

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1934.

MUCH ABRIDGED

The Halifax Liberal press devotes less than a column of its news pages to reporting the four-and-a-half hour speech of Mr. Mackenzie King on the Draft Address in Parliament.

It is easy to understand the reason for this. Mr. J. L. Hetherington, chairman of the Halifax Harbour Commission, has just announced that the January, 1934, figures will show "a record-breaking movement of freight over the Commission's pier."

Similarly, from the chairman of the Harbor Commission at Saint John, N. B., and from the General Manager of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways, have come the most optimistic statements regarding the phenomenal increase in shipping and rail activities.

Naturally, reputable Liberal newspapers are ashamed of publishing such fatuous criticism as Mr. Mackenzie King has committed himself to. In the case of the Halifax Liberal paper, it was evidently considered that the wastebasket was the proper place for the bulk of his misstatements.

CARTIER ANNIVERSARY

As previously noted in these columns, the year 1934 will mark the four-hundredth anniversary of the first voyage of Jacques Cartier to Canada and the erection on the soil of Gaspé, Quebec, of the cross symbolic of the taking possession of the country.

Cartier left the port of St. Malo his native place, on April 20, 1498, and the wind holding favorably, reached Newfoundland on May 10. In spite of storms which frequently retarded his progress the navigator explored the northeast coast of Newfoundland, passed through the Strait of Belle-Ile on June 10, visited between the 10th and 15th, in small boats, the north coast of the Gulf and, returning to his ships, went down the west coast of Newfoundland, which he left for good on June 25 to take a course to the south-west. He reached the Ile de la Madeline on June 26 and, on the 30th, Prince Edward Island. On July 3, he entered the Baie des Chaleurs, and left his ships at Port Daniel while exploring in small boats the far end of the bay. July 12, he again took up his course towards the east, following along the coast. Two storms, coming one after the other, obliged him to haul to, first at Percé and then in the basin of Gaspé, where he remained from the 16th to the 25th of July. It was on the eve of his departure, July 24, 1534, that he set up on the point of land stretching out at the entrance to the bay (near where the railway station stands today), the cross ornamented with fleurs de lis, which officially marked the discovery of Canada and the taking into possession of the country for God and for the King of France.

The celebration of this memorable event at Gaspé will take the form of grand demonstrations during the week of the 19th to the 26th of August of this year. These festivities will have a strongly marked international aspect, due to the fact that large delegations are expected from England and France, who will join the official representatives of the Province of Quebec and the Government of Canada.

Prince Edward Island's connection with Cartier's earliest voyage to Canada is being brought to the attention of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for the erection of a cairn or tablet commemorating the great navigator's visit here. In addition it has been suggested that the liner Champlain, which will carry distinguished European visitors to Gaspé for the anniversary celebration, might visit Charlottetown en route, leaving Charbourg, France, a day earlier than the scheduled date for this purpose. This proposal has been made to the authorities by Mr. Justice Arsenault, president of the Tourist Association, and if it is favourably received definite plans will be made for suitable entertainment of the visitors.

Modern religion, says a writer in the London Spectator, has tended to lose its "otherworldly" character—to become more concerned with social problems and responsibilities and less preoccupied with the thought of death and judgment. Unfortunately, this growth of religious humanity and liberality has been accompanied by a certain loss of objectivity. Hope has taken the place not only of fear but also of faith, and the firm outlines that marked the traditional Christian doctrine of the future life have tended to disappear in a haze of sentiment. There is a characteristic example of this in Maeterlinck's play, The Blue Bird, which solves the agonizing problem of human mortality with a high-sounding aphorism—"there is no death." (Tennyson uses the same expression in a poem of great beauty.) Nothing could be further removed from this than the traditional Christian attitude with its awful consciousness of death and judgment, and its objective faith in a real deliverance. It is the product not of a facile idealism but of a hard-won struggle in which more than human forces were involved. The mystery of death which has always lain so heavy on the human race—the despair of Ecclesiastes before the emptiness of life, the agony of Job in face of the apparent injustice of God—find their solution in the yet more profound mystery of the Cross, in the darkness of Calvary, not in the light of human philosophy and science.

Some of us are apt to sneer at what we call "Economic Trust." Yet while it is true that economic cannot be reduced to a mathematical formula, it is just as true that without a knowledge of economic government in these days becomes a hazardous thing. Humane factors and reactions, being among the imponderables, may defeat an economic theory, or retard its success, but that doesn't prove that the economic isn't necessary. The experience of Franklin Roosevelt is the proof of that.

Ever since the Nazis came into power in Germany there have been continuous reports of the subversive activities of German agents in this country. By every means in their power, have attempted to influence their own kith and kin in the Austrian provinces with the view of establishing in that country an organization similar to their own. Profits have been forwarded to Berlin, but the campaign, it is alleged, still continues. And it appears evident that the Nazis are determined to leave no stone unturned in order to effect, if possible, the annexation of Austria and Germany, whenever the opportunity arrives. Of course this means the elimination of Austria as an independent country, and complete absorption by Germany.

Canadians will be pleased to learn that their High Commissioner in London is on his feet again and renewing the activities of his office. Mr. Ferguson, who administered the office during his first serious defeat, drove him from office to bed. Public men who have come in contact with the High Commissioner—especially those who have opposed him publicly—have been honored by a wholehearted respect for influenza as it operates in old London.

Many citizens, says the Hamilton Spectator, were misled by the mud churned up by passing motor cars, and the Hamilton magistrate making it clear through roads and puddles in the future may find themselves knee-deep in grief and woe. Those who will not be courteous of their own accord must be made so, and a disappointed driver will lose cheer the first time one of these offenders is hailed to court.

Before provinces, east or west, can be consolidated, public opinion must be roused to the necessity of a certain suspicion. The provinces must be convinced, as the colonies of pre-Confederation days were convinced, that there will be undoubted advantages in the change, and danger and disadvantage in failing to make the change. The weight of apathy can only be removed by an effort, and as the proposed reform will mean, in a sense, the readjusting of the balance of Confederation, the effort will have to be a real one.

The searching governmental inquiry in France that is promised will be followed with particular interest because of the evident suspicion in a section of public opinion that high official circles in France are not without their responsibility for a seemingly gigantic swindle upon the public, and because of a certain suspicion too that the death of Stavisky may not have been entirely suicide. The charge has been made, in this connection that this promoter was disposed of to protect other interests, and highly placed parties. The promised investigation may serve to clear the air in this and all matters.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL

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EDITORIAL NOTES

"It is easier for a rope to go through a needle's eye," etc., should be the proper translation of Matthew 19:24, according to the Eastern version of the Four Gospels, a translation from the native Galilean Aramaic by George M. Lamas, a native Assyrian, writes a reviewer. The Galilean Aramaic is the vernacular of northern Palestine and is still spoken as it was in the days of Jesus. The Aramaic word gamia, it is stated, is the same word for camel and a large rope, which explains why we read camel instead of rope in the King James version.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Liberals and Progressives would move votes of non-confidence in the Government as amendments to the motion on the parliamentary Draft Address. They usually do, but a surprise came when Mr. Gardiner, leader of the United Farmers and Progressive

Notes By The Way

During 1933 the British Government placed a partial embargo on Soviet imports of timber, amounting to a reduction for the year amounting to 100,000 standards, according to the Canadian Trade Journal. This was of assistance to Canada, and is the amount by which Soviet imports are to be lowered during 1934. The net effect of the action of the British Government, apparently, will be to stabilize the industry, with a limit set, there can be little objection in the Soviet offering wrecking prices, although what comes a hazardous thing. Humane factors and reactions, being among the imponderables, may defeat an economic theory, or retard its success, but that doesn't prove that the economic isn't necessary. The experience of Franklin Roosevelt is the proof of that.

The movement of British and American industries to Canada has continued during four years of world depression. The Empire trade treaties signed at Ottawa in 1932 have made Canada more attractive to the eye before a site for branch plants from the United States. The Canadian policy pursued in the last few years has, indeed, operated to minimize the effects of the world depression in this country. To keep many people as possible employed in a time of unemployment, and latterly to increase greatly the number of those at work. It has also operated to provide preferred markets under the tariff for Canadian farmers and Canadian manufacturers, and thus for more Canadian wage-earners.

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HEALTHY TONSILS FILTER THE BLOOD, UNHEALTHY TONSILS POISON IT

A few years ago it was not uncommon to see a number of children report to a hospital clinic on Saturday morning to have the tonsils removed. Some of these children would recognize the tonsils following Tuesday or Wednesday. This was in the days when the tonsils were simply "cut off" at the roots.

Today the operation means that the tonsils are carefully removed from their position in the throat and no stub or part of the root is allowed to remain. The youngster usually leaves the hospital the next day and is nursed at home for about a week.

However there are not as many tonsils removed as formerly because of the material in the tonsils manufacture cells for the blood, and filter out harmful organisms from the blood and destroy them, thus preventing these organisms from entering the circulation in too large a quantity at one time.

The tonsils have little crypts or hollow spaces which allow small organisms to grow in them. It is when this small amount of poison they manufacture gets into the circulation the body develops enough antibodies to destroy this poison and a great quantity more besides. Thus the tonsils not only make some of the cells for the blood, but increase the blood's ability to fight off harmful organisms or poisons made by these harmful organisms.

This tonsils are valuable in fighting off the various infections of childhood. If the tonsils are so valuable why then should they be removed in so many cases?

One way of answering this is to think of the tonsils as being like the filter on your water tap. As long as the filter is not allowed to remain too long without being cleaned out it filters the water properly. But if it is allowed to become filled up or clogged, then it collects a great quantity of material from the water to pass through it. It is no longer a filter; it is now passing out this material.

Similarly with tonsils. If the little crypts get covered over with scar tissue due to attacks of "sore throat," then the organisms and their products accumulate and absorb into the body. The body doesn't manufacture enough antibodies to overcome them.

Healthy tonsils, even if large, should not be removed. Tonsils that are diseased are a menace to health, to lift itself, and should be removed.

The newspapers this week recorded the death in Ottawa of the widow of Hon. Thomas White, in his lifetime prominent in Canada's public life, and mother of Lady Perley, whose husband was the first High Commissioner of Canada and was at one time High Commissioner in London. Noting her long life the Ottawa Journal says it seems almost incredible to believe that in her girlhood memories of Napoleon and Waterloo must have been as vivid as today's recollections of the World War. She was a grown-up girl when Victoria ascended the throne. In 1839, she was rearing a family when Disraeli and Gladstone were just beginning their careers, when Carlyle and Tennyson had not yet come to fame. When the world was a woman of middle age, Canada was still a few scattered provinces. Travel was by canoe and portage; railways and steamships were scarcely more than a dream; the buffalo still roamed the prairie. Living by candle-light, people bartered, pioneered, took their wheat to the local tannery, reaped with a sickle, threshed with a flail.

What Body of Pours

By James W. Barba, M.D.

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The Poets Corner

FROM "MY LOST YOUTH"

Often I think of the beautiful town That is nestled by the sea; Often in thought go up and down The pleasant streets of that dear old town, And my youth comes back to me, And a verse of a Lapland song is haunting my memory still. A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts.

I can see the shadowy lines of its trees, And catch, in sudden gleams, The sheen of the far-sounding sea, And islands that were the Hebrides Of all my boyish dreams. And the burden of that old song, It murmurs and whispers still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the black wharves and the ships, And the sea-tides toasting free; And Spanish sailors with bearded lips, And the beauty and mystery of the ships, And the magic of the sea, And the voice of that wayward song. Is singing and saying still: "A boy's will is the wind's will, And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

—Longfellow.

Drama Festival

(London Advertiser)

Much has been written of the significance of the National Drama Festival instituted last year by H.S. Excoley, the Governor-General, but it is surely of special note that after so short a period Canada is to have a festival of drama in a national theatre. Lovers of the drama have long been conscious of the lack of a native theatre and have felt that with slight encouragement Canada might do quite as well for herself dramatically as she has done for herself in the past. The initiative of the Governor-General, that encouragement has been given and the Canadian people have not been slow to seize the opportunity. They have seen in it possibilities of development, and in the year, learning from the mistakes of the initial attempt last season, have made great strides along these lines.

The National Drama Festival is uniting many Canadians in a common interest, too. This year they have seen fit to bring Mr. Rupert Harvey, one of England's most eminent actors and producers, to judge the 12 regional festivals so that the groups from the Atlantic to the Pacific might be appraised by identical standards instead of by such varying criteria as were inevitable under the system of numerous adjudicators last season. Mr. Harvey, however, will not be the adjudicator of the final competition in Ottawa the end of April. For this occasion, Mr. J. T. Grein, a dramatic critic and newspaper columnist, will be brought from Britain to give the Bessborough trophy to the most outstanding of Canada's players.

Ninety Nine Years

(Montreal Times)

The newspapers this week recorded the death in Ottawa of the widow of Hon. Thomas White, in his lifetime prominent in Canada's public life, and mother of Lady Perley, whose husband was the first High Commissioner of Canada and was at one time High Commissioner in London. Noting her long life the Ottawa Journal says it seems almost incredible to believe that in her girlhood memories of Napoleon and Waterloo must have been as vivid as today's recollections of the World War. She was a grown-up girl when Victoria ascended the throne. In 1839, she was rearing a family when Disraeli and Gladstone were just beginning their careers, when Carlyle and Tennyson had not yet come to fame. When the world was a woman of middle age, Canada was still a few scattered provinces. Travel was by canoe and portage; railways and steamships were scarcely more than a dream; the buffalo still roamed the prairie. Living by candle-light, people bartered, pioneered, took their wheat to the local tannery, reaped with a sickle, threshed with a flail.

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How To Pass Exams

(New York World-Telegram)

Dean Virginia Gilderdeere gives students of Barnard college seven suggestions about preparing for examinations which if applied to the spirit of education generally might work a revolution. She tells them not to cram for the exams as if they were a matter of life and death. Regard them as you would "scores in golf." Get plenty of sleep and exercise and read a detective story to go to sleep on.

This is good, practical advice for students who have applied themselves conscientiously throughout the term. Yet there is many a student who plays the miser through and crams himself temporarily so full of facts in the last night or two that he comes through with a passing grade, the facts leaving him after they have served his purpose.

But in the education of the future not only marks but degrees and other outward evidence of education and culture may pass, since concern for nominal achievement tends not only to defeat the pleasure in education but to militate against the acquisition of a utility. Education cannot be measured by the bushel.

The utility of education and the pleasure in it are the important things. Other than in certain professional courses demanding special facts, examinations may very well be worse than useless except in so far as they may help to test the effectiveness of the system itself. Certain it is that examinations now measure 20 per cent of the time and money spent on education.

The High School Teachers' Association recently condemned examinations, declaring: "Any system that causes the fate of the pupil to depend in any degree on the highest monthly total since July 1932, in October 30,000 tons were produced and in November 1932 the production was 27,657. During the eleven months ending November, Canada's gypsum output totalled 353,374 tons as compared with 418,978 tons in the corresponding period of 1932.

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The Site Of Jericho

(Montreal Gazette)

Professor John Garstang clears the air about the results of the excavations at Jericho in a recent article in The Times of London. The excavations, he says, have been so misinterpreted by biblical students, who have followed their sequence and not the chronology of the things discovered, that great deal of confusion prevails as to the actual results—even admitting that they furnish a scientific interpretation of most of the episodes reported in the Books of Joshua and Kings.

The fact that on the site of Jericho, only fifteen miles northeast of Jerusalem, there exist the remains of the oldest civilization in the West has been quite ignored by biblical students, he says. Hence, in his Times article, he assembles the discoveries in their historical order and reconstructs the past, just as the French scholars, Babylonian in style and motif, and the prevailing Babylonian influence seen also in the fortification of the earlier city, is maintained in the pottery vases, 700 in number, which were recovered from a large burial cave at the extreme west of the necropolis. Their date may be put down tentatively at 2100-1900 B. C.

The third phase (Middle Bronze Age II) is marked by cultural changes and general development. It began on the testimony of an Egyptian scarab of Heh-eh-Ra, in the thirteenth dynasty and included the Hyksos period. The city then covered the whole mound. The area enclosed was about twelve acres. This expansion of the city marked its greatest cultural and material prosperity. Numerous houses within the walls, the palace itself with 60 store rooms, and the great bulk of the tomb deposits, comprising more than 1,000 complete pottery specimens and 100 scarabs, represent this period.

The city was destroyed, its houses burned and its ramparts dismantled at the close of the Hyksos period, about 1600 B. C., presumably by the avenging Pharaohs. The new city that followed was much reduced in size; its ramparts followed once again the brink of the mound, which was by now much raised in height. The palace and its storerooms were restored upon their former plan, with their