

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE BETTER OUTLOOK

The trade reviews appearing in Dun's and Bradstreet's at the end of the year are noticeable for their hopeful outlook, though definite predictions are not indulged in. That the new year has opened with greatly reduced inventories and exceptionally light commitments for future needs in almost every department of trade is indicated in reports to Dun's. "This condition encourages the belief in the early resumption of activity," the review states. "Not in so many years have stocks of all kinds been so light as they are at this time. A noticeable feature is the fact that distress merchandise during this season has been less than the usual offerings. Production for many months has been curtailed sharply, and in many lines only the most urgent requirements have been met."

GANDHI REPUDIATED

For the second time within a year and a half, Mahatma Gandhi is in jail. He is there for good and sufficient reason, namely, for his part in preparing a campaign of civil disobedience against the British Government in India. It is said that if all the charges that could be preferred against this self-styled apostle of "non-violence" were actually brought and proved it might be necessary to execute him, and that the authorities are unwilling to go to this extreme. More important than the fate of Gandhi however is the fact that his campaign has been repudiated by a large section of his own countrymen.

Gandhi's pose as a saint and martyr is still taken seriously by some American critics of Britain's policy in India. But it might well be asked what possible concession Britain could give that it has not already offered to the Nationalist faction. Gandhi returned home to proclaim to 50,000 Nationalist Hindus the virtues of a renewed faith in "God, peace and non-violence." Almost in the same breath he told his followers that the British ordinances against organized terror and assassination are "inhuman and despicable;" and declared he "would not hesitate to sacrifice a million lives as the price of India's liberty."

When Gandhi landed in Bombay, he was met by his 50,000 Hindus, he was met also by a thousand Untouchables carrying black flags against him and his Nationalist policies. There are sixty millions of them in all India, and they repudiate his claim to speak for them and their destiny.

What would the people do, who talk as if self-government for India were an easy thing, only prevented by the reluctance of the British to relax the hold of a hundred and fifty years? The Moslem League, representing between seventy and eighty million people of the Islamic faith, has just renounced "Swaraaj," which is the policy of complete independence for India, and is the doctrine of Gandhi. The Moslem League has proclaimed its ideal as responsible government, with adequate safeguards for Moslems and the other Indian minorities. Gandhi can not speak for these peoples. If Gandhi and his Hindus were left alone in India to deal with the Moslems, they might evoke a terrible answer to the false cry of non-violence.

RHODES SCHOLARS

In an article on the Rhodes Scholarships in Queen's Quarterly, an Englishman who had been an Oxford "Scholar" explains that the Rhodes men are treated as "Commoners," although the money value

of the Scholarship is much greater than that of an English one. Moreover, the tests are not so simple. The English award is for one subject only, relying more on promise than achievement. Oxford is "apt to place lightness of touch and versatility of imagination higher" than actual knowledge. The Rhodes scholar, being a graduate of some University and being older than the English scholar who is an undergraduate, is a student of more experience both in learning and in life. For he is free in vacation for employment that involves contact with men. At Oxford, though his "intellectual equipment may be equal or superior" to that of the English scholars, he is a Commoner. (Whether a Gentleman Commoner or no, we are not told.)

Four hundred pounds a year is quoted as the Rhodes grant. But an increase is suggested that the Rhodes men may have more money for profitable vacations. And a plea is made for reciprocity in scholarships. Why, it is asked, should English students win a like opportunity for post-graduate attendance at Canadian and American Universities? And why should the Rhodes scholarships be confined to Oxford? "We have nothing," says this Oxonian, "to compare" with the brilliant men teaching Science at Trinity College, Cambridge, nor anything to equal the teaching at the London School of Economics. Perhaps, however, there is something of more cultural value to be gained at Oxford. And it is primarily the broadening and deepening effect of a classical cultural training that the Rhodes Scholar is sent to Oxford to acquire.

A TASK WELL DONE

The Canadian Tuberculosis Association, in "Season's Greetings," reports that its task is well in hand. Last Autumn the Government invoked unemployment aid in construction of sanatoria which will produce over 600 beds before the end of 1932. In all Canada there will be 8,283 beds when these 600 are completed, thanks to new construction in Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The climax of the report is that 1932 will see more treatment beds available in Canada than deaths from tuberculosis, an approximate 18 per cent. increase in 18 months. The receipts from the seal sales have been gratifying. For the first time the association used an all-Canadian Christmas seal. It was designed by a Canadian artist, printed by Canadian artisans, and sold to help Canadians help themselves.

CENTENARIANS

As evidence of longevity in Canada it is noted that more than a score of centenarians passed away during 1931, twelve being in Ontario, four in British Columbia, two in Quebec and one each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba. The Nova Scotian was Mrs. Sarah Maclean and the New Brunswicker Thomas Bowland of Kings County. One of the centenarians to pass away was Mrs. Thomas Ballingal of Dominion City, Manitoba, who was the first Canadian to travel by air after passing the century mark. She died at the age of 104. The oldest Canadian to die last year was Mrs. Susan M. Carman of Trenton, Ontario, who reached the age of 108.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Liberal organ alleges that the information given by The Guardian with reference to Migratory Birds Convention Act officials was misleading. The information was taken from "The Report of the Auditor General for the Year ended March 31, 1930." Will our contemporary maintain that the officers there mentioned did not receive the remuneration and expenses stated?

NOTES BY THE WAY

Who that has seen one of the old comedies but feels that there was something, after all, very fine and true in the old graces and the old manners. Today manners have lost the distinction they formerly possessed. It is a pity. The old-fashioned courtesy is so seldom met that when we do note it we do so as something of Old-World charm. That is precisely the fact. But it ought to be of present world charm also. It might be, were the training of youth along different lines, and life less of a futile, mad, helter-skelter rush—with nothing more accomplished in a given period of time than under the old leisurely ways.

The Prince of Wales, always keen to help on every plan for national welfare, has rendered yeoman service by his appeal to the nation to "buy British goods" as a means of giving more work for British hands.—Scotsman.

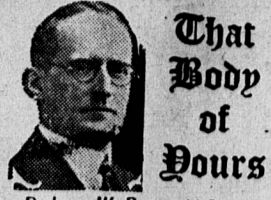
The people of Germany says the Manchester Guardian are desperate. They have passed from the horrors of war to the horrors of starvation and then from the horrors of unchecked inflation to their present precarious condition; all classes have suffered—and suffered for nothing. They are no nearer now to stability than when the Armistice was signed. No one knows when the crash will come, but it is beyond question that, unless something drastic is done, the crash must come. And it will not affect Germany alone. Indeed it may be no less than the first stage in the collapse of European civilization. If Germany is to be saved and if Europe is to be saved it is absolutely essential that first of all the reparations folly must be brought to an end.

For over a century Asia has lain almost prostrate under the tremendous impact of Western economic, cultural, and political penetration. But during the last few decades this prostration has changed to restlessness, and today we are faced by active revolt.

China and India together contain nearly half of the world's population. Each of these great peoples is trying to shake itself free from the dominance of the West; each in asserting its right to equal partnership. China is in revolt against the unequal treaties, India against British rule. And by a strange coincidence, at one and the same moment China is testing the integrity of the League of Nations, while India tests the integrity of the British Commonwealth. Both the league and the British Commonwealth claim to be champions of justice, guardians of the weak against the mighty, of the principle of partnership against the principle of conflict. Can these claims be made good?

It is unfortunate says an exchange that the moral force for vice crusades must always come from paid reformers, and it is strange that the complaints against pornographic literature do not come from the parents and guardians of the demoralized youth. Either the purty leaguers are hot on the trail or parents are dangerously neglectful of their young. Adolescents should not be fed a mental or emotional diet of the lascivious, but if their appetites run in that direction they have little trouble in satiating them. By constant vigilance the forces of law and order can keep the worst specimens off the counters and out of the public eye, but they continue to find circulation through bootleg channels where there is every encouragement for peddling absolute indecency, pure and unrefined.

Added to the list of lost or slowly passing arts that of tattooing. It is one of the industries that will never come out of the depression, although by no stretch of the imagination can it attribute its darkest hours to the depression. Leaving your mark on the human skin is like writing it in the shifting sands; your mortal canvas and masterpiece are soon gone. And such canvases are increasingly hard to find in this less robust and reckless age. Tattooing belonged to a period of life that has gone never to return. It is a reminder of sailing ships, longshore saloons, the old bowery and Chinatown, and the early wagon circus. Gone is the hard-fisted old salt and the equally weather-beaten circus "rube" to whom a mermaid or Turkish dancer tattooed upon a hairy chest or knotty arm was the acme of physical adornment. The modern mariner is a son of the mechanical age, more sophisticated more gentlemanly and with less of the savage in him.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BLOOD PRESSURE

You may sometimes wonder just what is meant by blood pressure; normal, low, or high blood pressure.

Blood pressure means just what you think it means, that is the pressure or force of the blood as it flows through the vessels. If you were to put a bent glass measuring tube into any flowing stream you could measure the force of the stream by seeing how high up the tube the fluid rises.

However it must be remembered that the blood is not flowing down a smooth hill in an open stream but has a number of factors interfering with its flow. In other words it has to flow against these different things that resist it; the resistance of the walls of the vessels, and sometimes these walls, which contain elastic tissue, partly close themselves, thus making it hard for the blood to flow. With the heart pumping the normal quantity and quality of blood with normal force, and the walls of the blood vessels stretching more widely open as the blood flows along, what is called normal blood pressure results.

Where there is an increase of blood in the vessels, and the blood vessels have not as much elasticity in them owing to their natural lining being replaced by a lime like substance, or if the elastic tissue is all right but some influence—gland influence—makes the walls of the blood vessels contract or close up the vessels too much, then high blood pressure naturally results as the heart tries hard to force the blood through these partly closed vessels.

On the other hand, not eating weakens the muscular power of the heart, such as an infection, anything that lessens the amount of blood in the vessels, like a great loss of blood, or anything that dilates or opens the blood vessels will lower the blood pressure.

Now you can at once see that a very simple condition such as excitement or emotional disturbance acts on certain glands, which manufacture a substance that causes the elastic walls of the blood vessels to contract or close more, and the blood pressure becomes high.

On the other hand, not eating enough food may take some of the strength or tone out of the elastic walls of the blood vessels, and they do not contract or close sufficiently to make enough resistance to the blood. Low pressure results.

You must of course remember that high and low blood pressure may be due to some ailment or ailments. Your physician can usually discover these ailments for you.



AWAKE, MY HEART, TO BE LOVED

Awake, my heart, to be loved, awake, awake! The darkness silvers away, the morn doth break, It leaps in the sky: unrisen lustrous slake The overtaken moon. Awake, O heart, awake! She too that loveth awaketh and hopes for thee; Her eyes already have sped the shades that flee, Already they watch the path thy feet shall take: Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake! And if thou tarry from her,—if this could be,— She cometh herself, O heart, to be loved, to thee; For thee would unashamed herself forsake: Awake to be loved, my heart, awake, awake! Awake! the land is scattered with light, and see Uncanopied sleep is flying from field and tree: And blossoming boughs of April in laughter shake: Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake, awake! Lo all things wake and tarry and look for thee: She looketh and saith, "O sun, now bring him to me, Come more adored, O adored, for his coming's sake, And awake my heart to be loved: awake, awake!"

—Robert Bridges

Minding Your Business

(Vancouver Province)

The soldier who stayed at his sentry post outside St. James' Palace, while a burglarly was going on in full view across the street, has achieved a notable performance in several aspects of life and affairs. He has won the commendation of his officers, who said he did right to mind his own business. He has supplied an entertaining story for the newspapers. He has provided an occasion for comment which no commentator, amid the present discontents, can afford to ignore and he has probably started a considerable controversy.

It was said once of a certain politician that he was expressly fitted by nature to stand on one side of the street and watch a house burn down on the other. That, of course, from the point of view of people who go on from a dislike of war to a dislike of soldiers, is the sort of thing that this Royal Guardsman really achieved. He stood at his post, and he watched a party of gentlemen craven, regular Raffleses, evening dress and opera hats and all, smash a tobacconist's shop window, and get away with thousands of expensive cigars. He stayed at his post, and he duly reported the incident as unusual occurrence," within the meaning of King's Regulations and Orders, when he was relieved.

This, for the decrier of the military virtue and military tradition, will simply be no virtue at all. It will be said that the soldier might have saved loss and prevented crime. It will be said that this devotion to the literal command of duty was pedantic and stupid and worthless. It will be exhibited as a conspicuous example of the military mind in being, and it will be exhibited as something utterly incomprehensible to men with a useful job to do in the world.

Nevertheless, there is an instinct in most of us which will applaud this soldier who stuck to his post. It is not alone, as his officers were quick to remark, that he may have prevented who-knows-what treasons and stratagems by not deserting his post. There is also the reflection that if he had gone across the road he might have been beaten up by the cracksmen, and so brought a double dishonor upon the army. But the real strength of his position was that he did veritably mind his own business, according to his duty and his station and his function. There is a great comfort in this orderly military mind, which details one man to guard St. James' Palace, come what may and to the death if need be, and which says, as to irrelevant burglarries across the road: Every man to his own detail.

The Unknown Labrador

(Winnipeg Free Press)

The Labrador season is short. Spring comes in June, and by September winter is upon you. The risks are so many and the chance of rescue so remote: that the dice are always loaded against the pedestrian explorer. It may be a bad game year. In such a season even the native Indians starve to death. Mr. J. L. Paton, writing in the Manchester Guardian, recalls how Hubbard and his companions perished from hunger in 1902 because they were wind-bound for a couple of weeks when the winter cold set in and the running water streams beside them were already too cold for trout.

Those who do not know them can hardly realize the violence of the winds, especially in winter. The Indian name of one of the inland lakes, M'stasin, is said to mean "Where the wind blows everything from the ground." A disabled ankle, the oversetting of a boat on one of the rivers, an attack of lumbago, any mishap in itself inconsiderable will imperil the lives of a small party.

Last year Mr. Donald B. MacMillan, the well-known Arctic explorer and scientist, made reparations to carry out an airplane survey of the Labrador. He was already well-acquainted with the Labrador coast and closely associated with the work of the Grenfell Mission. It was through conversation with Sir Wilfred Grenfell that he undertook the survey. At the same time Captain D. S. Bondurant has attacked the same problem from the south. His main interest was prospecting. Already in 1929 he was the aviator of an organized expedition, making his base on Lac Menihik. There were three planes, two of which were used principally for bringing up gasoline and other supplies to the base. With the third he moved his parties of prospectors up and down the iron range and explored the surrounding country for minerals. This year Captain Bondurant

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made his home base Seven Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He reports that the heights of Newfoundland Labrador are rich in iron. The iron range stretches 300 miles north from the end of Lake Petisikapan. The southern end contains the finest hematite and magnetic iron. At this southern end the range averages about four miles in width and stands from 500 feet to 800 feet above the waterways. He brings back samples of gold, silver, lead, copper, asbestos, and garnet, beside other minerals. There are extensive supplies of the well-known Labradorite, of which the present supply on the western shore is said to be falling. There was no indication of coal. But the interior is far from being as it has been termed "a land of awful desolation." The timber wealth is hard to compute. Above the 55 parallel—i.e., about fifty miles south of Ungava Bay—there is none; such covering of the rock as there is consists of Arctic plants, sedges, and lichens. No Indians are to be found there; they cannot live without timber for their fires. Farther south there are large bare patches. But along the river valleys there is timber in abundance. There are seven varieties—spruce (white and black), Bankian pine, larch, balsam, fir, white birch, aspen, poplar and cedar. The timber is not large, but for paper manufacture—and the black spruce is the best timber for such a purpose—quantity rather than size is the necessity. It is thought by many that the Grand Falls is virtually the only great water power. The explorations of the late Varrick Frissell and the discovery of the Twin Falls

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