

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1934.

THE CARNEGIE BOOKS

Few of our readers would care to devote themselves to serious reading during such magnificent summer weather as the Province is now enjoying. Nevertheless, the reopening on Monday next of the Charlottetown Public Library, renovated and equipped to accommodate 4,000 additional books from the Carnegie...

Of particular interest are the sections which will be devoted to children's books, to Canadian literature, and to practical trades and handicrafts. The children especially, to whom have been allocated over 1,000 magnificent volumes, should find the Library a source of inspiration and delight.

Older readers, whether their penchant be for the classics or for modern fiction, will find an almost overwhelming variety of authors and subjects awaiting to be studied, casually or seriously as they choose. If they desire additional works of a non-fiction kind, they have available, on request, the wider resources of the Province-wide Carnegie library, in which over 20,000 books have already been catalogued.

When our Provincial Exhibition comes round it is to be hoped Premier Bennett's words at Calgary stamped will be borne in mind. "It is a good thing for people of all classes to be able to meet in a manner such as this each year."

MR. KING'S TRIBUTE

It is unusual for the federal Opposition leader, Mr. Mackenzie King, to approve of any appointment made by the Bennett Government, which gives unique significance to his remarks in seconding the appointment of Colonel John Thompson as Commissioner for the Dominion under the new Franchise Act, with authority over the preparation of the voters' lists.

Right Hon. R. B. Bennett (Prime Minister): "Mr. Speaker, before you leave the chair I would like to make a motion now that the franchise bill has been disposed of, I move: "That John Thomas Connolly Thompson D.S.O., of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, one of His Majesty's counsel, learned in the law, be appointed Dominion Franchise Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of an Act respecting the franchise of electors at elections of members of the House of Commons."

"I was going to ask my right hon. friend to second the motion." Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Leader of the Opposition): "Mr. Speaker, I have much pleasure in seconding the motion which my right hon. friend has just moved. All who know him must regard Colonel Thompson as a man of the highest probity and integrity. His honesty and ability cannot be questioned. I for one am prepared to believe that the qualities of character which have made him someone who is right in the work of administration of the particular commission over which he presides are characteristics of a strict impartiality and honesty of purpose which may give him a special fitness for this particular post."

Mr. Stewart (Edmonton): "May I draw the attention of the Prime Minister to the fact that the legislation provides that the salary be fixed as well?" Mr. Bennett: "That was fixed this afternoon; it is in the bill and not in this motion." Motion agreed to. The post carries a salary of \$10,000 a year. Col. Thompson is the eldest son of the late Sir John Thompson, formerly Prime Minister of Canada,

Notes By The Way

Philadelphia Inquirer: Undoubtedly something of value has been accomplished under the New Deal and whatever has proved valuable should be retained, but the tendency to ever-advancing governmental regimentation nevertheless is pronounced. So far we have been working under "emergency" legislation, and the delegation to the President of autocratic authority is temporary. The new Congress will pass upon permanent policies. Surely the American people will insist upon sending men there who will be capable of discussion and determining future policies with intelligence and sanity.

Glass insulators on telegraph poles are little things, but enough of them were broken last year on the Canadian National system to cost the company, otherwise the people of Canada, exactly \$23,562.45 for their replacement. The insulator costs seven cents, to install it eight cents, and a mere fifteen cents for one job runs up to a large sum when 157,000 such jobs go into the maintenance column. The experience of the Canadian Pacific in this regard no doubt is very similar.

Though it will easily pierce your finger, the ordinary sewing needle appears anything but sharp under the microscope, and the diameter at the point usually measures several thousandths of an inch. Now engineers have produced a needle with a point one ten thousandth of an inch across. The actual point is a diamond set in the steel, and it is used to test the smoothness of polished steel.

The New Yorker: Consider the recent campaign in the incomplete state of Kansas. One candidate for the state legislature boasted of his honorable discharge from a local militia. In every stump speech, he waved the documents triumphantly. "I have papers here to prove I'm not crazy," he would cry. "Can my opponent say the same?" P.S.—He got the job.

The strangest dictionary ever compiled, listing not words but the names of things, is being completed to rescue from oblivion the Indian sign language that once was North America's "universal tongue." From coast to coast, hundreds of signs and their word meanings are being listed on cards by Smithsonian Institution scientists with the aid of Richard Sanderville, 70-year-old Blackfoot Indian, one of the last of his race who knows the last of his ancient, most forgotten today. It is a wordless speech by which the red man made treaties with other tribes, carried on trade and parleyed ancient council fires. Smithsonian scientists consider the sign language "one of the most remarkable systems of communication ever employed by mankind."

It is possible that Great Britain may eventually embrace the "corporative state" and take to castor oil and black shirts as political equipment. But the Pacific meeting in Olympia Hall on Thursday evening, so graphically reported by Mr. Emmart in yesterday's paper, makes plain that the English people are not going to submit without a struggle to "fighting and howling" the great and august from zenith to nadir and Sir Oswald Mosley, "the Leader," had rough going.

Montreal Herald: Why does the chicken cross the road just ahead of an auto? Farmers report that fowl are cultivating a traffic sense and stop, look and listen before entering the highway. One man says he saw a pheasant look out from a hedge and deliberately wait for cars approaching from both directions to pass and when the road was clear walk across at his leisure.

About 150 members of General Hermann Wilhelm Goering's special police guards were confined to concentration camps last week because of insubordination. These special guards, recruited from the ranks of the storm troops, had been doing guard duty before the Prussian Premier's official residence. Among their duties was a daily drill executed with military precision.

The kernel of the whole difficulty is that the people of the United States have been allowed by their rulers for years to live in a fool's paradise. They have been encouraged to believe that the pretence of tariffs is being something different from and independent of reparations was one which could be indefinitely kept up; they have never been informed of the practical difficulties of transfer; they have never been made to see that their high-prevented payments being made in the obvious way—by increase of imports—and they have been permitted to assume that their obligations to them as possessing a peculiar "sacredness"—Mr. Roosevelt's own word—which did not pertain to any other obligations arising out of the Great War. A process of education on these matters was inevitable. The British Government has attempted it several times—in carefully elaborated arguments addressed to the State Department. But the facts of the case—and estoppel the organic connection between reparations and war debts—never penetrated beyond a limited circle of educated people.—Glasgow Herald.

ter to his speech; then to the sheet of Latin verse of each of two selected bachelors, on the back of which was printed the list of successful candidates. From this the word was applied to an honour list and later to the examination; and now will be understood the distinction gained by Dr. MacKenzie's clever son.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barlow, M.D. VACATION FOR THOSE OF MIDDLE AGE

I believe it would be good sense for all middle aged or elderly individuals to have a little talk with their physicians before starting on a vacation. As far as young people are concerned there is really nothing to worry about because they have plenty of reserve strength and even if they were to exhaust it in a few days, the fact that they have had a good time and have done the things they had planned to do has made their vacation of great help.

However it is the middle aged man or woman that really needs advice as to the best and safest way to get real benefit from a vacation. As suggested some years ago, owing to the fact that the middle aged individual is likely to be tired when starting his vacation, the first two or three days of vacation; no exercise except one or two short walks.

Humphrey Rolleston, Cambridge University, says the ordinary healthy person leaves the selection of the place of his yearly holiday largely to chance; whereas skilled medical advice might effect a good deal in preventing failure in holidays. An individual whose work is mostly at a desk office suddenly starts on active exercise at the very beginning of the holiday without any preparation in the way of training heart and muscles for the increased strain thrown upon them.

Now at middle age there is not the reserve strength possessed by young folks, and over exertion may possibly cause heart trouble. Another mistake is made by those who think that vigorous exercise while on vacation will give an appetite and build up good red blood. As a matter of fact a heavy demand for red blood in those who are physically cannot be met by the blood making apparatus in the body (the marrow) and further weakness and fatigue will result.

The best plan for the middle aged is to rest the first few days of the vacation, gradually increase exercise, and then take a complete rest again for the last three days of the vacation. Often when the individual first gets outdoors he feels like taking lots of exercise and getting a great deal of work done, before he is ready for these two things. This causes a great increase in fatigue products from the exercise, and a great amount of waste products from the overeating. Both fatigue products from exercise and waste products from food cause tiredness in the whole body.

The Pageant of Summer

(Montreal Gazette) Just why July should be named after Julius Caesar let those answer who can. And again, why should this month be linked up with the so-called "dog days"? Here is another poser. The St. Swithin legend comes nearer the mark, for it hints of the raincloud. But the calling July "dog days" which has nothing to do with quaffing tankards of ale, save perchance the reapers in the hayfields. For July does give us the first herb-fest when the hay is ripe and the rushes everywhere crowd the ditches and the anemides and the softy have that sappy touch and green scent which bespeaks the meadows in full bloom, and carries the essence of the waving grasses and tangled shrubs, steeped in a beauty and perfume of a myriad flowers, so that the stream of the atmosphere is tinged in the hedge-rows becomes a veritable rainbow of appeal, gentle as it is generous and made musical alike by the nodding blooms, the hum of the bees, the songs of birds, the prattle of the brooks, which seem to be telling their travels to the pebbles, and the trees which lift their matchless chorus of innumerable leaves to the air. It is the bladed soil embroidered with varied hues of softest verdure, and summertime in its pride and glory.

Leigh Hunt tells us that July is "a day of dreaming, hot, lazy, luxurious, delightful, touch and pleased with what they do." The adjectives somewhat criss-cross each other, however. July may be dreamy, but it is not dumb; and hot, but it is not lazy. Luxurious it is and delightful also and the softy is and delightful himself in saying that: "If nature reposes, it is the repose of affluent power and sovereign beauty." And when he tells us that the gardens are in purple and gold and the anemides and the softy might equally be applied to the whole landscape, and, in truth, much better than his own hint that a siea upon the sofa near a tree-shaded window, book in hand, is the proper regimen for a July day. Not so. Booklore is all right in its place. Yet it ought to be very lame and short when, as Richard Jefferies says, the white pollen of early grasses growing on the edge of the streams is dusted from these grasses each time the hawthorn boughs are shaken by a thrush. And neither Jefferies nor any other lover of nature could ever get the impressions that "taut a feller heart and brain, with memories he can't explain" from any inked page. No, the pageant of summer never is and never can be a bookish affair. It rides in chariot of the snowy clouds and into the heart by the odorous breath of the clover-hay; and if dreamily carried home to every sense we possess, it is with

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The "Charlottetown Guardian" does not assume the opinions of correspondents.

POLITICAL HISTORY NO. 6

Sir,—As previously stated the Laurier party during its fifteen years of government avoided tinkering with policies. Having appropriated without scruple the Conservative policy, hokus bohus, and finding it the best available, they abandoned their old election cry and put their whole faith in the borrow goods. It was a master move and proved a valuable support so long as they adhered to it.

But abuses, that curse of parties in power, were creeping in. The grafter woke off. Hungry beetles were more pressing. That greatest of all blunders, the Transcontinental Railway, was showing disastrous effects in the country. Apart from the premature folly of building so expensive a line, competitive in measure with the C.P.R., at so enormous a cost, and the corruption incidental with the spending of vast sums of money, began to leak out. The road was costing too much and public suspicion was aroused as to who was pocketing the big rake off. Other questionable expenditures were in the line of light, to which that famed rejoinder of Tarte, Minister of Public Works,—"Elections are not won with prayers," took prominence as a political classic.

Laurier and his far seeing colleagues felt the weakening of their party in the country and some new scheme must be devised to distract public censure from the railway and extravagance muddles. After a fifteen year lapse from fiscal policy-making they decided to make another venture. The country was always a popular card, the best men of both parties advocated it. This seemed their golden opportunity. Reciprocity with the United States. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, an editor by training, a financier by the office; Hon. Wm. Patterson, Minister of Customs, an expert in biscuits and confectionery, a highly practical business man, and an expert in tariffs by virtue of his position in control of Customs, were sent to Washington to negotiate for reciprocity. With almost unerring accuracy they completed and in fact committed Canada to that never-to-be-forgotten treaty of 1911.

Without questioning the high-standing ability of both Fielding and Patterson, the result of their negotiations did not please the editor and confectioner, were unfamiliar with the agricultural and economic needs of the country, and the Yankees had put one over on them in securing a treaty, jag-handled, with the one handle decidedly on the side of American interests. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reading the compact was quick to transfer this and, it was said, he at the very outset proposed to turn it down. This confronted him with the certainty of the resignation of his Ministers of Finance and of Customs, and even by the time the editor and confectioner were unfamiliar with the agricultural and economic needs of the country, and the Yankees had put one over on them in securing a treaty, jag-handled, with the one handle decidedly on the side of American interests. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reading the compact was quick to transfer this and, it was said, he at the very outset proposed to turn it down.

As point by point and feature by feature were denounced by the Opposition, led by Hon. Robt. Borden, and even by the official representatives of his own party, Sir Wilfrid saw the threatening prospect of defeat in the House, and with it the downfall of his Government. The prospect in such an event was to face the electors as Leader of the Opposition, with the prestige of Government transferred to the Conservatives. Rather than take these chances and running so dangerous a gauntlet, his announcement, like a bolt from the blue, unexpected by even his own followers, that His Excellency had dissolved Parliament, the measure was appealed to to decide the issue, was like the startling of a lightning flash alike to the House and the country.

Then followed that memorable campaign of 1911 the result of which was to retire Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the seat of Government and leadership for the remainder of his career. Let it be noted that Sir Wilfrid, and several of his leading lieutenants, were the victims rather than the creators of their political disasters. They were never personally impaled for corruption of their own or of their approval. Friends and foes alike at all times honored and respected what they believed them to be, men of high character and exalted statesmanship. It was the growth of powers and loss of less statesmanlike rank, whose operations in the Liberal machine was disgusting to their own leaders as it was to the country, that in evil counsels and supported by their voice and votes dominated the party and compassed its dethroning and destruction.

The election of 1911, momentous in history, will form the subject matter of my next. I am Sir, etc. POLITICAL STUDENT

that subtle and searching influence that silence alone can best convey, and the quivering waves of the July atmosphere. "Drift ever listlessly adown the day. Too full of joy to rest, and dreams to play; The same old summer, with the same old smile Beaming upon us in the same old way. We knew in childhood."

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The Poet's Corner

THE SNAIL

To grass, or leaf, or fruit, or wall, The snail sticks close, nor fears to fall As if he grew there house and all Together.

Within that house secure he hides, When danger imminent betides Or storm, or other harm besides Of weather.

Give but his horns the slightest touch His self-collecting power is such, He shrinks into his house with much Displeasure.

Where'er he dwells, he dwells alone, Except himself has chattels none, Well satisfied to be his own Whole treasure.

Thus hermit-like his life he leads, Nor partner of his banquet feeds, And if he meets one, only feeds The faster.

Who seeks him must be worse than blind, (His house and he are so combined), If, finding it, he fails to find Its master.

—Vincent Bourne.

Medicinal Music

(Exchange) The use of music in the treatment of mental illnesses is a practice which has remained full of mystery for the average layman who has not had an opportunity to learn the truth about it. The tendency of some explanations on the other hand, is to generalize, or treat the idea as though it were a great scientific discovery. In his address under the auspices of the New York Welfare Council Dr. William Van de Wall was admirably cautious in telling how such treatment is applied. He admitted that it is "as old as the pyramids." "In fact," he said, "the Egyptian priests employed musical chants as definite means of psychotherapy. So did the Greeks, the Persians, the Romans, and in the Middle Ages more especially the Arabian physicians."

What remains a medical mystery for laymen, however, is the method by which psychiatrists are able to choose the right kind of musical treatment for each patient. Dr. Van de Wall said that classical songs such as Schubert's "Du Bist die Ruh!" might bring one patient to a restful mood and irritate another. In many cases the best results have been obtained when patients make music for or by playing instruments. In mental treatment this use of music is a medical, not an artistic, problem.

One of the instructors at Cooper Union Art School in New York recently experimented with music in the classroom. She found that it helped students to concentrate and in some instances inspired them in creating original designs in color and line. It is supposed to aid art students by promoting a sense of rhythm which the pupils can exercise in making decorations for screens, wall hangings or curtains. The instructor found that the best results came from phonograph records rondo mazurkas minuet music proved that it is impossible to generalize, for some of the students found the music disturbing, while others enjoyed it so much that they did not work while listening.

"Dad, I wonder what would have happened to me if I had asked as many questions when I was a boy?" Small Son: "You might have been able to answer some of mine."

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