

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims

He who gives and hastes away, lives to give another day.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1933.

SINO-JAP CONFLICT

Events in the far East are moving toward a crisis, the outcome of which cannot but be viewed with the gravest anxiety. On Saturday Japan launched a major offensive to wrest the Province of Jehol from China.

Coincident with its attack on Jehol, the Japanese delegation withdrew from the League of Nations assembly at Geneva after the assembly unanimously adopted a report condemning Japan's Manchurian policy as a violation of international agreements.

The prologue to the present Sino-Japanese conflict occurred on Sept. 18, 1931. This incident was the subject of the most exhaustive inquiry by the Lytton Commission, upon whose report the League of Nations is now acting.

The Chinese say the attack on the barracks was a complete surprise. All the troops of the Seventh Brigade, 10,000 in number, were in the barracks, instructions having

been given given by Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang on September 6 that special care was to be taken to avoid any clash with the Japanese, according to the Chinese version of the incident.

The Lytton Commissioners heard many witnesses and weighed the evidence impartially. They reported that the Japanese had a carefully-prepared plan to meet any outbreak of hostilities between themselves and the Chinese, and it was put into effect with swiftness and precision.

EDITORIAL NOTES
Detroit business men are making deposits in Windsor banks since Michigan institutions closed their doors temporarily, and not altogether as a matter of convenience, presumably. They have ample faith in Canadian banks.

In its current bulletin the Canadian Economic Research Bureau says: "No United States Government in history has entered office with more 'breaks' than the Roosevelt Government in its favor for—as we pointed out in a previous bulletin—nature itself is putting powerful forces at work to bring world recovery—giving us in 1933 much smaller crops of all types as a result of a decline in the use of fertilizers for three years and through other natural causes that operate after such a long period of sub-normal prices. We are more than ever convinced that we are in the second stage of a major world recovery in prices, and that this recovery in 1933 will be at a far more rapid rate than is generally anticipated at this time."

The Houston-Westland biplane chosen for the forthcoming flight over Mount Everest has recently undergone preliminary altitude tests at Yeovil. Its achievement in reaching a height of 35,000 ft., says the London Times, is an excellent augury for the success of the venture, which has been made possible by the public spirit of Lady Houston and by the courtesy of the Maharajah of Nepal. Without his leave the expedition, to which the India Office, the Government of India, and the Air Ministry are giving all the assistance in their power, could not have been undertaken.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Russia remains very much an enigma. At one moment she seems too busy with her own industrial and agricultural problems to bother about the world outside; yet every so often there is a rumble of war talk and certainly the Soviet is building up great forces and a bolder war spirit.

An unpleasant aspect is now lent to the general European situation by interpretations placed by Italy upon a Note sent to Austria by Britain and France, regarding an alleged shipment of 40,000 rifles and 200 machine-guns from Italy to Hungary by way of Austria.

It became inevitable when the empire countries made a definite attempt towards economic cooperation that sooner or later their various currencies should be linked with sterling.

Mr. de Valera must find himself in serious straits ere long—the world being what it is and not what we would fain have it—and when that occurs he may seek distraction by forcing the issue of a unified Ireland.

We are no shirkers, says the London Daily Mail. In all, we have paid the United States 200,000,000 more than we have received on account of the vast sums owed us by Germany and our Allies—for we closed the war as a creditor nation.

The Countess of Dufferin, widow of the brilliant Governor-General who was with us in the early '70s was known far and wide as the North of Ireland beauty, Kate Hamilton, and one of the stories which Lord Dufferin was wont to tell in Canada related to their courtship.

No one doubts Herr Hitler's sincerity: that nearly twelve million Germans followed him blindly says much for his personal magnetism as well as for the volume of the discontent of which he is the spokesman.

Travellers arriving in Peiping, formerly Peking, state that 70,000



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MANY SYMPTOMS DUE TO EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES
It seems but a very short time ago when, if a patient complained of some ailment—rapid heart, indigestion, dizziness and other conditions—and the physician could find no real trouble with the heart, stomach, ears or other parts, he simply told the patient that there was absolutely nothing wrong, told him to go home and try to forget it.

Very often the patient would get better on receiving the assurance of the physician that there was really nothing to worry about. However now that it has been so amply proven that the emotions can cause disturbances in practically every organ in the body, the family physician now goes further with these cases. Occasionally he will send the patient to the heart or stomach specialist, but usually he is able to bring about a cure himself by careful examination, patient questioning, and the use of common sense advice.

Thus "palpitation of the heart, lump in the throat, flushing, pallor, tremor, breathlessness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, fainting, sweating, and sudden calls to empty the bladder or bowel, may each and every one be due to emotional disturbances." In fact this knowledge is now a fact accepted by all of us.

Most of the disturbances are due to prolonged worry or, as some one has well said, prolonged fear, which is another name for worry. If then this nervous individual were able to understand that all his symptoms of rapid heart, indigestion, headaches, dizziness, or other symptoms were due to his emotions and not to any real organic trouble he would immediately begin to get well.

It is always well to have your family doctor make a thorough examination first, and if no organic trouble is found you may be able to figure out for yourself why these various symptoms have arisen.

Increased Use of Fertilizer

Figures just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the fertilizer division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, show that the use of commercial fertilizers in Canada is steadily increasing. This development is interpreted as a sign of increased intensification in agriculture, although the Dominion is still far behind other countries where agriculture is older and where the land possesses less natural fertility.

The fertilizer industry in Canada includes both the manufacture of materials and the mixing of the various ingredients for fertilization purposes. It has experienced a phenomenal growth particularly in the past five or six years, during which production has practically tripled. For instance, in 1926 products of Canadian fertilizer plants amounted in value to \$1,450,000. In 1931, the last year for which complete figures are available, the output was \$4,252,000. In addition to this, large quantities of other materials used as fertilizer are being turned out as by-products of other industries.

Some eighteen plants in Canada produced fertilizer as their major product during 1931. Six were in Ontario, four in New Brunswick, three in Nova Scotia, two in British Columbia, two in Quebec and one in Prince Edward Island. This was an increase over 1930 of four factories. Three new mixing plants in New Brunswick, one in Prince Edward Island and one in Nova Scotia were added in 1931. An examination of the distribution of

persons were killed in the earthquake of December last, which rocked the Kaolai district, 1,000 miles to the northwest. Visitations in China, such as floods, famines, plagues and quakes, are generally on a huge scale, but if the travellers' tales are not exaggerated, the recent earth upheaval was tremendous even from a Chinese point of view.

Famous Military Marches

(Exchange)

Most readers are more or less familiar with the military marches across Canada before the advent of the railroad, but the record of some of these as recalled by Mr. Fred Williams, the Toronto historical writer, is not without interest. It is as on the 21th of February, 1813, that there commenced one of the most remarkable military marches in British history. A call went to Halifax for more troops for service in Upper Canada in the midst of the war with the United States. Although it was mid-Winter it was decided to send the 104th Regiment, raised in New Brunswick, to Quebec. Under the command of Major Drummond, it started, 1,000 strong, on its overland journey on February 11, 1913 and arrived at Quebec on the 27th of the month, without the loss of a man, the distance covered being 435 miles. While in the settled parts the people gave some assistance with sleighs, the greater part of the journey was performed on snowshoes.

In December, 1837, the 43rd Light Infantry marched from Fredericton to Quebec in favorable conditions over better roads, well provided with bridges, a performance much less arduous than that of the 104th; yet of it the Duke of Wellington is reported to have said: "It is the only achievement performed by a British officer that I really envy." He could not have known of the feat of the 104th.

Another remarkable passage of troops from Saint John to Quebec in Winter was that of a force of 7,000 men of picked troops of the British army, with transport and artillery, sent from England in anticipation of war with the United States over the Trent affair. They travelled by road and on the frozen river in the Winter of 1861-62, using sleighs furnished by the inhabitants. Transportation was effected expeditiously, without hardship, accidents or delays.

It is believed that this experience greatly influenced the authorities both in Canada and Great Britain of the necessity of securing rail connection between New Brunswick and Quebec, from which, came the building of the Intercolonial Railway.

Oleaginous Whigs

(London Spectator)

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "I perceive you are a vile Whig." Mr. Lloyd George is more precise in his epithets. He perceives his fellow Liberals generally to be flaccid, oleaginous Whigs. The comments from the side-lines with which the former Prime Minister favoured various interviewers on the occasion of his seventieth birthday are entertaining enough, but I must say I find the picture of Mr. Lloyd George weeping over the grave of the Liberal Party a little much to stomach. The dissolution of the Liberal Party has proceeded in a clear succession of stages, with Mr. Lloyd George pushing it a little further towards the grave each time. The displacement of Mr. Asquith in 1916, the Maurice debate and the Coupon election of 1918, the Coalition Liberal and Independent Liberal fissure, the squalid controversies about the Lloyd George fund—these were the principal nails driven into the Liberal coffin. During the last Labour Government, it is true, the Liberal leader was a commanding figure in the House of Commons, holding the fate of the Government in his hands; and he knew how to make his power felt. Since then he has been merely a picturesque figure on the fringe of politics. But he may still find an effective role to play—more or less in alliance with Labour, with whom his popularity is increasing. After all, he is years younger than Gladstone was when he went on the Mid-

the sales indicates that the use of fertilizers is most general in the older portions of the country, Ontario leading, with Quebec and the Maritimes next in order, and the use being smallest in the Prairie Provinces.

The Poet's Corner

PRELUDE IN E MINOR (CHOPIN)

Perhaps it is a silent garden where The ghost of smiling childhood starts up from The rank grown grass and flowering weeds, or some Old image kneeling sadness mid the fair Of life; or when beside some grave a prayer Is sighed; or when, alone, the bleak vision Of waves that chant the slow eternal song Heard all night through, the saddest theme to hear.

Was this the saddest music that he heard? I hear the waves within its harmony. In the recurring phrase, the minor third. The modulation and monotony Of rhythm, chords and theme. The waves have surged Upon the shore. I hear the sea, his sea.

—Irene Haugh.

Series And Science

(Montreal Gazette)

In these days when scientific research is making such advances upon the domain of nature and when we are discussing the merits of the mechanical robot and the marvels of the "electric eye," it has become the fashion to talk as if science and religion are at clash with each other; and we hear the form of a sweeping statement that the clergy in general are out of sympathy with the trend of events in this direction, or, at least, suspicious of its activities and implications. In point of historic fact, however, this is but a loose and roughshod dictum, and it might be of advantage were due attention paid to the part taken by members of the "clergy" in the development of science was founded in 1831 and the Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1831 and the Royal Society was incorporated in 1663, and prominent clergymen were instrumental in launching both organizations. Amongst the promoters of the Royal Society were numbered five English bishops and deans, not to speak of clerics of lesser title; and the Britain Association was formed mainly at the instigation of a clergyman, the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, who planned its aims and working details, and during its existence, now covering more than a century, the chairmanship of this learned body has been held by many members of the clerical profession. We need not hark back to the work of Vergilius of the eighth century, or that of Gerbert of the tenth, or that of Roger Bacon of the thirteenth, nor insist upon the fact that Raymond Lully, Cusanus, Telesius, Campanella, Bruno, Thomas Bradwardine and Laurnetius Valla were all official churchmen; and the mention of such names as Dean Buckland, Professors Sedgwick and Willis, Doctors Whewell, Thirlwall, Robinson, Lloyd and Peacock, stand out in refutation of the notion that clergy shy off from scientific pursuits. Gassendi and Isaac Barrow deserve mention in the list of clerics at home in this branch of learning. It was Richard Bentley, the famous master of Trinity, who, in his Boyle Lecture Sermons, was the first to expound in popular form the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. It was Canon W. Derham, of Windsor, who, himself a member of the Royal Society, in 1711 published his "Physico Theology" treatise upon which Archdeacon Paley afterwards so largely drew material for his "Natural Philosophy." It was in the nineteenth century that Prof. Henslow advanced the thesis of "Natural Selection" relative to the growth of plants and flowers, and by his botanical discourses exercised a most marked influence upon Charles Darwin. The list of such clerical devotees might be almost indefinitely extended.

But if it is of naturalists we must speak it were easy to recall the name of Gilbert White of Selborne, of George Crabbe, poet and botanist; of J. G. Wood and Bishop Sinalay, of Maion and Tristram of Morris and Lowe, of Churchill, Babbington, Bishop Vaughan and many others who have become the worthy successors of those mediæval monastics who gave name to so many of our well-known plants and wildflowers. In astronomy occur such names as those of Professors Challis and Prichards; in entomology the names of Kirby and F. W. Pope; in geology Dr. Hitchcock and Professor Watkins, and many other clerical experts. Is there a single branch of scientific study in which the clergy have not taken a share? Where could be found a more dil-

gent and able exponent of microscopic investigation than the late Dr. Dallinger? The English parsonage is peculiarly rich in traditions of earnest labors in the broad field of the sciences and the world owes to these workers an incalculable debt. Surely it is high time that the utterly gratuitous and ill-placed notion that the parson frowns down upon scientific investigation and its disclosures should be tossed to the discard, where it properly belongs.

An Irishman once arrested for having slain a wife, excused himself by declaring that he was only trying to get a good one.

Advertisement for Hickey & Nicholson's Black Twist Tobacco, featuring an illustration of a man smoking a pipe.

Advertisement for E. R. Brow Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis, 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

Advertisement for Spinning Wheel (Winnipeg Free Press) and World Without Books (New York Times), discussing the benefits of spinning and reading.

Advertisement for DRUG SPECIALS, listing various medicines and their prices, including Aspirin, Vicks Vapo Rub, and others.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the product's benefits for kidney ailments.