

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Silence Would Be Better!

"Perhaps the Government is not saying very much about it, but the long lists of convict bootleggers both in Charlottetown and Summerside speak louder than mere words. It shows that a determined effort is being made to enforce the law."—Patriot, Dec. 20.

The Government at least shows more caution than our contemporary in "not saying very much about it," in view of what the leader of the Government had to say on this point when he was in Opposition.

If our contemporary will refer to its files of April 3, 1935, it will find the following statement attributed to the Hon. Thane A. Campbell: "No doubt our honourable friends will quote figures of convictions and seizures by the R. C. M. P. As I explained last year, these figures can talk both ways. They may mean that either the law is being enforced, or more liquor is being consumed."

If the figures of convictions and seizures were not evidence of law enforcement in 1935, why should they be so in 1937?

Out Of Step

"Despite the fact that seven of the nine Provinces have Liberal administrations, there is less co-operation and more conflict between Federal and Provincial authority today than ever before in Canada's political history," says the Sydney Post-Record. "There is not a Province in the Dominion at present which is in harmonious accord with the Federal authorities on any vital question which calls for Federal-Provincial co-operation. Three of the Provinces, one administered by a Liberal Government, have withheld their assent to the King Government's proposed unemployment insurance measure, which involves an enabling amendment of the British North America Act. The Ontario Government, headed by a Liberal Premier, is in conflict with the King Ministry over the question of the export of surplus hydro power. Ottawa and Fredericton are at sharp odds over the Alamo colliery strike, and the Federal Minister of Labor has ordered the formation of a Coalition Board under the Industrial Disputes Act, in face of a heated protest from the Attorney-General of New Brunswick. Wednesday night at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, Premier Duplessis whose "Union Nationale" Government is independent of both the old line parties, made an impassioned protest against Ottawa's unemployment relief policy, told Mr. A. B. Purvis that his Province would have none of it, and advised him to go to Ottawa and tell Premier King that 'the East would no longer be run by the West.' The Dominion and the Provinces have never before been so hopelessly out of step."

Universities Need Modernizing?

Appropos the discussion on common school education it is interesting to learn that a movement is on foot to modernize the scientific and technical education of British Universities.

Curricula of the older institutions of higher learning in Great Britain are burdened with absolutely futile studies, to the mind of Professor Landolt Hogben, Regius Professor of Natural History, Aberdeen University. Addressing a conference of the British Institute of Adult Education at Cambridge, he said:

"A university may be a good hotel or an elegant cenotaph for an established science. The history of the universities does not show that they are well equipped to serve as lying-in hospitals."

"If we examine the curriculum of a modern university we may classify its constituents into three groups, which include the names of branches of knowledge once useful, still useful or possibly destined to be useful.

"While the university man is content with the assertion that knowledge is worth seeking for its own sake, he is spared the necessity of asking himself whether his own intellectual resources can be of any service to his contemporaries."

Professor Hogben referred to the "arrogant complacency which is too common among university men."

The belief that freedom of thought could be justified by its sheer uselessness had nothing in common with the educational ideals of democracy when it was struggling to establish itself in Europe.

"The medieval rubbish taught as economics in our universities is a survival of the Aristotelian belief that a science can be built up from a foundation of self-evident principles," he said.

Dealing with the urgent needs of the adult education movement, Professor Hogben went on to say that instead of biology courses of the kind which existed in the universities, courses were required on malnutrition, public health policy and the revolution of agricultural technique made possible by recent biological discoveries.

The Cost Of War Today

War has always been the most costly business in which mankind has engaged. Apart altogether from loss of life and destruction of property, this cost has risen to staggering proportions under modern conditions of warfare. A Washington news item gives some challenging figures in this connection:

If the Great War cost an estimated \$100,000,000,000—and with interruptions to trade, property destruction and the like, this figure has been pushed up to \$340,000,000,000—it is apparent that any war of today on the same scale could cost these figures considerably. New and improved weapons, more expensive construction, and higher cost of materials are chiefly responsible. Soldiers' pay has not gone up

much, but this is only a small factor in the whole new complicated picture of modern warfare as it might now be fought.

Basically, there are certain war costs that can be judged fairly accurately in view of Great War experience. Ammunition, as it is being consumed today in China and Spain, for example can be estimated to cost from \$800 to \$1000 a ton—or roughly 50 cents a pound for all kinds, from small arms to sharp and air bombs.

An army of six divisions, or approximately 150,000 men, with 300 field guns, might well do away with 2000 tons of artillery ammunition, 1000 tons of small arms ammunition and 100 tons of air bombs in the first day of fighting in a major effort.

Every round fired from a 75MM gun costs slightly under \$10. Shrapnel costs about \$14 a pound. An airplane that lets go of 2000-pound bombs sets off more than \$800 worth of destructive power. On the naval side of warfare there are such costs to consider as \$12,500 for a modern torpedo, while a 14-inch shell runs to about \$90 or so.

Decidedly expensive at the present time is the cost of preparing for war. Modern battleships, fully equipped, cost \$60,000,000 where they once cost \$30,000,000. The United States Army's new "flying fortress" bombers cost \$250,000 each. Great Britain's rearmament program of \$7,500,000,000 for five years is about as much as Britain spent during four years of the Great War.

There are three new weapons of war to consider: the tank, the bombing airplane, and poison gas. All were used in the Great War, but not as extensively as they might be in a major conflict now. The destructive powers of all three have been greatly increased since the Great War.

Defensive measures have been complicated by anti-aircraft guns and precautions. There is need for thicker armour plate on battleships. Civilian protection is a new factor, involving supplies of gas masks and extensive and expensive air raid precautions.

Property destruction in modern warfare is a question which experts say has had only a partial answer in bombardments in Spain and China. So vast are its possibilities that major powers are likely to think long and seriously before they go to war.

Editorial Notes

This is St. Thomas Day.

Now for the last lap in the Christmas "Buy for all stake."

"The Day of Days" got a good send-off by the pre-Christmas services Sunday.

Conditions are going from bad to worse street brawling breaks out in Charlottetown on Sunday.

Do not delay, please, if you have it in your heart and purse to be a Santa Pal—the time is short while the list is long.

Christmas is made sad and sorrowful for the family and community at East Point through the tragic drowning fatality there Saturday. More than usual sympathy will be extended under the circumstances.

Prime Minister King while protesting that he declined to be drawn into a controversy with Premier Hepburn, yet unburdened himself to the extent of half-a-column to newspaper reporters in reply to his erstwhile protegee's political charges. And now we have "Mitch" declining to reply to the Prime Minister to the tune of a couple of columns or so. But, like the Japs actions in China, "there is no controversy."

"Rising Tide" is the title of a new and very interesting publication to make its appearance. It preaches, by means of pictures, graphically portraying the world of today, the message of the Oxford Group which has created so much interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Its fifty pages picture the astounding possibilities of the twentieth century, dramatizing the currents of national life—and death—in 1937. The keystone is set in a quotation from Stanley Baldwin: "The British Empire has a solemn duty to the world at this time—a duty which I have described in those words 'spiritual leadership.'"

The fourth anniversary number of The Island Crusader, publication of the Provincial Sanatorium, has made its appearance in a new and attractive cover design. Special features include a greeting from His Honour Lieutenant-Governor DeBlois, who appeals particularly on behalf of the Christmas Seal Sale; an essay on "My Favourite Bookshelf" by Lucy Maude Montgomery; articles on health subjects by Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, former Premier and Prince Edward Island's first Minister of Health, Dr. B. C. Keeping, Deputy Minister of Health, and Dr. P. A. Creelman, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium. The editor, Mr. J. J. Foley, his associate editors, Mrs. Creelman who executed the new cover design, and all who contributed to the work of getting out this fine anniversary number, are to be warmly congratulated.

An important precedent in the British Government was created the other day by an inferential ruling through the failure of the House of Commons to act otherwise, that the Leader of the Opposition is unaccountable for his private acts and statements, as a member of the Cabinet would be, even though he enjoys a special high salary voted for his office by parliament. The point was raised by a motion to censure Major Clement R. Attlee for his statements favoring the Spanish Loyalists during a recent visit to Spain. It fell to the ground without vote or comment after Major Attlee had reiterated his contention concerning his freedom of action as a "private member", and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in a speech of less than fifty words accepted the point. The whole incident, and new rule, was settled in less than five minutes, whereas in any other parliament it would have taken months.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The framing of a trade treaty between the United States and Britain, that will be satisfactory all around will require exceeding shrewd statesmanship. Nevertheless, if it can be arranged, an agreement of this character should be of tremendous significance, both in economic and political spheres in view of the German-Italian-Japanese triangle. Nothing could be more conducive to economic stability and international peace than an arrangement of this character among the great English-speaking nations. —Branford Expositor.

A democracy cannot exist without newspapers. The need is for newspapers that are able to express their views—and that enable public sentiment to become known. The newspaper, like democracy itself, will be far from perfect. But a newspaper that has the freedom of democracy to go its own way, lead its own life, make its own mistakes, is better than any kind of a newspaper that can only speak with the permission of the state, the government, or what we call a clique that happens to be in control. —Regina Leader Post.

The English obviously understand the value of royal pomp as a force to discipline extremists and smooth out class conflicts. The visits of four Kings to London will help to raise the prestige of the English dynasty as much as they help to raise that of visiting royalty. Contrary to many pessimistic views, the English Crown had emerged from its crisis at the end of last year much stronger than it ever was. So long as Constitutional monarchy exists between King and Government, the balance of Empire will not be disturbed. In fact, the Empire benefited from last year's experiences. Imperial ties are closer than ever. —Tidinger (Stockholm)

One great defect of the theory that we can bring recovery by increased government spending is that it overlooks the enormous importance of psychological factors. It is true that increased governmental spending, in its early stages, may help to give a fillip to business otherwise stagnant. But when huge governmental spending and deficits have continued for so long that the public grows weary, regarding either the Government's financial position or the future tax burden, an increase in the governmental expenditures or deficits merely intensifies that alarm and frightens away many times as much private spending as the additional Governmental spending. —New York Times.

Disclosure that the furniture manufacturing industry is not scrapping workers because of age and, on the other hand, finds that most skilled artisans are men above fifty, is not only a cheering note in the day's news, but proof as well that maturity of judgment in executive work may have its counterpart in trades. Wood carvers and turning lathe men are mostly men of mature years whose skill depends not so much on the nimbleness of fingers as on that combination of mellowed judgment and care in execution which only the experience of trials and error can provide. In certain other trades the same rule applies, but sight is lost of these cases through sheer weight of numbers of workers in mass production industries where skill is secondary to speed. The problem of age in industry is admittedly serious, but it is not universal, and there is growing evidence that in many individual cases the situation in which the man of fifty finds himself is dependent pretty much on the use to which he has put the years that have gone. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

In the popular English novels of a generation ago every middle-class English home had a growlery. It was the room set aside for the master of the house, to which he could retire and do whatever he liked with his soul. Englishmen, as a rule, do much more growing than Americans do. Englishmen grow much more at their wits than American, and the English wives love it, but only up to a certain point, of course. Beyond that the English master retires to his growlery. For growing on a wider scale he goes to his club, which in England is really a huge growlery gymnasium. —New York Times.

It is gratifying that there should be reaction in the parole granting body to sentiment demanding the closest scrutiny of application and giving the public the benefit of the doubt in all cases. However, the growing crime and the administration of justice, and in the discouragement of crime can be achieved not through violent fluctuations in the number granted from time to time, but in the maintenance of a steady level of care in the administration of this duty. Nobody proposes to abolish parole or to make those deserving it suffer because of the demand for reform. But automatic discharge from prison because of technical good record without careful study of the individual case and provision for proper supervision and revocation of privilege when the parole proves unworthy of the whole purpose of parole. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Britain adds to her war industry factory after factory, as if baking hot rolls. The Navy, too, is adding new ships to the fleet at an amazing rate. The fact is, the preliminary basis of rearmament has already been completed and the new work of new factories which will supply the tremendous requirements of the increased war machine has been started on detail work. Contrary to fears of businessmen, the armament works and contracts have not interfered seriously with the progress of pri-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. ANOTHER REMEDY FOR MIGRAINE—ONE SIDED HEADACHE

As there have been so many "cures" for migraine—one-sided headache many of which have not proved satisfactory in the course of time, most research physicians to-day like to try their discoveries in a number of cases and over a period of time before giving their findings to their medical organizations or Journals.

Some months ago I recorded the results reported by Dr. Mary O'Sullivan, New York, in stopping 1000 cases of one-sided headache at Bellevue Hospital by the use of ergotamine tartrate over a period of two years. All but eight of ninety-seven patients were benefited. It completely checked 1042 headaches in eighty-nine persons. It was found that the ergotamine tartrate was not a cure for migraine nor would it prevent attacks but it never failed to stop the attacks in ninety-two percent of the cases.

The ergotamine tartrate is given by injection into the muscles. Even when taken by mouth the size of the dose should be as ordered by the physician. This preparation is given different names by the different drug manufacturers.

What may prove another source of help in migraine when ergotamine tartrate is not successful is reported by Dr. H.S. Rubinstein in Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry. As this drug had helped many cases of trifacial neuralgia, Dr. Doloreux, Dr. Rubinstein tried it in migraine also.

"Over a period of a year I have closely observed the effect of trichlorethylene treatment upon six patients suffering with migraine headache. Judging from the results of these cases it would seem that this drug may be valuable help in the treatment of migraine. While this drug has been effective in treatment, nevertheless the search for the cause of the migraine should continue. Fifteen drops, obtained by crushing an ampule in a handkerchief and having patient breathe it in, is the usual method of treatment. The patient should be lying down as in some cases there is a momentary loss of consciousness—never over a minute. Relief is usually obtained within an hour and often relief is obtained immediately. In addition to the relief obtained at the time of the attack, there is also a distinct tendency to prolong the interval between attacks."

Dr. Rubinstein states that six cases is not a large number and a year is not a long testing period, but nevertheless trichlorethylene appears to be a valuable remedy in migraine.

The Poets Corner

TRUST You cannot fail: the future all unknown Lies in your power; the secret is your own. What seems but failure to the world's cold view May in God's sight show courage strong and true.

Though sorrow comes, and darker hours of pain, Still God's hand guides; and gently as the rain His strength is given. Freedom from every ill!— Can you not see how they God's plain fulfil? —(Dorothy Sproule in Montreal Gazette.

we remember, Princes have gone up somewhat but have 'also' dropped from their top level.—Gazette de Louzanne

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

RINGING OUT THE OLD AND IN THE NEW

Sir,—Two months ago in the course of an article in the Halifax Herald, I said,—

"The Old Order is fatally stricken. It cannot be revived. International trade will never again be what it has been. The nations of the world have adopted the economic policy of self-sufficiency. From now on, in a growing ratio, the trade problems to be solved will be internal and regional.

The truth of this assertion is beginning to be apparent in the press reports of the last few weeks. The top line is the Ontario-Quebec bloc, the Maritime bloc, the Prairie bloc, and the Pacific bloc.

It is only necessary to have followed the growth of economic control, and its final collapse when it had achieved international scope in order to foretell the course its devolution would take.

We have to do with two movements whose self-interests are diametrically opposed to each other, viz. economic imperialism and economic self-sufficiency. Having become impossible longer to operate in the international field, the former naturally retraces its steps and seeks entrenchment in the national industrial area (in the case of Quebec) the latter, which has already been exploited to some extent by centralized industrialism, to arouse themselves to new life to meet the strengthened force of the central power.

In Canada the regional force will be defensive; the central both offensive and defensive. The outer regional interests do not want to despoil the centre; the latter want to see it share in the great future that is ahead for Canada as a strengthened union, but they have decided once for all that it is not going to have the lion's share of good things.

The earnestness of their stand is demonstrated by the outspoken protest of British Columbia. We quote in part a few recent reports of recent date to the Halifax Herald.—

Vancouver Sun.—"In almost every detail of finance, industry, trade and transportation, Ontario and Quebec has been enjoying a distinct and unreasonable advantage over the West."

Vancouver Daily Province.—"The fact is that the Prairies and British Columbia, and the Maritime too, have already paid their debt to rich Central Canada several times over."

To Premier Pattullo British Columbia has been the most luscious milk cow for the good old provinces of Ontario and Quebec. To the extent of an adverse trade balance amounting to between forty and fifty million dollars yearly.

Behind the regional consciousness of Ontario and Quebec the Ottawa Citizen thinks "it is probable that the interest, rather than a central defensive alignment.

The truth of the matter is, the Maritime, the Prairie, and the Pacific regions are no longer satisfied with that type of short-sighted and self-centered patriotism with which the Central region in the past so zealously indoctrinated them, and all opposition to which it characterized as antinational.

In a country so large and so diversified in its geographical division as Canada, regionalism is rather a healthy condition. The socialistic ideal of uniformity of fashioning everything and every person in one mold is the bane of society. It destroys the vigor and creativeness of a people, and habituates them to a degree of servitude that kills their independence and self-determination.

Diversity of racial, political, social and environmental influences enrich a people's personal, regional, and national life, and in a land where they may enrich their particular genius, and where they may in happiness follow the pursuit to which they are best adapted, their patriotism will not suffer, but will be stronger, and more intelligent and more environment-wise.

The love of the land will be behind it, and the charm of diversity will add flexibility and wisdom to their outlook on life. I am, Sir, etc. J. P. M.

DELINQUENCY? JUVENILE AND ADULT

Sir,—The growing complaint of thefts and vandalism, and demand for more police protection is increasingly familiar. Antidotes and educational corrective measures are discussed. With parents of dishonest character, and justice asleep, both educating youth and manhood to vice and criminality, of what good would fifty or a hundred police, and a like number of milk and water reformers be in stemming the tide?

There is one cure, and one only. That is making punishment so certain as to eliminate all its pleasures and profits. Let me relate an actual experience in proof of this. Years ago there was a well kept city garden, and a prolific strawberry patch. One or two boys, of the modern educated type, raided it with success as far as discovery was concerned. Boys are good advertisers, and quickly the whole school were aware of the taste and easy access for theft. Shortly the tramping and destruction of the whole garden became intolerable. A scarecrow, to frighten robins, was torn to pieces and strips of the torn clothing hung all along the fence.

The gentleman had a watchful neighbor, and the neighbor had a gun which he loaned and recommended to use with some salt. The gardener was adverse to fire

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DISCRETION

Sir,—"Gone with the wind" that woe which heretofore rolling clouds that veiled the darksome hills of Sooke (Sivash for Hill). To me watching that mimic battle in the stormy West, came the thought of actual war, 1200 leagues away that black Pacific water; those "awful horrors of war" not only threatened for today by the blustering tyrant of the Far East, but actually poured out on China, our neighbors and friend, for these months now past. As the fairy finger of the dawn's first faintest touch etched out on the first canvas of the Prince of Darkness the Heaven-aspiring steeples of Saint Andrews Cathedral, I breathed a prayer to the great Prince of Light and of Peace, that He do now put into our English hearts that faith and courage which can come only from "men of good-will"—His promised gift of peace.

"Now in this age when out of cruel oppression The hearts of men are yearning for release, O Soul of England—England's great procession— Lead thou mankind into the way of peace."

Frederick George Scott. The way of peace and over that mightily o'er there came, were the moaning of a great nation in her hour of agony. What will she bring forth? Peace and cowardice are as oil and water; but there is no cowardice in our China of today.

Oh yes! I know by heart all that hunk about keeping the truth out of sight in the interests of peace, and of a "quiet life" for our neighbours—and for "The Trade"; and more that war is always the brave lay of the broken soldier, too old for service in the trenches; and as for our college youth, did they not swear short years ago that never again, in any circumstances, would they take up arms for King and Country? Yes, but what about it when it is to save what about destruction the unarmed and helpless? Especially when that destruction will inevitably, when Japan's time is ripe, be followed by the rape of Britain's over-seas Dominions: Canada included, Canada first; then Australasia, and the U.S.A., another friendly neighbour, a close third; all under the coming in of "Little Japan."

He who is condemned for the truth on his lips is not in truth condemned; but most highly commended: their condemnation by fools and rogues is the justification of the straightforward. The time has come when patience and long-suffering must go into the discard. England (Canada included) has no longer dare, even from a purely selfish viewpoint, to stand by futilely watching the "Bully of the Far East" carry out his cruel rape of China.

The sole justification of our Empire's naval and military might has ever been the fact of its preparedness, availability, and constant use in the cause of the weak under-dog; for the sake of justice, for the love of manly, and with a strong yet humble trust in the Highest, that He is always ready to help those who have a will and some little ability to help themselves. Therefore must what is above written stand.

"Come the four corners of the world in arms, And we will shock them; naught shall make us rue, If England to herself do prove but true."

"Gone with the wind"? Her power?—Perhaps it did. But it is coming back, more and more quickly, on a wind of heaven that will spread her flag again on every sea—the Pacific included.

Now, my Masters? Statesmen and fellow-servants of One God, "do ye call Master and Lord"? It is not now high time to "upset the tables of the money changers"? Or is Canada suborned by Japan to stand by, or give clandestine assistance to the great Eastern bully, so helping her to win a disgraceful peace? Meanwhile England is quiet; for "in quietness and confidence shall be her strength."

I am, Sir, etc. F. W. L. MOORE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

3249 Quadra Street, Victoria, British Columbia, 10th December, 1937.

QUITS DAVIS CUP LONDON—Owing to pressure of business, G. P. Hughes, noted doubles player, has announced he will not participate in Davis Cup tennis competition in future.

I am, Sir, etc. ASTROLOGER.