# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1932


## *DAIRYING*

A very successful and satisfactory meeting of the Dairymen's Association Wednesday shows that whoever else may be despondent regarding results and present conditions of affairs, it is not the dairymen of this Province. The President, Mr. John A. Dewar, delivered a most heartening address, and while admitting that there had been a decline in the price of butter fat of 55% over what it was some years ago yet argued dairying was still more profitable than any other line of agriculture. He indicated that while seed potatoes and foxes were all right as providing side lines, there was nothing to equal dairying as the main business of the farmers. There has been some money made on seed potatoes and some on foxes, but for regular maintenance nothing can beat and nothing has excelled concentration on dairy or mixed farming. In this connection Mr. Dewar briefly criticised Nelson's Geography, which is taught in our schools, for not giving this Province its due in regard to agricultural and tourist advantages. It features, he said, "the cold currents that sweep down on our shores," but had nothing to say about our ideal Summer climate. It features a fox, and a potato field, but had nothing to say about bossie, which is the practical breadwinner and mainstay of the Province. Mr. Dewar concluded a very informative and encouraging address by the confident assurance that, whether the end of the depression is near or remote, he believed that the people of this Province will face the issue with courage and fortitude, and prove worthy of the tradition of our pioneer ancestors, who faced a more trying ordeal, and came through victorious, leaving a rich heritage to their children. The clouds of adversity will roll away, he declared, and the sunshine of prosperity will again unfold itself.

## *SOUND ADVICE*

The opinion was expressed in these columns not very long ago that the tendency in European financial circles was towards the absolute repudiation of reparations and war debts. This was the view obtained from leading speeches and articles of recognized economists in the old country. Addressing the directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia and important business men at a luncheon in Halifax on Wednesday, the General Manager, Mr. J. A. McLeod, President of the Canadian Bankers Association wholeheartedly endorsed these views. "The whole world is burdened with debt," he declared. "I believe with reparations and war debts wiped off the slate that we would have a return of prosperity in a very short time." He saw little immediate prospects of that, however, because "the very nation we look to for leadership will not take such action at this time." Of course, that is because there is an election in prospect. Once the elections in the United States and France are over some arrangement may be made to attain the end which Mr. McLeod and others of his class consider practically inevitable. It may be, however, that either France or England will in time declare her intention to disown war debts, whichever taking the lead being followed by the other. So far as Canada is concerned, Mr. McLeod has absolute confidence in the future. Canada is richly endowed in natural resources. We have a virile people and with our pioneering spirit will emerge safely although we may take some time yet to do so. When the world settles down, however, we are going to see a return of prosperity and progress never equalled before, due to the great discoveries of science and progress during the past fifteen years, and the new methods of manufacturing and distribution which will soon be in vogue. Meantime, the General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia and President of the Canadian Bankers Association, issues a sound warning that, for the time being and until times become more settled, a policy of economy must be pursued on every hand.

## *COMING CONFERENCE*

Attention in England is beginning to be centered on the forthcoming Imperial Conference at Ottawa in July. The House of Commons resumes at Westminster on Tuesday, and this is tending to focus editorial opinions on the principal question then to be discussed, that of tariffs. The London Daily Telegraph in an editorial yesterday, according to a Canadian Press cable said: "The British delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference will go to Ottawa next summer not merely to discuss terms and strike a bargain, but to lay the foundation for what Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, of Canada, once called, "The New Economic Empire." There is a feeling throughout this country, the editorial continues, that the future of the British Empire will be at stake at the Conference, and that failure would be an irretrievable disaster. Premier R. B. Bennett's view is right, the newspaper said,, concluding: "Nothing must be allowed to spoil so splendid a vision." This is heartening, for what the London daily newspapers say may be taken as representative of informed opinion generally in the Mother country.

## *FEDERAL VACANCIES*

Two vacancies exist in the House of Commons for constituencies which should afford interesting contests. Athabasca, Alberta, became vacant some weeks ago by the death of the late J. F. Buckley, and Maisonneuve, Montreal, more recently by the death of the late Clément Robitaille. Both the deceased members were Liberals, and each had a comfortable majority in his constituency in the general election of 1930.

Neither of these constituencies, notes the Sydney Post, ever sent a Conservative member to the House of Commons, but in both the vote was closer in the most recent elections than ever before.

In Athabasca a three-cornered contest took place in 1930, the Liberals receiving 5,527 votes, the U. F. A., party 4,266, and the Conservatives 2,218. The defeated U. F. A. candidate was D. F. Kellner, who had closer affinities with the Conservatives than with the Liberals, and who would almost certainly have been elected in a straight fight against the supporter of the late King Government. Polling in this constituency is forecast for the latter part of March.

In the general election four candidates contested Maisonneuve, two Conservatives, a Liberal, and an Independent. The Liberal received 18,894 votes, the official Conservative 13,494, the free lance Conservative 313, and the Independent 1,052. The Liberal majority over the Conservative was thus 5,400, and his plurality over all 4,035. In 1926 the Liberal majority in Maisonneuve was 10,870, in 1925, 5,218, and in 1921, 12,039.

Both by-elections will unquestionably be contested, though it is doubtful whether a Government candidate will be nominated in Athabasca, where the field will proably show a clear-cut issue between the Liberals and Progressives. Maisonneuve, where the by-election will likely be held somewhat later, will probably witness a straight contest between the Government and the Liberal Opposition.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

**According to information given** to the American Senate of the fifty-seven bond issues in default not one is of European origin. These bonds are mainly held in the United States. Without exception, they are the promises to pay of South American nations, provinces or municipalities. It was shown that several other defaulted issues are in the hands of United States investors, but they are securities of cities and districts in the United States. Only Russian bonds have failed to be met of those issued from Europe. But these were frankly repudiated and are not in default.

**It is easy to argue against hanging**, against capital punishment. Easy to yield to sentiment. But sentiment, and especially a one-sided sentiment, can never safely take precedence over the protection of society as a whole, and mercy ceases to be a virtue when it defeats justice and threatens to beckon lawlessness. There is testimony to that on th's continent. Testimony that should be a warning to Canada.

**"Let the Lousanne Conference** adjourn, says the London New Statesman it is urged, till the Summer, when the French general election will be over and when economic conditions will have become clearer for better or worse. Nothing will be lost by waiting; a premature attempt at a settlement (or what the politicians call a settlement) may land us all in further difficulties. If the Americans had not turned their back on the business, if the French and the Belgians were in a different mood, if, in short, there were any chance of disposing for good and all of the curse of reparations and war debts, there would obviously be no argument for delay. But in the present circumstances it may be a wise proposal."

**All know the story of the cub** who came back with some important information which his seniors had tried and failed to obtain. "How did you get this?" asked the city editor in astonishment. "I asked him," was the reply.

**Action of the United States Senate** in asking the Tariff Commission to obtain data upon the effect of depreciated currencies on the international trade of the country does not probably forecast any particular action. There is a very strong feeling in the United States at present that the Smoot-Hawley Tariff was a mistake, and as depreciated currencies assist other countries to some extent, to overcome the tariff barrier it is not very likely that further punitive action will be taken by Congress.

**The "White House Spokesman"** came into being during the Harding regime. Shortly after the Washington Conference, a newspaper man, during a press conference with the President, asked for an interpretation on a rather obscure clause in the disarmament treaty which affected the United States and Japan closely. President Harding immediately gave his interpretation. The reporter then sought out Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State, and asked him the same question. Mr. Hughes put an interpretation on the clause entirely opposite that of the President. Publication of the divergent views created a sensation. Mr. Harding immediately made a rule that he would answer no more verbal questions, but only questions submitted in writing 24 hours before the regular conferences. A short time later, he further safeguarded himself by refusing to be quoted at all, and "the White House Spokesman" came into being. The secret was well guarded for a long time, but during President Coolidge's term of office, the bars were gradually let down, and correspondents started to make broad and unmistakable hints that the President himself had spoken. Now the delicate little deceit has been dropped altogether.

**Mahatma Gandhi appears to be** losing his once great popularity in the United States. Two years ago he was "St. Gandhi," the hero and martyr, the great liberator who was fighting and suffering for the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Not so today. Almost unanimously United States newspapers challenge the wisdom of his recent conduct, while magazines like The Cosmopolitan and The Outlook and Independent indict his sincerity. Mr. Gandhi appears to have made a mistake with his visit to London.

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

### SHOCK

When you hear that somebody has suffered from shock, you may wonder just what actually happens.

Shock simply means that all the vital functions or activities of the body have been depressed, due to the depression or slowing of the circulation of the blood. The pulse is rapid, the blood pressure low, the skin pale or dark colored and perspiring; the temperature is below normal; the breathing rapid and shallow with occasional deep sighing inspirations (breathing in); the limbs are weak with little movement the brain seems sluggish.

This is a picture of complete shock, but any of these symptoms may be absent at first.

Although all of the above symptoms are due to a lessening in the amount of blood in active circulation just what causes it is not definitely proven as yet.

By sweating and other conditions there is a loss of fluid from the blood; the blood thus becomes thicker or more 'sticky' which of course causes it to move more slowly.

To avoid shock during an operation the surgeon handles all the tisisues very carefully as any undue pulling or roughness may cause damage to the tissues and shock. You may have noticed how a severe blow, a crushing of the finger or other damage, often induces shock.

Almost as important as careful handling of the tissues is the avoidance of loss of fluids, especially blood. And finally loss of body heat should be avoided. The first thought in the treatment of shock is the addition of fluid to the circulation. Thus the old idea of giving a drink of water to an individual suffering from shock was excellent treatment.

Where the condition is severe, fluid is given by injecting a mild salt solution, or blood from another person, into the tissues or directly into a vein.

The old idea of applying heat to the body, the abdomen, hands and fect was also wise, as there is nothing like heat to stimulate the circulation.

When you see what happens during shock-poison in the blood, damage to wall of blood vessels with liquid part of blood going through the wall, leaving the blood thickened so that it flows more slowly, you can readily see the value of heat at this time.

## Simple Medical Terms

(The New York Herald Tribune)

The reclassification of the diseases and ailments of the human body according to cause and organ affected, with a strongly pronounced preference for English nomenclature, undertaken by the National Conference on Nomenclature of Diseases recently held at the New York Academy of Medicine, is a project which can scarcely fail to commend itself alike to medical authorities and the public, whose health is in their keeping. The list, which is to be printed by the United States Public Health Service within the next two months, will constitute an entirely new catalogue of diagnostic titles, according to Dr. H. Burton Logie, executive secretary of the conference, in which "English terms in good usage are to be employed whenever possible."

Long shrouded in a complex Latinate jargon, the practice of what has frequently enough been simple therapeutic or surgical technique has for ages assumed all the forbidding aspects of a profound art and mystery. It is probable that in the new list numerous Latin and Greek terms will continue in use in the diagnosis of eye and skin diseases, but here they are, from long accustomed usage, familiar, and in most other cases English terms will be preferred. In general a simplicity of language will obtain, and it is hard to believe that such a practice can be anything but reassuringly healthful in its tendencies and result.

As with the modern psychologists, who, rather than say a person is "shy", assert that he is the victim of "an uncompensated inferiority complex," so for centuries physicians and surgeons have oppressed the ailing with portentous diagnoses couched in ominous polysyllables. In a time when, as a result of better health education medicine and its practice are better appreciated and understood by laymen than ever before, a clarifying simplicity of medical terminology is a project which should find wide public favor.

## Canadian Literature

("K. M. H." in the Winnipeg Free Press)

When J. B. Priestly was in our midst last summer, or rather, when he got safley o'er the raging main, he stated that everywhere he went in Canada a reporter popped up—how dissappointed Mr. Priestly would have been if said reporter hadn't—and enquired of him, "What do you think of Canadian literature?" He had to confess that he knew nothing of it, which was a polite way of suggesting no birds were flying overhead. Were there any birds to fly? He remarked, further, that he had read some novels of "muscular christianity, by Ralph Connor, novels about plunging football heroes who dallied with sin and then entered the ministry." Which, after all, is better than the other way about, though, perhaps, not so brisk a seller.

And he knew Gilbert Parker and had met Charles G. D. Roberts, but the only contemporary novels he had read were those of Mazo de la Roche, "which are, of course, no more Canadian than the Forsyte Saga." Why the "of course"? How did Mr. Priestly become judge of what is "Canadian"? So many things are Canadian, so many, many things. At least so many things are in Canada. Which is perhaps why it is so difficult to say what is Canadian. Difficult, that is, for one who knows something of Canada. Not difficult, of course, for those who do not.

If we didn't like Mr. Priestly—quite companionable, really—we would lighten his darkness by asking the Toronto Public Library to put him on its mailing list. That hopeful institution every year for the last nine years has issued a catalogue of books published in Canada and about Canada as well as those written by Canadians. On this year's line-up were ninety-seven on sociology and economics, forty-nine on philosophy, psychology and religion, sixty-four biographical works, one hundred and fifty-nine on history and travel, and twenty-two on Imperial relations. Of novels and books of short stories, there were eighty-seven, and then the French took hold with one hundred more.

Words, words, words, such a lot of words and good white paper. Certainly we have the industry.

Sometimes a precious hope comes to us that literature will come in and abide with us in Canada. But that hope does not spring from the Toronto Library lists. It is from the odd paragraph, article, poem, editorial, the work of confreres in the daily newspapers from Halifax to Victoria. The best writing in Canada is there. And the best of it is a very fine best.

## Some Evils Of Radio

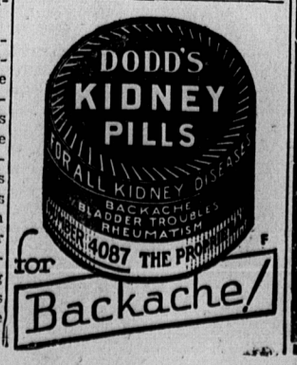
(Ottawa Journal)

Signs are not lacking that the blatant evils of the United States radio system of themselves are working out a cure. Surveys have shown an increasing impatience among radio owners with the commercialized program; correspondence columns of the American newspapers demonstrate in many quarters a longing for something closer to the British system which is state-owned and free from advertising talks.

The latest survey of the extent to which people listen to radio is being made by the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It is still incomplete, but a statement from its manager says:

"The survey has gone far enough to give us the understanding that while the total number of radio sets in the country shows the potential circulation of radio, the actual number of people listening to the best programs at the most advantageous time must be a surprisingly small per cent of those who have radios."

Convinced that all is not well with American radio, although only recently Mr. Hoover gave it his formal blessing as the best system in the world, the United States Senate has ordered the Federal Radio Commission to make a thorough investigation into commercial advertising through this agency. The resolution of this effect was sponsored by Senator Couzens of Michigan, and to it was added an amendment by Senator Dill of Washington asking for information on the educational use of radio. The Senate passed the resolution unanimously.



## The Poets' Corner

### "WHAT DREAMS MAY COME . ."

The wistful little souls of dying days
Slip out, I think, to join the quiet dark
That goes before and after on dim ways
All too obscure for watchers here to mark
How some that pass unhallowed from the light
Creep back again between the dusk and dawn
To steal along the silent star at night
When weary lids on weary eyes are drawn.

What revelers, what godless mummers these
That come in strange array to haunt our rest
And trick our faith with weird grotesqueries!
Guard us from such, O god of slumbers! lest
We, too, should fare unshriven forth and know
How dark the path where vagrant days must go.

—William Harold McCreary in New York Sun.

## Realism At Hollywood

(London Express)

The world is by this time well acquainted with the films as a forcing-ground for the emotions; all aspects of "romance" ripen very rapidly under the highlights of the studio and with persistent encouragement from the megaphone of the producer. Now it would appear that it is not only the passions which are heightened at Hollywood, flowers and fruit are subjected to the same persuasive process. If the film producer wants a spring or summer setting in the middle of winter he makes one for himself in the studio: even in December, we are told, "trees are budding and flowers are pushing their way through the warm, moist earth—under the mercury vapor lamps." It seems curious that such prodigies of realism should be necessary in a sphere which is so very largely concerned with artifice. To insist that the spring flowers which appear on the screen must be real spring flowers, forced into existence before their proper time, seems almost an excessive attention to detail: it suggests the superdiligence of the legendary actor who blacked himself all over in order to play Othello. The older stage of three dimensions was content to leave such points to the scene painter; spring or summer had to be created by brush work. Its newer rival, dealing with a flat surface and in black and white, dare leave nothing to chance; if the script says daffodils then real daffodils must appear, or the property man must force his tulips even as the nursery gardener forces his tomatoes. It is a branch of realism which seems painstaking rather than imaginative, and whether it has much effect on the ultimate audience that pays to see the films is open to considerable doubt. It screen artificial flowers would look seems highly probably that on the just as convincing as the genuine article. Perhaps the producer insits on growing them for his own entertainment and encouragement; surrounded by so much that is unreal he may demand forced flowers as an antidote to forced situations.

The star is not lost. No star is lost we once have seen. We always may be what we might have been.
—Adelaide Anne Proctor.


DRUG SPECIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| $1.00 Scots Emulsion | 98c |
| 50c Scots Emulsion | 48c |
| $1.00 Bottle Beef Iron and Wine | 89c |
| $1.00 Bottle Syrup of Hyphosphites | 89c |
| $1.40 Bottle Lysol | $1.29 |
| 75c Bottle Lysol | 59c |
| 40c Bottle Lysol | 29c |
| $1.25 Bottle Pinkham's Vegetable Compound | 98c |
| 60c Bottle California Syrup Figs | 49c |
| $1.00 Bottle Listerine | 89c |
| 75c Bottle Listerine | 49c |
| 30c Bottle Listerine | 23c |

THE 2 MACS
PHONE 315



Final Wind-Up of Our January Sale This Week

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

10 Ladies' Fur Coats clearing at $29.50
Balance of our Ladies' Cloth Coats at $25.00 for ..... $12.50
Balance of our Ladies' Cloth Coats at $32.00 for ..... $16.00
Ladies' Flannel Dresses, large sizes ..... $1.98
Ladies' Silk Crepe Dresses, special at ..... $6.75

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Men's Blue Chinchilla Overcoats up to $18.00 for ..... $9.00
Men's Barrymore Checks $25. clearing for ..... $12.50
Men's Plain English Melton Overcoats, extra special at ... $20.00

S. A. MacDONALD


Premature Teaching: He who teaches men the principles and precepts of spiritual wisdom before their minds are called off from foreign objects and turned inward upon themselves might as well write his instructions, as the Sybil wrote his prophecies, on the loose leaves of trees and commit them to the mercy of the inconstant winds—Coleridge.

After Hockey, Minard's—No stiffness.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—Twenty-two waitresses employed by a well-known chain restaurant company put down their trays at 12.30 p. m. today, left the rush-hour diners flat and proceeded to the manager's office to demand more pay. They didn't get it but the manager promised to take up the matter with head office at New York and the girls returned to work.

The waitresses complained of an alleged discrimination in wage-cuts as compared with other branches.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