

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MR. KING'S WARNING

On the night of the Ontario election Mr. Mackenzie King is reported to have telegraphed Mr. Hepburn, successful Liberal leader, in these words:

"In following you I have been living over again some of my former campaigns. You will discover many parallels all along the way, and will live to see many more."

"This message must have been received with mixed feelings by Mr. Hepburn. Pleasure at the thought that his federal leader had followed his campaign with such personal interest must have given place to other feelings as he recalled the last general election campaign in which that gentleman led his party into the 'valley of humiliation.' At any rate, if Mr. King's sibilant message had any meaning, the 'parallels all along the way' must have had reference to a different kind of landslide than the one on which Mr. Hepburn had just ridden into power.

It was the custom of the ancient Egyptians to have a skeleton at their feasts, to admonish them of their mortality. Perhaps Mr. King's message was intended in some such sense—as a reminder to his younger colleague of the ups and downs of political life, and as a gentle hint not to take the tumult and the shouting too seriously.

INTERESTING FIGURES

The Labor Gazette, publication of the Labor Department at Ottawa, issues each month a table of percentages of unemployment among members furnished by trade unions. The following, the last available, is the comparative table for the beginning of April this year and last:

Table with 3 columns: Province, 1933, 1934. Rows include Nova Scotia and P.E.I., New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Canada.

While admittedly these figures do not cover anything like the whole field of unemployment, they do show a considerable improvement in the situation over last year. Incidentally, it will be noted that the percentage of unemployment is smaller this year in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island than for any other part of Canada, having decreased from 22.7 in 1933 to 9.1 in 1934.

FACTS ABOUT GOLD

Some interesting facts connected with the history and uses of gold are given in a booklet recently received. The metal we are told, was known at least 5,000 years ago, the Egyptians having been quite familiar with its qualities at that time. It was even used as a standard of value, the code of Menes about 3,000 B.C. declaring that one part of gold was equivalent to two parts and a half of silver. In the Scriptures gold is mentioned in the second chapter of Genesis, and constantly throughout the old and new Testaments both as a precious metal and a standard of valuation.

Throughout the ages it has been associated with the idea of divinity, and a principal use was found in the beautification of shrines and temples. In the Book of Revelation the description of the heavenly city states "the street of the city was pure gold," and the temple of Solomon was profusely adorned with it, the wall of the Holy of Holies being overlaid with gold, while the ornaments used therein were of the same precious metal.

In the sixteenth century the invasion of South and Central America had as their goal the looting of fabulously wealthy temples and palaces in Mexico, Peru, and other neighboring countries, where gold was held as the substance most fitted to decorate the seats of religion and royalty.

In the modern world gold has three main uses, namely, as money, for hoarding purposes, and in the industrial art. As money it is sought by the governments of almost every country, for it is used as the basis of currency issue, and for the settlement of international debt. For hoarding purposes the demand is, fortunately, growing less.

Apart from relatively unimportant amounts which are stored in the deposit boxes and vaults of Europe and America, hoarding of gold is confined to India. For many centuries natives of every degree and cast of life valued gold for its own sake, using it to beautify their palaces, their temples, and their

persons, and to provide themselves with a source of constant wealth. It has been estimated that, since 1,500 A.D. almost three billions of dollars worth of gold has been removed from the legitimate channels of industry and finance to the strong boxes and great buildings of that country. If the people of India could be educated to the folly of hoarding, a vast store of gold would be made available for monetary purposes, but there seems to be little hope of this for many generations.

FASHIONS IN SURGERY

"It is rather unfashionable in these days," says 'Janus,' in the London Spectator, "to be going about with an appendix inside one. But it is only a comparatively recent fashion. Most laymen, if asked when the first operation for the removal of an appendix was carried out, would say round about forty years ago, a little before King Edward conferred distinction on an internal organ of doubtful respectability by having his own taken out. But the actual date, I am told by a patient who gained the information in exchange for the loss of an inch or so of vestigial superfluity, (hence this paragraph), was 1735. The operation was quite successful—locally—but the patient died of shock. They all did; and the surgeons for a century or so left appendices alone. It was only within the lifetime of middle-aged persons that the operation became the common thing it is."

SAVING THE MUSKOK

What Canada did some years ago for the buffalo in saving it from extinction, she is now doing for the muskox. The story of this curious animal, whose home is in what are known as the Barren Lands of Northern Canada and in the islands of the Arctic Archipelago, is told by Mr. G. H. Blanchet in the June number of the Canadian Geographical Journal. Canada has set apart a comparatively inaccessible region east of Great Slave Lake, known as the Thelon Game Sanctuary, as a home for the muskox. Here it will be safe from both Indians and Eskimos, and will have a chance to increase as the buffalo did in Wainwright Park.

EDITORIAL NOTES

So few persons make a bad break that when one does forget himself it is news.

"Moonlight in the park," may be poetic and romantic but it has its dangers to autoists.

Camping will now be the order of the day as elementary schools close this week.

In New Zealand they pay the President of their new Central Bank \$25,000 per annum, while their Prime Minister has to get along on \$10,000.

It is noted that the three recent Provincial elections have replaced University Premiers by non-University men, neither Messrs. Pattullo, Gardner nor Hepburn being University trained.

Senator Sinclair has gone on record as an opponent of the Government's Marketing Bill though he spoke strongly in favor of its application to farming. The Senator could hardly have done otherwise after his experience as chairman of the local Farm Produce Cooperative Association.

The reduction in the coverage of note issue from 40 to 30 per cent means an inflation of \$53,000,000. This will tend to restore commodity price levels, cover all the new public works programme of the Dominion Government, and still leave \$13,000,000 for other purposes.

The Stevens Committee having concluded the taking of evidence for the session are now preparing their report for parliament. One of the last industries investigated was that of Maritime fisheries about which it was learned that last year's fishermen's earnings ranged from \$75 to \$300 per annum. In many cases the reward of their efforts was not sufficient to defray the cost of gas and bait. Yet Senator Sinclair would exclude them from participating in the Marketing Bill.

Notes By The Way

I have never known an uninteresting person, nor have I ever been bored by anyone; I have always learned something, and most of all from the so-called lower classes, and even when I did no more than watch them. Whether I carry on my dumb dialogues with Bismarck or our gardener it is all one to me, for I am concerned with the reactions of the heart which is moved by the same passions whether the shoots be grafted on quincetrees or rattans.—Emil Ludwig.

The Englishman is said to take his pleasure sadly. That is not true, but he does take his play-time unscientifically. He can hardly be called a hard worker compared with his Continental neighbors, but he has fewer holidays than they do, and to that extent, gets less enjoyment out of life. At present we have only four bank holidays a year. Six would be none too many. These fixed holidays should be given over to real holiday-making, to pageants and processions and carnivals—merry-making such as, of old, Merrie England indulged in. There is indeed on the slightest provocation, there is plenty to rejoice about today, and even if there were not, it is better to rejoice over small mercies than to fritter hours away in gloom.—London Sunday Dispatch.

The Belgian Army is to be equipped with long-range guns capable of firing eighteen kilometers. Models for this type, which is 120-millimeter calibre, have been completed at the royal manufacturing works in Liege and the first guns will be delivered soon to Belgium heavy artillery regiments. Experiments are now being conducted with a 75-millimeter long-range gun and also with a cannon being developed for anti-tank batteries.

The British decision to suspend payments on the war debts was received with a degree of calmness which indicated that many Americans considered this result inevitable. It was made so by the persistent refusal of Congress to consider any reduction of the debts and by the Johnson Act, which overrode the President's opinion that a small payment on account should not be considered a default. Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that the British Government has no idea of repudiating its obligations and that, had the Johnson Act, it would have made another token payment at this time. This makes it clear that the only chance of salvaging part of the loans is through negotiation of a reasonable settlement, which may be undertaken when Congress is willing to face the realities of the situation.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is probably safe to say that most of us are misjudged a great deal of the time. Some of us worry about it, some of us are hurt by it, and some of us are confused by it. The unfortunate thing is that those whom we love most and who love us most seem to misjudge us. Perhaps this is because there is a greater feeling where love is most concerned. It takes an unusual and tolerant mind—just to understand, and so not to worry, nor to be hurt, and not to become confused. The more we know of a person, the more apt we are to misjudge him, for we see him at closer range, live on more intimate terms with him, and perhaps expect more of him than if we were but casual in our relationship. The high point in friendship arrives with understanding which overlooks, forgives, forgets, and sees deep. It is not essential to explain to an understanding mind. That would be superfluous, and wholly unnecessary.—Geo. M. Adams.

The family of the late Sir Henry Dickens, son of the novelist, Charles Dickens, have lost their rights to ownership of the newly published "Life of Our Lord," Justice Bennett, in Chancery Division Court, ruled that the manuscript "came within the gift of 'all my private papers' which Charles Dickens bequeathed to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Georgina Hogarth. The court ruled that Mrs. Hogarth's descendants were entitled not only to possession of the manuscript, but to the copyright as well.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, recently introduced what officials thought was a solution to the traffic problem. Plates were installed at the approach to street intersections, and when a vehicle driver wished to cross he ran over a plate which made a signal warning approaching cars. The plan has been a great success for vehicular traffic, but the officials forgot to care for pedestrians, and this has caused an increase in street casualties. A way to make walkers less careless is being sought.

The most extraordinary thing that has happened since the Nazi regime settled into its stride is the sudden outbreak of plain-speaking by von Papen, vice-chancellor of the Reich and Hitler's second-in-command. Von Papen is a strange character in any case. He first became notorious during the war when he, although enjoying diplomatic privileges, was plainly implicated in German outrages in the United States. He then remained unnoticed until, shortly before the Nazi coup, he came to the fore in politics, and showed unexpected qualities. He was known to be a royalist and was regarded as a Junker.

Eureka (Kan.) children under 16 must go to bed at 9.30 or come in contact with the authorities—so says a new city curfew law which went into effect a short time ago. Recent juvenile crime wave made it necessary to curb the activities of a group of youngsters who have been ransacking residences and carting away valuables. The city uses the fire whistle to warn the youngsters. The kids must be home before 9.30 or be accompanied by their parents or guardian.

Steele in Christian Science Monitor: Bulgaria is stripping of a democratic guise by the new dictatorial government. During its 55 years the free Bulgarians have manifested their democratic inclinations in the development of schools, churches, press, theatre, literature and economic institutions. The new despotism outlaws all political parties, patriotic societies and the powerful Macedonian organization. The alert citizens, forbidden even to hold meetings, may start underground opposition—Robust Bulgarian freedom may not crumble before a decree.

Chat Body of Hours

By James W. Burke, M.D.

EAT ACCORDING TO THE WORK YOU DO

Did you ever think of all the work that is going on inside that body of yours while you are sitting, lying down, or even fast asleep?

And the body is doing this work just so that you can be kept alive. A recent editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association says: the heart, for example, never pauses in its task of keeping a good volume of blood under pressure in all the bloodvessels of the body. The lungs are constantly supplying the oxygen that is needed and removing the useless and harmful products manufactured by the body processes. The heating and cooling system by which the temperature of the body is regulated and held at the proper point, is always working. The white corpuscles of the blood, "scavenger cells," so called, are forever wandering about and with the power of moving themselves which they possess search for infected tissues and clear away the harmful organisms.

Then when one is asleep or awake, glands are manufacturing their products, the muscles of the stomach and intestine are contracting and expanding as they push food and food wastes onward and downward, and the nervous system, the master tissue that controls all functions of the body is being kept in tone.

It is any wonder then that that of all the food eaten by the average person who does not do hard physical work, about 80 per cent is needed to carry on the above work?

And it is the amount of muscular work—play or work—that must be thought of in trying to estimate the amount of food that should be eaten.

Dr. F. G. Benedict, one of the foremost in the study of metabolism—building up and tearing down processes in the body—gives some observations on the work done daily by women. When women are standing their body processes to 9 percent more work than when they are lying at rest; simple sewing increases heart production (work) by 13 per cent, dusting 134 per cent, sweeping 150 per cent.

Fortunately the body doesn't require that when work is done food must immediately be eaten, so that if expenditures of energy are made for work or exercise, any used tissue will be replaced later when food is eaten.

The point is that, roughly speaking, an individual who rests most of the time, requires only about half as much food as one who does hard physical work.

The C. C. F. Eclipse

(Mall and Empire) A good thing emerged from the general elections in Ontario and Saskatchewan. One of the two major old-line parties triumphed in both instances. The irregular parties though they polled a considerable number of votes, failed to elect many of their candidates. The new Ontario House will include only one C. C. F. representative and only one U. F. O. member. The C. C. F. party in Saskatchewan seems to have been practically wiped out. This result in the two provinces is wholesome from the viewpoint of those who believe in the British system of responsible government. The highest success of that form of government requires that the electorate shall be divided into two opposing sides, who shall alternate in power according to the will of the people.

So far as we have departed from that principle in this country, we have got ill results. Witness the dismal failure of the Drury administration in Ontario and the extent to which the Mackenzie King administration was hampered because of its dependence on the western Progressives. The multiplication of political parties on the Continent of Europe has so bedevilled the machinery of government that most of the great nations over there have fallen under control of either the left or right dictatorships. Democracy has indeed, almost disappeared except under the British flag. Even in Great Britain the approximate annihilation of the Liberal party to make way for Socialists went far to precipitate the crisis from which the Mother Country now happily emerging.

This is why, during the past three or four years, we have urged the Federal Liberal party in this country to clean house and to take the steps necessary for its rehabilitation. "In Boston one day there was a display of shirts and ties which embraced a variety of color far exceeding a Turner landscape when the sun is red and gold. Every color in the rainbow was represented, and other colors which were a true revelation. On the blue yellow card was inscribed the single word—'Listen!' before 9.30 or be accompanied by their parents or guardian.

Steele in Christian Science Monitor: Bulgaria is stripping of a democratic guise by the new dictatorial government. During its 55 years the free Bulgarians have manifested their democratic inclinations in the development of schools, churches, press, theatre, literature and economic institutions. The new despotism outlaws all political parties, patriotic societies and the powerful Macedonian organization. The alert citizens, forbidden even to hold meetings, may start underground opposition—Robust Bulgarian freedom may not crumble before a decree.

Lawyer: "You say your husband is a fisher, who does he finish?" Witness: "Well, just now he's finishing his third term in prison."

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.

THE NEW MORELL BRIDGE

Sir.—The new bridge over Morell River at Morell, started during the frigid weather of last February, is now completed and the old bridge torn up, with the exception of the piles which will be left to the raising of a new winter's ice when they will be salvaged and used for smaller structures. All the old planks that are useful are stored away for use in other structures. The old rotten planks were divided up, a load each, to those in need of fuel in the vicinity. The boards used for cement forms were sold to different parties and hauled away and the whole place cleaned up. The old abutment was fixed up for the use of the boat fisherman and makes an excellent landing which was something very much needed, and the old approach on the east side and near the bridge on the west side near the deep water are reserved for the use of fishermen to lay up their boats in the winter and repair the same in the spring. This, in itself is something worth while as the fishermen are a most valuable part of our village population and are entitled to this consideration.

The new bridge, built almost straight across the river and doing away with the dangerous curves, is surely a "thing of beauty" and will be a "joy forever." A few nice trees planted now at and near the bridge along the banks of the beautiful river, would in a few years make this place one of the finest beauty spots in the Maritimes. Besides, this is a place of great historic interest. If there was a Longfellow to tell the story of Morell and vicinity, it would be more interesting than that of Grand Pre and Evangeline. For over 100 years this vicinity was the centre of a large French population who traded with Louisbourg and Old France and were prosperous and happy until 1758.

The foreman in charge of this work was Mr. Malcolm Martin of Valleyfield, a master workman and a true gentleman. He has the "knack" of getting a maximum of work with a minimum of friction and fuss. With the exception of a few regular men, the whole work was divided up among all those considered the most needy in shifts of from one to two weeks. Both political parties agreed to the policy of the "needy first" irrespective of party or religion and did their utmost to carry out this idea. Altogether there were 122 persons who got a share of this work in either work or supplying material and many of these were tied over a most difficult season with enough money to supply food and clothing.

Mr. Martin left for his home a few days ago carrying with him the respect and best wishes of all those with whom he came in contact and we believe, without a single enemy. Any Government is to be congratulated in having a man of Mr. Martin's calibre in their employ.

I am, Sir, etc.

RESIDENT.

Morell, June 25th, 1934.

The Poet's Corner

FAIRYLAND

Oh! I have been to Fairyland— Or was it just a lane in June, Where amidst of wild roses smiled And each bird sang its sweetest tune?

The scent of clover and of briar And honeysuckle filled the air; The sky above was cloudless blue; And all the world seemed young and fair.

And there I wandered all alone For many care-free happy hours; And drank at little crystal streams; Or slept in rose-hung secret bowers.

Then when the nightingale's clear flute Rang out beneath a crescent moon, I said good-bye to Fairyland— Or was it just a lane in June? M. E. Morrison in Chamber's Journal.

Our Circumnavigators

(London Daily Telegraph) Yesterday the Empress of Britain returned from her third voyage round the world, adding one more sheaf to the number of our circumnavigators. Since the end of the war big ships of luxury have been able to supply more than the demand on regular trade routes, and countless cruises have put a girlie round the world. If travel enlarges the mind, never had the human race so many expanded brains. Odysseus, though he boasted that he had seen cities and men, was a mere coastal tripper to these thousands of peregrinators who have followed stout Cortez to a peak in Darien and know exactly how the dawn comes up like thunder out of China. Some four months on the Empress of Britain or another of the tall ships that go down, round the world, traverse 30,000 miles and more. Where is the glory of Francis Drake, or Anson in his Centurion or Capt. Cook with his Endeavor? Each of them took three years or so for his cruise. Yet in one thing we suspect Anson and Drake exceed the shrewdest of our circumnavigators. Anson brought back half a million, and Drake a million and a half.

Lawyer: "You say your husband is a fisher, who does he finish?" Witness: "Well, just now he's finishing his third term in prison."

THE ELECTIONS ACT

(Mall and Empire) The Dominion Elections Act since 1921 has been proved cumbersome, dilatory and expensive. The Government has thought it proper to introduce new legislation to remedy these obvious defects. The bill now before the House is to a large extent the result of conferences between the Government and the Opposition. It has been the wish of the Government to evolve a bill which will be acceptable in all quarters and be fair and above board in every respect.

In presenting the necessary resolution, Mr. Guthrie explained that the new bill will provide a basic electoral list which will at all times be available in case either of a dissolution of Parliament or of a necessity of filling vacancies. The present act requires about 60 days after dissolution before a general election can take place. In the case of bye-elections 48 to 50 days are required. But in the United Kingdom they can dissolve one Parliament and seat another in three weeks' time. There they have a final and complete voters' list which can be and is utilized the moment Parliament is dissolved. Mr. Guthrie believed that under the new legislation a general or a bye-election in Canada may be held in not more than 28 days and possibly in 24 to 25 days. He continued:—

"The proposal is, briefly, that we appoint for the Dominion a franchise commissioner who shall have general charge of the franchise and of the preparation of the voters' list; that a basic list shall be undertaken immediately after the prorogation of the present parliament; that it shall be the duty of that franchise commissioner to appoint in each constituency a revising officer who shall have charge of the preparation and revision of the voters' list in each riding; that the basic list shall be made in the first instance by enumeration. Provision will be made also when the bill is brought down, for the revision of the basic list before the revising officer himself and when the revision has actually taken place and been completed the revising officer will certify the list as revised and return it to the franchise commissioner at Ottawa who shall have custody of all revised lists. This shall constitute the list of voters throughout Canada until there is a subsequent, completely revised voters' list. The suggestion is that

the list shall be completely revised every 12 months. The first list will be of course from the basic one; subsequent lists will be a matter of correction and revision, but each year there will be a final and complete list deposited at Ottawa to be printed by the Federal printing bureau for use as may be required on the dissolution of Parliament or in case of a bye-election.

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CHARLOTTETOWN to FORTUNE

TIME TABLE

Table with columns: Leaving Charlottetown, Leaving Fortune. Rows: Hazelbrook, Keele's Lake, 48 Road, Cardigan, Bridgetown, Dundas, Dingwell, Fortune. Includes arrival times and destinations like Fortune, Charlottetown, and Lennox Hotel.