THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934.

A GREAT RACE

Though there is still "many a slip twixt the Cup and the lip," yesterday's magnificent victory for the British challenger Endeavour in the first of the America Cup races will be hailed with the greatest enthusiasm by British racing fans—which includes, in this case, practically the whole Empire. The victory is credited by the Canadian Press largely to the superb handling of the Endeavour by Skipper Sopwith and his "amateur crew", who seem to have covered themselves with glory. The Challenger is described as the best yacht that ever went after the Cup since it crossed the Atlantic almost a half century ago. The designers of the American defender, the Rainbow, rate their craft as the best that has ever been built, and this fact, in the event of final victory going to the challenger, will give still greater prestige to the British achievement. It is, of course, too early to predict what may happen; but yesterday's win raises high hopes of a British triumph in the greatest sporting event of modern times.

NEWFOUNDLAND TODAY

Mr. J. R. MacNicol, M.P., for Toronto Northwest, who has returned from a visit to Newfoundland, states that the economic outlook in the Crown Colony is hopeful because of the inherent thrift, industry and courage of its citizens; secondly, owing to the ability and experience of the Commission of Government that has been set up, and thirdly, because of its tremendous natural resources. The Island itself has an area of 42,000 square miles, which is overshadowed by its share of Labrador, amounting to 110,000 square miles. The whole area of 152,000 square miles is of particular interest to Canada. From North to South, for 316 miles, the Island stretches across the entrance of Canada's mighty trade route, the St. Lawrence. From West to East it projects for 317 miles and is nearer to Europe than any other North American territory. From the Strait of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley, her territory, Labrador, shuts Canada from the Atlantic Coast for approximately 1,000 miles, much as the "Pan-Handle" of Alaska shuts Canada from the Pacific Coast.

Geographical considerations would make union with Canada desirable for Canadians. But Mr. MacNicol found in Newfoundland little if any sentiment in favor of such a union. If asked, people do not hesitate to express an opinion. The majority, while having the highest regard for Canada, prefer to remain an independent Dominion, within the Empire. The average citizen, particularly those residing in the "Out-Ports" and inland communities fear that union with Canada would result in the introduction of the municipal system and the consequent taxation of property. However, this erroneous opinion will doubtless change in due course, that is, if the large communities adopt the recommendations of the Royal Commission to advance the country through the installation of municipal governments.

The 1933 report of the Newfoundland Royal Commission, which Mr. MacNicol brought back with him, moots confederation with Canada as a possibility. It is a remarkably thorough review of all political, historic and economic questions which must be considered, if such a union ever becomes a live question. Meantime, it has been suggested that Canadians should travel in and buy more from Newfoundland. The Island is the nearest British Dominion to Canada and buys more of its imports from Canada than from any other country. Indeed, Canada purchased from Newfoundland in 1931-32 $1,078,852 worth of commodities, while it exported to Newfoundland $6,351,188 worth.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

Noting that Canadian imports from the British Empire are increasing considerably, a New Brunswick exchange quotes the following interesting comment from other sources:

"Canada, as a result of the Imperial agreements is buying abroad. During the first four months, April to July, of the fiscal year, imports from the British Empire jumped from $40,005,000 in 1933 to $52,671,000 in 1934, an increase of 31.7 per cent. Australian imports increased 170.8 per cent from $811,000 in 1933 to $2,195,000 in 1934. There were large increases in trade with British India and New Zealand. As for the United Kingdom, our imports for the four months rose from $30,193,000 to $38,080,000. The plain facts are that the Imperial trade agreements are working and commerce within the Empire is steadily on the increase. Barred out of the United States markets the Canadian farmer would be in a bad way if it were not for the Imperial preferences."

Another Canadian newspaper points to one particular market open to Canadian farmers: "In these days the economic value of the pig to the Canadian farmer is of first rate importance. Hogs, indeed, have become to a greater extent than ever before in this country a source of ready cash to the man who raises them. They bring him twice as much money as the United States agriculturist is able to realize. This is one direct result of the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa in 1932 . . . Under the Anglo-Canadian agreement Canada was allotted free entry into the United Kingdom of bacons and hams up to a maximum of 280,000,000 pounds per annum."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hay cannot be so scarce in Ontario and Quebec as at first anticipated, or the prices must be exceptionally attractive to warrant the Federal Government removing the export embargo.

The Federal Government having gone 50-50 with the Prairie Governments on the cost of moving surplus cattle from the dried out area to abbatoirs, Antigonish farmers see no reason why they should not benefit similarly in shipping their cattle to Moncton. And so it goes on—precedents lead to custom.

On Sunday the Department of Agriculture of Illoinois started an experiment to see whether high altitude is beneficial to egg production. It was claimed that hens from experimental stations in high altitudes fared better than those near the sea level, so several participants in the annual egg laying contest in the State decided to start a two weeks experiment of sending their contestants for a two weeks stay in cages placed in the observation tower of the sky-ride of the World's Fair, more than 600 feet above the ground.

The Provincial Conference at Ottawa, probably in November, will give the Government a lead in regard to certain fiscal policies for next session of Parliament, chief of which will be the proposed amendment of the British North America Act with regard to social legislation. This is considered necessary before the Government can proceed, for instance, with its unemployment insurance bill, which will be introduced in the House of Commons next session. The form the bill will take is unknown, but it is practically certain it will call for contributions from employees, employers and the State.

Western cities, like Western governments are hard pressed for money. Calgary is facing another crisis, following its bank's decision not to increase the present line of credit. Only a portion of the city's line of credit of $207,000 required for September will be available, it was indicated at a meeting of the Finance Committee, and the bank has declined to increase the city's carryover from $322,500 to $500,000 at the end of the year. School teachers may face reduced salary cheques and unemployment relief grants may be decreased. The Provincial Government is being besieged for help and it, in turn, is besieging Ottawa.

The new Moderator of the United Church of Canada was the last preacher heard by the late lamented Rev. Dr. Fullerton, of St. James Church, Charlottetown. Rev. Dr. Roberts was then minister of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. Fullerton, who was in that city for medical treatment, expressed a desire to worship in his church, which, accompanied by Mrs. Fullerton and friends he did. Dr. Robert's subject was "A Great Letter Writer," dealing with the epistles of Paul. Dr. Fullerton's comment was—"the best, most cogent exposition I've heard." He returned home and passed away shortly afterwards.

In the Dominion of Australia the United Australian party and the Country Party are practically one in aims and objects, so that the large margin they have jointly means a continuance of the very successful government of Premier Lyons. The United Australian Party was formerly the National Party which stands for the maintenance of the program of national defence in concert with the British forces, and supports the high protection policies, a White Australia, and immigration of British stock. The Country Party advocates a limited protection, but has leaning toward free trade in regard to the requirements of rural industries. Both have a common cause in opposition to labour and socialistic policies.

Notes By The Way

There is, too, behind the practice (of jay walking) the instinctive spirit of adventure which animates all of us, the urge to range high, wide and handsome everywhere. We like to cross the uncharted street as Lief, son of Eric, and Vasco da Gama crossed the uncharted seas. We cross diagonally from corner to corner with the same sense of irresponsibility as that with which Buccaneer Morgan or Captain Kidd disregarded the established lanes of the oceans.—Ex.

For years Australia has been a good customer of the United States; but our American friends have taken more than they have given—far more. Markets are too scarce to-day for one-sided trading to be accepted by the country which has the lean end of the bargain. To arrive at an ideal balance would be impossible; but a measure of reciprocity may be expected, and, wherever possible, demanded. Mr. Bruce will discuss this problem with the United States Government. It is a delicate mission, for in all trade relationships there is a complexity of interests. But the High Commissioner has shrewdly heralding his determination by speaking frankly to the business men of Los Angeles—The Australasian.

What is luck? Most of the time it means to be in the right place at the right moment. The one who is there is the winner over one who is elsewhere. And he who is there must be present not simply in the physical sense; he must attend with all his faculties. As Shakespeare reminds us, it is of no use to have our eyes open if "their sense is shut." A sentinel may be at his post, but he is futile if he sleeps.

"Give us the handicap we think we should have, or we not only will refuse to play with you but we will bust up the game!" This, in more elegant phraseology, is the substance of the latest semi-official statement from Japan about the coming naval conference. Coupled with it in a camouflaged form is a demand for equality between the Japanese fleet and those of the United States and of Great Britain. Neither the British nor the Americans will respond to tactics of this sort. Even more unfortunate than the methods is the insistence of the Japanese spokesmen on a course that can only end in wrecking the naval treaties of Washington and London and so putting an end to the principle of naval limitation by international agreement.—New York Herald-Tribune.

The efficient man is that one who sees his task in some completed form, even before he starts it. To such a one there is never a wasted moment. He may do a few things wrongly, but he will have learned from every mistake and thereby fortify himself against a repetition.

Judged by the volume of external trade alone, Northern Ireland's total of eighty-nine million pounds in the latest year available—1932—puts her in a very sound position. In the same year the external trade of the Free State was only sixty-seven millions, and among the forty principal trading countries Northern Ireland occupied the twenty-second place. An improvement in trade, Mr. Pollock points out, can be observed even in spite of the economic depression. Since 1924 the tonnage figures at the Port of Belfast have risen from three and a quarter millions a year to three and three-quarter millions and in the same period the gross assessments for income tax have risen from thirty-two million pounds to thirty-seven millions—an increase of seventeen per cent. Thus, Northern Ireland has found her present status to be of positive value to her, and the last few years have seen her making material progress while the Free State has been making "constitutional advances."—Irish Times, Dublin.

It is characteristic of machinery that it produces quick results. That may be the reason why so many living in this machine age want everything in a hurry. And that too may be the reason why so many have fallen into the error of taking the short view of things. Shortsightedness has become a very prevalent defect in much of modern life. And so it happens that in men's minds deeds and consequences become separated. Sowing and reaping are not always connected and pleasures are not always weighed against costs.

Crime conditions in the United States being what they are, the long border will continue to be a menace to peace and order in this adjoining nation and so we have to deal with a situation, not a theory. Security can come only from the most rigorous extermination of thugs and gangsters, whether our own or imported, and by making it known among our neighbors that the rope or the cell waits with grim finality for those who would offend the law and decency in this country by the outrageous methods that are commonplace in the republic.—Ottawa Journal.

Even a cursory glance at the picture reveals that youthful criminality is on the increase. The recent growth in the United States' annual thirteen-billion dollar crime bill is due not to the hardened criminal, whose ranks are thinning but to the youthful recruits. Statistics from England and Wales bear that out, for there 42 per cent of the persons found guilty of indictable offences in one year were under 21 years of age. The psychologists and criminologists have charted the field, but when they are through the problem comes back home, to the community, the family, the individual. And there it will stay—until solved.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

RADIATION TREATMENT OF GOITRE

Although the operation for removal of part of the thyroid gland in the neck is now being performed safely in practically all hospitals, nevertheless there are a great many patients with goitre who greatly dislike the idea of operation.

Of course where there are pressure symptoms or the heart is greatly affected, operation must be done regardless of the patient's feelings in the matter.

Dr. G. E. Pfahler, Philadelphia, believes that "radiation" with either the X rays or radium is excellent treatment when there is no urgency about the case.

After using radiation treatment in 533 cases of goitre he states that irradiation with either X rays or radium may be accepted as a useful method of treatment of goitre since the results are practically as good as those obtained by operation. The fear of operation or delays before operation are likely to lead to damage to the heart.

By the use of the X ray or radium, treatment is given immediately thus no further damage can be done, and the patient is free from the anxiety which would be always present if he were waiting for or expecting an operation.

Under treatment by this "radiation" as it is called, there is no pain, no shock, and no great inconvenience.

While the patient is under this treatment his general health must be watched, and the energy maintained or increased.

Dr. Pfahler recommends operation in the simple and non-poisonous goitres unless there is some reason why surgery should not be used, in which case a moderate amount of radiation may be used. He used the X ray form of radiation as his method of choice.

Of his 533 patients, 468 or about 88 percent were either cured of markedly improved.

The point to remember then is that operation is still considered the best treatment of goitres, that need to be removed. After the operation the patient can usually leave the hospital in three weeks or less and be practically free of symptoms. This means no delays, no time for worries about the operation and a quick return to ordinary house, office or factory work.

However when for any reason surgery cannot be performed, or when time means nothing, it is gratifying to know that this "radiation' treatment is so effective.

The Poets' Corner

KNOWLEDGE

What is more large than knowledge and more sweet?
Knowledge of thoughts and deeds, of rights and wrongs,
Of passions, and of beauties, and of songs;
Knowledge of life; to feel its great heart beat
Through all the soul upon her crystal seat;
To see, to feel, and evenmore to know;
To till the world's old wisdom till it grow
A garden for the wandering our feet.
Oh, for a life of leisure and broad hours!
To think and dream, to put away small things,
This world's perpetual leaguer of dull naughts;
To wander like the bee among the flowers
Till years shall find us laden, feet and wings
Grown heavy with the gold of many thoughts.

—Archibald Lampman.

Signs Of Recovery

(Halifax Chronicle, Liberal)

The bureau of the League of Nations measuring the factors making for economic recovery finds that the disparity between the prices of agricultural and of industrial products has diminished in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, East Indies and the United States. An opposite tendency has appeared in Italy, and Hungary, whereas in Finland, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Britain the disparity between these prices has not varied substantially since 1932. In France, Belgium, Poland, China and Indo-China a tendency unfavorable to agriculture has appeared since the beginning of 1932.

World stocks of tin, American cotton, zinc and coffee have markedly decreased, copper has shrunk and to a certain extent have stocks of coal, petroleum, sugar and wheat, indicating that some of the surplus accumulation is being absorbed into manfacture and consumption.

For the first three months of the present year production has increased, in Canada 40 per cent, in the United States and Germany 20 per cent, in Poland 25, Hungary 22, Sweden 21, Austria and the United Kingdom 15 and in Japan 10 per cent. It is encouraging to note the increased percentage in Canada.

50 Years Ago
And Since

By FRED COOK

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

The setting apart in 1885 of the large reservation in the Rockies known colloquially as the "Banff National Park," although its official name is the "Rocky Mountains Park of Canada," led to one of the greatest political mix-ups in my day. From many angles the story of the creation of the park is an interesting one.

The Senate committee on the development of tourist traffic to Canada, of which Hon. W. H. Dennis was chairman, reported last session that in 1933 the revenue from this source totalled $117,123,000, a falling off of $192,000,000 as compared with the peak year of 1929. Doubtless the trade depression of the past four years is, in large measure, responsible for this diminution, but by the adoption of a progressive policy of tourist promotion it was the opinion of the committee that a revenue of $500,000,000 a year could be secured in a very few years.

Canada is indebted to Mr. J. B. Harkin, national parks commissioner, for first calling attention to the possibilities of this traffic When, some years ago, he stated in his annual report that the expenditure by visitors to the Dominion the previous year had exceeded $100,000,000, people were amazed. The thing seemed incredible.

Each succeeding year confirmed his estimate but the business can only be amplified to the amount suggested by the Senate by the adoption of a vigorous promotion. The commissioner rightly claims that the National Parks, of which there are 18 in Canada, with an area of 12,060 square miles, have been a splendid asset in contributing to the results already achieved.

The "Rocky Mountains Park" was the first national reservation of its kind in the Dominion and was created by order-in-council, in 1885, as stated. This was coincident with the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rockies. The actual area specified in the order was 260 square miles, but after the first survey had been made by Mr. G. A. Stewart, D. L. S., it was decided to take in more territory, so that the area embraced within the park boundaries now totals 2,585 square miles. Banc is the second largest park in the Dominion, being exceeded in area by Jasper on the Canadian National line, which has a total of 4,200 square miles.

In the autumn of 1883, in company with J. A. Polkinghorne, whom old timers will remember as one of the committee clerks of the House of Commons, I pushed miles ahead of construction, up the Bow River pass. We were indebted to that master railway builder, Mr. James Ross, for facilities to enable us to get into the mountains. For three days Mr. Polkinghorne and I were guests of the small detachment of Northwest Mounted Police which was camped on what is the eastern boundary of Banff Park today. From these constables we first heard of the marvellous "fountains of living water," the hot springs which are now world famous None of the police had actually visited the springs, but reports of their remarkable curative properties were continually reaching them from Indians and prospectors.

The first claim to the property by right of discovery was made by two young men from Perth county, Ontario, Wm. McCardell, who I believe is still alive, and a chum of his whose name I do not remember. These men invoked the assistance of their federal member, Mr. James Trow, a Liberal, to secure for them the patent to the springs from the Department of the Interior, but Mr. Trow declined. His view was that no man had the right to such valuable property without being able to develop it, and so strongly did he hold this opinion that he personally saw the Hon. Thomas White, the newly appointed minister of the interior, to urge that the springs be reserved for the people for all time. Mr. White was fully in accord and his subsequent action was undoubtedly influenced by the representations coming to him from such a disinterested source, as well as by personal observation.

Meanwhile others were busily engaged endeavoring to secure possession of the property. Before definite action creating the reservation was taken by the government the discovery claims of the Perth men were acquired by Mr. D. B. Woodworth, Conservative member for King's, N. S., and to consolidate his interests he outfitted a squatters' party consisting of two of his sons, Fred and Ben, L. C. Fulmer and H. G. Parson. The latter is now the publisher of the Golden (B. C.) Star, and was at one time a colleague in the Ottawa Press Gallery. But the "squatting" availed nothing, Mr. Woodworth, powerful Conservative politician though he was, being unable to swerve the minister from the contemplated line of action. Later he was paid $1,000 compensation by the government, but this barely met his out-of-pocket expenses.

Meanwhile the fame of these wonderful waters was spreading. The Governor General, Lord Lansdowne, visited them in 1885 and was most enthusiastic. He declared from reports of analyses which had reached him, that these mineral waters possessed such valuable medicinal properties that within a few years they would be frequented by thousands of invalids from all parts of the American continent and beyond. His Excellency's prediction has been more than justified.

Other visitors to the park that year included the Hon. Thomas White and several of his officials, Hon. Peter Mitchell, James Trow, M. P., L. R. Hesson, M. P. Mr. White was so satisfied with the policy he had outlined to his colleagues that upon his return to Ottawa the reservation was created and certain building permits were authorized. None of the lands were sold; merely leased—a policy which pertains to all parks. Dr. R. G. Brett, who had been professor of medicine in Manitoba Medical College, and Dr. Orton, ex-M. P., went into partnership and decided to stake their all on the erection of a hotel and sanatorium. The C. P. R. likewise saw the wonderful possibilities of the park as a tourist and health resort and commenced the construction of a hotel costing $100,000. Later this structure was replaced by the magnificent hostelry which exists in the park today and which has cost the company approximately nine million dollars.

Meanwhile the minister of the interior commissioned Mr. Geo. A Stewart, D. L. S., to make a survey of the area and to furnish plans of the proposed townsite. His report was submitted to the government in March, 1887, and that same session Mr. White introduced a bill into Parliament entitled "An Act respecting the Banff National Park," extending the boundaries and giving power to the government to impose conditions governing the style of buildings to be erected, etc., and for the maintenance of order in the park.

Then the fun commenced. The measure was strenuously opposed from various standpoints by Sir Richard Cartwright, J. D. Edgar George Casey, Hon. David Mills Sam Burdett of Hastings, and other Liberals, and equally as warmly espoused by stalwarts on the same side of the House like Hon. Peter Mitchell and Mr. Trow. The latter declared that he did not know of any portion of the Dominion that would become more celebrated in the history of this great country than this park. The members on the government benches sat back and enjoyed the family disagreement on the other side, with an occasional prod to keep the opposition going. Nicholas Flood Davin jibed them about their "party pedantry" and when someone called out, "Say it louder and slower," Davin flashed back the reply, "I will say it just as loudly and slowly as the tympanum of dullness of the hon. member makes it necessary," whereat there were no more interruptions. Finally after a few days' debate the opposition petered out The bill passed the Commons and was sent up to the Senate, where it was accepted, the only change made being to substitute the name "The Rocky Mountain Parks of Canada" for that given by the Commons.

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.

MACAULAY AND GLADSTONE

Sir,—While America was hurrahing for pure democracy, the great British historian and statesman pointed out what would happen there when great industrial centres had developed. MacAulay said in substance, that the great majority would be the labouring class, made up for the great part by the poor, the ignorant, and the debased. America is experiencing the conditions so clearly foretold. Gladstone also feared pure democracy, preferring government by the wealthy and educated, to government by the debased and ignorant. Declaiming against the ruling of power being put into the hands of the rabble, he made use of, or perhaps coined, the word "ptochocracy," meaning, or intended to mean, government by beggars. Perhaps some one may yet coin a word to mean, government by beer-drinkers.

I am Sir, etc.

J.B.

COMMISSIONS

Sir,—I do not propose to trace commissions back to their primal origin. Doubtless they have a long lineage and are rooted deep in the mists of antiquity, but like other institutions equally ancient, their qualities vary and are good, bad or indifferent. I have known some commissions to produce strange monsters, grotesque and forbidding, and utterly useless for any purpose whatever. Others have brought forth fragrant fruits appealing to the eye and satisfying to the taste. Among these may be mentioned the Duncan Commission on Maritime rights. The Commission on educational conditions in our Province a few years ago was not without merit, and evolved some suggestions, some practical and others of less value. These commissions, however, were well worth while. Their recommendations have been partly carried out and as far as they go, have been and are worthy of commendation. Commissions on tariffs, however, have seldom been satisfactory. As a rule the goal is shaped and seen beforehand by the putative fathers, who see to it that the offspring is the approved image of their conceptions, and this is real birth control. Commissions of this kind can never rise higher than their source, which may be high or low, worthy or unworthy. Many commissions being abortive, are not worth their salt, although it would take many shiploads of salt to pay for them. Something, perhaps not a commission, yet in its nature like a commission, was set up 40 or 50 years ago to consolidate our laws, it has been going on sporadically ever since, it has cost many thousands of dollars, but the laws are not yet consolidated. That money was all wasted and will never be retrieved until some resolute and energetic leader will take the matter in hand and see it through. Such a leader I trust we have in the present premier. Various have been the delegations (forms of commissions) to the Capital at Washington on missions of free trade, reciprocity and so on. They all, with one exception, fell down with a bang. They went forth to the blare of trumpets as heroes to the field of fight. They came back in a silence that was awful in solemnity. Yet they did their best. They did their best again and succeeded until the voters had their say. That was in 1911—the last great crusade that I can recollect. Since then there have been talks more or less informal. The great trouble is that Uncle Sam is a hard subject to inoculate with the ordinary reciprocity germ. His ideal germ is one built of plans and specifications according with his own notions of germ architecture, however injurious to the other party this may be.

I am, Sir, etc.,

C. S. MACDONALD

Hopefield.

HEART BALM PLAINTIFF NOT SANE, SAYS VALLEE

NEW YORK, Sept 17—Expressing belief that a girl who would address him as 'Dearest Buggyman" is mentally incompetent, Crooner Rudy vallee to-day asked the Supreme Court to send Miss Frances Singer, who is suing him for breach of promise, to a psychopathic hospital for observation.

Miss Singer who lives at Valley Stream, L. I., and whose parents are said to live in Denver, charges that the wavy-haired Rudy promised to marry her, then turned her down. Vallee contends he has never seen the girl.

Use Minard's for Pimples

DRY-AS-DUST MOUTH AFTER SMOKING?

Do cigarettes rob your mouth of its natural moistness? Blame *hot smoke* . . . and take steps to make smoke cooler. Pull lightly in lighting up, take more time between puffs, and don't smoke too far down. But the best thing is to smoke menthol-cooled Spuds. They're actually 16% cooler. They keep the mouth moist-cool and delightfully fresh. (Also, Spud Fine-cut Tobacco for rolling your own, 15c the package.)

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