

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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INSPIRING SERVICE

"There is music in the midst of desolation. And a glory that shines upon our tears."

Those who attended the impressive memorial service at the War Monument yesterday, whether as returned soldiers or otherwise, are surely richer for the experience. The service was a noble tribute to the dead. In a real sense, also, it was a triumphant denial of the finality of death.

THE WAR MENACE

Armistice Day, says a despatch from the Associated Press, found the League of Nations, victor in many minor disputes, engaged in a great struggle with the war menace in Manchuria.

Thirteen years after the tumult of the Great War yielded to the jubilant shouts of weary peoples, the Sino-Japanese conflict is threatening the world with another martial convulsion.

To meet this threat the League is wielding its implements of peace in a supreme effort to strike down the weapons of war.

The success or failure of the attempt, the Associated Press believes, will be fateful for international security, for the 1932 disarmament conference and the whole world structure of conciliation and tranquility.

JAPAN & THE LEAGUE

Although war has not been formally declared in the Sino-Japanese dispute, and both at Nanking and Tokio profession is made that no such declaration will be forthcoming if it can be avoided, the clashes which have occurred in the past few days have intensified hostile feeling and render any approach to direct negotiations more and more difficult.

Should it be that the League pronouncement is set at defiance and that initial modes of moral pressure fail of effect, the League Council is placed in a sore dilemma. Its authority is put to a sharp test.

the application of sanctions under the aegis of the League. The legal sections of the League Secretariat, which is under the direction of Sir Eric Drummond, is studying Article 15 of the Covenant which, on paper at least, provides for such an emergency. It is pointed out that there are three parts to the programme. First, a resolute effort to induce Japan to adopt a conciliatory attitude and to restore the status quo in Manchuria.

DOMESTIC LOAN

Press reports indicate that a domestic loan will shortly be offered for subscription by the Government of Canada.

The loan is being offered to secure the essential finances for expenditure on public works and direct relief undertaken to alleviate distress caused by crop failure and unemployment and generally to promote the economic and financial stability of Canada.

The present national debt is largely held in Canada and differs therefrom from provincial debts. The Dominion loans outstanding on November 1st, 1931, are as follows:

Held in Canada, \$1,702,612,820.85; Interest, \$88,577,701.66. Held in New York, \$390,040,900.00; Interest, \$16,952,045.00. Held in London, \$311,668,136.39; Interest, \$11,142,780.09. Total, \$2,404,321,857.24; Total interest, \$116,672,526.75.

It will be seen that of \$116,000,000 annual interest on Canada's national debt, \$88,000,000 is paid to Canada. The proposed new loan will also be held in Canada and interest thereon paid to Canadians.

It is considered that the proposed loan is a direct challenge to the confidence Canadians have in Canada. Its success would, it is believed, serve notice on the world that Canadians' faith in Canada is unimpaired and would firmly establish Canadian credit at home and abroad, and be followed through confidence displayed by a business revival throughout the Dominion.

NFLD. PROBLEMS

Newfoundland is gravely concerned over its economic situation generally and over its financial problems particularly. The Government of Sir Richard Squires is striving, as it has been striving most strenuously since May last, to create a more stable basis for the conduct of public affairs, to raise fresh funds that will enable the administration to meet interest payments falling due in January next, and to start special works to provide labor for the unemployed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In the nine months of 1931, the unfavorable trade balance with U. S. was reduced to \$111,000,000, as against \$201,000,000 for the same period in 1930. And in July, August and September the bad balance was cut down to \$16,000,000, this against \$66,000,000 for the same months last year.

The Canadian market is highly valued by Bermuda, and this explains the effort made to get a more satisfactory steamship service. The 1930 report of the Department of Agriculture shows that constant experiments are being made at the Agricultural Station to develop better products, that there is a careful system of government inspection, and that producers and shippers are keenly alive to the importance of the Canadian market.

It is a foregone conclusion says the Toronto Globe that Britain will return to the two-party system sooner or later but it is decidedly improbable that Mr. Lloyd George will ever again become the leader of a great nation-wide political organization based on public esteem.

A writer in the Atlantic Monthly points out that more than 40 per cent of the wealth of the United States is now owned and controlled by the women. He quotes figures to show that his estimate is a conservative one, while the editors of the magazine give some figures based upon an independent enquiry which they made.

Two incidental features of Tuesday's elections in the U. S. are worthy of note, says an Exchange. In the first place, the recent nauseating disclosures of Democratic corruption in New York City had no apparent result on the election outcome. The corruption revealed was, possibly, the most lurid in Tammany Hall's sordid history.

What are the facts about safety in the airways? If you go up in the air, along with the airman, what are your chances of coming down again—not literally, of course, but of coming down as whole and unimpaired as you went up. The enthusiast is apt to make light of the question. It is a question which he, being an enthusiast, does not worry about a great deal.

When one of the premier sword wavers of the continent, one of the most stubborn glorifiers of chauvinistic nationalism and of force, comes round to speaking as Mussolini spoke in Naples, the hint of change is in the air. One may despise "just talk" as much as one likes, but, after all, it is generally in talk that action originates.

Recent events have made it clear that little can be done in the way of reconstruction or in the way of disarmament without the assistance of France. It is useless to ignore the immense power of France; and to treat it in a bullying or reproachful manner will not avail.

It is not something to be set aside or to be coerced. France is conspicious of its power and will resist any appearance of dictation. Only of its own free will, will it join any schemes for the promotion of prosperity.



By James W. Darin, M.D.

That Body of Hours

NERVE CUTTING FOR SEVERE RHEUMATISM OR ARTHRITIS

A most interesting case of rheumatism or arthritis has just been written up for the medical profession by the patient himself, Dr. Jas. R. Moore of Jerome, Arizona.

The arthritis (inflammation of the joints) began in the first joint of the index or first finger, in 1926, resembling the usual baseball finger. Several other fingers later became involved thus definitely proving that it was arthritis.

Early in 1927, infected teeth and tonsils were removed with very little benefit, and a few months later the toes of the right foot became affected.

All sorts of treatment—vaccines, hot baths—with a little benefit was carried on during 1928 and 1929. In 1930 both feet and hands became swollen, the feet were cold and clammy, dark in color, and bathed in a cold perspiration. X ray pictures showed that changes were taking place in the bones. Walking and standing were so painful that very little of either was attempted.

At this stage Dr. Moore says he might almost have been classed as a wheel chair case. It was then decided that as every other treatment had been tried that cutting of some of the nerves supplying the feet and legs should be done.

Dr. Moore says "Immediately on coming out from under the anaesthetic I noted the following conditions. The legs and feet were warm and dry. The pain had practically disappeared and it was possible to move the feet, toes and knees without discomfort.

Six months after the operation the hands became swollen, painful and clammy, and it was decided to cut the nerves supplying the hands. Again recovery was prompt and the same relief obtained as after the first operation.

Now this operation is not necessary in the ordinary cases of arthritis, as usually the removal of teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, the washing out of the large intestine (colonic irrigation), the use of vaccines, baths, and electrical treatment will give results. But when everything else fails this operation of nerve cutting, by a skillful surgeon should be considered.

Actuaries In The Skies (Vancouver Province) What are the facts about safety in the airways? If you go up in the air, along with the airman, what are your chances of coming down again—not literally, of course, but of coming down as whole and unimpaired as you went up.

Oyster Farming Plan

(Fisheries News Bulletin, Ottawa.) In tribute to its agricultural richness, Prince Edward Island has sometimes been referred to as "a million acre farm" but the acreage farmed will be made still bigger under a policy which has been adopted by the Dominion Department of Fisheries to encourage the establishment of commercial oyster farms in the province.

Oyster "farming"? Certainly. Commercial oyster farming—already an important industry in different countries—is quite as feasible as agriculture, under proper conditions, and more profitable, too, and investigations and experiments which the Department of Fisheries has been carrying on for the past year or two in Prince Edward Island have shown plainly that oyster farms can be most successful there.

One bit of evidence as to the possibilities is that a small area in Bideford River, which was planted with oyster spat in 1928 now has on it some 200,000 oysters which will be ready for market next year.

The department's work has demonstrated not only that oyster farming can be successfully undertaken in Prince Edward Island but that the methods requisite to success are neither difficult nor unduly costly. In view of this fact it is believed that in the course of a few years commercial oyster culture can be made a very important industry in the province.

Under the plan now adopted for encouraging people to take up oyster farming in Prince Edward Island, where complete jurisdiction over the oyster beds is vested in the department, for administrative purposes, under an agreement made with the provincial authorities several years ago, leases or areas which the department believes suitable will be granted at small annual rentals. Each lease will be for a term of 20 years and will be renewable for a like period.

It appears also that the figures for this year show still further improvement in the article of safety in the air, the death rate for the twelve months ending March 31 last being one in every 9,000,000 passenger miles. The comparable rates for other methods of transportation are given as: For railways, one death per 40,000,000 passenger miles; for street railways, one death in 455,000,000 passenger miles; and for motor vehicles, one death in 20,840,000.

Experts who testify must be able to prove their statements, according to attorneys for Colin McMillan, a farm hand, who recently was tried in Glasgow, Scotland, on the charge of shooting Donald Black, farmer, to death. Professor Glaister, who had given evidence of post-mortem findings was challenged in regard to producing slides used in the examination of McMillan's shoes, so that the defense could inspect them.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. For Bad Blood! Contains the essential statistics, as presented by the Actuarial Society—We take them as cited by the Scientific American—and we think they denote real progress in the science and art of aerial transport.

The Poet's Corner SEAFARERS. Furl, seafarers, furl your sails. No more tempt the clouded seas; Make not gulls your nightingales, Nor tall masts your cherry-trees.

Trust no song the siren sings, Softly sounding from afar— Sailors, fold your wind-blown wings And rest where the true voices are. Ah, be done! You'll find no lands So honey-sweet, so fair in flocks; Only the tides, and sinking sands, And sorrow brooding on the rocks.

—Hamish MacLaren.

The British Market

(Monetary Times) With the success of the National Government in the British elections it is quite evident that the way for the development of Empire trade between the Mother country and the other sections of the British Empire has been greatly cleared.

That there is in the United Kingdom a definite preference among consumers and traders of all kinds in favor of Empire products has been pointed out at different times and according to V. E. Ducloux Acting Trade Commissioner at London, proof of this sentiment reaches the Canadian Government trade offices in the United Kingdom daily in the form of correspondence and inquiries. The "Buy Empire Products" movement which has been fostered by the Empire Marketing Board and organizations of all kinds throughout the country—and which, in the case of Canada has been supported by the activities of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission and Trade Publicity organization—has been intensified and extended during recent years.

At the same time it must be clearly understood that unless Canadian producers can supply this market continuously with goods comparable in quality and price with those of their foreign competitors, little or nothing can be accomplished.

Meat comes next to bread in order of importance among the foods of the people of the United Kingdom. Less than half of the country's requirements is provided by local production and the deficiency, amounting in 1929 to the huge total of 28,603,706 cwt., is imported from overseas. This quantity was comprised of 12,552,037 cwt. of beef, 5,774,570 cwt. of mutton and lamb, and 10,277,098 cwt. of pig products. In respect to beef, 91.2 per cent. of the imports was

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The enrollment at Princeton Theological Seminary this year is 195, with students from practically every part of the United States and a large representation from foreign lands.

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derived from foreign countries and 8.8 per cent. from the British Empire. In the case of mutton and lamb, foreign countries were responsible for 41.3 per cent. of the imports and the British Empire for 58.7 per cent., while the relative figures for pork products were 87 per cent. and 13 per cent. The preponderance of foreign supplies in the two divisions which are of most interest to the Dominion—namely pork and beef—is overwhelming, and has indeed frequently been the subject of criticism.

As regards Canada's participation in the meat trade of the United Kingdom, the line which obviously offers the most promising scope is bacon. Canadian bacon is well known in this market, and a number of brands enjoy a high reputation. The unwillingness of Canadian exporters to ship at prices ruling in this market has, however, caused the export Canadian bacon trade to dwindle to practically insignificant proportions.

Whether a ball caught in flood waters was in casual water or in the river was a question put before the secretary of the golf club at Nuwaba Elyia, Ceylon, during a recent match. The match was started just after a heavy rain. One competitor, driving to the fourth green, made a fifty-yard play to the river bank. By the time he reached the spot the water had risen and carried the ball down stream. The secretary ruled that the ball was in the river.

Poultry owners of New Zealand have been watching an infernal laying contest, and a duck and a hen are now the leaders. W. G. Moody's duck at Brookby laid an egg slightly over five ounces in weight. Immediately afterward T. Douglas' Minoraka hen at Drury deposited in her nest an egg weighing five and one-half ounces. Now it is claimed the duck "faked," for its egg was soft shelled with a hard-shelled egg inside. Judges say the hen is at least a point up in the contest.

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