

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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EDUCATION & POLITICS

There is no reason for supposing, as our local contemporary professes to do, that the defeat of Hon. Dr. Cyrus Macmillan in the last federal election campaign indicated a belief on the part of the people of this province "that an educated man had no place in political life." On the contrary, education is nowhere held in higher esteem, nor has there been any shortage of educated men in our political life, before or since Dr. Cyrus Macmillan's appearance as a Liberal candidate.

In politics, however, "many are called but few are chosen." If an unsuccessful candidate has the advantage of a superior education, it should first of all enable him to accept defeat philosophically. The truly educated man, whether he be a University professor or a labourer for his daily bread, is one who views things in true perspective, who has shed his egotism and enlarged his sympathies and his understanding of other people's points of view. Such a man will, for example, be scrupulously fair to political opponents, whether in victory or defeat, as he will value fairness and accuracy above any political advantage.

As an example of the kind of intelligent leadership which educationists are expected to show in political life, we might refer our contemporary to the names of the staff members of the University of Toronto, quoted in its yesterday's issue, who spoke recently in Ontario under the auspices of the Federation of Young Canada Conservative Clubs. The same might be said for the distinguished speakers who addressed the summer school conducted under Liberal auspices. The speeches in both instances were of a high order, and were creditable to all concerned. They contrasted markedly, we regret to note, with the reported utterances of Liberal speakers at a recent political meeting in this Province, where partisan feeling found vent in abuse and misstatement of a kind which was anything but educative or enlightening.

AT GENEVA

The fourteenth Conference of the League of Nations, preparatory to the resumption next month of the World Disarmament Conference, has assembled at Geneva in an atmosphere which is anything but propitious. It is obvious that fear and suspicion are still rife among the nations. The condition of mutual confidence on which a disarmament treaty must be based, if it is to be effective, is almost completely lacking. The United States, ignoring a British request for postponement, has intimated that it intends proceeding with a \$238,000,000 naval building programme. France, though protected by the Locarno Pact, has just completed a great and costly underground frontier defense to make a future invasion from Germany impossible. Germany and Austria are threatening each other across their boundary fence. There is a spirit of unrest in the Balkans, and a growing spirit of militarism in Hitlerite Germany. The problem of minorities is promising new trouble in Iraq. In the Pacific, Japan's Manchurian adventure has given rise to a feeling of distrust which may account in part for the naval preparedness policy adopted at Washington.

Yet the fact of the World Disarmament Conference being called at this time is not without hope. Two plans, it is assumed, are to be put forward. The British Draft Plan already submitted provides a broad scheme of limitation extending over a period of years, suggesting definite ratios of reduction and providing time allowances within which the reductions may be made. Then there is the French plan which provides for a supervisory international commission to

look over and report upon armament conditions in every nation each six months. The two plans are not mutually exclusive, and in fact Mr. Norman Davis, who is in Europe representing President Roosevelt, is understood—some-what inconsistently in view of the U. S. actual naval policy—to have instructions to support both. While complete disarmament is out of the question for the present, some form of limitation of arms may be adopted, which would prove the basis for later and more complete reductions when the international atmosphere improves.

TORY PRINCIPLES

It was the boast of John Ruskin that he was, like his father before him, "a Tory of the old school; Walter Scott's school, that is to say, and Homer's." He might have added many other illustrious names to the list, including the great Duke of Wellington and Dr. Samuel Johnson, both sturdy Tories who knew where they stood, politically and morally, and had a healthy contempt for weather-cocks. We are reminded of this fact by the contrast afforded in a recent statement of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King. Speaking for the Liberal party of Canada, Mr. King boasted that there is "no finality in Liberal principles." He could not have defined his position more clearly. The whole record of his administration was one of shifting principles, as distinguished from the old Tory tradition, exemplified by Premier Bennett, of loyalty and fidelity to established principles.

This is the contrast Liberal newspapers and politicians invite every time they refer, in what is seemingly intended as a derogatory remark, to "Tory" policies. "Tory" policies are precisely what the people of Canada, by overwhelming majority, elected the Bennett Government to put into effect. And it is a striking tribute to the consistency of Premier Bennett and his associates that they are still being attacked in the Opposition press for their Toryism and adherence to principles in piloting Canada through one of the greatest economic crises in world history.

THE DANGER LINE

"President Roosevelt," says the New York Times, "knows his history. He is aware of the mournful and disastrous experience which has invariably accompanied these insidious experiments. (In currency inflation.) when the first wild exultation over the rocket-like rise of paper prices had spent itself. He is presumably familiar with the fact that history gives no instance of a nation extricated by such means from industrial depression, and he can hardly have been deluded by misstatements regarding what has actually happened since last March. He knows that inflation propaganda grows by what it feeds upon, and that all past episodes of the kind have taught that the granting of the first and sometimes seemingly circumscribed demands has been only a prelude to insistence on further and increasingly extravagant experiment. But his position has been difficult; certainly not less so when many of the ultra-inflationist Congressmen, who placed in his hands the power to invoke at will their most dangerous proposals, did so because they hoped that he would adopt them."

The Times expresses the hope that Mr. Roosevelt will take prompt action "to dissipate the rumors which, often for speculative purposes, have circulated in the markets, predicting that the United States was about to be plunged, with the approval of its President, into the gulf which enveloped post-war Germany and Revolutionary France.

Notes By The Way

New York City's total indebtedness is two and a half billion dollars, and the city seems to be headed toward the financial chaos in which Chicago has been struggling. The city has applied to the bankers for \$72,000,000 in short-term loans, but the banks have refused unless the municipality puts into effect more drastic economies than are now in sight. If they maintain this stand it seems evident that for the month of October there will be no civic payrolls. At the end of that time some relief will be had because semi-annual taxes will then be collected and the crisis will be passed for the time being. Some municipal politicians say that rather than miss paying the municipal employees, interest on New York's bonds should be defaulted; but it is unlikely that this would be tolerated.

George Mathew Adams has just presented to Dr. Carleton Stanley, President of Dalhousie, an original copy of Queen Victoria's "Leaves From the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands from 1848 to 1861," printed and bound in London by Smith, Elder & Company in 1868 "for presentation to members of the Royal Family and Her Majesty's intimate friends, especially to those who had accompanied and attended her in these tours." The book just donated to Dalhousie by Mr. Adams is the presentation copy given to Sir Edwin Arnold, the poet, and it bears the following inscription in Her Majesty's handwriting: "To Edwin Arnold, Esq., C.S.I., From Victoria R.I. June, 1866."

The World Wheat Conference in London and last year's Imperial Conference at Ottawa are the only two successful international conclaves that we can call to mind. And both were promoted by Premier Bennett of Canada.

A United Press report from Washington says a march of 1,000,000 men on the capital to demand inflation has been proposed today as the demand for cheap money developed increasing impetus but President Roosevelt shows marked coolness toward attempts to rush his administration into a new monetary policy.

Charlie Chaplin has been regarded as a great comedian but he could not see much fun in his divorced wife's claim of \$33,994.62 for the support of their two children in the last twenty-two months. Attorneys for Mr. Chaplin have filed exceptions, claiming that the expenditures were excessive. Mrs. Chaplin reported that \$16,841.54 was required for support of Charles Jr., eight years old, and \$17,153.08 for Sidney Earl, seven. One of the items was \$686.25 for guard protection of the boys at home and traveling. Chaplin's exceptions asserted that Mrs. Chaplin by court order was allowed only \$12,000 a year for each child from the \$200,000 trust fund established by the comedian for the boys.

What is said to have been the longest trial in English history was ended not long ago when 16 men convicted of membership in a vast arson conspiracy were given various prison sentences ranging from 14 years for the ringleader to four months imposed on a weak-minded member of the gang. The trial lasted for 33 days.

In spite of their success in weathering the depression, the banks are very far from popular in Canada at the moment. There is too wide-spread an opinion that they came out on top at the expense of enterprises and businesses that they might very well have carried along had they not been too eager to save their own skins.

Spain at the present time has seventeen political parties, many without fixed orientation, and only two large and well-organized—the Socialists and Radicals. In casting out the monarchy after a fight that lasted half a century, the Spaniards do not seem to have got rid of their political ills. Many symptoms of unrest remain.

The Nazi terror cannot be dismissed by Europe as Germany's domestic affair or as a salutary warning to Germany's neighbors. Hitlerite Germany has become an international nuisance, menacing the tranquility of Europe. It presents an anxious problem to every Government intent on preserving peace and security for its people.

On his wise and courageous attitude at the present juncture will depend not only the country's immediate financial future, but his own place in history.

The Vigil of A Rover Scout

(NOTES ON THE VIGIL OF A ROVER SCOUT BY LORD BADEN-POWELL)

These notes, drawn up by the Chief Scout, are issued as a suggestion for the Rover Scout Vigil, or self examination, which precedes the Investiture. It is intended to apply both to those who have not previously been Scouts and to those who have come up from the Scout Troop, for in each case they should be fully aware of the step they are taking.

The degree of ceremony used in the Vigil and the Investiture will vary, and must depend upon the wishes of the Crew and of the individual to be invested.

Central Idea

The central idea is that the young man before becoming a Rover Scout shall, with the aid of the questions drawn up by the Chief Scout, quietly think out what he is doing with his life, and determine whether he is prepared to be invested as a Rover Scout renewing or making his Scout Promise from the man's point of view.

The Vigil should come at the end of the period of Probation. It should be made clear to the young man that he should not be invested and make or renew the Promise until he is quite sure that he can honestly do so. He should think carefully before he takes this important step and should not commit himself to a serious Promise until he has resolved to do his best to keep it.

Scouting in all its branches is voluntary and this cannot be made too clear to would-be Rover Scouts. In his self examination the young man reviews the past, thinks of future possibilities dimly seen, and dedicates himself in silence to the service of God, and his fellow men. Without this the Rover Scout Investiture cannot be what it is meant to be—an outward sign of an inward change of attitude to life in the world.

It is the Rover Scout Leader's responsibility to see that no young man joins the Rover Scout section of the Scout Brotherhood without being fully determined to shape his life in accordance with Rover Scout Ideals.

Where Crews think that the Vigil should take a more definite form, it may be kept in a Church or Chapel, in the open air, in the Rover Scout Den, or indeed in any place where quiet is assured.

In such cases the Rover Scout Leader might accompany the young man to the place of the Vigil, and his two sponsors might also be present. The Rover Scout Leader and the sponsors could then retire, if desired, arrangements being made to see that there is no interruption, and so leave the young man to consider the questions by himself.

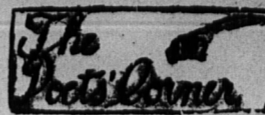
The Vigil

As one grows older, time passes more and more quickly. Comparatively speaking, life only lasts for a short time and is soon away. Indeed, it may end tomorrow—even this night.

- 1. Am I making the best use of the life that God has given me?
2. Am I frittering it away, in doing nothing that counts—that is, wasting it?
3. Am I working at things that are not doing good to anybody?
4. Am I seeking too much my own enjoyment or money-making or promotion without trying to help other people?
5. Whom have I injured or hurt in my life? Can I do anything to make amends?
6. Whom have I helped in my life? Is there anyone else I can help?
7. We get no pay or reward for doing service, but that makes us free men in doing it. We are not working for an employer but for God and our own conscience. This means that we are Men.

The Rover Scout Branch of the Scout Movement is described as a "Brotherhood of Service," so if we join it we will get the opportunity of training for and of doing service in many ways that would not have been open to us otherwise. Service is not for spare time only. We must be constantly on the look-out for opportunities of serving at all times.

- 1. Am I joining the Rover Scout Branch only for the fun I can get out of it?
2. Am I determined to put real self-sacrificing Service into it?
3. What do I mean by Service?
4. Do I really think for others, rather than for myself, in my plans or undertakings?
5. What kind of Service am I best fitted to do?
(a) At home?
(b) At work?
(c) In my spare time?
As the success of our Service will depend to a great extent on our personal character, we must discipline ourselves in order that we



FLIGHT

As a moth, unsteady with new wet wings, It wavered, then gained in speed,— And out of its chrysalis, true and strong— A Living Miracle, freed! Swift as an arrow up the sky The giant Airplane roared! Up to new altitudes where before Only the eagle soared! Man; and the thrill that goes with height! Speed; and the joy of power! Awe; for the sun in prism light Shone—an exotic flower . . . And there a new World opened up . . . New Thought, Beauty and Scope . . . As if God opened a golden door For a glimpse of some promised Hope . . . The tang of the wind in the taut wires sang— The Mind and the Body are free From the fetters of Earth . . . while the Engines purr In one glorious Symphony!

—Marjorie Weir, in Poetry Year Book.

may be a good influence to others.

- 1. Am I determined to give up bad habits acquired in the past?
2. What are the weak points in my character?
3. Am I absolutely honourable, truthful and trustworthy?
4. Am I loyal to God and the King, my Country, my employers, those under me, the Scout Movement, my friends and myself?
5. Am I good-tempered, cheery and kindly to others?
6. Am I sober and clean-living, and clean-speaking?
7. Have I pluck and patience to stick it out when things go against me?
8. Have I a mind of my own, or do I allow myself to be carried away by the persuasion of others?
9. Am I strong-minded enough to ward off temptation to drink, to harm a girl or a woman?
10. If I am weak in some of these things, do I resolve here and now, with God's help, to do my best to correct them and give them up?
May God give me strength to go forward henceforth a real man, a true citizen, and a credit to my country.

The Scout Law Interpreted For Rover Scouts

The term Rover Scout stands for a true man and a good citizen. The Law for Rovers is the same as for Scouts in wording and principle, but has to be viewed from a new standpoint—that is, from that of a man. In both cases the principle underlying the Scout Law takes out Self and puts in Good-will and Helpfulness to others. Don't take this as instruction in Piety, but as direction to Manliness.

A Scout's Honour is to be Trusted.—As a Rover Scout, no temptation, however great or however secret, will persuade you to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. You won't go back on a promise once made.

"A Rover's word is as good as his bond."

"The Truth, and nothing but the Truth for the Rover."

A Scout is Loyal to the King, his Officers, his Parents, his Employers, and those under him.—As a good citizen you are one of a team "playing the game" honestly for the good of the whole. You can be relied upon by the King, as head of the Empire, by the Scout Movement, by your friends and fellow workers, by your employers or employees, to do your best for them—even though they may not always quite come up to what you would like of them. Moreover, you are loyal also to yourself; you won't lower your self-respect by playing the game meanly; nor will you let another man down—nor a woman either.

A Scout's Duty is to be Useful and to Help Others.—As a Rover Scout your highest aim is service. You may be relied upon at all times to be ready to sacrifice time, or, if need be, life itself for others. "Sacrifice is the salt of Service."

A Scout is a Friend to all.—As a Brother to every other Scout.—As a Rover Scout you recognize other fellows as being, with yourself, sons of the same Father, and you disregard whatever may be their difference of opinion or caste, creed or country. You suppress your prejudices and find out their good points; anyone can criticize their bad ones. If you exercise this love for men of other countries and help to bring about international peace and good-will, that is God's Kingdom on earth. "All the world's a Brotherhood." A Scout is Courteous.—Like a knight of old, you are as a Rover, of course, polite and considerate to women, old people and children. But more than this, you are polite

Advertising Creates Business

(Exchange)

The more advertising in any community, the better business is in that community. The advertising of the merchant in his local paper does three things: It helps him sell goods, it helps build up volume of business in the community and it helps every other merchant in the town. For advertising creates business. People would not be conscious of any desire for many of the things they buy if advertising did not create that desire. The great majority of people can get along without a large percentage of the things they buy; that has been demonstrated lately. The merchant who advertises makes business for himself and for his community. Any group of business men that most an understanding among themselves to limit advertising are putting a definite limitation and a handicap on the volume of business in their community as well as on their own business. It is a destructive influence, a negative. There cannot be too much advertising.

also even to those in opposition to you.

"Whoso is in the right need not lose his temper; whoso is in the wrong cannot afford to."

A Scout is a Friend to Animals.—You will recognize your comradeship with God's other creatures placed, like yourself, in this world for a time to enjoy their existence. To ill-treat an animal is therefore a dis-service to the Creator.

"A Rover has to be big-hearted."

A Scout Obeys Orders of his Parents, Patrol Leader or Scoutmaster without question.—As a Rover Scout you discipline yourself and put yourself readily and willingly at the service of constituted authority for the main good. The best disciplined community is the happiest community, but the discipline must come from within, and not merely be imposed from without. Hence the greater value of the example you give to others in this direction. A Scout Smiles and Whistles under all Difficulties.—As a Rover Scout you will be looked to as the man to keep your head, and to stick it out in a crisis with cheery pluck and optimism. "If you can keep your head when all about you Are losing theirs and blaming it on you . . . you'll be a Man, my son."

Are looking theirs and blaming it on you . . . you'll be a Man, my son."

A Scout is Thrifty.—As a Rover Scout you will look ahead and will not fritter away time or money on present pleasures, but rather make use of present opportunities with a view to ulterior success. You do this with the idea of not being a burden, but a help to others.

A Scout is Clean in Thought, Word and Deed.—As a Rover Scout you are expected to be not only clean minded, but clean willed; able to control any sex tendencies and interferences; to give an example to others of being pure and above-board in all that you think, say and do.

There is to the Scout code an eleventh Law, an unwritten one, namely, "A Scout is not a fool." But this I should hope would be unnecessary as a code for Rovers. Still, as a Rover, you have to remember that in crossing the threshold from boyhood into being a man you are no longer learning to carry out the Scout Law, but are actually using it for guidance of your conduct in life. More than this, you are now in the responsible position of giving an example to others, which may lead them to good or to evil, according to whether or no you model your conduct on the Law, and how far you carry out that promise which you have made, on your honour, as a Rover Scout, to give out good-will and help to all.

Advertisement for THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. Includes text: 'A SUPREME DUTY Every man has a primary duty to protect his home, as far as he is able, and to avoid speculative excesses which may end in disaster. A Savings Account is an investment which gives security, regular income and a cash reserve to meet emergencies.' and 'THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA'

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