

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLane, M.P. Vice-President, J.R. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary—Liesl, Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J.S. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor—Frank Walker and D.A. Curtis.

Morning Daily (founded 1851) 45.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1934.

SLOWLY BUT SURELY

Mr. Henry Ford has announced that so far as his company is concerned the depression no longer exists. The same, adds an exchange, might be said by many other companies and great numbers of individuals in Canada.

That is the way the depression is ending. It does not happen overnight; we shall not open the morning paper some day to read that at four o'clock the previous afternoon the world went back to full activity at post-war wages. The process is gradual, largely individual. One by one industries revive and their employees go back to work; ships are put back into service to carry the goods the nations are demanding in greater quantities; railway locomotives and cars are taken from the melancholy lines of dead equipment; factories call for coal or electric power; retail establishments need more people to serve more customers with more money to spend. And the circle, once started, grows larger and more potent as its rays of influence spread. Those who sit back to wait for orders, who look hopefully in the newspapers for word that the depression is over and we are 'back to normal,' are likely to be the last to find places in the procession. Prosperity does not just come, but is achieved by effort.

EMPIRE BANKS

Mr. Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, shortly to open its doors, is quoted as saying in London, that the new national institution will act as a stimulus to Canadian economic recovery, now well under way—that the Bank will indeed assist trade by improving credit conditions. The recent meeting of the Board of the Bank for International Settlements was notable for the presence of Mr. Towers. Mr. Towers is not a member of the Board of the B.I.S., but according to the Basle correspondent of the London Financial Times, the Bank of Canada will take up shares in the B.I.S. and then Mr. Towers will be invited to join the Board.

These developments, say the Financial Times, come as a reminder that the new chain of Empire central banks is practically complete and within a short space of time will be in working order. The New Zealand Central Bank, in fact, is already operating, and nearly three months ago it took its first major decision of policy when it announced that no alteration in the London exchange rate was contemplated 'for a very long time.' Equally important action may conceivably be taken by the other New Dominion central banks within a measurable space of time. Their most delicate problems will be to serve the interests of their own people and at the same time play their part in the general financial machinery of the Empire and the world.

The financial Times regards as baseless the contention of some Canadian bankers that all the Dominion central banks are destined to become minor satellites in the Imperial constellation around the Bank of England. There is not the slightest evidence that the Bank of England is desirous of placing the Dominion central banks in a subordinate position. 'The practical answer to these fears is that none of the Dominions possesses a fully-developed discount market, and so the new central banks will not be in a position, even if they so desired, to impose their wishes by force upon their banking and financial communities. For some time to come the main level in the hands of the Dominion central banks will be that of influence and persuasion rather than that of the redoubtable rate or operations in the open market. This will induce them all the more to feel their way and maintain their independence of Threadneedle Street.'

It is emphasized that the Dominion central banks may from time to time have to consider the rate of exchange between their currencies and sterling. It is to be hoped that the example set by the New Zealand Reserve Bank will be followed, and that alterations in inter-Imperial exchange rates will be few and far between. Indeed, the real basis of the Ottawa agreements is Imperial monetary stability, and any wide change in the Empire's exchange rates is equivalent to a modification of the agreements reached at Ottawa. In this important field Imperial co-operation with London as the focal point is essential, and this postulates the need of some practicable form of

frequent consultation, stability of Empire exchanges is a sine qua non to the full success of the Empire trade agreements.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The busiest and most entertaining place these days is the Fox Show at the Exhibition grounds.

Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell (pronounced Baydon Pole) will spend a full week here next summer, from July 1 to July 8. They will be the house guests of Lieutenant Governor Col. and Mrs. George DeBlas.

"Distinguished for its work in behalf of cripples is the Rotary Club of Charlottetown which last year alone allotted the sum of \$1,300 to this activity." The foregoing item appears in the current issue of The Rotarian, organ of Rotary International.

In the old country they are suffering as severely from road conditions as we are here, and Lord Apsley, M.P., who presided at the opening of an international exhibition of cripples work in Bristol, said: "Life is more dangerous today than at any time since the Wars of the Roses. No man can venture out, whether by car or bicycle, horse-car, or on foot, and be certain of coming back home alive and whole."

In his admirable address at the Boy Scouts Association annual meeting, Premier MacMillan said the problem of the present and the immediate future was what to do with the young people leaving school, high school, colleges and universities. Owing to the congestion in all industries at home and abroad there was little immediate outlet for our rising hopes, and for that reason it was desirable and necessary to maintain the morale and spirits of the young by the training and personal discipline provided by such organizations as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The Government was 100 per cent behind them.

It was only last year that we recorded the visit of "Alice in Wonderland" to the United States for the Lewis Carroll centenary celebrations, and now comes word that she, Mrs. Alice Hargreaves, is dying as a result of a stroke suffered ten days ago when being driven in an automobile. She is 82 years of age and doctors say recovery is impossible. She has been residing for some time in an old white house overlooking Westernham Green and is attended by her sister, Mrs. Liddell, and her son. As a child she was a favorite of the distinguished mathematician, Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, who for her amusements wrote a number of apparently nonsensical stories, subsequently publishing them under the pseudonym of Lewis Carroll, "Alice in Wonderland" being the first. It is said when it appeared Queen Victoria read it with delight, and sent out immediately for all of Mr. Dodgson's previous works, and found that they dealt with logarithms and the higher calculus.

Montreal Gazette editorially pays this deserved tribute to the memory of Mr. A. A. Lefurgey: "Thirty-four years ago Mr. Lefurgey was elected to the House of Commons for the old constituency of East Prince, in his native province of Prince Edward Island. He was of Loyalist stock, the son of the Hon. John Lefurgey. Although still a young man when he entered the House of Commons, he had served three years in the provincial Assembly and he went to Ottawa well equipped as a Maritime representative. He sat in the Commons for eight years and during that time devoted himself energetically to the welfare of the Atlantic fishermen. He participated in every debate bearing upon the fisheries and pleaded persistently for a larger measure of administrative consideration than the industry was receiving even in those days. Neither the deep sea nor the inshore fishermen ever had a more devoted champion at Ottawa than Alfred Lefurgey. He had been out of public life for many years before his death on Thursday, and was far removed from Prince Edward Island and its affairs; but it is fitting that he should be remembered for his long advocacy of Maritime interests, especially at a time when the latter are under investigation by two tribunals, with some prospect of such benefits as those which Mr. Lefurgey urged upon Parliament in 1890."

Notes By The Way

Who is not intrigued by the baffling, amazing and mysterious burns given to a victim? The unexpected, surprising and dimly seen flash out continually and add zest to whatever interest or concern there is in the rotation of the wheel of time. There is fascination in watching the unfolding of a mystery, moving slowly to its denouement. Is not the same true in watching the partly understood, marvelous, tragic story of daily affairs? The unknown, the uncertain, the elusive add a glamour to life and prevent insipidness and dullness. Even though anxiety is often increased there is a tonic effect of considerable value.

Something new in instalment selling as it is practised by one trader on the Gold Coast of Africa, is reported in the current issue of Sales Management. At a small trading post in an interior village, it is reported, the trader removes the winding keys from some alarm clocks. He gives the clocks to the natives upon the payment of a small initial capital deposit. Then the natives are permitted to bring the clock back to the trader to be wound. When the clock is entirely paid for the natives become the possessors of the keys.—Financial Post.

It has been said that the test of a nation's greatness is not in its fighting strength nor in its financial strength, but in what it thinks of human life in what it steadfastly tries to make of human life, and in the way in which it makes everything in its life minister to its highest human outcome. The test of a nation's greatness and civilization is what it makes of men.

"The Puritan begins in time to live in eternity." That is a sentence that caught our mind recently and held it. Most of us, through the religion that we have inherited, have a strain of the Puritan in us. But we wonder if in these days of speed we are keeping that sense of eternity that made the Puritan, whatever the oddities of his severe manner and costume, a magnificent figure on the background of history. It has been the fashion in some quarters to insult and deride the Puritan, yet it was he that put the backbone into British character and taught our forefathers the meaning of the word "Duty." Puritanism produced the most massive and the morally strongest type of character the world has known. And that was because the Puritan began in time to live the life of eternity.

No other nation can mean to us what our nation means. Here are the roots of our heritage, and here our central loyalties belong. But because we feel so deeply about our own land, we understand how other people feel about their lands, and using our patriotism to interpret theirs, we grow, not in bitterness, but in sympathy. So all fine internationalism must be rooted back in the noble significances of nationalism.—Harry Emerson Fosdick.

The statement of the Yugoslav regency, proclaiming the unity and the stability of the nation, serves to remind us that none of those dire effects have occurred which were feared or predicted when King Alexander was assassinated. Italy and Jugoslavia have not come to war; the little entente is still intact; the powder magazine of the Balkans has not exploded. The Balkans is again, as it once was, a peaceful region. But you must have power in a magazine before you can have a serious explosion. Hate and fear are fuses, but wealth is the power. Money has been well named the sinews of war. Only when we are economically well off can we afford to go to war, and the Balkans today suffer under the depression. There are forces in Europe tending toward war, but there are also forces operating against it.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Athenian accepted slavery because he did not see how the good things of the Greek civilization could be achieved without it, and Europe has always accepted an essentially similar attitude, not merely in regard to the political and economic subjugation of its population but in regard to the more general fact that the cost of every civilized institution is tremendous. Indeed, its boasted spirituality—its tendency to put honor and loyalty above material profit, its emphasis on the beauty of its poems in contradistinction to the ugliness of its history, and that pride in the nobility of its cathedrals which disregards the brutality of the age which produced them—is merely the result of its pessimism. It is based upon the assumption that such intangible triumphs are possible only at the cost of tangible failures, and that the noblest humanity is the humanity which recognizes the fact.—Joseph Ward Krutch, in The Nation.

A western newspaper tells the Mark Twain story of the buffalo who climbed a tree. To one who objected that buffaloes cannot climb trees, the narrator's reply was: "I know that no buffalo can't climb a tree. But this buffalo had a bar after him and he had to climb."

It is perfectly true, as Mr. Rene Fretette, of Fournier, told the French section of the Prossert and Russell Teachers' Institute, at their Ottawa convention, that the daily newspaper can be utilized with great effectiveness in the teaching of history and geography, in imparting some knowledge of current events. Every well-informed adult depends upon the newspaper primarily, for information on what is happening in his own community and in all the world outside. This primary source may be supplemented by weekly and monthly publications, by reviews and critical studies, but it is from the daily press that he learns of rioting in Spain, political developments in

What Body of Hours

By James W. Borden, M.D.

TRYING TO FIND WHEN IT IS SAFE TO USE DINITROPHENOL—THE WEIGHT REDUCING DRUG

It is unfortunate that the new weight reducing drug, dinitrophenol, is not more safe for use; from various cities reports are coming of severe skin reactions, collapse, and a number of deaths.

It should prove a very valuable drug when more about it is known and some means are devised of preventing the skin reactions. The indications so far that it can be definitely known when and where it is safe to use it. A drug that can increase the rate at which the body processes work by 50 per cent, without increasing the pulse rate, the heat, or the temperature is certainly a remarkable drug.

In an effort to find out whether it is possible to know when a patient can safely use dinitrophenol, Dr. Edward Matzger, San Francisco, used three different methods of skin testing.

1. The patch test in which a small quantity of dinitrophenol was placed on the front of the forearm and covered with waxed paper held in position with a wide strip of adhesive plaster. Readings were made at intervals of 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours.

2. The scratch test in which a 2 per cent solution of dinitrophenol was rubbed into a little scratch of the skin about one-quarter inch long. Readings were made in 5 minutes, 15 minutes and 24 hours.

3. The intradermal test in which a 1 per cent solution of dinitrophenol was injected into the upper arm. Readings were recorded in 5 minutes, 15 minutes and 24 hours.

4. The indirect test in which blood serum from a patient who had a violent reaction from using dinitrophenol was injected into those who were not sensitive to it. Readings were made in 5 minutes, 15 minutes and 24 hours.

The tests were made on 157 persons of whom 117 were patients with hay fever, asthma, or hives (urticaria) and 40 were not subject to these ailments.

What were the results of these thorough tests of dinitrophenol? Dr. Matzger says, "These results show that skin tests are of no value in telling when a patient is 'sensitive' to dinitrophenol."

The lesson then is that until more is known about this powerful drug must not be used except under the close supervision of a physician.

This Nervous Age

Excitability and nervousness are blamed sometimes on the Great War, sometimes on automobiles, telephones and other modern contrivances. But more than half a century ago Dr. George Beard, in telling us of a new class of functional diseases had sprung up in the United States. "The chief and primary cause of this development and very rapid increase of nervousness in modern civilization, which is distinguished from the ancient by these five characteristics: steam-power, the periodical press, the telegraph, the sciences, and the mental activity of women. All this we are able to adjust ourselves to new environments. We learn, before crossing the street, to look automatically for the green signal, and we turn off the radio when the obnoxious newswoman are too blatantly voiced.

It seems strange to us that one should describe the eighties of the nineteenth century as seething with nerve-racking activities. In that time you could read a newspaper or shake the hand of a friend in the middle of the street, or walk along a country road brooding upon the eternal verities, without looking before or behind for automobiles. Men were prosecuted for "turbulent driving" at a pace which would now hold back a stream of traffic on the highway. No airships, no radio, no motion pictures with or without sound. If the railways made you nervous you could avoid them. To us it suggests a calm and leisurely life instead of the hectic activity described by Dr. Beard. Even now, the nerves of the human race have not quite gone to pieces, and it looks as if from time to time we are able to adjust ourselves to new environments. We learn, before crossing the street, to look automatically for the green signal, and we turn off the radio when the obnoxious newswoman are too blatantly voiced.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

"I want to buy a box of breakfast food," said Mrs. Nubruus. "What kind?" asked the grocer. "I don't remember the name, but it's the one that the advertisements speak of so highly."

Interests him. An intelligent selection of new items will enable the teacher to clothe the dry bones of historical or geographical fact with life and reality.—Ottawa Journal.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, OBST. THE PRINCE.

Why Preserve It?

(Manchester Guardian) A learned society of chemists in Glasgow recently heard a former member of the Disarmament Conference give his views on the subject of the use of poison-gas in future war. The interesting part of this expert's address is his assumptions. He takes for granted that poison-gas can be effectively dropped from airplanes, which many have denied. He also assumes that the Geneva Protocol forbidding such use will be torn up when and where convenient. Many nations signing that document reserved their right to "retaliation" in their use of poison-gas.

How, then, can peace-time preparations—the collecting of poison-gas stores—legitimately be objected to? The likely result, as Mr. Fratt suggested, is that "a nation having the means of chemical offence all worked out ready to hand will be greatly tempted to use it, and almost certainly succumb to the temptation if things begin to go against it." He gives his own picture of the results of the "succumbing."

"The civil population as a whole can keep indoors... an airplane spray gives no warning. The airplane, if high up may be miles away, and a man, if he were in the open, would be exterminated before he realized his danger."

Gas-masks for civilians are apparently only for "physiological" value; they cannot protect against mustard gas. The collection of the clothing and the body; civilians had better stay in a gas-proof room inside. Outside, however, the defending chemists and the "decontaminating" squads will be busy. The chemists will be rushed to the scene of the latest small and swiftly analyzing it to find what sort of gas it is. "An error of judgment may be fraught with serious consequences."

But why bother to try to repair a civilization that allows itself to come to this.

Uncle Sam Repents

(Ottawa Journal)

Humility, it has been said, is the beginning of wisdom. If that be true, Uncle Sam is beginning to show it. In his letter to Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, admitting that the United States set the "vicious example or high tariffs" and declaring: "We have now repented."

Mr. Hull confesses to be true. It was the Fordney-McCumber tariff, enacted by Congress in 1922, that launched the world mad race in tariffs. That act, born of a naive belief in protectionism, and which ultimately crashed the whole structure of world exchange and credit.

In the case of this continent, the highest form of courage I think that destruction of perhaps the greatest two-way trade in the history of the world. Followed by the Hawley-Smoot law it drove Canada's farm products from the United States market. As a result, the trade of the United States which had reached the colossal value of nearly \$1,000,000,000 in 1922 declined to \$350,000,000 in 1933.

The world consequences were even worse. Within a few years some 70 nations, their exports declining and seeking desperately to protect their trade balances, reared higher and higher tariffs to shield their markets. As a result, the trade of the world was carried on within water-tight compartments, with consequent stagnation for everybody. There followed, as there was bound to follow, destruction of currencies, paralysis of exchange, repudiation of debts; the financial uncertainty and chaos which have marked the past five years.

It has taken much time, and much tribulation, to bring the repentance now voiced by Mr. Cordell Hull. In the 1920's when Uncle Sam was thumping his chest, and he was sending his experts to tell Europe how to settle her affairs, few Americans could be found to doubt high-tariff wisdom. Those were the days when Mr. Coolidge was talking about Europe having "threw the money," when Mr. Hoover was predicting "a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage," when a soaring stock market produced millionaires overnight. The United States, living by the sword, was to go on and on to greater prosperity, and great teycons, unmaking the stocks that were to make everybody rich, and reaping vast riches for themselves, gave nations to join us in an attempt to undo the damage our collective action has worked.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "MY PSALM"

I mourn no more my vanished years: Beneath a tender rain, An April rain of smiles and tears, My heart is young again.

The west winds blow, and singing low, I hear the glad streams run; The windows of my soul I throw Wide open to the sun.

No longer forward nor behind I look in hope or fear; But grateful, take the good I find, The bed of now and here. . . .

Enough that blessings undeserved Have marked my erring track; That whereso'er my feet have swerved, His chastening turned me back:—

That more and more a Providence Of love is understood, Making the springs of time and sense Sweet with eternal good. . . .

And so the shadows fall apart, And so the west winds play; And all the windows of my heart I open to the day.

—Whittier.

Kipling Discusses Canada

(Mail and Empire)

About two months ago we published a letter from J.W.B. asking whether courage is more often found in men of humble origin than in men of high estate: "In other words, is courage, or discipline of mind," as B.K. puts it, bred through education (which makes a man conscious of something great within himself), or does it come by inheritance? Usually our arguments circle around Sir John Franklin, Gen. "Chinese" Gordon and Scott of South Pole fame as examples of the heroic in educated men, while Gunga Din and humble V.C. "Tommy's" and sailors, whom Kipling glorifies are championed on the other side. Someone said, "The height of good-breeding and character is indifference to privation," and history proves that in tragic Arctic expeditions the educated leaders die last."

J.W.B. is Mr. James W. Barry of the Strollers' Club, and he recently passed on his query to Mr. Kipling himself. To the poet of Empire he said: "Sometimes when not too busy and you feel inclined, will you please give me your opinion as to courage in high and low. You have had contact with many V.C.'s in your day, and your verdict will settle the matter so far as the Strollers' Club is concerned."

Mr. Kipling replied: "As to your question about courage and character, the biggest man in every way that I ever knew, never said or hinted in any way under any conditions whether he was hot or cold or full or empty or sick or sorry. That's character, and I think it gives the highest form of courage. I think that courage is pretty equally shared between high and low in one form or another. But the very rarest—the courage that takes responsibility—seems to need antecedent training on top of natural gift. It is a most fascinating subject." Someone else Mr. Kipling has written: "Little bits of pure inspiration seldom come to or are acted upon by slovens, self-indulgent or undisciplined people. I have not yet met a V.C. who has not strict notions of keeping himself decent on his way through the civilized world. . . . Somehow, the clean and considerate man mostly seems to take hold of circumstances at the right end. . . . When all is said and done courage of mind is the finest thing anyone can hope to attain to."

The same versatile and unshrinking writer has: always been a tremendous believer in Canadians as in the case of Canada, as well as in the case of the whole British Empire, there can be small doubt of the response. At Geneva a few days ago Mr. Bennett spoke arrestingly of the evils of tariffs—spoke as one who, as long as three years ago, launched the Imperial Economic Conference as a step toward freer trade. No should it be forgotten that Britain, although she has abandoned Free Trade, still maintains the lowest tariff of any nation in the world.

Thus it may well be that, with this repentance by the United States, or new wisdom, the world may be about to start that retreat from tariff madness which is so long tried are also much interested, but overdue.

WE SELL AND RECOMMEND MACS Special Rx. 315 Cod Liver Oil Extract, with Croscote and Gistacol Compound. A real tonic for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grippe. It is better than ordinary cough medicines, because it reaches the seat of trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system, to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE AT The Two Macs Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.



FOR YOUR PROTECTION Securities and other valuables which you keep at home or in your office are always in danger of fire, theft or loss. To have freedom from worry, use a Safe Deposit box at The Royal Bank. It combines protection with convenience, at a trifling cost.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

a people possessing distinct courage and a great future among the nations. He developed this view of them in his visits to this country. In 1932 he prophesied that this Dominion would be well on the road to recovery within two years. And he was right, for according to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva it has for a year past led all considerable nations in the extent and rapidity of its recovery from the world depression. It will be interesting to Canadians to learn that Kipling watches this country with close attention, and that he is constantly on the lookout for reliable information from Canadians regarding its development. In his letter to Mr. Barry he said that the drought in Saskatchewan has been bothering him for a long while, and in his picturesque style: "I once saw a big dust-storm in one of the cow-towns in Dakota and it skinned the top of a bit of dry plow-land, while I watched, like a wind skins loose snow."

Talking Books

(Exchange) Talking books are to prove a boon to others beside the blind, the director of applied lighting informed the assembled Motion Picture Engineers in New York the other day. Book lovers of tomorrow will have the pleasure of reclining in their favorite reading chair and hearing a book acted with all the atmospheric accompaniments of music and sound effects. In these days of taut nerves it is perhaps curious that not so many people actually suffer from insomnia as formerly and the explanation probably will be found in the ease with which the average man can switch on the electric light without getting out of bed. Insomnia loses its terrors if one may pick up a book and read without having to make any great effort, so the feat of not sleeping, which is the chief cause of insomnia, has disappeared.

MOTHER OF EMINENT CLERGYMAN PASSES

(C. F. By Guardian's Special Wire) OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Catherine Burke, mother of Father John E. Burke, eminent member of the Order of Paulist Fathers, and rector of St. Paul's College, Washington, D. C., died at her home here today. She was 88 years of age. A native of Saint John, N. B., she came to Ottawa in 1867 when her husband who predeceased her in 1917.

E. R. BROW

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

The Chew for You HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING. A real tonic for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and Grippe. It is better than ordinary cough medicines, because it reaches the seat of trouble, relieves the cough and supplies continual treatment to build up the system, to withstand future attacks. A splendid blood and body-building tonic for both young and old who take it regularly. PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE AT The Two Macs Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.