

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WISE SPENDING

Banks which are devoted to the care of the savings of the public have their very foundations resting upon the virtue of thrift, and it is expected that they should be the leading champions of its practice. Since it was founded, many years ago, the old and conservatively managed Emigrant Savings Bank of New York has been in the habit of issuing just such advice. Recently, however, the president of that institution has found it desirable to point to the wisdom of spending money rather than saving it, when that can be done to better advantage. There is nothing inconsistent about this, he asserts, as he explains the difference between thrift and hoarding, a difference as great as that between courage and fear. In a circular which has been sent to the bank's depositors the following advice is given:

"To keep faith with our depositors' best interests, we must change our advice somewhat today when economic conditions have also changed so radically.

"The consumers' dollar is worth at least 16 per cent more in buying power today than in 1928.

"So we are now giving the following advice:

"Keep on deposit all you should have as a reserve against emergencies. If that is not yet large enough add to it.

"But if you have a surplus above all likely needs, make careful purchases of things you want for permanent use while prices remain low.

"See that your home is put in good repair. Do not let your automobile or any other property get run down. If you have long needed an added piece of furniture, shop carefully and buy it now.

"Buy clothing in reasonable quantities. Buy real estate if you are planning for a home for your own.

"Wise spending at the right time is as much a part of good thrift as saving all you can when prices are going up."

Such counsel would not need to be very widely adopted, as a contemporary observer, in order to bring about a great change in business conditions and to ease the unemployment problem as a result.

BRITAIN STILL LEADS

The Baltimore Sun prints an address by Mr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, in which that financial authority exalts the role of England in the economic life of the United States and of the world at large. "England," he points out, "has contributed leadership and organization to the world's economic life. A very large part of the world's capital is intangible capital—organization, good-will, established trade relationships, knowledge and technique, prestige, courage and enterprise. In all previous periods of economic trouble the world has had the benefit of the wisdom and the courage and the prestige and the money of London." He adds:

"The British, with their world-wide knowledge of economic life, in all previous crises have been quick to sense unusual situations, quick to take advantage of weak markets, buying bargains and thus preventing market disorganizations. They have been quick in giving credit to threatened weak spots which could be saved if given a little time for mobilizing slow assets to meet quick liabilities. Small countries, suddenly meeting financial pressure, appealed to London for assistance and got it. . . . It is no disparagement of our own economic organization to say that it is inadequately prepared to take up on short notice the problems with which London has been dealing for a hundred years. We need London, and we are still accustomed to lean on London, even though our need for her be not as great as it was in the pre-war period."

This tribute to Great Britain takes the form of a confession that the United States has not the world experience or the world knowledge to deal with all the gold and all the wealth which have come into its hands as a result of the war and of

the war debt payments. Instead of using this wealth and this gold to finance trade and commerce to the ends of the earth, the United States Government and United States financiers have locked it up in their vaults. At the least they have shown a general lack of technical skill in dealing with the responsibility suddenly thrust upon them. In spite of all its temporary difficulties, Great Britain continues to be a real financial centre of the world.

N. S. IMMIGRATION

When the Federal Government a year ago put a stop to the immigration movement an exception was made in favor of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, these two provinces having made representations through their provincial governments, that they could absorb a limited number of actual farm settlers. It is interesting to learn, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, that this course is bringing results. According to official Government returns from Halifax, for 1930, 36 families were settled on the land in the Annapolis Valley and other parts of Nova Scotia. All of these settlers financed themselves without governmental assistance. Taken together, 30 of the families thus placed had capital amounting to about \$60,000, and purchased 30 farms. The six remaining families possessed ample resources. The whole 36 families purchased in all 4,455 acres of land, valued at \$86,590.00.

During the present year to date, 41 more families have been settled on the land. These newcomers are mostly British, Danes and Germans. In addition to these, over 50 families from Nova Scotia towns and cities, and the United States, have returned to the land whence they originally came. Of 9,089 registered unemployed in the Province of Nova Scotia, 966, or over ten per cent, have applied for locations on farms. In so far as immigration from Europe is concerned, British families are preferred, while Danish and German families are also welcome. It is expected that 1932 will show an increased movement of people, both from the cities and from Europe, to vacant farms in Nova Scotia, of which there are a considerable number. This movement, comments the Mail and Empire, is of an encouraging character, and it goes to uphold the theory that the Maritime Provinces are in comparatively good shape.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The plain inference of the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to preside over the Imperial Treasury, says the Toronto Globe, is that Britain will proceed to adopt a protective tariff. Year in and year out the younger Chamberlain has fought for the tariff-reform principles for which his father met overwhelming defeat. His selection implies sensible recognition by the Liberal and Labor members of the coalition that the British electors have given a mandate for institution of tariff protection.

"We went after business harder this year than ever before, proving there was business to be had if we were willing to spend the money to get it." In this one brief sentence the manager of an Ontario manufacturing concern, showed the secret of the success his business had enjoyed during the past year. "We increased our office staff, our factory staff and our sales staff. We spent more money on newspaper advertising—more than we thought wise at first. Last March we moved into a new factory with 50 per cent more floor space than we had been using previously. We thought we would have far too much space. Now we are crowded. The net result," he added, "is a splendid increase in sales."

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are some natives in India who like British rule. The loyalty of these to Great Britain is never questioned. As manifestation of the spirit, the other day the Sultan of Johore sent a cheque for \$25,000 to Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions. The gift was prompted by a desire of the Sultan to do something tangible for Britain in her hour of trouble. —London Free Press.

England has been habitually a home of kings without a country, but that was at a time where there were no Labor Governments. The ex-Empress Eugenie died there. Former King Manuel of Portugal has been a citizen for many years and it is known that Alfonso has spoken of England as his second country. Moreover, his wife is a member of the Royal House of Windsor and was born and educated in England. It would seem natural if Alfonso should desire to take up his residence there awaiting, perhaps the call to return to Spain. But the fact that he has not formally renounced the throne creates obvious difficulties. It throws a burden on police, for such a resident is obviously a target for Republican assassins. Now that the Labor Government has been destroyed it is not improbable that Alfonso, if he desires to do so, may be permitted to live in England. At least his visit to Ramsay MacDonald suggests that to our suspicious mind.

As a result of the British election we seem to be on the eve of far-reaching preferential arrangements which will transfer to Empire countries a great part of the business which these countries now do with foreign nations. That is the basis underlying the offer which Premier Bennett made at the Imperial Conference a year ago. It is an offer which still stands and it is probable that it will be adopted at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa.

After two years of dangerous Socialist experiments the victory of October 27th has re-emphasized the position of the Mother Country as the corner-stone of civilization. It has heartened men of good will in every part of the world. It has lent a new impetus to financial confidence and business enterprise. In spite of the economic and financial problems that still have to be solved there is a new feeling abroad. Wheat is going up in price; business is improving in England, here and elsewhere, and it seems as though the world has at last set out upon the long uphill road towards good times and world prosperity. The "know-nothing" will continue to fight this movement. In particular it will throw all the obstacles it can think of in the road of intra-Empire trade and general Imperial cooperation for the advantage of a world-wide Empire. It will fall in its endeavor.

The United States might also be an unhealthy place for gunmen if they were given a short shift here as they get in Canada says the Buffalo Courier Express. In one of these cases at least the offence was committed on October 1st. In less than a month the offenders have been arrested, indicted, tried and sentenced. And we do not hear of any legal procedures by which their punishment can be indefinitely postponed. Gangsters are likely after this experience to give the Canadian side of the border the absence of their presence. They will probably restrict their operations to this side where in the ordinary course of events they will receive more consideration—worse luck for us.

Don't try to be happy. The self-conscious pursuit of happiness as a thing in itself will finally leave you with an artificially induced stagsmile that will bear no vital relation to the facts of your life. Happiness eludes the man who pursues it. Happiness that is real steals upon you like a thief in the night. It is not a thing in itself; it is a by-product of sanity and realism in living. Don't try to save your soul. The self-conscious attempt to save your soul will land you in a kind of pious selfishness that may leave you with a shrivelled soul that is not worth saving. The salvation of your soul is not a thing in itself; it is a by-product of sanity and realism in living. Don't try to cultivate your character. When you set out deliberately to cultivate your character, you are likely to end a prig. Your character is like your health in that you should not have to think of it save when something goes wrong. Character is not a thing in itself; it, too, is a by-product of sanity and realism in living.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HOW HEALING OCCURS

You will meet a man in whom a scratch, cut, bruise or other injury will heal up very rapidly, whilst there will be another in whom the slightest scratch or cut takes a long time to heal. Both will tell you that it is because of the good or bad condition of the skin.

As a matter of fact where the cut or other injury happens in the same way or under the same circumstances it is really the condition of the blood, and the power or condition of the heart, that really means a slow or quick healing.

It is really the white corpuscles in the blood taken from the margin of injury to heal. They kill harmful organisms.

Of course where the wound is dirty or gets some harmful organisms in it, cleaning it well, applying solutions that kill harmful organisms, enables Nature to do her work properly and promptly. Nature simply sends more of these white corpuscles to this particular spot for the time being.

Dr. Burr Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala., investigating this method Nature uses in healing, discovered that the number of white corpuscles in the blood taken from the margin of an injured ear was one seventh more than the blood taken from the tip of the finger.

As the injury had occurred three weeks before and there had been no improvement for two weeks Dr. Ferguson took it for granted that if it took one seventh more white blood corpuscles to prevent the injury getting worse, more corpuscles would bring about complete healing. Accordingly he injected a weak solution of hydrochloric acid into a vein which increased the number of white corpuscles and four days later the ear was much improved and the white corpuscles were now reduced in number as there was not the same need for them.

What is the lesson?

That you and I can help the healing of wounds, can help every part of the body to ward off ailments, and fight them more successfully if our blood is in good condition and being pumped well all over the body. And the simplest way to do this is to eat an all round diet, exercise some daily in the open air to help burn up waste products, and to see that the rest of the waste is removed daily from the intestine.

New Fishways

(Fisheries News Bulletin, Ottawa)

Two important new fishways, one in British Columbia and the other in Nova Scotia, were added by the Dominion Department of Fisheries this summer to the country's devices for ensuring continued maintenance of adequate stocks of fish.

To the uninitiated the purpose of fishways may not be altogether clear but their importance may be realized when it is pointed out that they are a means of ascent past falls, rapids, or dams, which might otherwise prevent a good many fish from reaching their spawning grounds. Expressed in other words, the fishway is a man-made agency for helping in fish conservation, a work which it performs by enabling the parent fish to get to the spawning beds at the proper season and so to perpetuate the runs from generation to generation. Briefly and non-technically described, the fishway, in form, is a channel constructed in such a way as to overcome a height of water by gradual stages. The fish pass from pool to pool in the channel, each pool being on a slightly higher level than the one below but not so much higher that the fish cannot make the ascent. In this way it is possible for the fish to pass obstructions which, at certain stages of the water at all events, numbers of them could probably not otherwise surmount.

The Nova Scotia fishway of importance erected this summer under the direction of the Engineering Branch of the Department of Fisheries is on the Tusket River, Yarmouth County, and was built especially for the purpose of giving passage to salmon seeking to make their way up the river to spawning areas beyond a diversion dam constructed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission. It is approximately 120 feet long and 10 feet wide and overcomes a head of about 15 feet. An earlier fishway in this locality served alewives well but, for some reason, the salmon did not use it satisfactorily, and as the conservation of the salmon stocks is of much importance the new work was decided upon by the department.

Weighing only 11 pounds, a single cylinder motor has been invented in Germany to supply power to ordinary bicycles.

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.

WRECK OF THE DUNKELD

Sir:—It is about 65 years ago that on a morning of an October storm, I sprang out of bed on hearing my mother's voice at the hall door—"a large ship ashore at the beach!"

When I got down to the kitchen father was about to leave for the shore. I followed him with difficulty as far as the bridge but no further as it was partly overflowing. The ship was the Dunkeld, Captain Creer. She was loaded with pine lumber. She grounded more than a quarter of a mile from shore and lay broadside on a sand bank. The seas had broken over her but owing to the lumber cargo and her soft bed of sand, the ship was not much damaged. As the crew were in no danger, no attempt was made to land, until the storm abated. The Captain's wife was on board and she was noticed among the men on deck. On landing, she and the Captain went to board at the home of Lemuel Morrow. The cook, an old Spaniard went to the next house. Every day he went to cook for the Captain. He was very disagreeable with the women of the house, and when they complained to the Captain's wife, she said she would go for the captain to "rope the end" him. They were obliged to grab her to keep her from going!

There was work for the able residents, to unload the ship. The boards were rafted or floated ashore loosely when the wind and tide favored. They were hauled up into William Morrow's field and put in triangular piles to dry. When sale day came, His Grace the Bishop, bought the greater part for the building of St. Columba Church.

The Captain was of gigantic proportions. He spent the time shooting and fishing. His gun was a muzzle loading military carbine, breach loaders then not being in use. He fished at the bridge almost every day. One day a number of us boys found his rod and line and began to fish. Soon we had some fine trout scattered on the bridge. We never thought of hiding the fish. Suddenly the Captain appeared and began to pick them up, saying that all the fish caught with his pole and line, belonged to him!

I don't know who were the owners of the ship but they were likely sons of the heather, when they gave her the name of that famous and wonderful town on the River Tay. Three young men, former residents of the place, bought the ship and sailed her to England to sell. That was surely a case of carrying coal to Newcastle. They got back after a time, no doubt wiser, if not richer men.

I am Sir, etc. MEMORY

The Poet's Corner

FINIS

There is no more to tell! The last frail Autumn rose Has vanished where its petals fell, And gone where no wind blows.

The dim, dusk-purpled trees Will know our forms no more; Nor the bright swarms of circling bees, Gleaning the season's store.

Soon will the lovely hours We knew together seem (Snowed under memories of flowers) No more than some pale dream.

Spent is the Autumn's gold! There is no more to tell, Save this that must remain untold— Farewell, my love! Farewell!

—Patricia Mann, in the Australasian.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text: "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, GRAVEL, GOUT, URIC ACID, SANDS, GRAIN, AND ALL KINDS OF KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. PREPARED BY DR. J. W. DODD, 14087 THE PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, TORONTO, CANADA. For Backache."

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Japan and Manchuria

(Montreal Gazette)

The South Manchuria Railway has issued an elaborate second report on progress in Manchuria up to the end of 1930, and the numerous facts presented therein are of interest to the outside world at the present juncture because of the differences between Japan and China concerning this territory. The report shows the marked progress that has been made in the last quarter of a century and asserts that the Chinese benefit greatly through the activities of Japan in the leased territory, which is a very small part of the region. Manchuria, it is explained, lies in the north-eastern extremity of the Republic of China, and parts of Russian Siberia and Japanese Korea form its north-eastern boundary. Its area is about 382,000 square miles, more than three times the size of Japan proper. The population, estimated in 1929 as between 25,000,000 and 29,000,000, is steadily increasing owing to the constant inflow of Chinese immigrants. The natural resources comprise agricultural, mineral and forest wealth. The arable land, about a quarter of the total area, is of fertile soil and many areas are still virgin and awaiting development. After the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, the Russians opened up portions of Manchuria by the construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but a section of this fell into Japanese hands after the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05. This, it is stated in the South Manchuria Railway report, has proved a great factor in transforming Manchuria into a land of opportunity for the world at large, "in co-operation to a greater or less extent with China, Russia and other countries."

The Japanese influence in recent years has stimulated the Chinese to new activities, especially as regards railway construction and the development of agriculture. While there has been disorder in other parts of China, there has been peace in Japan's leased territory.

until the recent conflict of authority. The presence of the Japanese troops in the limited areas of the leased territory has checked the frequent forays of Manchurian bandits upon isolated settlements, and, besides, has had a moral effect for peace in Manchuria in general. Chinese form the railway guard of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and each year they receive nearly 4,000,000 roubles in pay. Japan expends annually about 20,000,000 yen on soldiers and police. Since 1897 more than 3,700 miles of railway have been built in Manchuria, of which China owns more than half, Russia 1,070 miles and Japan about 700 miles. Foreign capital, including British, is represented in the Chinese lines. Japan's investments in Manchuria amount to more than 2,000,000,000 yen and 1,000,000 Japanese subjects, including 700,000 Koreans, have their homes there. Manchuria is more and more becoming the chief granary and source of raw material for Japanese industries. It is vital for Japan that peace should be maintained. At the same time it is asserted that the Chinese themselves are the chief beneficiaries from the Japanese enterprise, and Japan claims that the sovereign rights of China are scrupulously observed. A tremendous amount of money is expended annually by Japanese in works and wages, in which tens of thousands of Chinese workers share. The bulk of the money goes into Chinese pockets, it is maintained. The report on progress in Manchuria places Japan in a favorable light as an active agent in leased territory. The details likewise show the possibilities for dispute between the nations concerned, especially China and Russia. Manchuria is a great territory, with tremendous opportunities for enterprise, and Japan evidently has been most active in the recent rapid development.

The United States supplies about one third of the phosphate rock imported by Sweden for the manufacture of superphosphate fertilizers.

Advertisement for COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM, featuring a tube of cream and text: "FREE THIS LARGE SIZE 25c TUBE OF COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM with your purchase of any one of these famous toiletries: Palmolive Shaving Cream . . . 35c Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream . . . 25c Colgate's Rapid Shave Cream . . . 35c Palmolive Shampoo . . . 50c Colgate's Shaving Lotion . . . 50c Palmolive Shave Lotion . . . 50c Vaseline Hair Tonic . . . 40c Colgate's Clover Lotion . . . 35c"

E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore

Advertisement for The Chew for You, featuring a man's face and text: "The Chew for You. Is Your Child Undernourished? Your child may not be sick, but unless he is a noisy, rollicking, romping youngster—full of activity, energy and life—he is probably undernourished. Undernourishment does not mean lack of sufficient food. It means lack of certain elements in the food—elements that promote energy and growth. Wampole's Extract of Cod Liver contain these needed elements in just the right degree and it is rich in vitamins—that mysterious 'something' that makes children grow and keeps those of advanced years fit and energetic. We Sell it and Recommend it THE 2 MACS PHONE 315 Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention."