

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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PICKING A CHAMPION

It is now several years since the last Baby Show was held in Charlottetown. Those who recall the enthusiastic interest taken in the event will not be surprised if we suggest that it is time for the holding of another. It may be too late to make the arrangements for such an exhibition this fall, but how about next summer? The show should be open to baby contestants all over the Province, and care should be taken, of course, to insure their utmost comfort and safety. It is scarcely necessary to add that the exhibition would be one of the finest seen anywhere in Canada.

One of the most successful baby shows held on the continent was at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last week. The entry list included 853 babies. Three large tents were placed at the disposal of the show, one, a sort of resting home for parents, another for measuring and weighing and a third for judging. A score each of policemen and nurses, and ten doctors, dispensed "smiles, arrow-root biscuits, and marks." "Thousands of baby admirers," we read, "stormed the tents all day, and formed a solid wall, several deep, all around them."

Styles change in babies, apparently. "Two years ago the contestants were all sun-tan. Last year they were pink and white. This year a peaches and cream combination seemed just about right." A couple of weeks of cold weather accounted for the change of complexion, some mothers pointed out.

Blue rompers were the favored costume for the 136 bouncing boys who turned out in the 9 to 12 month class. No less than 122 little girls, from nine to twelve months, almost all attired in wee pink dresses, gurgled at the judges. So fine was the class of girls from 12 to 18 months that two extra prizes had to be distributed to the chosen of 185 entries. This was the class which presented the champion, Patricia Armstrong of Toronto, with first prize, qualifying her to enter with other first prize winners for the sweepstake. Patricia is 16 months old, weighs 24 pounds 12 ounces and reaches 31 inches up the ruler. Her head measures 18 inches and her chest, 20. She has ten teeth, is just able to walk nicely, and goo-gooed her appreciation of the judges' choice before an admiring audience of several thousand.

Without in any way disparaging the claims of Patricia, we suggest there are babies in this Province who would have given her a close run for the championship. In any event, a Provincial Baby Show would undoubtedly be a big success.

FEED THE BIRDS

"If you are going to feed the birds this winter, start now," advises "Agricola" in his interesting Newsy Notes in Saturday's Guardian. "Don't wait until the birds have decided that there is nothing for them, and have betaken themselves to the deep south. Get them used to the idea that a meal awaits them—regularly—and they will visit you in the dark days coming."

This is excellent advice, and should be followed, especially by our younger readers. There is enough food wasted in every home to feed the birds. It is just a matter of exercising a little thoughtfulness toward our feathered population, who are an invaluable asset to the farmer and a source of joy to every one. Without the birds, "God's choristers," no summer day would be complete. There is always a scarcity of forage for the birds in winter, and they can easily be taught to come regularly

to the door for their rations of bread crumbs and other food. The time to begin this humane practice, as "Agricola" suggests, is before the severe weather sets in.

THE SLACKER DOLLAR

"The very root of our unemployment problem," says an American automobile manufacturer quoted editorially in the New York Sun, "runs down to the unemployed dollar—the dollar that is afraid to venture forth—sometimes through fear of public opinion. . . . When the slacker dollar goes to work men will go to work, and not before."

There is much truth in this statement, which is as applicable to Canada as to the United States. The slacker dollar should be regarded with as much opprobrium in periods of business depression as was its prototype during the War.

MANITOBA POLITICS

There will soon be an opportunity to test the trend of political opinion in the West. The term of the Bracken Government in Manitoba, which was carried into power by the Progressive wave of ten years ago, expires in January next and a general provincial election is likely to take place at the first favorable opportunity after the crops are in. The standing of parties in Manitoba now is, Progressives 28; Conservatives 15; Liberals 5; Labor 3; Independents 2, and one vacancy which the government has not been in a hurry to fill. The Premier is Hon. John Bracken, who was head of the Manitoba Agricultural College before being called to the political life.

THOSE SLOW BRITISH

Yes, comments a sarcastic contemporary, Britain is slowing up. All she is able to do is to keep on building the fastest locomotives, and to win the Schneider Cup without even competition, and to build the fastest automobiles, and run away from the Yankees with her motor boats. Finally, as a further depressing evidence of how she has lost her punch, she is just now building the largest and costliest and speediest ocean liner that the world has ever seen.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A special grand jury which investigated the Chicago police force reported that it was "second to none in America for honesty, integrity and efficiency." One might ask what other police force this grand jury ever investigated.

A British journalist predicts that before five years, or perhaps, ten have elapsed, Paris will be brought within twenty hours' travel of New York by means of 50-ton or even 150-ton planes. Buenos Aires and Tokyo will be three or four days' journey from Paris. Air travel, as the recent pageant at the Upton Airport strikingly demonstrated, is steadily becoming an accepted fact, and the world is being covered with a network of air lines.

The beautification of highways is a subject that is now beginning to receive some consideration. A news letter published weekly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a recent issue said in this matter: "Highways are more than arteries of commerce and travel. To all who approach a city through a highway, such highway is the front door of that city. It welcomes or repels the stranger according to its beauty or unsightliness." This applies with quite as much force to Canada as to any section of the neighboring republics.

NOTES BY THE WAY

His Majesty King George has placed ten percent and a good deal more of the royal income at the disposal of the imperial government in order to offset the general depression in Great Britain. Of this splendid example the London Daily Telegraph says:—"Yet again, His Majesty makes himself one with his people, and stands before the world as a living proof of that national unity of purpose that alone is needed to surmount our difficulties." Is it any wonder that both in the homeland and in the dominions beyond the seas the love and loyalty of his people go out in unstinted measure to his Majesty King George the beloved sovereign of the greatest empire that has been?

Under the caption "They Know" an Ottawa exchange says:—"The strongest and most intelligent opponents of war in these times are the men who have fought. The men who know that talk about glory of war is a fraud, that its romance is a sham, it is this knowledge that is behind the peace-voice of the Canadian Legion. And it is this opinion, the opinion of the men who did the fighting in the last war, and who would have to do the fighting in the next war, that counts for peace. Statesmen and politicians and diplomats may mumble about peace without their mumbblings meaning much. But when the masses of the people, the people who have done the fighting or who would have to do the fighting, decide that they want peace, peace will come."

A community with a diminished income can maintain its normal spending upon social services only by curtailing its expenditure upon the far more important business of producing goods and essential services. Obviously the only safe course is to cut down the expenditure upon a non-productive service to enable more money to be spent in the production of wealth. It is the failure to realize this truth that has led Governments to waste huge sums upon unproductive doles. The inevitable effect has been to reduce the fund available for the production of wealth, and thus to create more unemployment than before.

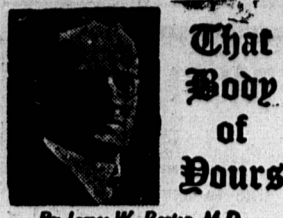
Out of a total of \$2,642,259,949 in claims paid to life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada and the United States in 1930, over \$37,000,000 was paid to Canadian policyholders, according to final figures for the year prepared by the National Underwriters of the United States.

Respects for the profound spirituality of Mahatma Gandhi, says a Toronto exchange, is not increased by the knowledge that one of his chief lieutenants on the voyage to England will spend most of his time in making little idols from a half ton of special mud collected in India before the boat sailed. We recall the lines from Mandalay: "Bloomin' idol made of mud. What they call the great God Budd Plucky lot she cared for idols. When I kissed her where she stood. On the road to Mandalay."

One of the objects of the Federal Government's tariff policy is to encourage the exportation of Canadian butter to the British Market. Hitherto Canada has supplied butter only in inappreciable quantities to the British market. It is evident, says The Dublin Weekly Independent that Canada is bent upon capturing a substantial portion of the trade. Her exports to Britain have risen from 104 cwts in the first half of 1930 to 11,848 cwts. in the first six months of this year. Should progress at this rate be maintained, the Dominion might, in the course of a few years, become one of the principal supplying countries.

There is no one who has any acquaintance with world affairs who does not know first, that it is war debts, centering as they do upon German reparations, which are breeding the financial crises that have three times already this year threatened the financial structure of the world, and, secondly, that as matters now stand Germany cannot pay her reparations bill as that bill stands. Everybody knows that France will pay us nothing that she cannot collect from Germany over her "net" indemnity; can we fairly ask England for our bond in such circumstances?—Wall Street Journal.

The devastating ingenuity of the scientists is a feature of this century. Given time, your Teutonic chemist, for example, will make some sort of a substitute for any common article from practically any unlikely raw material which may be handed to him. He loves a Prussian. As a rule, however, their



HOW THE SUN'S RAYS SHORTEN AILMENTS

In this civilization of ours we must live indoors a good part of the time at our work. Many remain indoors when there is no reason to do so, and when the air is comfortable and the sun bright.

Naturally, as a race, we are missing many of the benefits of the rays of the sun. In an endeavor to bring sunshine and its benefits into the home, to babies, to invalids and others, many 'sunshine' lamps are on the market, and research men have been experimenting to see whether all the benefits claimed for these lamps are real, or whether the lamp just 'seems' to help because the individual thinks it is helping him.

Dr. F. Woringer, Berlin, made observations on patients with measles, chickenpox, and on those vaccinated with cowpox vaccine. Measles developed among children of a tuberculosis centre; previously the children were exposed daily in bathing suits to the sun's rays. The rash was more intense, more severe, on the exposed parts than on the nonexposed parts of the body.

In children during the few days after measles and chickenpox had started in them, but before the rash appeared, one half of the body was exposed to the rays of a quartz lamp while the other half was covered with a black cloth. In those with measles the eruption developed as much as two days sooner on the exposed half than on the nonexposed half of the body. In children with chickenpox, the little sores (vesicles) developed early, and were more numerous on the exposed side; only one or two little sores appeared on the nonexposed side two days later.

Infants were vaccinated on both arms and then one arm was exposed to the rays. The vaccination sores developed earlier, and were larger on the non-exposed arm.

What does this teach us? That the sun's rays, the rays of the quartz lamp, makes the resisting forces in the body work harder and faster, and the youngsters get rid of the ailment that much sooner.

Dr. Woringer says that if the sun's rays will do this in ailments where there is an eruption, why can't it do it when the ailment is of the kind that doesn't have an eruption.

You and I are going to increase our resistive power to ailments, the more our bodies are exposed to the rays of the sun.

So she passed swaying, where the green sea run, Her wind-steaded topsails were stately in the sun; There was glitter on the water from her red port light, So she passed swaying, till she was out of sight.

Long and long ago it was, a weary time it is. The bones of her sailor-men are coral plants by this; Coral plants, and shark-weed, and a mermaid's comb, And if the fishers net them they never bring them home.

It's rough on sailors' women. They have to mangle hard, And stitch at dungarees till their finger-ends are scared, Thinking of the sailor-men who sang among the crowd, Hoisting of her topsails when she sailed so proud.

—John Masfield.

WORLD ARMAMENTS

(Toronto Mail and Empire) In view of the International Disarmament Conference which will begin at Geneva on Feb. 2, 1932, the League of Nations Office in Canada has issued a useful booklet entitled "Disarmament: Facts, Figures and Quotations." It explains the obligations to disarm under the peace treaties; describes the different conferences for limitation of armament; discusses the question whether disarmament would cause unemployment, and gives figures to show the colossal cost of armaments. This booklet, which has reached a circulation of 100,000, may be obtained from the society in Ottawa.

An analysis by the World Peace Foundation from the forthcoming League of Nations Armaments Year Book shows that \$4,158,000,000 was spent by sixty nations on offensive and defensive armaments in the last fiscal year. The United States heads this list of sixty nations with an expenditure of \$207,425,000. This does not include pensions or debts from past wars. The standing army numbers 140,000 men and the navy is regulated by treaty, but the rate of pay, cost of clothing, food, etc., are all high. The fact is that the United States is carrying a heavy armament burden. Following the United States comes Russia with \$578,000,000; France, third, with \$466,960,000; and Great Britain fourth, with \$465,255,000. The Year Book gives the following: Canada, \$21,069,001; Australia, \$18,419,702; New Zealand, \$3,496,150; South Africa, \$4,906,891; and India, \$211,587,622. Following Great Britain, come Italy, with \$248,946,500; and Japan, with \$236,851,500. The six big nations account for approximately two-thirds of the world total.

Comparisons with pre-war years are difficult, due to changes in the purchasing power of currency in different countries, but there is no reason to doubt that expenditures for armaments are greater to-day than they were before the war. The London Economist has estimated that, outside of Germany, the budgets of European nations for military and naval expenditures amount to about \$500,000,000 more than in 1913. President Hoover has estimated the total expenditures in all nations at 70 percent, above the pre-war level. The figures of the League of Nations Year Book show that during the last year, a depression year when it was not easy for governments to raise money, expenditures for military purposes increased by \$100,000,000.

No Shell Shock?

(Edmonton Journal) A news report recording a local tragedy, stated that the victim was subject to attacks of amnesia "as a result of shell shock received in the war." To most men who served in active theatres, shell shock was a very real thing. There were instances of men who had gone through many an attack and bombardment apparently unafraid, even blithely, being reduced suddenly to a state of abject terror by a single explosion of a heavy shell or after being subjected to a long and continuous bombardment. Yet now one reads that shell shock has no existence. There is not and never has been such a thing. The decision was recorded at the sixth international congress of medicine and pharmacy at The Hague recently. It was the unanimous opinion of the 165 delegates who represented forty nations.

What has been known as shell shock was described by these learned medicos as a neurotic condition resulting from the stimulation by war of persons of dormant neurotic temperament. Persons of a normally healthy nervous state, they said, are not mentally affected by shell shock or any other phase of warfare. To those who may be interested in the technical language employed, the following quotation is supplied: "The role played by emotional shocks is of particular importance in the genesis of psycho-neurosis, leading during the war to post-emotional 'syndromes,' but the war has not created psychosis of a new kind, of an evolution hitherto unknown. No new morbid entity has been observed. The terms 'shell-shock' and 'post concussion syndrome' have been wrongly applied at times. It is advisable to cease the use of such terms or to limit their application to cases strictly controlled."

Medical men were convinced that the victims of so-called shell shock entered the war suffering from some form of neurosis. Veterans will be particularly interested in the suggestion that "persons of a normally healthy nervous state are not mentally affected by shell shock or any other phase of warfare." They will doubt if there was one man in a hundred

THE DOLE BURDEN

(Mall and Empire) Besides placing a heavy burden upon British trade and industry, the extravagant social services introduced in Great Britain by Mr. Lloyd George, and recklessly extended by the present Government, continue to play havoc with the ancient families which have served the nation well. The Earl of Lonsdale is disposing of his racing stables, and he is to rent Lowther Castle to strangers. The Earl of Derby is selling his race horses and will sell his magnificent estate of Knowsley if he can find a purchaser. So the present Lord Strathcona has placed on the market the large Scottish estate built up by the first peer of that name, who as Donald Smith, became so prominent in Canadian affairs more than a generation ago.

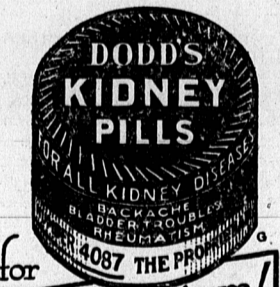
There is no suggestion that unnecessary tears should be shed over the financial difficulties of great families while millions of unemployed people are experiencing actual physical want. The fact remains, however, that both the nobility and the proletariat are suffering from the extravagances and improvidence of modern governments. A system of expenditure and taxation which robs the well-to-do without improving the lot of the masses can scarcely be defended. The sooner all get back to self-reliant individualism the better it will be for high and low.

So long as the present period of economic depression lasts it will, of course, be necessary to provide food and shelter for the unemployed; but once we return towards normal conditions we in Canada should take care to avoid any such debased unemployment insurance system as is today eating at the vitals of Great Britain. As for Great Britain herself, her salvation lies in less charity and more fiscal protection.

who did not at some time experience emotions of fright, fear, exaltation and others far from the "normal." If these were not the result of some "phase of warfare," they would like to know what was the cause. Again, if there was no such thing as shell shock, if it was merely a manifestation of a neurosis which existed before enlistment, how about pensions? On the other hand, if there are more wars, will psychiatrists be appointed to examine all men before enlistment to weed out cases of neurosis? What a popular excuse "liability to shell shock" would be if the time ever came to enforce conscription again. However, in the meantime it may be some consolation to some poor chap who trembles all over at a sudden noise or who lies sleepless through the night when memory gets too active, to know that there is no such thing as shell shock.

DIESEL ENGINES FOR TRUCKS

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 13.—(U. P.)—Production of Diesel engines for trucks and buses will be started at the Diesel plant here within six months, according to Clessie Cummins, president. Cummins recently directed a transcontinental trip in a Diesel powered truck, using oil as fuel, for which expenses for fuel were \$11.22.



for Rheumatism!

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Whither are you heading?

Advertisement for David Copperfield insurance policy. Text: "164 David Copperfield. 'My other piece of advice, Copperfield,' said Mr. Micawber, 'you know. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery. The blossom is blighted, the leaf is withered, the God of day goes down upon the dreary scene, and—and in short you are for ever floored. As I am!'"

Advertisement for THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Text: "Success should be gauged by savings—not by income. Industry alone will not bring independence—Thrift must be Industry's partner. A Manufacturers Life policy is the sure road to INDEPENDENCE." B. H. HUGHES, District Manager, For Prince Edward Island, Cameron Block, Charlottetown.

DRESS UP FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Advertisement for New Method Cleaners Ltd. Text: "It's Time to Send the Topcoat. HERE it's skillfully cleaned in the purest, crystal-clear solvent, using the most scientific methods and equipment—then carefully, smartly pressed to again fit you perfectly and look brand-new. . . . A reliable, responsible cleaning and pressing for only. Just Phone 983. 'Wear Clean Clothes'".

Advertisement for The Rogers Hardware Co., Limited. Text: "Quicker, Better Repairs—In the home can be made when you use our high grade tools. Sturdy, well-made planes; hatchet screw drivers that always work; saws that cut free and easy—these are but a few typical suggestions for the handy man in the home. An inspection of our large stock will be well worth your while. The Rogers Hardware Co., Limited".

Advertisement for The Chew for You. Text: "The Chew for You. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING".