

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

The growing importance of the Women's Institutes was illustrated at the annual sessions of the organization yesterday, when reports were submitted showing that seventeen new branches had been established in the Province during the year, bringing the total up to 257, and that the sum of \$14,000 was expended in school improvements and other beneficial community enterprises. This is highly encouraging, and the leaders and members of this worthy organization are to be heartily congratulated upon the success of their efforts.

Since this year you are seeing the establishment of the Prince Edward Island libraries—libraries for the whole province, without prejudice of or by political party or religious creed. It is a library given to all the people for all the people, and everyone must sooner or later come to realize that the library is as much a social necessity and ultimately a matter of general support as are Schools and Churches. These three—the School, the Church and the Library—have always in times past gone together and have ever been the preservers of the inheritance of the race, handing on to the next generation what our forefathers have learned of life and what we have been able to add to their knowledge.

No better method could be suggested of preparing one's mental background for the wealth of reading matter which the new library will make available, than regular attendance at the evening lecture courses now in progress.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY

Some statisticians are now on record as believing that business recovery began about a year ago in some important countries. The Cleveland Trust Company Business Bulletin of June 15th presents indexes of business conditions in eight countries—Japan, Italy, Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and the United States. In all countries the upward curve is clearly shown as is the case in a diagram in which data for all countries are combined. Comment is to the effect that "the facts presented in the diagram afford little support for the contention that business recovery was dependent on adopting the policies of inflation, currency, debasement and repudiation. It is true that the curve for Japan has been rising since March of 1932 and that country has been inflating her currency and engaging in military operations. However, the industrial activity of Italy has been rising since May of 1932, that of France since last June (1932) and those of Germany and Belgium since last July when the English line turned up also. The low points for Canada and United States were reached in March of this year."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"What world trade needs," says Sir Arthur Salter, "is not abolition of tariffs, but first a reduction to a more moderate level, and then, even more, reasonable stability."

A series of "don't's" has been issued to remind all bathers of the preparedness required at all times and at all beaches. These "don't's" for bathers are sane and reasonable, and obedience will in no way mar the enjoyment of bathing. They are: Don't take chances; don't go in swimming for at least an hour after eating—it may cause stomach cramp; don't swim alone; don't swim too far out; don't dive unless you are sure the water is deep enough; don't stay in too long; be very careful in streams known to have currents, and deep holes, and fissures in their beds. In other words, "know the waters in which you swim." If the advice in the foregoing simple and sensible suggestions is followed, drownings will be an exception, not the rule, of the summer season.

The magnificent facilities of the new Prince Edward Island library will shortly be available, and all sections of the Province, rural as well as urban, will participate in its advantages. Emphasizing the scope and importance of the library, for which the Province this year received a grant of \$60,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. Lomer said: "You have not only a personal responsibility toward books, you have a social responsibility as a community. Hitherto you have had a library here and a library there, and the burden as well as the benefit has been localised. And those who know the small library best, best know the unselfish devotion and even self-sacrifice shown by those who carry on this good work year after year. Here in your Pro-

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is manifest, indeed, says the Weekly Irish Times, that the British people and their Government heartily desire to avoid a quarrel with the Free State, and continue to believe in her ultimate sanity. How long can this attitude be maintained? Will it persist after Mr. de Valera's Government has repudiated the Privy Council, has expunged the Senate and has abolished the King's authority in a Dominion of the Realm? We cannot foresee the point at which British patience will fail, but its failure at some point in the development of Mr. de Valera's programme is inevitable. Sooner or later, the British Government will put down its foot, and a final decision will be forced upon the Free State—to restore the Treaty in full or leave the Empire.

The Province to Quebec has passed a law which commands that all motorists shall bring their cars to a complete stop at a level railway crossing. It is a fact that many automobile drivers honor the law more in the breach than the observance. Nevertheless, the legislation has led to more care and prudence being shown at these dangerous places and, there is every reason to believe, has been the means of reducing the number of accidents at crossings. But that number continues to be unnecessarily high. From the first of August to the 30th of November, 1932, the Canadian National Railway lines showed 98 cases due to the negligence of those using the crossings. The Canadian Pacific Railway reported 49 such cases. Notwithstanding safety devices and cautionary signals, automobile drivers persist in taking chances and deliberately disregard the warnings which all may read, however fast they are allowing their cars to run.

This is "cotton week" in the United States. It has been set aside by the agricultural adjustment administration for an intensive drive to induce cotton growers to sign acreage reduction contracts in sufficient number to assure success of a plan designed to effect a reduction of the cotton acreage by at least ten million acres, the object in view being to raise the price of cotton by decreasing the surplus. Some two million farmers produce cotton. Acreage contracts to that number have therefore been printed and distributed by local committees in all the cotton counties in the South. The producer is asked to make, under these contracts, an irrevocable offer to remove from production a certain portion of his land for certain cash payments which will be based on the productivity of the land to be withdrawn. In this way it is hoped to put the cotton farm back on an earning basis.

Mr. Baldwin's victory at the British Conservative Conference involved much more than the Government's policy in India, more even than Mr. Baldwin's leadership of his party. It involved the continuation of the Nationalist Government. Stanley Baldwin has been playing for the National team, and has supported his captain, MacDonald, loyally, putting aside personal and party considerations where they seemed to imperil the country's broader interests.

There is virtue in country houses, in gardens and orchards, in fields, streams and groves, in rustic recreations and plain manners, that neither cities nor universities enjoy.—Alcott.

That the economic tide has turned, is now running steadily toward general improvement, has become abundantly clear. Since April 1 cash wheat prices have increased 25 cents a bushel, this in itself being a tremendous thing not merely for farmers, grain companies and the Government, but for the whole country. Western farmers may not own much of the wheat that is now selling at 75 cents a bushel (their holdings are estimated at about 40,000,000 bushels, this out of 200,000,000 bushels still in Canada) but there is for them the encouraging prospect of higher prices for the coming crops, prices which, conceivably, may go to one dollar.

Before the World Economic Conference met, its sponsors said that its sponsors couldn't do much unless the Disarmament Conference did something first. Now the Disarmament Conference has said that it can't do anything unless the Economic Conference does something first. Feeling that way about it, the Disarmament Conference has decided to close down, goes home until October. What a ghastly thing it has been! In session since February, 1932 (a preparatory



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

HALLUCINATIONS, DELUSIONS, OBSESSIONS

It is now known that it is the attitude that an individual takes towards his surroundings and towards his family and other people that causes him to be called sane or insane.

You can thus see that many of us may be very close to the insane type in some ways and very far from it in others, according to our general beliefs, our training as children, the kind of home—religious, overreligious, or nonreligious—in which we were brought up, and the various circumstances which surrounded us.

It is only when we depart too far from what is considered normal, that we are considered as having mental symptoms, and need treatment for them.

For instance when we lose our memory for a time it is called amnesia; all that happens during this time is forgotten, when our memory returns.

Then there are what are called hallucinations, in which we think we see an object which doesn't really exist, or hear voices which make clear remarks to us, yet those about us know there are no voices speaking.

Delusions are often present with hallucinations but are somewhat different in that they are simply false beliefs. For instance you think of yourself as the King of England or the President of the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that your doctor or family can prove to you that you are not a king or a president, you continue to believe. This is the "grandiose" type of delusion.

There is another common type of delusion in which you may believe that you are being persecuted, that people, even your family, are talking or plotting against you.

Then there is what is called obsession, where a particular idea comes into your mind, and stays there despite all you do to remove it. It may be that you think you are suffering with heart disease although you have been examined by your family doctor, and by the best known heart specialist in your district. Thus you do not believe you have heart disease yet you have it on your mind all the time.

The difference then between a delusion and an obsession is that with a delusion you really believe something that isn't so, whereas with an obsession the idea is on your mind but you do not really believe it.

This little explanation of terms may be of help to some readers. Remember, despite the growing number of mental cases, the majority of them are now cured under proper treatment, and able to return to home and business.



GEDDIE MEMORIAL CHURCH

Where Geddie stands the evening enters slow; Dim wind the roads; dim pass the weary men; Through small dark trees the little lamplights glow, And sleep creeps up the quiet fields again. . . . Now midnight comes, and wind, and Joe's high star; A wave's white wrath upon the moon-blanch'd sands; And, on the hill, the unseen watchers are Beside the glimmering graves where Geddie stands. Ah! surely those who knew this perfect place, —So softly runs the tide, so years dream by, —So sweet the grass, so good the summer's grace, —Would lift a little latch within the sky, And walk again, beneath the rowan tree, Where Beauty builds an altar by the sea. —Charles J. St. Clair Jeans.

Life As It Is Lived

(Ottawa Journal)

The newspapers are telling—drawing appropriate morals therefrom—the story of a Liverpool man who built up a prosperous retail business by twenty years of hard work, sold it three years ago when he was 42, retired to enjoy a fortune of half a million dollars, and shot himself the other day because he had "nothing to do." e had no hobbies, no interests, could not endure the thought of the empty years stretching ahead. The obvious conclusion of the commentators is that he should have had a hobby, should not have devoted himself so closely to business that without his business he was a bit of driftwood borne along to disaster.

The fact is, however, that a man wants more than a hobby to absorb his energies from 42 onward through the best years of his life. Postage stamps or golf or beetles are all excellent things in their way, supplementaries in the scheme of life, but they cannot take the place of the full-bodied satisfaction which comes through plotting a business through the shoals or earning one's wage or salary through agreeable work of some definite value.

It used to be the ambition of most men to make a "fortune" as quickly as possible and retire then to enjoy it. A man would labor mightily thirty or forty or fifty years in the expectation that he would make enough money so that for the remainder of his life he might live on his income and do all the things he always had wanted to do but which he had given up, as he gave up everything likely to impede the process of making money. Naturally, in most cases it turned out that he had lost the zest in living, that the pleasures to which he had looked forward had turned dry and insipid. Everyone has seen men suddenly give up simple leisure revels in an unaccounted freedom from an accustomed routine, and then slowly die of nothing in the world but infinite boredom.

Today, in this respect at least, we do things rather better. Not to the same extent as formerly are most men the slaves of business or profession or job. Their lives have broadened, and they take time off as they go along for the recreation which lengthens their lives as it refreshes interest in the next day's tasks. Retirement has little place in their minds. They do not build their lives on the thought of an age limit upon their activities; do not set up water-tight compartments between the sections of their lives devoted to business and to pleasure. The Liverpool man who retired at 42 fortunately was an exception to the practice of the age. Apparently without mental resources outside of his aptitude for his own business, he had not the wisdom to realize that life could hold for him no enjoyment comparable to that of making a big business into a greater one. Literature, public life, sport—none of them had any charm for him. He had money, but it was useless to him.

Had the Liverpool man stayed with his business probably he would have lived to become a merchant prince, lord mayor of his city, a citizen honored and revered. For the rare fellow who enjoys nothing in the world but his work it is idle to talk of finding a satisfactory substitute in world tours or hunting with a butterfly net.

I am, Sir, etc. M. L. BEARISTO

was annexed to Britain. About seventy-five years ago, nearly two hundred of the inhabitants were transferred to Norfolk Island as their island was becoming over populated, but forty soon returned. Whalers and trading vessels occasionally call and exchange the products of civilization for the products of this island, two miles long and one mile broad, in the midst of the ocean.

On Pitcairn Isle

(Exchange) Reports state the people of Pitcairn Island have no longer any worldly interests and refuse to store up anything for the future, as they believe that the end of the world is upon them. Presumably their belief will not prove fatal to them in their South Sea island home, because nature does much. The one hundred and ninety-three inhabitants of the island are descendants of some of the English sailors, who mutinied on H. M. S. Bounty, and Tahitian women. The Bounty had been sent out by the British Government for the purpose of carrying breadfruit trees to the West Indies to be transplanted. A short time after leaving Tahiti twenty-five of the crew mutinied. The ship's commander and the officers were set adrift and eventually reached the Dutch East Indies. The mutineers went back to Tahiti but nine of them, with some Tahitian men and women, sailed for Pitcairn. Ten years later all the men, except one John Adams, having had sufficient of the life of violent dissensions had either disappeared or died, leaving Adams with a community of women and children, whilst Adams set about the Christian education of the company. They were practically left to themselves for many years. Fifty years after the mutiny, Pitcairn

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.

CHARLOTTE RESIDENCE

Sir,—As it is my privilege to be living in "The Charlotte Residence" it may not be out of place for me to tell a little of its attractions. In advancing years, when one can retire from active service and find rest and comfort in a Home such as this, one has every reason for thankfulness. There is in this Home an atmosphere of peace which to me is not altogether of this world. It is as though some one in passing had said "Peace be to this house, and to all who dwell therein."

It is situated in a corner facing a very pretty square where there are many trees of different varieties, which at the present time are looking their prettiest, while the birds sing among the branches, and the children play in its cool shade.

Looking out on the back, there is a beautiful garden, known as "The Rose Garden" a delight for all those who love flowers.

At the South-West corner is St. Peter's Cathedral and at the north east is St. James Presbyterian Church which may to a certain extent account for its sanctified atmosphere.

With regard to the interior of the house. On entering one is struck with the space and beauty of its halls and winding staircase. In the lower hall is a portrait of Hon. Horace Hazzard who donated this House. God bless him.

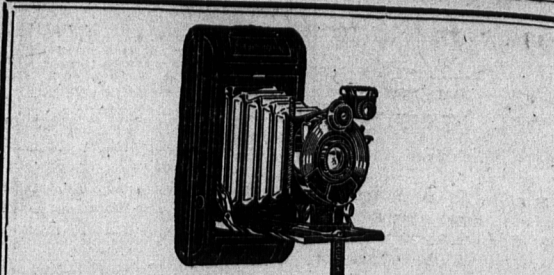
On the right as you enter is the large general living room, nicely furnished with both ancient and modern furniture. It has a fire place always ready for the match, a radio which has been donated by some good friend, and always an open door. Behind this room are the Matron's quarters, a very pretty sitting room, which, I fear, is not much in use as she is far to active a woman to indulge much in resting—I may say the same of her sleeping apartment, she is not long in it.

On the left-hand as one enters is the large dining room suitably furnished and very attractive, as is also the kitchen which leads out of the dining room. It is quite up to date, with closed in cupboards, and there is also an outer kitchen, pantry, store room, all of which are ready for inspection any day. Up stairs on the second floor there are six rooms, three of which have hand basins and running water, and two have open fire places. On this floor there are two bath rooms.

On the next floor there are five rooms, a large square hall, and in it a linen press and a sewing machine. There is also a toilet and wash rooms, making it all very attractive, but having to mount a third flight of stairs these rooms are not so quickly filled. They are waiting for the old yet ever young.

Those who are interested in Homes of this kind should call and see the Charlotte residence. Mrs. McNutt is always pleased to show people through this House and after inspecting it one will likely say "The half has not been told me."

I am, Sir, etc. M. L. BEARISTO



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Your own reason is the only oracle given you by heaven; and you are answerable, not for the rightness, but uprightness of the decision. —T. Jefferson. Visitor: "You don't mean to tell me that you have lived in this out-of-the-way place for over 30 years?" Inhabitant: "Tave." Visitor: "But, really, I cannot see what you can find to keep you busy." Inhabitant: "Neither can I—that's why I like it!"

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