

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933.

CONVOCAATION DAY

Special interest attaches to the annual convocation exercises today at the Prince of Wales College. This is the first function of its kind to be held in the new building. Last year, it will be recalled, the rebuilding work was only getting under way, and the convocation exercises were held in Rochford Hall. Undaunted by the inconveniences occasioned by the destruction of the old building, students and faculty have carried on with commendable zeal, the work accomplished under trying conditions prior to the opening of the new College building being highly creditable to all concerned.

STEPPING FORWARD

As announced in Thursday's Guardian, it has now been definitely decided to establish a Fourth Year Course at Prince of Wales College next term, and also to extend the teacher training course from three weeks to a summer course of six weeks. The benefits of the Fourth Year Course, which will raise the institution to the status of a full Junior College, have already been discussed in the press. The extension of teacher training is also a move of great importance, and should result in materially improving the standard. In this connection it is interesting to note that in Manitoba the summer school for teachers has grown to be one of the most outstanding institutions of its kind, and that this year for the first time at the Manitoba University Convocation, a Master's Degree was conferred in Education. The course in which the degree was given now has an enrollment of forty registered. Chiefly these are principals of schools or supervising teachers, although it is not confined to any one interest. Built upon a Bachelor's degree in arts the Master's degree confers itself largely with individual contributions, research and survey work, etc.

Commending the progress made in the Manitoba teacher training course, the Winnipeg Free Press says that an item of policy which has made for the success of the school both on its graduate and undergraduate sides has been that of including each year a person of distinction in the field. This year the guest professor will be Dr. William Boyd, professor of Education in the University of Glasgow.

"The profession of teaching," adds the Free Press, "is thus finding its place in the University sun, and the benefit, although it may only be measured by those who take the long view, is definitely one accruing not only to the teachers themselves but to the schools in which they are the far reaching influence."

It will thus be seen that the extension of the teacher training course in this Province is in line with the best modern educational practice, and may be expected to react beneficially upon our whole educational system.

PLAYING POLITICS

We quote the following trenchant comment from the Ottawa Journal: Those who try to combat public opinion regarding politics often see their work made difficult by the politicians. Illustrative of this is the attitude of the House of Commons.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Probably the most notable result says an exchange, of the Roosevelt message and the Hitler speech has been in directing attention once more to the policy of disarmament rather than the possible position of each country in the event of war. For the great stumbling block heretofore has been that while the professed aim has been peace, eventual war has been uppermost in thoughts. "The 100,000 men of the Reichswehr, with their light defensive weapons, which are hardly more than ornamental," argued the Journal of the German League of Nations Union, "are surrounded in France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia by about 1,000,000 soldiers equipped with all the most modern implements of war, and behind them stand about 10,000,000 trained reserve, ready in the event of war, and enormous stocks of war material." France, at the same time, has figured out that Germany has 1,500,000 land effectives ready for action.

Speaking on the slum problem the Prince of Wales said: "Is not this resentment at being moved due often to dread of being led into a forbidding tenement building more resembling an institution than a home? We cannot expect to eradicate entirely this pathetic feature, but the children of slums have not yet become acclimatized, and it is for their sakes we must rid ourselves of this social evil, and do it quickly."

Disarmament negotiations to date have been a tragic reflection of insincerity. There have been eighteen months of talk, talk and talk, "diplomatic" talk which circled all around the elementary truth laid down by the President: "The way to disarm is to disarm."

In an article on the tourist trade, especially as it relates to Canada, the monthly commercial letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce says in part: "The enormous expansion of the tourist trade in recent years is not the result merely of fortuitous circumstances, but of the recognition by most progressive countries of the tourist trade as a major industry. It was fostered originally by the interests and most immediately concerned—hotels, transportation companies, etc.—but local interest grew into governmental action, and the tourist trade is today one of the world's best organized and most co-operatively directed industries."

There is nothing in Chancellor Hitler's much advertised speech to the Reich which cannot be reconciled with the peaceful aims of other nations in Europe and elsewhere. A great many people have thought that the new Germany of Hitler was in fact the old Germany of the Hohenzollerns, a Germany of rattling sabres, marching troops, elaborate military reviews, toasting of "Der Tag" and truculent demands for a place in the sun. It was feared and believed that the Nazi chief was bringing not peace, but a sword. All of which threatened the success of the Disarmament Conference and of the approaching Economic Conference, and aroused the strongest resentment in allied countries. The Roosevelt communication of Tuesday contained a warning which was intended for Germany and it was timed so that Herr Hitler might have some dependable knowledge of world sentiment before committing the German nation in his Reichstag address.

The mistake all reformers make is to presume that the desire to reform is common to all men. It is not. The desire to conform is much commoner. We do our best to teach boys to conform to the social system of which they are a part. They learn to be good citizens and to take the position of leadership for which most public school boys are destined. And for the vast majority of boys the ideal we set before them—that of being a Christian, and a gentleman—is perfectly satisfactory. Another mistake of the reformers is to forget that no one can reform a system unless he has first conformed to it. However much we are convinced that the existing state of things is not perfect, we recognize that there is much in it that is good. Teach a boy to accept it in its entirety, and it is possible that his own experience in later life will show him what ought to be changed. Teach him that it is iniquitous, and it is probable that he will throw himself into some anarchic movement which will destroy the good in the old system and put nothing in its place.

Kidnappers in Illinois have been sentenced to forty-two years, and the jury took only five hours to reach a decision. This should help to make Chicago safe for a World's Fair or two.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THREE METHODS NOW OF ATTACKING "SURGICAL" CONDITIONS

Some years ago a physician brought a case to a surgeon for operation. It was a tumor just above the knee and the X ray showed that the bone had been fractured also. The patient had been in bed for months.

The surgeon remarked, "There is only one thing I can do and that is to remove the leg right at the hip joint. However perhaps the leg can be saved by the use of the X ray, because those fellows (the X ray specialists) seem to make considerable of our surgical work unnecessary."

The patient was given a number of X ray treatments, the leg was saved, and the patient returned to work. This happened in 1918, and showed that at that time the X ray was doing work that lessened the amount of surgery thought necessary, and also showed that this surgeon, an outstanding surgeon, was big enough to admit it.

Lord Moyrhan, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, one of the world's great surgeons, in broadcasting "The Future of Surgery" said: "Surgery has taken radium into partnership. The surgeon's knife in the most highly trained hands is an instrument of great delicacy and exquisite precision, but it cannot always tell the difference between healthy tissues and diseased tissues. Radium, when used properly, is an instrument of far greater delicacy, because it acts differently upon the diseased and healthy tissues, killing the one and leaving the other. Thus it is now true to say that certain mutilating operations have been virtually abolished, as, for instance, those concerned with the treatment of cancer in the mouth or on the tongue."

"Radium has sometimes won victories where surgery could not have been used without heavy risk and grievous mutilation. It is therefore being tried in some earlier cases where heretofore surgery has offered the only prospect of cure. I am quoting the generous remarks about the X ray by a great surgeon in America and the equally generous remarks about radium by a great surgeon of Great Britain.

These men are big enough to admit that the X ray and the radium can do as good work as surgery in some cases, and better work than surgery in others. Meanwhile the world has now three methods of attack on what were formerly considered "surgical" conditions.

London Libraries

"Our Empire" —In the libraries of London is contained all the knowledge of the world. In them there is no known fact which cannot be "looked up." And among them are more than 300 "lost" libraries, libraries of which the average Londoner knows nothing. They belong to the learned societies, to Government Departments, to colleges, and to institutions. The public has no right of access, yet such is the unfeeling courtesy of their librarians that an inquirer is ever turned away unanswered if the library can provide a solution.

In India House, Aldwych, is one of the finest collections of books about India to be found in the Empire. It is kept absolutely up to date, and is always available to those interested in India.

At the Dominion Offices, Canada House, South Africa, Australian, New Zealand and the rest, similar facilities are afforded.

If you want to know anything to do with arts and crafts the Royal Society of Arts is always willing to help; if the history of ships interests you, then ask the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the Customs House Librarian, or the Admiralty Librarian.

What about ghosts? The Folklore Society has a magnificent collection of books on legends and superstitions, on beliefs and queer happenings going back to the dawn of history.

If just plain witchcraft interests you, then the National Laboratory for Physical Research has what is believed to be the most complete collection of books on magic and sorcery in existence.

All explorers first explore the books and maps in the library of the Royal Geographical Society. All the antiquities of ancient Egypt and Palestine, and all the religions of the Orient can be studied in London.

Does it worry you whether your ancestors really did come over with the Conqueror? The Society of Genealogists will quickly satisfy your curiosity. Do you want to "read up" all about your last illness? The library of the British Medical Association knows all about it.

Practically all the byways of erudition have their special libraries in London. Because they are specialized, reference is more speedy and more complete than is possible in the great collections. But they are private libraries, Londoners may not consult their shelves by right, yet they are all cared for by enthusiasts—and an enthusiast never turns a deaf ear to an inquiry on his own pet subject. He welcomes it.

That Body of Hours

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the Parliamentary session now drawing to a close

BALANCING BUDGET

The Ottawa Journal calls attention to the fact that the Federal Government, with all the money it could get from taxes and other revenue sources, went behind to the extent of \$156,000,000. On ordinary running account—current expenses as against current revenue—it paid out fifty-three millions more than it took in. In addition, it had to make certain capital expenditures, had to make special expenditures, had to take care of the deficit of the Canadian National Railways. By the time it finished paying for them all it was down \$156,000,000.

This loss wasn't because the Government was extravagant. It was because the bulk of the Government's expenditure was inescapable. The Government couldn't escape paying \$125,000,000 interest on the national debt. It couldn't escape paying fifty millions for veterans' pensions. It couldn't escape paying to help keep people from starving or freezing, and it couldn't escape paying over fifty million dollars for the deficits of its railways. No matter how much the Government's income fell, no matter how it felt or what it tried to do about economizing, these payments, so far as last year was concerned, had to go on. They were fixed unavoidable.

With some modifications, they will be unavoidable next year. The railway position may improve, and pension payments may be slightly reduced, and there may be less need for relief. In the main, however—and particularly in regard to the national debt—unavoidable vast outgo will continue.

What, then, confronted the Government? It could do any one of three things, namely: 1—It could go on falling to balance its budget, borrowing more and more, going deeper into debt, destroying the national credit.

2—Or it could try to balance its budget by repudiating the interest on the national debt, or by abandoning pensions, or by washing its hands of the Canadian National Railways—all of which was unthinkable.

3—Or it could decide—as it did decide—that the only way out was to have the country try to pay its way, this to be done by economy wherever economy was possible, plus new and increased taxation.

1933 ESTIMATES

According to the estimates laid before Parliament, the expense of the Government of Canada for the present year will be \$364,884,000, apart from railway cost. In this total, the item to be voted for the civil service is 8,756,000. The corresponding figure for 1929-30, the year before the present Government came into power, was \$11,869,000.

Controllable expenses have been reduced to the amount of sixty-seven million dollars during the last three years and a further cut of fourteen millions has been provided for in the Budget. Furthermore, for the past two years, through action of the Treasury Board, promotions and increases of pay have been held in abeyance, and as vacancies have occurred in the Government service, the positions have

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If you intend going on a fishing trip we have everything to enable you to have a real holiday. Fishing Rods priced at \$5.00 up to \$10.00. Fishing Baskets, Nets, Reels, Flies, Casts, Hooks, etc. Kodak Cameras and Films. Thermos Bottles, Chocolates, etc.

We would advise your seeing our window. There you will see an assortment of holiday necessities unequalled anywhere.

THE 2 MAGS



SPARKLE OF THE SEA

Sparkle of the sea—sparkle of the sea— How long ago, between the pines, you used to talk to me;

As in Sicily of old, when the shepherds' tales were told, And the brown-limbed lovers watched you from the hill-side and the fold;

And you quivered on and on, till your dazzle shook and shone Round the ships of the Crusaders on their way to Ascalon;

Or but four score years ago; when, in frill and furbelow, Our mothers' mothers looked at you, with April eyes aglow;

With their long side-tresses curled, and their parasols unfurled, And Aurora Leigh to lead them through the morning of the world.

But to-day it only seems like the wildest of all dreams That the eyes of all those ages have grown heedless of your gleams;

Eyes of fifty thousand years; eyes of laughter and of tears; Eyes of children; eyes of lovers, with their vanished hopes and fears,

And I watch you from the brink, while the sun begins to sink; And I know the gods are dying, but it's not of them I think;

Not the conquerors and kings; not the spirits that have wings; But the kindly and forgotten folk of whom no poet sings.

O, I know that wings must range, and that all but One must change; But you tremble through the sunset till the earth and sky grow strange;

For so many eyes are darkened, and so many memories gone, While you sparkle, on and on.

—Alfred Noyes, in The Spectator.

been abolished. These and other restrictions have resulted in the total charge for salaries and wages of \$4,500,000 per annum, and a reduction of over four thousand employees. This is in addition to the saving of \$8,300,000 per annum effected by the ten per cent deduction from all salaries and wages.

The ten per cent salary deduction on the salaries of Civil Servants amounts to \$2,300,000 annually, of which sum \$2,250,000 is contributed by those employed in Ottawa

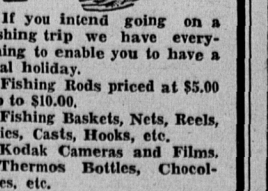
These are graded as follows: \$1,200 and under ..... 16,208 \$1,201 to \$2,000 ..... 22,745 \$2,001 to \$3,000 ..... 6,123 \$3,001 to \$4,000 ..... 1,675 \$4,001 to \$5,000 ..... 461 Over \$5,000 ..... 215 Total ..... 47,327

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE

New postage rates for newspapers carried forty miles or farther were approved by the House of Commons on May ninth. The Bill provides that where the advertising space in the publication is fifty per cent or more the postage rate shall be four cents per pound. The present rate is one and a half cents.

(To Be Continued)

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"THE HABERDASHERY" Saturday Specials In Men's Wear. SILK TIES Regular 75c quality 37c. SILK TIES Regular \$1.00 quality 69c. MEN'S FINE SOX Regular 35c quality 25c. MEN'S SOX (Made by Holeproof) Regular 50c quality 35c. BLUE DUNGAREE PANTS \$1.25 quality 89c. BROADCLOTH SHIRTS Attached collars. \$1.00 quality 75c. FINE WOOL COAT SWEATERS Coat style. \$3.50 quality \$2.50. BLACK WOOL PULLOVERS Fancy trim. \$1.75 quality \$1.25. TWEED CAPS In many patterns. \$1.50 quality 89c. 12 SPRING TOPPERS in fancy tweeds. \$18- and \$20. quality \$10.00. 10 SPRING TOPPERS Guard Models. \$18- & \$20. quality \$13.50. 35 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS Best makers. \$25.00 quality \$15.00. 20 YOUNG MEN'S SUITS In Fancy Worsteds. Special at \$16.50. 30 RAINCOATS TO CLEAR SATURDAY \$5.00. EVERY ARTICLE WE ADVERTISE IS REGULAR STOCK. WHY NOT A PAIR OF DACK'S CANADA'S BEST SHOES. Henderson & Cudmore MEN'S WEAR

GREEN'S CHOCOLATE BARS Are Fast Becoming THE LEADING SELLERS on PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Acquire the habit ASK FOR GREEN'S and eat the best. ISLAND MAID CHOCOLATE BARS Fudge rolled in caramel and peanuts. DELICIOUS CHOCOLATE BARS Creamy fudge and caramel. BRAZIL NUT CHOCOLATE BARS Coconut fudge and brazil nuts. FUDGE BARS Chocolate fudge with peanuts. SAVE THE COUPONS—Packed With Every Bar. They are better because they are made on Prince Edward Island.

taste It's the Burley Leaf and the way it is cured that gives such a mellow lasting taste to H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew it out. "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING Hickey & Nicholson. If you intend going on a fishing trip we have everything to enable you to have a real holiday. Fishing Rods priced at \$5.00 up to \$10.00. Fishing Baskets, Nets, Reels, Flies, Casts, Hooks, etc. Kodak Cameras and Films. Thermos Bottles, Chocolates, etc. We would advise your seeing our window. There you will see an assortment of holiday necessities unequalled anywhere. THE 2 MAGS

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