

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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ISLANDERS' VIEWPOINT

It is interesting to note that one of the strong supporters of the Bennett Government's Marketing Bill in its passage through committee in the House of Commons last week was Mr. Angus MacInnis, Independent Labour member for Vancouver, South, and a native of Glen William, Prince Edward Island. Mr. MacInnis is married to a daughter of Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg, leader of the C. C. F. party in Parliament and has served both as a school trustee and an Alderman in Vancouver. He has no connection of any kind with the Conservative party, but evidently his knowledge of farming conditions, both in Prince Edward Island and in the West, convinced him of the benefit which the Marketing Bill would confer on our farmers and producers.

In the course of his speech Mr. MacInnis thus referred to Mr. Mackenzie King's attempt to lecture the Progressive members as to how they should vote on the bill:

"After my hon. friend from Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Woodsworth) had spoken on this bill a week or so ago, the leader of the Opposition followed and castigated us in this corner for supporting this bill. According to him we were falling into the Conservative net; I believe the simile he used was that of the spider and the fly. Well, I think the leader of the Opposition ought to know something about spiders and flies because I remember in 1921 quite a number of Progressives came into this House, and fell very readily into the Liberal cobweb. I do not wonder if he feared that possibly those of us in this corner of the House might fall into another web. However, he need not be afraid because we have no such intention; once bitten, twice shy, and we are quite sure we shall never fall into the net again. But that does not mean, Mr. Speaker, that we are not going to support any good measure that comes before this House regardless of whether it is introduced by Liberals or Conservatives."

With native Island shrewdness Mr. MacInnis thus analyzed Mr. King's melodramatic appeal to Magna Charta:

"May I say to the leader of the Opposition that nothing could be more detrimental to the dignity and usefulness of parliament than his own opposition to every measure good, bad or indifferent that is brought before parliament. In his opposition to this bill he went back to the thirteenth century to the time of Magna Charta, and in extolling the rights and privileges conferred on the people by that great document he pointed out that they were endangered by this bill. Now, to be historically accurate, the Magna Charta did not confer any rights or privileges upon the great mass of the British people; it conferred rights and privileges upon only a certain class, upon the barons, the ruling class of that time. So far as the great mass of the people is concerned, they never had any economic rights at that time and consequently any political or legal rights for them were quite useless. The leader of the Opposition is so enamored and so obsessed with the letter of the law that he has lost sight of the spirit of the law; he is so taken up with the question of legal justice that he is overlooking a greater and more fundamental thing, that is, social justice."

BANK CROP REPORT

The first crop report of the Bank of Montreal, based on reports from its branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific and brought down to the third of May, reports wide variations as regards seasonal conditions and the progress of agricultural operations in the several parts of the Dominion. In British Columbia vegetation and well-advanced seeding reflect a spring three weeks earlier than usual. In the Prairies seeding is fairly general. In Ontario farming operations are two weeks later than average and germination is backward. In Quebec Province ploughing has commenced, but it will be two weeks before seeding becomes general. In the Maritime Provinces spring operations generally are only beginning. The Prairies are making a fair start as regards moisture, this having been above normal in the three provinces, although subsoil reserves are still lacking over large areas of south and west central Saskatchewan and in southwestern Manitoba. Present indications on the Prairies point to a reduced wheat acreage and an increase in fodder crops. In Ontario cold weather has taken a fairly heavy toll of fall wheat, necessitating much replanting. Pastures and meadows have wintered well in the Maritimes and there is sufficient moisture in the ground to provide a good seed bed. Fruit trees have suffered severely from winter-kill. Indications point to the average in potatoes being

Notes By The Way

To speak of Kerenky breaking "the silence of years" in an interview, as a Paris correspondent does, is to ignore the fact that only a few weeks ago he published a long book in which he sought to justify his conduct and lay the blame of the Bolshevik revolution at the door of Allied statesmen.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: One significant aspect of the present stage of Japanese-American relations is that the Japanese have been foremost in making overtures of good-will and amity. The truculent tone which a few months ago characterized exchanges has been distinctly modified. The sabre-rattling of the Japanese millarists has been muffled. This is a notable improvement in the situation.

All the fuss about Japan has faded out. Of course, Japan started it probably with the intention of forcing a show-down. Japan got it. Japan, if she were in doubt, knows what countries understand the Far East and what countries cannot and will not face facts. She knows that Great Britain is generally in sympathy with Japan's genuine efforts to keep peace in Asia. She has probably ascertained that Great Britain understands what others affect not to understand; that, under certain circumstances, the only way to enforce peace is by threatening to make war on disturbers thereof.

The parliamentary session of 1934 may or may not have a place in history for its accomplishment. At least it has produced one notable event, a decision by Hon. W. R. Motherwell to support a bill introduced by a Conservative government. That is truly unique. It never happened before and it is most improbable that it will ever happen again. But it has happened once. Nothing can ever take that distinction away from the session of 1934.

Mr. Motherwell is a party man. He has been a party man for a long time. He is now 74, and it is fair to estimate, judging by the strength and the depth of his party sentiment, he has been a party man for at least 70 years and maybe longer.

"Gibraltar might crumble away to a sandy beach before Mr. Motherwell's political convictions could be altered. And yet—and yet—he has voted for a Conservative measure, against his party's policy for the first time in his long political career. It is an event. It is almost a miracle!"

SCRIPTURES IN GAELIC

The National Bible Society of Scotland states in its annual report that in response to requests for Gaelic Versions it sent last year to British Columbia 68 Bibles, eight Testaments and 48 portions, making a total of 124 Scriptures. This is double the number of Gaelic Versions sent to British Columbia the previous year. The report adds: "It is a pleasure thus to keep in touch with Highlanders who retain a keen interest in the ancient tongue of their fathers." No mention is made of numerous other places in Canada, especially in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, where Highlanders have settled. Are we to conclude, asks a Nova Scotia exchange, that they have lost interest in the ancient tongue?

The report also states that the society has continued, as in former years, to supply the Highlands and Islands of Scotland with Scriptures in the Gaelic tongue. Indeed it may be safely said that it has been the National Bible Society of Scotland, the sole publisher of the Bible in Gaelic, which has been one of the main supporters of the aims of an Amnunn Gaidhealach. It has been the Gaelic Scriptures, circulated in thousands, over many a strath and glen and island, which has fostered the Gaelic language, and maintained its position as a living tongue. Last year the Society circulated 2120 Bibles, 925 New Testaments, 41 Portions, a total of 3,106 in the Gaelic speech, an increase of 385 as compared with 1933. Since the Society first undertook the printing of the Gaelic Bible, it has circulated no fewer than 1,110,094 Scriptures in Gaelic.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Shows Cold Feet" is the heading of a political article in yesterday's Liberal organ. Readers who expected to find there an explanation of Mr. A. E. MacLean's sudden exit from the House of Commons when the vote on the Marketing Bill was being taken, will be disappointed. The circumstances occasioning Mr. MacLean's chivalrous exit is nowhere referred to, though it is a subject about which there has been considerable comment in his constituency.

There will be general sympathy for Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, and his family, in the sudden passing of Mrs. Rhodes at Ottawa Sunday morning. Mrs. Rhodes, who was a daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Piper, one time Premier of Nova Scotia, was born in Amherst, but had lived in Ottawa many years, and had also resided in Halifax five years during the

Nova Scotia. In her native province as well as in Ottawa the passing of Mrs. Rhodes will be sincerely mourned by her numerous personal friends.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FOODS CAUSING ABDOMINAL PAIN

You have heard the expression "I like oranges (or eggs, or butter, or beans or some other food), but they don't like me." That is not all "imagination" has been shown by giving an antidotal sensitivity to eggs, a cake in which there is said to be no eggs (although eggs are present) and he suffers the usual distress.

Of course there are many cases where the brain memory does enter into the cause of the distress, but this is not always the case. Now while many individuals have learned just what foods agree with them or disagree, there are many others in whom the distress does not occur for a considerable time after eating—perhaps 6 to 10 hours afterwards, and so they do not associate their pain or distress with any food eaten.

When this pain occurs they begin to think of appendicitis, gall stones, kidney stones or other serious conditions. For this reason, after having attacks of abdominal pain, and the physician and surgeon by careful examination and the use of the X ray assuring them that there is no surgical condition present, they wonder just what causes these severe attacks.

Dr. A. H. Rowe, Oakland, California, reminds us that food allergies being sensitive to certain foods—can produce a wide variety of stomach and intestinal symptoms, which symptoms may resemble many serious conditions such as those above mentioned and others—gall stones, kidney stones, appendicitis, stomach or intestinal ulcer and others.

Therefore in examining patients with pain in the abdomen it would be for patient and doctor to go carefully into the history of the various foods eaten, especially during the previous 24 hours.

This means that just as each other cause of pain—cancer, ulcer, stones, appendicitis—is considered, so also should food allergies be considered as a cause.

Thus when all the history of the case is being considered—how the attack comes on, the severity of the pain, the length of time it lasts—eaten food should be written down.

You can thus see that if a certain food or foods were eaten before the attack the suspected food could be located.

THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY
I read once in an ancient and proud book
How beauty faded,
How hale will Helen* or Leucippet grow
When custom jadedeth.
"When the black ox hath trodden
on her toe."
Beauty will alter.
And love that lives on beauty, so
it said,
Will fall and falter.

Then, while your mistress wrinkles
and grows sour,
O sage sardonic,
What charm preserves your virile
strength and show,
What potent tonic?
An elephant hath trodden on your
nose.
Your look grows bleary,
Leucippe has quick eyes, her love
is dull and weary.

I laid his book beside a Chinese
rose-jar.
(Old Robert Burton).
Lifted the dragon-guarded lid and—
lo!
Faint and uncertain,
Fell
rose-ghosts of rose-gardens
all in a blow
Haunted the room,
The spangled dew, the shell-tints
and the moonlight
Lived in the fume,
And still shall linger in the leaves
until
The jar shall perish.
So the true lovers in their mem-
ories stow
The things they cherish,
And lose them in the tender after-
glow.

Of life's long day,
Till memory dies, and the world
with all its passion
Passes away.
—Duncan Campbell Scott.

*Helen of Troy.
*Leucippe, heroine of a Greek
romance.



Those Astonishing Atoms

(Montreal Gazette)

From the American National Academy of Sciences comes the announcement made by Dr. Arthur Compton of Chicago University that the first actual photographs of atoms have been taken through the use of X-rays used instead of ordinary light.

The special microscope power of magnifying molecules of helium, argon and neon gas ten billion times. The result thus attained by this scenario filming of the elusive atom is said to confirm scientists in the belief that what seems to be a solid matter to our ordinary gaze and touch is in reality a closely-packed mass of electrical energy always in motion and in each finest mote of atomic structure capable of exerting force that puts all prior conceptions of matter to rest. Investigations concerning the atomic structure of chemical elements have been conducted ever since the far-off days when Lucretius made study of this subject. But the credit for fetching the atom down from vague speculation and bringing it into the laboratory is due to Dr. Dalton who 125 years ago, declared that a solid body is one of the particles of which are in a state of equilibrium between two great powers, attraction and repulsion, this in such a manner that no change can be made in their distance without considerable force. Modern scientists have made immense advances in the knowledge of the motions and powers coiled up in the atom, how it works and also the disclosure of the nucleus, and the discovery of the electron, the modern scientist has become transcendentalist. When, for instance, we are told that a radium atom is not hot, but is cooled by electrical, not by gravitational forces, and contains such store of energy that the collapsing of its electrical ingredients by so little as one per cent will supply radio-active energy for thirty thousand years, we are within the region of a romance that is assuredly beyond the grasp of concepts of the transcendentalists almost prosaic by comparison.

Yet this is but the beginning of wonderland mysteries wherein the scientific experts believe they have found the key to the starry systems of the universe, the work at work upbuilding the universe throughout the universe. We are told that hard substances—granite, steel, diamonds—are atoms in motion and products of atomic velocity. A gas or liquid or solid emerges from the atom, these particles stand apart or in close contact with each other. What about the size of them? The smallest object that can be seen with the naked eye is 250th part of an inch. The best microscope can detect objects 1/1000th part of an inch. Lord Kelvin estimated the diameter of an average molecule at 1-12,000,000th part of an inch. Sir Oliver Lodge tells us that a portion of substance consisting of a million million atoms is only barely visible to the highest power of the microscope. The atoms are composed of electrons and protons, atoms. Take the calculation made by Professor J. J. Thompson. He figures that in a cubic centimetre of gas, that is, as much as could be squeezed into a box 2-5/8 of an inch square, there are about 30,000,000,000,000 molecules, and each molecule can contain less than a hundred million of them, and that so minute a thing as a blood corpuscle contains more than three billion of them. A molecule poised on a needle is being held together by a million of Matterhorn. The molecules are tear-drops would outmatch the population of the world. And were a drop of water uplorn into a bubble the size of the earth, its atoms would be about the size of a tennis ball. Again, if we take a molecule in a living cell 1-200th of a millimetre in diameter there are 2,500,000,000 molecules each composed of several atoms, which means there is more work going on in a tiny radium atom than in the biggest and busiest of our third world. We are in a region where the thickness of a molecule of grass stalks are as tall trees. And when we are told that a molecule of hydrogen can only shift a 250,000th part of an inch without being with other particles and that a million molecules collide sixteen million times per second, we may pause for breath.

But the marvel still grows. Imagine we are looking at atoms like motes in a sunbeam. Quadrillions swim into view. What is meant by this? It has been illustrated by Sir William Crookes in the following: The vacuum bulb used in an X-ray device holds a quadrillion molecules and when seemingly exhausted it still holds a trillion or thereabout. Let us suppose the cap of this bulb is perforated by a hole as small as the finest pin-point of light, and that the molecules number of a hundred million per second. When would this little bulb be filled? We are invited to suppose this glass bulb had stood through the whole cycle of the geologic ages, and might still endure through the four million centuries mathematicians allow the sun ever globe becomes a cinder—a quadrillion of molecules would scarcely be left. Yet this vessel does actually fill in less than a movie scenario swim into view. The molecule is such that they troop in at the rate of three hundred trillions per second. Side by side with this astounding calculation we may picture a man's dictum that a gramme or fifteen cent of matter moving with the speed of light would release energy enough to lift the British navy to the top of Ben Nevis. The poet William Blake was not far astray when he wrote of "infinity in a grain of sand, eternity in an hour." Modern science has not swabbed the deck with a few bucketful of energy drawn from a fathomless ocean!

(By Guardian's Special Writer) PARIS, May 5.—Yorkshire defeated France in International Rugby game at the Buffalo Stadium here today. The score was 23-10.

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.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT

Sir,—The action of some school teachers in chastising their pupils should call forth a serious reprimand from the authorities. An incident of more than ordinary interest occurred in one of our schools last week. The teacher there apparently believes in the old and almost obsolete method of using a rod to teach school with, though such methods have been discarded long ago by all good teachers. It appears that the rod had been used very freely of late and one day it disappeared during recess and when it could not be located one of the pupils was dispatched to the woods to bring in another one. On the arrival of the new weapon all pupils were called up and questioned on the disappearance of the rod and on receiving negative answers she gave notice that she would lick every boy in the room forthwith, at which announcement seven of the older innocents promptly departed for home—the remainder of the boys, including the one who went for the new rod meekly took a licking with the newly procured weapon.

It transpires that all these pupils were innocent and told the truth in answer to the charge and the only one to be regretted that school teachers should use such little judgment in dealing with their pupils. If one child is guilty he is deserving of a punishment but punishment of a whole group who are innocent only makes each child suffer needlessly and is an admission of failure on the part of the teacher. Children of school age have a deep sense of fair play—they believe in give and take to the letter—and the teacher should rejoice that the school term is nearly over as it is not likely that she will get much co-operation from the children for the rest of the term.

I am, Sir, etc., A.B.C.

Mr. Baldwin On Books

Mr. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, in his boyhood days used to lie on his stomach on the hearth-rug reading by the warmth of the fire. They were serious books that he read—books sent to his father from the London Library.

Recently before an audience of authors, scholars and statesmen, Mr. Baldwin recalled those early excursions into literature. The occasion was the opening by the Marquis of Crewe of the new buildings of the London Library in St. James's Square.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher introduced Mr. Baldwin by declaring that "there is no finer judge of a book and no better friend of humane letters."

"My earliest recollection in the library at home," said Mr. Baldwin "was the arrival of the box of books from this library, which I used to be the first to open. I remember so well the warm look of the Marquis of Crewe as he opened the box in which books dressed in the old days; so different from the garish and short-skirted costumes they wear today when they emerge from the modern press.

"I read, as all early readers do, lying on my stomach in front of the fire; but, alas! that is no longer possible, for, with most of us, there comes a kind of senile convexity which disturbs the perfect equilibrium necessary in that attitude to enjoy what you are reading. But when I was a boy, I used to lie on my side, and in those days our friends in the library were more real to us than most of the simulacra prove to be in after-life? We who know what a library is have a happy sense which is unfortunately absent without it. If you look over modern flats today there is not only not room to swing a cat, but not room to swing a book.

"I remember a friend of mine, who moves in the most plutocratic circles, telling me of his being asked over a mansion by the owner a man of immense wealth. He said everything, but no library, and felt that perhaps that room was too sacred to be shown. He asked the owner where he kept his books. A puzzled expression came into the man's face as he answered, 'Books? In the City; in the office.' 'Books?' 'I am no scholar but catholic in my tastes, and I think I find myself in agreement with Southey when he said: 'A fastidious taste is like a squeamish appetite. One may perhaps have a disease of the mind and the other in some ailment of the stomach.'

"When I am in a library it is no fastidious taste that is mine, but I do wage war against some types of books. Today, in the House of Commons, Librarian 185 of English Cases, Ecclesiastical, Admiralty, Probate and Divorce. I felt then that I was amongst those books which Lowell suggested should be set apart and marked 'Literature suited to desolate islands.' 'But it takes all sorts to make a world, and even of fiction the spirit sometimes wearies. We who love libraries and are debared from them in the years of maturity and have to serve in dusty walks of life—may perhaps there be a reunion with those friends we love? 'Burr Rabbit, when thrown into a briar patch by Burr Fox, shout-out, 'Born and bred in a briar patch, I hope that when I am thrown back into them, I may be mature life, coming back into the library which has been his spiritual home, such a home-coming might, I think, present a mirror of his whole life.'

"It has always seemed to me that perhaps the saddest thing about old age is the gradual loss of your contemporaries. But as they go, surely in your library there springs to a more vivifying life spiritual sustenance in overcoming the danger of shifting sands, now a menace to railway and highway travel. And, perhaps of most ap-

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A Sea Raider Scrapped (Exchange) The demands of industry are conquering one of the most picturesque of the World War machines. Acetylene torches in the hands of workmen at the Union Shipbuilding Company's plant, Baltimore, Maryland, are accomplishing what the flower of the world's navies were unable to do—in destroying the German raider, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

A Sorry Leader (Exchange) What about this Marketing Bill? Some people up at Ottawa are making a terrible fuss about it. One of them is Mackenzie King. He says it will wreck the constitution into smithereens. He is always worrying about the constitution.

Mr. Baldwin On Books (Continued) Mr. Baldwin recalled those early excursions into literature. The occasion was the opening by the Marquis of Crewe of the new buildings of the London Library in St. James's Square.

George Arliss At Tea (New York Herald-Tribune) Mr. George Arliss received the reporter in his suite at the Fairmont in East Fifty-third street. It was just before 5 o'clock, and since the sun never sets on British usage, he was drinking tea. He wore a dark shark-skin suit, carpet slippers and a vivid blue-and-white tie with a pattern of heavy Albert waltz chain was in the form of a snake bit, and his watch, when he consulted it, was a heavy hunting case model of ancient vintage.

Trees For The Prairies (Toronto Globe) In the Prairie Provinces of Canada there has developed a yearning for trees. There are regrets that a definite plan of afforestation was not undertaken years ago. As the prairie provinces are now being planted with trees have been given to prairie settlers by the Dominion Government during the past twenty five or thirty years. Many of these were planted, and then neglected. They were allowed to die for lack of moisture, or were destroyed by grazing live stock.

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