THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

The hairdresser holds the key to many a lock of hair.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1932

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

The festival of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland, will be duly commemorated this evening by the Caledonian Club and by kindred organizations of Scotsmen throughout the civilized world. The occasion is one which serves admirably to keep alive the wealth of tradition and history associated with the Land o' the Heather. One of the most interesting of these traditions relates to St. Andrew's interment in Scotland. The Saint, who was one of the Christian apostles and a brother of Simon Peter, is believed to have suffered martyrdom at Petrae by being crucified upon the "X-shaped" cross which bears his name and which has become a familiar symbol in all Christian lands. It is said that Maximela, a lady of high rank, caused the body of St. Andrew to be embalmed and honorably sepulchred; that afterwards, early in the fourth century, his remains were transferred by the Emperor Constantine to Constantinople, and finally, in or about the year 363, they were by a pious monk, Regulus by name, conveyed to the eastern coast of Fife, in Scotland, where a church was erected on the spot where arose the famous city and cathedral of St. Andrews.

REDISTRIBUTION

In moving second reading of the Redistribution Bill in the House of Commons last week Premier Bennett referred to the method of ascertaining the unit of representation, based on a constant number of members from Quebec, and also to the reason for Prince Edward Island being exempted from this rule which otherwise would necessitate, on a population basis a reduction to two parliamentary representatives instead of four. The Premier first referred to the exception provided in subsection 4, sec. 51 of the British North America Act, which deals with the diminution in population and provides that where the change in population does not exceed one-twentieth, there shall be no change, but where it does exceed one-twentieth, it is competent to reduce the number of members.

"The second exception," said the Premier, "is to be found in the provisions of the constitutional amendment of 1915. It will be recalled that after Prince Edward Island came into confederation, the number of senators from the three maritime provinces remained at twenty-four. Two senators were taken from New Brunswick and two from Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island was then given four senators, so that Nova Scotia had ten; New Brunswick, ten and Prince Edward Island, four. But it was provided in 1915, in consequence of the representations so strongly urged in the house at that time, that a change should be made by amending the constitution and, as a result of the amendment which was made it was provided that the representation in the House of Commons should never be less than that in the Senate. So Prince Edward Island, which would be entitled to only two members, is, by reason of the operation of that provision, entitled to four and the province of New Brunswick that would be entitled to only nine members, under the rule set forth in section 51 of the British North America Act, will be entitled to ten members because it has a representation of ten in the Senate."

Were it not for the application of the exception provided for in section 51, the Premier explained, there would have been a loss of membership in Ontario, but inasmuch as the census indicates there has been no diminution that exceeds one-twentieth, the membership remains at eighty-two the figure we now have. The net result is that the representation of New Brunswick will be ten instead of nine by reason of the provisions of the statute of 1915; that of Ontario will be eighty-two as it now is; that of British Columbia will be increased by two, from fourteen to sixteen; that of Alberta is increased by one, from sixteen to seventeen; that of Manitoba will be seventeen as it now is; that of Saskatchewan will be twenty-one as it now is; that of Prince Edward Island remains at four as it now is, by reason of the 1915 amendment referred to; that of Nova Scotia will be reduced from fourteen to twelve, the result being that we have a total of 245 members as the house is now constituted.

A SKYE HEROINE

A timely subject for St. Andrew's Day is the account of the death of Flora Macdonald, the heroine who took Bonnie Prince Charlie over the sea to Skye, which appears in the current issue of "Chambers Journal." The article describes Flora's later life after returning from the United States to the Hebrides with her husband, who also was a Macdonald. Flora died in 1790, while on a visit to Peinduin, some miles away from her married home, Kingsburgh. The writer, G. K. Scott tells the story of the sheet slept on by the Prince, how she carried it to the United States and back again that it might be her winding sheet. And so, they wrapped her dead body in its folds, and a company of strong young Hebrideans carried the remains to Kingsburgh where they lay in state for a week. Thousands from the Islands and Highlands attended the funeral.

She had been married forty years and left a family of sons and daughters. Her husband followed her to the grave in less than two years, and together they rest in an ancient burial-place of the clan in Kilmuir. The funeral procession which followed the heroine sixteen miles, was over a mile long. Pipers from the MacCrimmon and McArthur colleges in Skye attended to play the Coronach. The thousands of "guests were liberally supplied with refreshments, and we read that of 'mountain dew' alone, 300 gallons were served."

In spite of that funeral and of the Prince Charlie adventure, Flora Macdonald's grave was neglected for nearly half a century. Not even a "rude stone" marked it.

A marble slab in a freestone frame was set up by Flora's son, but had been cracked when landing on the beach: and in a few months, tourists carried it away, bit by bit. Then a granite cross, erected by subscription, blown down and broken, was restored. Today, a granite slab covers the grave, and the tall white Ionic cross at its head can be seen far out at sea; while St. Columba, Portree, has a stained glass window, and Inverness a statue on Castle Hill.

ITS VALUE PROVED

The Institutional Advertising Committee of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association has published in handsome booklet form the series of advertisements featuring life insurance service which were published in 73 English and French daily newspapers and 18 French and English farm publications during the present year.

It has been demonstrated in graphic style in this series of advertisements that, tested by every major catastrophe, world war, world epidemic and world depression, life insurance has proved its strength and stability. It has been a veritable bedrock in the economic life of the Dominion and has met promptly every obligation one hundred cents on the dollar. During the present period of economic adjustment it has, in thousands of instances, relieved financial distress, guarded families and homes, and proved a sure protection against poverty and want.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Inflation of currency means the issue of irredeemable paper money. It may be employed by a Government whose credit is exhausted and which is obliged to resort to the printing press to find the necessary currency to meet its immediate obligations. It was resorted to by the Southern States in the War of Secession and by Germany and many other nations during the Great War. A valueless currency was the inevitable consequence. Nor is "controlled inflation" a safe policy. The difficulty about inflation is that it gets out of control. It is like dram-drinking. it grows by what it feeds upon. Once started, it is hard to stop. Premier Bennett does well to adhere to the policy of "Sound Money." Not by the easy way of the printing of irredeemable dollars or other currencies will the world be restored to prosperity.

A report from Shanghai states that the masses in China are in a state of desperation and long for stable government. As civil war has followed civil war in what used to be the Celestial Empire, their desire for domestic peace can readily be understood. The remedy will have to come from within Chinese borders.

Poverty brings pain and suffering and hunger and deprivation—but those, after all, are things that can be endured. They are things some men have even heroically invited. What makes poverty a curse is that it destroys life itself. It reduces its victim to a machine for eating and sleeping. It is a thing that must always stir a thinking man to the profoundest indignation.

It is an indictment of public opinion that it has neither time nor indignation to be interested in automobile accidents. They have become merely incidents in the routine of a days news. Unless someone of importance is involved, public interest is generally satisfied by a statement of the location of the accident and a list of the killed or injured. Such occurrences mount up in their hundreds, yet public indignation does not get beyond the pious and innocuous reflection that something ought to be done about it.

The old Blarney castle, built five hundred years ago, was—according to immemorial tradition—the object of a siege, and the then owners parleyed so adroitly with the besiegers, playing on their credulity and their avarice by turns, that they let pass the chance of capture until it was too late. Time was on the defender's side, and he made use of it. Hence that alleged Irish gift of ingratiating eloquence which comes to everyone that visits the historic spot and kisses the historic Stone.

Social team-work, for instance, needs to be improved and developed to the point where there will be enough of the good things of life to go around, and that each shall get his proper share. When, says one writer, we have stabilized employment and have assured a living wage to all who are able and willing to work for it, we shall have taken a long way toward the Utopian goal. Unemployment insurance has been suggested as a means to that end, and the scheme as outlined by social economists does apparently point the way to surmount periods of business and industrial stagnation. Self-reliant people, careful and thrifty, have provided their own job insurance, but others are too young to have had time to surround themselves with defenses against unemployment.

The possibility of a Hohenzollern return has been discussed with keen interest by many foreign observers, but it is not surprising that it arouses peculiar concern in Belgium. In Brussels the memory of 1914 keeps attention strained for that sort of news. Last week, says a despatch, the Belgian cabinet sat late, and heard ominous warning from its veteran Foreign Minister, Paul Hymans. "Restoration of the monarchy in Germany," he said, "is not merely a question of time. It is imminent. There is now delay only because of disagreement between the former Kaiser's sons and former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria as to how restoration should take place."

Mr. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg has been gathering figures on governmental income and expenditure. The Federal Government is spending $134 for every $100 of income, the Provincial Governments are spending $152 for every $100, and the Municipal Governments of Canada are spending $124 for every $100 of income.

During his campaign Mr. Thomas himself waxed indignant over the idea that the vote he would receive would be a "protest vote." He urged those who merely wanted to protest against Mr. Hoover to vote for Mr. Roosevelt. Thomas voters would be understood to want a change of cialism. The vote received the whole system in favor of Soby Mr. Thomas indicates that his instructions were generally followed.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HOW NATURE PREVENTS LOSS OF BLOOD

If you can think of every little cell in your body as a tiny fish, you will get an idea of how the cells are able to live. Just as a fish must have water—a fluid—in order to live, so also must each body cell have fluid about it.

The fluid in which the cells of the body live is the blood and the lymph which "work together to carry food, water and oxygen away from the moist surfaces of the body and to deliver these necessities to the cells at the most distant part therefrom. From these cells in turn they bring back to the moist surfaces, in the lungs and kidneys, the useless waste from the cells, and the lungs and the kidneys throw them out of the body in the perspiration and urine."

The blood passes along in little tubes, whereas the lymph moves more slowly filling in the chinks and finally it also is gathered into tubes to be put back into the blood stream again.

You can readily see then that this fluid—blood and lymph—is really life to the body, and so Nature does her best to prevent it being lost. As you know the smallest prick of a pin will draw blood, showing how every part is well supplied.

How is the body fluid prevented from escaping from the body? When the skin is cut you will notice that in a very short time a little clot will form, a sort of jelly like substance, which prevents any more blood escaping.

However when severe bleeding occurs it has been shown that as more blood is lost from the body, the blood that is left in the body clots more quickly, showing that Nature is doing her best to prevent further loss of blood.

In 1914 Drs. W. B. Cannon and W. L. Mendenhall showed that it was the juice from the adrenal glands, (situated one on top of each kidney) that hastened the clotting process of the blood.

And even when no adrenal juice is present, it has been found that the action of the liver cells helps the blood to clot more rapidly.

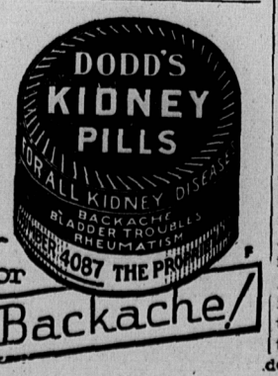
Surely, the force behind that body of yours is a "friendly" one.

The Poets' Corner

THE CLANS

Oft has been written their valorous story
In pages and fragments, both thrilling and gory.
The Campbells, McFarlanes, the Drummonds and Grant,
Each answered the war cry, when pibroch did chant:
Macleods of Dunvegan, McDuffs of Glengarry,
Foul blows from the claymore, on targes did parry,
Mackays from the North, on Sutherland heather
Did stand 'gainst the Lowlanders, shoulders together;
Maclaines from Lochbuie and Badenoch so fair,
The Maxwells, Macdonalds and noble Sinclair,
Maclennans, Macphersons, from rocky Kintail;
Their kin and their comrades, they never did fail,
Iona's Mackinnons, McKenzies, Glenshiel,
The Grahams, the Gordons, and Barra's McNeil,
McCanns from Glendochart, McGregor, the matchless,
The Fergusons, Brodies, stout-hearted and dauntless!

—J. G. MacLeod.



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.

TRUCKS

Sir,—Due to present low market value for farm products the worried farmer is casting about as to whom he should blame.

Not being well versed in economics of market changes he naturally blames the agencies through which he sells for the meagre prices he receives for his hogs and lambs. If he is a member of a co-operative shipping organization the small percentage of handling charges becomes an unnecessary expense in his eye.

Regardless of his signed contract as a club member he has his live stock trucked to market, and becomes his own individual salesman, slipping back into the rut of bygone days.

Thus he becomes an enemy to orderly marketing carried on by shipping clubs. If he becomes possessed with the idea of saving the small costs of charges, the simple and uncalculating farmer thinks he is getting very much ahead of the game. Besides the costs and charges for trucking there is also to be taken into consideration a heavy shrinkage in transit. It is quite evident that whatever advantage the farmer believes he obtains by trucking hogs or lambs it is quite negligible compared to the loss of the possibility of taking advantage of wider markets through our shipping club and depriving loyal members of obtaining the grip of market values of which we stand so badly in need. The trucks in this respect have a demoralizing effect besides depriving our railway of much needed business resulting in an overwhelming burden of debt that at the present faces us. Therefore it would be well for farmers to think where they are heading for.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. D. ROSS
Kinross.

Washington May Consider War Debts

(Mail and Empire)

Perhaps a mill on of the best-informed people in the United States know that the war debts should be cancelled or drastically reduced. The trouble is that this truth has not yet got home to the consciousness of the great mass of Americans. It is not that the people of the United States wish to be unfair; the difficulty is that they do not visualize the true inwardness of the world crisis as the British nation did after the Napoleonic wars, and again after the late World War, as it does today.

After putting Napoleon on St. Helena the British forgave the debts of their allies in order that these allies might resume business, and the world might, as soon as possible, return to prosperity. Just so in 1922, the British Government of that day was willing to forgo the amounts owing to it from Europe if the United States would forgive its debtors half as much. The proposal then made by the late Lord Balfour showed that the Mother Country understood world finance and world affairs much better than did or do the politicians at Washington, who constitute the majority in Congress. What makes matters worse is that when the debt to the United States were incurred the prices of munitions, provisions and war materials were at least double what they are today. The decline in the value of the pound has accentuated this discrepancy.

The people of the United States have not grasped the fact that their foreign trade and the trade of the world are stifled by the debts. It is a case of the creditor finding himself up against it. The American dollar may be at a premium, but American goods pile up at home for want of a market. United States vaults may be full of gold but American industries, railways and shipping lines omit their devidends and dismiss their employees. The probability is that the republic is suffering more today than any other country from its own insistence on war debt payments. We have it, moreover, on the authority of Mr. H. B. Swope, former editor of the New York World, that the English consented to its war debt settlement with the United States in the firm conviction that if America subsequently granted more favorable terms to other nations she would be given an adjustment in keeping there with. Such readjustment has never been made. It is repeated that in order to clear up the situation Great Britain has for ten years been ready to forgive its debtors twice as much as the United States is asked to forgive Great Britain.

One of the worst results of Washington's insistence on payment is that the Lausanne agreement for virtual cancellation of German reparations, which was arrived at last Summer, is likely to be upset, thus throwing the Continent of Europe once more into turmoil. The Lausanne agreement, it will be remembered, was not to be ratified until Germany's creditors had obtained satisfactory settlements with the United States. As the United States is not able to see its way clear to make such satisfactory settlements, the great advance achieved at Lausanne may be lost. The main responsibility for world welfare thus rests upon the Hoover administration and upon Congress. There is some ground for hope that the new Congress with President-elect Roosevelt in the saddle may reconsider the situation. But, in the meantime, the whole world waits in a position of uncertainty, which is disturbing and economically injurious.

The attitude of Washington threatens to render futile and nugatory the forthcoming world economic conference, upon which the nations have built high hopes. In face of the unfortunate, and upon the whole dangerous, situation thus created, the New York Times puts the plain question: "How can a nation devoted to peace and the comity of peoples refuse to view the question of the war debts in the light of new facts." Let us say lastly that we have not given up hope that Washington will yet see the light and treat the whole question of post-war obligations in a manner helpful, not only to the American people themselves, but to civilization at large.

The Trollopes

(Exchange)

Anthony Trollope was the Edgar Wallace of the Victorian age. He was the most prolific writer of fiction in the English language, although Wallace, with modern mechanical assistants, overran his record by a wide margin. Like Wallace, the quality of his work was remarkably even and haste was not particularly apparent through negligence in literary workmanship. His admission in his Autobiography that he wrote for money and turned out his novels to a hard and fast schedule of hours was disappointing to his admirers. Times change and similar statements by Wallace furnished profitable publicity. Yet, incidentally, Wallace left his family penniless. After Trollope's death, on December 6, 1882, fifty years ago, and the appearance of his Autobiography, his popularity quickly waned.

The autographed manuscript of his life story has recently been presented to the British Museum through the instrumentality of Mr. Michael Sadlier, a Trollope authority. Recently Trollope's imaginative county of Barsetshire has been visited by numerous modern readers, Mr. Sadlier and Mr. Hugh Walpole, among present day writers, have striven valiantly on his behalf. Although Trollope wrote on the external aspects of society, some of his characters are strongly drawn types. Characters which he drew with pains and success he often introduced into succeeding works.

Anthony Trollope was the son of an equally famous mother. The talented authoress of "Widow Barnaby," with her caustic reflections on American manners, did much to protract the estrangement between American and English people. The London Times, just a hundred years ago, reports that at a New York theatre one night a man sat in the box with his back to the pit and coat tails hanging over, as Mrs. Trollope had sketched one. The audience immediately raised the cry "Trollope! Trollope!" and the Times reported on authority of the Athenaeum that every violation of "bienseance"—good behavior—was being called a Trollope.

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The Farmers Market

(The Sydney Post)

Addressing the farmers in attendance at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto at a banquet last week, Premier Bennett pointed out that in 1931 Canada's agricultural products were valued at $1,630,000,000; that the domestic market consumed $1,300,000,000 worth and that the surplus for export was worth something over $300,000,000. This illustrates the predominant importance of the home market. It also shows that with a little more industrial expansion in Canada the farmers of this country will have little to fear from hostile foreign tariffs. Meanwhile the Ottawa trade agreements have opened new Empire markets for the products of Canada's farms, orchards, grain fields, ranches and dairies.

Tail Of The U. S. Dog

(Vancouver Province)

Canada, in the past 70 years, has had numerous opportunities of testing the advantage of building up an extensive trade with the United States, and the results have not been encouraging. Again and again we have built up industries and branches of industries to high efficiency, only to have them destroyed by the tariff whims of our American neighbors. Do we want to continue the series of bumps? Are we content to be always the economic tail of the American dog, joyfully wagged when he is in a buoyant mood and dragged in the mud when he is in the dumps? If we could get some assurance that the new trade it is proposed to build would have some permanence that would be different. But how can assurance be placed in the platform of a political party? The platform may change. The party itself is sure to go out of office sooner or later.

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