchasing power at an encouraging rate. The industries are giving more employment and in many cases at better wages. From April to May there was an increase of 5 per cent in factory employment and of 11 per cent in payrolls, according to the Department of Labor, and these figures contrast with the usual seasonal movement, which is downward. During June further increases undoubtedly have occurred, and according to published estimates by the American Federation of Labor more than 1,600,000 workers have been re-employed since the end of 1931.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Education creates a better control of thought. The thinking man is forever planning ahead. He takes control of his faculties and makes them do his bidding in methodical manner. More and more he becomes master of himself, and aids others in mastering themselves. He is the contagious force in human life.

The survey made by the Rev. Dr. George Linn Kleffer for the Christian Herald indicates that church membership (of persons over 13 years of age) has been gaining largely since depression began. It is figured that the growth in 1932, the total net gain, was 929,262, bringing the actual membership up to 50,037,208.

The struggle for bread in Russia has now reached an acute stage. All other questions are superfluous. It is war between the Government and the peasants, and this year's Spring sowing will be a—perhaps the—decisive battle. The population is, in the most literal sense, starving. More serious, the soil itself is impoverished, choked with weeds; at least 70 per cent of the livestock have been killed to eat or died of starvation. This year soldiers and policemen will, if necessary, drive the peasants into the fields at the end of a rifle, as they have long been accustomed in the North to drive political prisoners to cut timber at the end of a rifle. It is an important stage in the evolution of Soviet Russia into a huge and centrally organized slave state.—The Fortnightly.

In the recent experience of the United States nothing has been so singular as the contrast between the nation and its elected rulers. The public offices came to be dominated by a temper of liberalism, which would not be considered American. The Secret Service attained a degree of power which no American of the older tradition could contemplate without dismay. It was the day of the detective. President Roosevelt has re-established the older American ways and the effects are noticeable on all sides. The Roosevelt belongs to the inner circle of a democratic aristocracy. They can be unconventional because of what Americans always refer to as background. They began by expressing their dislike of secret service protection, notwithstanding the narrow miss of the assassin's bullet at Miami.

What are the impediments to world recovery? They are the present chaotic condition of the currencies, the weight of war debts, and the high tariffs which obstruct the channels of commerce. Like the three furies of the ancients, these are the authors and abettors of modern mischief. The conversation of President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald seem to have centered around stabilizing currencies. A person who contracts a debt or a nation which floats a loan should not be placed in the unjust position of incurring the obligation in one monetary value and having to discharge it in another. If, as reported, the two statesmen are in agreement on this question, it may be hoped that they will next proceed to grapple with the two other furies.

Whether or not Mr. Runciman could have in fact secured from Germany better terms than he did, he had a strong case on the general issue. As he rightly pointed out, one of the main reasons for our change over to Protection was that we should be in a better bargaining position vis-a-vis the outside world. But almost any bargaining of this kind will involve some sacrifices in return for greater gains, and the balancing of gain and loss, from the standpoint of the country as a whole, is the proper function of the Government. If every bargain is going to raise an outcry on the part of the sectional interest which feels itself adversely affected, then the whole process will rapidly fall into discredit. Criticism is perfectly legitimate where it appears that the Minister has made a bad bargain, but it ought not to be directed against the consequences implicit in any bargaining at all.—London Morning Post.

It is admittedly unfortunate that the United States, at the outset of the World Economic Conference, declined to participate in any plan for the stabilization of currency, which stabilization had been universally regarded as the first and most urgent task of the conference, a solution of which would provide the key to most, if not all, of the other problems of the agenda. The refusal of the United States to allow the question of war debts to have any official place in the conference programme went a very long way in driving the hands of the dele-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

WHY HEAT RELIEVES RHEUMATISM

For many years heat in various forms has been used in the different types of rheumatism. The heat eases the pain and seems to "loosen up" the joints.

As a considerable number of sufferers with rheumatism suffered more with cold hands and feet than those who were not afflicted, research physicians have now discovered that the temperature of the skin is below normal in these cases.

Drs. Little M. Wright and Ralph Pemberton state that the temperature of the skin was below normal in 62 per cent of arthritic (rheumatic) patients measured on the base of the finger nail. They state that the tiny or end blood vessels in these patients contain less blood and are lighter in color than in normal persons. This may be due to the fact that some of these blood vessels are actually closed, or that they are smaller than normal.

Thus they found that the blood flow was slower and more frequently interrupted in these rheumatic cases than in normal persons.

Drs. Joseph Kovacs, Irving S. Wright and A. Wilbur Duryee, New York, studied 80 cases of chronic rheumatism of the joints. They measured the flow of blood in the little vessels and found the number of blood vessels less and the flow of blood slower than normal in the majority of cases. They were unable to say whether the disappearance of a number of the blood vessels is responsible for the changes in the tissues or whether the changes in the tissues cause a decrease in the number or size of the small blood vessels.

The temperature of the skin was lower than normal in more than half of these arthritic cases. This explains why rheumatic or arthritic patients often complain of numbness and cold hands and feet.

Of what use is this knowledge to sufferers with old or chronic rheumatism?

It means that those who are able to get about, are able to move their joints, can increase the blood flow and help remove deposits about the joints which not only cause pain, but interfere with the movement of the joint.

For those who are unable to get about it means that heat will help to open up a little wider the blood vessels about the joint, and thus increase the flow of blood. The increased flow should remove deposits or prevent formation of more deposits.



MEASUREMENT

"Who measures man beside a hill Will find that he is humble still.

"Tall pines against a northern sky Will wisdom I could profit by.

"The grave, sweet songs the hill brooks sing Have themes they learned from every spring.

"And there is reason why the thrush Prefers for song the twilight's hush.

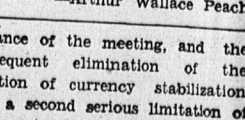
"Let me be humble, then, before The high hill's truth, the hill brooks' lore;

"And at the twilight's ending pray With thrushes for the vanished day.

"Let me remember seed and sod Reveal the prophecies to God!"

—Arthur Wallace Peach

advance of the meeting, and the subsequent elimination of the question of currency stabilization was a second serious limitation of the constructive power of the conference.



BUY NOW! AND MAKE WORK

Deafness in Schools

(Exchange) The problem of thousands of school teachers who are hard of hearing is beginning to receive attention of public school officials in the United States. At a conference of the Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing at New York, Dr. Horace Newhart, of the Minnesota Medical School, Minneapolis, told of efforts in his city to get a simple answer to the question: "What per cent of hearing loss should disqualify a teacher for continuing work?"

Dr. Newhart told of querying men and women of national reputation on this question, to get the views of teachers, acoustic engineers, medical specialists, social service workers. All agreed that a careful test of hearing is not, alone a fair basis for judging a teacher's fitness for work.

"A teacher may have a hearing loss of 25 or 30 per cent, and, exceptionally, even a materially greater defect, and still do excellent work," Dr. Newhart said.

In such a case, he explained, the loss of hearing would be offset by the teacher's fine character, personality, and teaching ability, and acquired skill in lip reading and use of a modern hearing aid if advantageous. Such a teacher's success, measured by results, may be greater than the success of others with normal hearing.

By conservative estimate at least four per cent of the 680,000 public school teachers in the United States, or 27,000, have a hearing loss sufficient to impair efficiency in varying degrees. Dr. Newhart advocated a periodic hearing test for all teachers, to protect them against insidious onset of hearing loss.

Tactless Truth

(Ottawa Journal)

There is the fellow who prides himself on being a plain, blunt man with no frills. If his new neighbor has a wart on his nose he says to him, at the first opportunity, "What an extraordinary wart that is on your nose!" He worships truth, but makes it a singular unpleasant job. He goes about looking for truth in its most disagreeable forms. He would rather tell you that your dog has dug up his prize dahlia than compliment you on winning a prize with the same pet in the dog show. He doesn't believe in sugaring the pill. The persistent and relentless truth-teller may become, and often does become, a far more objectionable person than the amiable and chronic prevaricator. As between the man who tells the truth when—sometimes because—it hurts, and the man who lies gladly because the truth might be unpleasant or cause hard feelings, there is presented a quandary for the serious student of social conduct.

Science of Ladders

(The New York Sun)

The first man to connect two upright poles with a series of horizontal rungs may never have known that he hit upon a great invention. He may not have called his device a ladder, though the dictionary traces a connection with the word "lean." The first ladder was simply something its maker devised to climb to or descend from the mouth of his cave or the door of his dwelling above the ground. Nobly known, moreover, how many of the early makers of ladders broke their necks by careless carpentry. It has been left to the safety engineers of the twentieth century to make of ladders and their construction a subject of profound scientific inquiry.

The complicated reasoning by which ladders have been brought under the eye of engineers, insurance companies, safety societies and the Federal Government is indicated in the June Industrial Standardization in an article by the chairman of the sectional committee on safety codes for the construction, care and use of ladders under American Standards Association procedure.

"For convenience let us assume," says the ladder authority, "that 100 represents the frequency index of lost-time accidents for ladders per 1,000 male plant employees for the year 1923." Estimates for 1932, based on accident records for the first seven months, indicate an index of 26, or a reduction in the rate of ladder accidents for the ten year period of 74 per cent.

The committee entrusted with devising standards for ladders reports that it has followed the situation closely since the safety code was issued and has found many improvements taking place. "A large number of proposed changes," says the chairman, "involve substituting suitable performance standards for requirements which specify methods." This makes the problem sound very technical, but the

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.

MOTHER'S DAY

Sir.—In your paper for May 13th there is an article on "Mother's Day" and "Mothering Sunday." "Mother's Day," it is said, "has been traced back to ancient times," and reference is made to the visits to Mother Churches. These visits brought families together on the 4th Sunday in Lent, and gave rise to another beautiful custom, that of paying honour also to the earthly mother, so that the day took the name "Mothering Sunday." There was no need for another "Day in Praise of Mothers." The whole is greater than the part. The true and ancient Mothering Sunday of mid-Lent embraces all that the May "Mothers Day" has to offer, and much, very much more, besides. Let us go a-mothering on the right day. I am Sir, etc.

C. PENSWICK SMITH. (Founder of the M. S. Movement), June 21, 1933, 25 Regent Street, Nottingham.

P.S.—The Secretary of the "Mothering Sunday Movement" will gladly send a leaflet about the beautiful custom of "Mothering" to anyone who writes for it to 25 Regent Street, Nottingham, England.

Weather Folklore

(Montreal Gazette)

The cynic who dubbed discussion of the weather the "small talk" of farmers had less discernment than wit. The weather is no trifling matter. We grumble about it, marvel at its moods, which are no more freakish than human nature itself, and wind up by confessing that the subject is one of the few things that baffle our scrutiny. Suppose we did happen to know all about it, this circumstance would still leave us conscious that we have no controlling voice in the distribution of atmospheric influences. Some eminent scientists, Herschel, Abercromby, Mariot, and others, have paid considerable attention to the data embodied in the folklore of farmers and rural habitants concerning weather signals, and have concluded that this observation of sequences is worth notice. It may be a mixture of sense and nonsense, but popular proverbs so deeply rooted and long cherished may also contain a modicum of fact. Dr. Abercromby came to the conclusion that at least one hundred of these maxims were trustworthy; that is to say, they tallied with much of the evidence elicited by meteorologists working their course by a different route. The folk who do not know what isobars and synchronous charts mean, but prefer expressing themselves in neat couplets, have plenty of these ditties in mind: Hills clear, rain is near; rain before seven, clear before eleven; red sky and morning grey bring forth a fine day, red at night, sailors' delight; red at morning, shepherd's warning. There are other weather tokens indicative of storm, and also such fine weather prognostications as "seaweed dry, birds fly high." A heavy dew means a hot day. A little whirlwind of dust is herald of a coming shower. The feather-pattern in the clouds portends a windstorm. When stars "streak to the eye," look out for stormy weather, and when by day appears the flimmest cross-current in a brazen sky, expect the end of a drought.

Among those colonists of the thirteen British colonies who rebelled against Great Britain in 1776 was a man who became quite famous in the rebel forces, namely, General Putnam. He was one of the most active rebel officers against the British forces. After the war was over, however, General Putnam realized when it was too late that he had made a mistake in joining the rebel forces and assisting in the separation of the thirteen colonies from Great Britain. He wrote to Col. Beverley Robinson a letter on May 14, 1783, admitting his mistake and expressing his regret for having joined in the revolution. He said: "Whenever I think seriously upon the situation of this country I cannot but bewail my folly in the part which I have acted. There was a time when I firmly believed that a separation from the Mother Country would be the greatest blessing to this. But, alas! experience—too late experience—has convinced me, as well as thousands of others, how very erroneous this opinion was. Whether I shall live to see the accomplishment of my wish or not, I can't tell, but it certainly is the greatest wish of my heart to leave my posterity in the enjoyment of that mild government which this unhappy war has deprived them of." If there are any persons in Canada today who advocate a revolution in favor of Communism or the Marx theories, they should read history and take warning by the experience of others.

SUNBURN

The painful, irritating effects of sun-burn may be greatly lessened by applying

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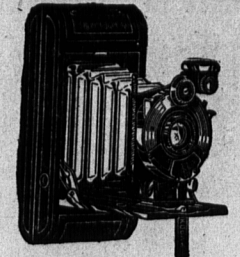
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In Later Days

(Mall and Empire) In 1837 William Lyon Mackenzie organized a rebellion in Upper Canada. His forces were quickly defeated and dispersed. He and other leaders escaped to the United States. Later he took part in a filibustering attack organized at Buffalo against Canada. This raid was conducted from Navy Island on the Niagara River above the Falls, nearly opposite Chippawa. Those who participated in the rebellion were pardoned and permitted to return to Canada, including Mr. Mackenzie. In 1849, after Mr. Mackenzie had been pardoned and had been permitted to enter Canada, he wrote to Earl Grey, British Colonial Secretary, admitting his great mistake and expressing regret in the following words:

"A course of careful observation during the last eleven years has fully satisfied me that had the violent movements in which I and many others were engaged on both sides of the Niagara proved successful, that success would have deeply injured the people of Canada, whom I then believed I was serving at great risks. I have long been sensible of the errors committed during that period. No punishment that power could inflict, or nature sustain, would have equalled the regrets I have felt on account of much that I did, said, wrote and published. There is not a living man on this continent who more sincerely desires that British government in Canada may long continue."

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