

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M.P. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F.J.J. Secretary—Lionel Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1934.

CARNEGIE GRANTS

The latest bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gives a summary of the report of the Carnegie Corporation for 1933 which is of special interest in view of the library demonstration inaugurated last year in the Province under terms of a Carnegie grant.

More strictly within the field of adult education, the report records the completion of a survey of workers' education throughout the British Empire. This survey was made by Mr. C. O. G. Doule of University College, London, who visited all of the Dominions.

Through the medium of the American Association for Adult Education, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has also provided funds to take a number of Canadian educationalists to the Scandinavian countries in the last two summers, to study the provision made there for adult education.

In addition to sharing in the Carnegie benefactions above noted, this Province, through the instrumentality of the Provincial Minister of Education in co-operation with our educational authorities and officials of the Corporation, also obtained the magnificent grant of \$75,000 for the endowment of a chair of economics and sociology in Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University.

During the years that Mr. MacKenzie King's Government was in power at Ottawa, an exchange recalls that the Government at Washington increased the tariff not once but three times, until Canadian products were practically shut out. The duty on cattle was increased to 3 cents a pound, on horses up to \$50 and more, on beef to 6 cents a pound, on bacon and hams to 1-4 cents a pound and on pork

the same, on lamb to 7 cents per pound, on mutton to 5 cents, on dressed poultry to 10 cents, on butter to 14 cents, on eggs to 10 cents per dozen, and on hay to \$5 per ton, wool up to 37 cents a pound, potatoes 76 cents per 100 pounds, oats 16 cents a bushel of 32 pounds and buckwheat 25 cents a hundred pounds. Even maple sugar was taxed 6 cents a pound.

When the Bennett Government reached power importation of farm products of the United States into Canada was greater than our exportation to that country. On the per head basis Canada was buying something like twenty times as much from the United States as the people of that country were buying from us.

At the same time Premier Bennett and colleagues went to London and urged the adoption of the policy of mutual preferential trade within the Empire. They were not immediately successful but at the Ottawa Conference, which followed in 1922, the policy of preferential Empire trade was adopted by Great Britain, all the Dominions and most of the Colonies.

When it comes to the testing point there can be little doubt as to which policy will be preferred by the people of Canada.

SIMPLER THAN NOW

From its files of thirty-six years ago, the St. John's (Newfoundland) Telegram recalls that the offer of the British Government to send a Commission to Newfoundland to investigate its industrial possibilities and its financial problems was rejected by the Assembly of 1902.

"It is useless," says the St. John's paper, "to discuss the troubles that might have been averted and the prosperity that might have resulted if the opportunity afforded had been seized at that time. But there can be little question that the task facing the Commissioners at that time would have been immeasurably simpler than it is today. Tackling the question of industrial development then, the Commissioners would have found a clear field in which to operate: forest lands, to all intents and purposes virgin and unencumbered; water powers and mineral areas, uncontrolled by speculators; the country abounding in fur and game, a people unaffected by the demoralizing methods that have been inimical to the spirit of independence, and the mountainous debt, that in a large measure has resulted from shortsightedness, incompetency, and greed."

BOURASSA'S TRIBUTE

Henri Bourassa, of Montreal, has been a member of the House of Commons for many years. At one time he was a Liberal, but of late years he has been independent. Speaking in the house a few days ago Mr. Bourassa paid the following tribute to Prime Minister Bennett:

"The Prime Minister I have known for over twenty years. Were I not afraid of hurting his extreme modesty I would say I have the deepest admiration for him. I do say, however, quite unreservedly that he is one of the strongest-willed statesmen we have had in Canada. I will go farther and state that he has a clearness of mind, a quickness of thought and a strength of action which has rarely been possessed by any man led with the responsibility of office. I give that credit to him with the greatest of pleasure. But, he is but a man; he knows that. I believe I could state more accurately than many of his fellow members that I fully understand his desire to do his duty by his country. I know he is public-spirited; I know that he gives the best of himself to what he considers to be his task."

TWO POLICIES

During the years that Mr. MacKenzie King's Government was in power at Ottawa, an exchange recalls that the Government at Washington increased the tariff not once but three times, until Canadian products were practically shut out. The duty on cattle was increased to 3 cents a pound, on horses up to \$50 and more, on beef to 6 cents a pound, on bacon and hams to 1-4 cents a pound and on pork

Notes By The Way

The greatest sympathy must be felt before their ambition wholly disproportionate to its present strength. The leaders of the movement are always to be admired. But they must take care lest they incur the fate of the general who made such a moving address to his troops before the attack that they were too busy applauding his sentiments to follow him when he advanced against the enemy. The idea that the Liberal Party is an alternative Government is magnificent, but it is not sensible.—The London Times.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand Bill is practically through Parliament. As soon as a given force by proclamation, New Zealand will have a Central Reserve Bank. Theoretically, this is a very important and beneficial development. The case for central banking is supported by an overwhelming weight of authoritative opinion. A Central Bank cannot perform miracles, and it is no use expecting one to do this. In New Zealand the proper setting for a reserve bank is largely absent. There is only a rudimentary bill market, and practically no money market. The experts who recommended a reserve bank suggested it would help to develop both these, which should be of value as the Dominion increases in industrial, commercial and financial stature. If its establishment is not a thing to grow wildly enthusiastic about, it is certainly worth watching with interest, as it sets about performing the functions with which it is being invested by Parliament.—The Auckland Weekly News.

Almost simultaneously Great Britain and Italy have made public their new armaments proposals. Both Governments suggest concessions to Germany on condition of her return to Geneva and the Disarmament Conference. The London memorandum makes an effort to reconcile German and French demands. Willingness is expressed to proceed further in providing guarantees of security to France. As regards Germany, the London memorandum makes an effort to reconcile German and French demands. Willingness is expressed to proceed further in providing guarantees of security to France. As regards Germany, the London memorandum makes an effort to reconcile German and French demands. Willingness is expressed to proceed further in providing guarantees of security to France.

Addressing the Reichstag at Berlin one year from his assumption of office, Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany, claimed three vital merits for his regime. One was that it had rescued Germany from the collapse it was threatened with as a result of the partisan bickering and corruption of its public leaders before the war. The second was that it had rescued the nation from economic suffocation. The third was that it had warded off the menace of Communism and placed a restoration of the monarchy on a firm basis. Hitler's violent attack on the Monarchists shows conclusively that the Hohenzollerns have nothing to hope from the new regime. His political program manifesto also provides a clue to the restoration of the monarchy. The enthusiasm with which his speech was received by the members of the Reichstag shows the grip he has on the destinies of the country. Using the forms of democracy, Hitler is in complete and unrestrained a dictator of Germany as Mussolini is of Italy.

Possibly the most effective cure for depression and hard times is the cultivation of the habit of doing without. And yet this is but a negative remedy. Much benefit might also be derived from the cultivation of the things which make for happiness. We might profitably concentrate on such pleasant contemplations as the first crocus, the greens of the golf course, summer sunsets over water, beaches thronged with pretty girls, swimming parties, tulips and daffodils, trees bursting into leaf, birds singing in the bushes, chattering squirrels, lawn mowers, motor trips in delicious spring evenings.

Many Canadians know or have heard of William Egan, the veteran station-master of New York Pennsylvania Station. It is at home with pneumonia the other day. "Bill" Egan received a large box containing four dozen roses picked out with occasional carnations, all out from the White House conservatory and sent with a message from Roosevelt. Submerged with momentous affairs in Washington, he thought of an old friend. It is a little thing like this, a little touch of sentiment and a complete and makes the world go round, that betrays or reveals character.

The condition of the British Army is being discussed in the press of England and the opinion is expressed that some of the restrictions that have been hampering its efficient development may shortly be removed. National economy necessitated curtailment in recent manoeuvres on a grand scale were gradually abandoned. The finances of the United Kingdom have been improving of late and it is anticipated that more money will be provided for the forces. It is announced that the regular ranks are about 200,000 men, despite the fact that there are many physically qualified males who lack steady employment. The shortage may be due to the fact that the public at large is ignorant of the opportunities presented by the service. If that be the case, a wider knowledge of the advantages may result in a sufficient number of men offering themselves to fill the gaps. It may be news to many that about half of the individuals volunteering are not up to the army standard, which is high. Under-feeding, it is believed, is responsible for this state of affairs and in this connection it is pointed out that a recruit gains over eight pounds in weight in the first twenty weeks of his enlistment.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MIND AND BODY

No one can find fault with those who treat the mind in order to help the body. Whether this treatment be given by a mental specialist, a Christian Science leader, a minister or priest, there is no question but that great relief can be given to a nerve-racked mind, which in turn takes away the tension from the body and the body organs so that they begin to do their work properly—the heart to beat more slowly, the lungs to breathe more deeply, the stomach to churn the food and manufacture the stomach digestive juices, the liver and gall bladder to become less sluggish, the small intestine to absorb the food, and the large intestine to move the wastes slowly downward and out of the body.

Thus the helpful influence of these various methods acting on the brain, the various glands—thyroid, adrenal, and others—and on the organs and tissues themselves, is now universally acknowledged. However, when the mind influences the body for health or ill health, it must not be forgotten that the body itself influences the mind for good mental health or bad mental health.

Thus a youngster with infected teeth or tonsils, with poor eyesight or poor hearing, with a tendency to frequent colds can be so upset in his home and school life that his very character and disposition can be changed for the worse.

John Dewey tells us "The necessity of insuring the health of all young people as the foundation on which to build other qualities and abilities, and the hopelessness of trying to build where the body is weak, ill nourished, or uncontrolled, is now so well recognized that it has become commonplace. Health is as important from the social point of view as from the individual, so that attention to it is doubly necessary to a successful community."

The Bill of Rights said that no man could be thrown into Parliament without trial. This was a great stride forward in the world's history. Just as the Bill of Rights said that no man could be thrown into Parliament without trial, this was a great stride forward in the world's history. Just as the Bill of Rights said that no man could be thrown into Parliament without trial, this was a great stride forward in the world's history.

Hadrian's Aqueduct

Cities in the old world do not find a new source of water supply. At least, modern cities have not done so, since only now has it obtained a new supply after one thousand three hundred years. Athens has been getting its water from works begun by the Roman Emperor Hadrian and completed by Antonius Pius. Hadrian's open aqueduct was exposed to all sorts of impurities and it has not been an infrequent spectacle to see the family linen, or worse, soiled as linen among the more humble Athenians, being washed in it.

The new system, which involved the building of a dam at Marathon, twenty miles from the city, was begun some time ago and required fifty-eight months of actual construction. It was this Marathon which gave the name to the Marathon race, which is famous for the overthrow of the Persian invaders by the Athenians under Miltiades in 490 B. C. After the battle a runner carried the news of the victory to Athens. The oft-repeated story is that he fell dead after giving the glad tidings.

Treatment Of Prisoners

(St. John Telegraph Journal)

Recently a small but noisy section of the press and of the public became somewhat hysterical over the alleged ill-treatment of inmates of Canadian penitentiaries. It is to be hoped that the report just presented by the Social Service Council of Canada will put an end to this spilling of undeserved sympathy for a class of men and women who are in the position they find themselves through nobody's fault but their own.

The Council's committee on criminology visited the various institutions and was given complete freedom to talk with prisoners without any officials being present. Kingston Penitentiary, which was a storm centre, was visited several times. All classes of prisoners were interviewed. The committee reports that conditions of prison life have been materially improved in recent years. It makes some recommendations looking towards further improvement, but reports that it found prisoners "well fed and suitable clothing." It found good facilities for recreation and education and that many privileges are extended for good conduct. A tribute was paid to the humanity of the officers and pains were taken to correct some "erroneous ideas" such as that of a "black hole" at Kingston and excessive flogging of prisoners. Some of the recommendations for improvement in conditions are based on suggestions made by the general public.

Some Recent Howlers

"The 'University Correspondent,' the organ of the University Correspondence College of Canada, publishes a monthly list of 'howlers.' We quote a selection of them. 'If you imagine a line running from the Equator to the North and South Poles you will notice the change in the climate. At the Equator it is very hot, and when you are up in the pole the temperature feels colder, and if you feel more up the pole you will feel colder and colder.' 'Lines of Latitude and Longitude are plentiful where you are lost you know where you are.' 'The Bill of Rights said that no man could be thrown into Parliament without trial. This was a great stride forward in the world's history. Just as the Bill of Rights said that no man could be thrown into Parliament without trial, this was a great stride forward in the world's history.'

HARRINGTON TORSTON.

THAT GREAT LIGHT

Sir,—In that diadem of Olivo Reports, that of the Electrical Inspector, it would be unkindly neglected to pass with neither admiration or criticism those luminous jewels, few and far between, which it is studied. Hide not the light under a bushel, nor divert its effulgence into the shadowy pigeon holes of cold storage forgetfulness. Emergencies from that victorious contest with Mr. Donaldson find him holding up the following gem, reflecting from different angles the day-dream of conjecture, the dictum of fact, the illogic of reasoning and the dar'ng of egotism; please give it study.—'There are still over two thousand meters coupled up in his way in our city, and a fire started by one of them a few years ago cost a payment of insurance of twenty thousand three hundred dollars; enough with its interest to pay an Inspectors salary for twenty five years.' 'The statement is nothing more than the dictum of fancy, unsupported by tangible authority and not even logical enough to be plausible when divested of the egotism of the author. Circumstantial evidence has been heard of the inverted mirage, to color blind vision, the proverbial straw for the drowning man to grasp.' 'In fact a fire occurred; whether by a half spent match or the slip of a cigarette stub or from other cause was undetermined. This burned its way towards the switch assembly short circuit resulting in a street connection blow out, shutting off the current from other buildings on that circuit. Was this entrance cut out the original offender, or even an accessory after the fact? Strange that the experience of that day, the watchfulness of insurance investigators and Fire Marshall failed to discover this pretty gem, and the fates reserved it to this latter day for coloring to a modern fable. And how accommodating for this 'his way' fuse to hold back its fire and venom till that fatal midnight to make a Criticism this historic document.

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.

TO EDUCATIONISTS

Sir,—We have lately been hearing a great deal about the advantages of education—the educationists have been lecturing us from the platform and through the press on this important matter—giving us as our example to follow, the school systems of certain European countries as studied at close range. We have been given the impression that should our country adopt the "systems" referred to that "Utopia" would then be right around the corner.

All power to the educationist! I am not an educated man myself, for which I am deeply grateful, but nevertheless, there are several truths which we might all bear in mind when dreaming dreams of a Utopia founded on education and I would like to remind you of them. Before we consider them let me state an experience.—That in speaking to immigrants from these countries in every instance, those people spoke always in the highest terms of Canada—placing its advantages far ahead of those of their native country—a very significant fact.

To any student of history, one thing is very noticeable, and that is, that never in any case, did "education" of itself prove a salvation to the people—rather we are struck with the paradox that with the increase of education came decadency of the people and state concerned. Greece is an outstanding example of this fact—she became so very highly educated that they became lost in a maze of their own verbosity and life consisted of emphasis on the hypothesis rather than the fact—and 20 century civilization is slowly drifting into the same condition. We are not sure about anything, to be candid—we see both sides of the argument too easily, and we are not convinced of anything—education, of a certain kind, has caused this uncertainty.

Education will never save mankind from anything or for anything, until we recognize one main truth, and that is—that education must be coupled with a training in Christian character, and must be auxiliary to religious teaching and should in no case, be given the paramount place. By Christian character, I mean, the proper development of a character along the Christ-like life—a reverence to God and a development of kindness, sympathy with suffering humanity, charity in all things, and a determination to place Christ first, the ability to seek ourselves in the question, "What would Christ have acted like in this situation?" And the firm stand "I will do likewise."

Let the theologians argue and debate over "dogmas" but let us by all means ever remember Christ's answer to the lawyer as to the great commandment: to paraphrase His words—"Love God—and the second is like unto the first, and is therefore of large importance, love your neighbor as yourself."

It is said that our present civilization is breaking up—I say it break, because in it first things have not been placed first—our educational institutions have placed ed theories before the young, instead of ever and always emphasizing Christ and His teachings. Who, in looking over the holocaust of European politics, among educated men—would dare to suggest that education would save anything—rather it is a positive danger unless controlled by Christian principles. This world will never have anything approaching perfection until we, each and every one, determine to make our country, whichever it may be, a Christian state, in fact, and not in word only, as heretofore.

I am Sir, etc. HARRINGTON TORSTON.

TO BUY OR NOT TO BUY—Is not the question when we thoroughly overhaul your Radio—Phone 1532. V. C. SMALLWOOD RADIOTECHNICIAN 125 North River Road

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT MEMBER OF CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF P. E. I. P. E. I. REPRESENTATIVE THE CANADIAN GLEBE MEN'S TRUST ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. Accounting systems opened up and revised. Labor saving office methods installed. Cost Accounting instituted to suit special requirements. Monthly, quarterly and annual audits. Balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts prepared. Income Tax returns written up and filed. Financial arrangements made between debtor and creditors. Limited Liability Companies Incorporated. P. C. BOX 35. TELEPHONE 1376.

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

Something New WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SHIPMENT CONSISTING OF TWELVE DIFFERENT MODELS OF CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC TELECHRON ELECTRIC CLOCKS. As the Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., have recently installed a master clock in their Power House in Charlottetown and we are now receiving what is known as regulated frequency current, Electric clocks are accurate and governed by the Master clock, will keep perfect time. We invite your inspection of these beautiful models and whether you wish to purchase or not, we will be glad to show them. Our new line includes Mantel type, Kitchen, Boudoir Dressing Table, Desk or Electric Alarm. All Clocks guaranteed. Chappell & Company Electrical Contractors, 173 Grafton St.

Radio Not Working CALL MacMASTER For Estimate on Repairs. 178 Kent St. Phone 315.

COLDS! Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles in Infant and adult. Mac's Syrup Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested. Eradicate Colds quickly before they become deep-seated, thus lessening the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions. 40c Per Bottle at the The 2 Macs I am Sir, etc. LEWIS P. TANTON