THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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IRISH ELECTIONS

In order to understand the present position of affairs in the Irish Free State it is necessary to learn the policies and aims of the respective parties.

The government party is known in Ireland as the Cumann na nGraedheal Party which may be designated the moderates. It advocates the acceptance of the treaty with England; development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic, progress; tariff protection of Irish industries; development of resources such as the Shannon River electric power plants and beet sugar industry; promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland.

The Leaders are: William T. Cosgrove (President of the Executive Council), John M. O'Sullivan (Minister for Education), Michael Tierney and James Dolan (Deputies), and Liam Burke (Secretary of Party).

Fianna Fail or Republican: The main points in its program are revision of the peace treaty with Great Britain by constitutional means; for the purpose of greater independence; protection of Irish industries by high tariffs. Leaders: Eamonn de Valera (formerly chairman of Sinn Fein), Sean T. O'Kelly, P. Ruthledge, Sean Lemass.

Labor Party has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests, similar to British Labor Party. Leader: T. O'Connell.

Farmers' Party represents a section of agrarian interests. Now affiliated with Cumann na nGaedheal. Leader: M. Heffernan.

In the existing house at present the standing is as follows:

Cumann na nGaedheal	63
Fianna Fail	56
Labor	13
Farmers	6
National League	2
The Speaker	1
Independents	11
Vacant	1
	153

In the election so far the new House consists of—

Finanna Fail	65
Labor Republic	7
Government	49
Independents	17

with 7 divisions still to hear from. It is reported that the De Valera Party require only five seats to give them a bare majority. In anticipation of being elected President, Mr. de Valera intimates that it is too early for him to declare whether the Irish Free State will be represented at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The Irish Free State has hitherto always been represented at Imperial Conferences, and seeing that the de Valera Party is desirous of a revision of treaty with Great Britain by constitutional means it is improbable that it will not be represented on the next occasion even if its representative only holds a watching brief. Whichever party wins the election there is little probability of any serious disruption of the Free State relationship with the Mother Country.

DISARMAMENT

The formation of a government by M. Andre Tardieu brings France once more into line with the other countries at the Peace Conference now sitting, though it may be some time before the French representatives can take their seats. Indications now are that not much further progress with disarmament can be made until after the special session of the League of Nations called for March 3rd to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation.

The two plans for disarmament now before the Peace Conference are those of France, advocating practically existing armaments with an international police force to make decisions of the League effective. This policy is supported by the pro-French countries, mostly in the Balkans. Germany's plan would be to reduce the armaments of all nations to that demanded of Germany by the Versailles Treaty. This is supported by Britain, the United States and the bulk of the other nations. It will probably be the Fall before the Disarmament Conference reaches a decision on the policy to be adopted.

MIXED FARMING

Eleven years ago there was a great crisis in Minnesota, due to the failure of the grain harvest. The farmers had for years been putting their eggs all in one basket. There was a drop in price, due to depression and post-war loss of markets. The farmers were at their wits ends, and those of them who could find a market were selling out for a mere song. It occurred to the enlightened editor of the Minneapolis Tribune that the farmers were pursuing the wrong course. He immediately, himself, started mixed farming on his own account and within three years proved that such a crop made the farmer independent of government aids and individual crop failures. He then advocated and organized the Agricultural Credit Corporation of Minneapolis to help the grain growers to buy dairy cattle and sheep. From a report recently published and referred to in the New York Times we learn that under the new system the agricultural income of the North West jumped enormously, almost one hundred million dollars a year, and notwithstanding the depression of the last two years the income of Minnesota farmers in 1931 exceeded their income for 1911 by 61%

A great new buying power has been created in the Northwest Mr. Collisson tells us about it in a pamphlet on "The Golden Land of Milk and Money." He proves by charts that the prices of most dairy, live stock and diversified farm products are even now above the average before the war, and that "most of these prices have been far above the price level of general merchandise for years in exchange or trading value." The one-crop farmer is in the dumps. The good farmer's buying power is still high. Minnesota's annual butter crop yields $125,000,000 a year, a value more than that of all her small grain crops a third more than that of her iron crop. In the four Northwestern States, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montanna, the dairy cow is "a $300,000,000 industry." In Minnesota the big feeding crops, corn, hay, oats, barley, bring in nearly $250,000,000 a year:

"How do we market these crops? As butter and beef, pork and lamb chops on the hoof, as milk and cream and wool, the products of diversified live stock and dairy farming. Our barnyard flappers alone give us a crop of eggs and poultry worth $80,000,000—four times our wheat crop Our barnyard biddies make wheat look like chicken feed. They don't ask for any farm relief, either—they go out in the nest and lay their own relief. As soon as they manufacture their merchandise they rise right up and advertise it."

"Minnesota pigs, a by-product like poultry, earn $90,000,000 a year. Sheep clean up the soil as well as furnish two crops a year—wool and lambs. It's good to find one great stretch of country where the farmer has helped himself into a condition that isn't badly shaken even by the most adverse years." We salute and sing "the cow and the sow and the little red hen." Almost Mr. Murphy persuadeth us to be a farmer.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It was the Liberals who created the railway problem, and it is the Liberals today who are doing everything they can to render its solution difficult for the present administration. Nothing could be more daring and flagrant than the course of the guilty party in refusing to recognize the tremendous financial crisis which it has brought upon the country, and in endeavoring by every unfair means at its command to prevent the salvage of the great transportation systems which their own policy so gravely jeopardized.—Exchange comment on speech by Hon. R. B. Bennett.

It is of enormous advantage to Canada at the present juncture of Empire and world affairs that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson represents Canada in London. His clear understanding of Canadian affairs and his convinced Imperialism have rendered him a prime factor in the working out of Imperial preferences and Empire consolidation. In the view of the highest authorities he is the "best High Commissioner" Canada has ever had in the Old Country. He is very popular in the Old Land. He holds the confidence of the political and financial worlds over there. He possesses what is nothing short of genius for negotiations in Empire affairs. Not until the whole story of recent events comes to be written will it be fully understood to what vital extent he has been a constructive factor in recent Empire negotiations.

Two more Tammany hall officials Sheriff Thomas M. Farley, and former Sheriff Charles W. Culkin, have been indicted for criminal acts, as a result of the Seabury revelations. From indictment to prison is not a single, short step in the United States. When the indicted persons happen to be politicians connected with such a poweful organization as Tammany the trail is apt to be long and winding, and the chances of its ending in jail are not too promising.

China, with almost one-fourth of the world's population, is having a hard time in resisting little Japan. It emphasizes the necessity of two things. First, that no country can afford not to know how to fight and also the necessity of having the means with which to fight.

The proceedings of the early days at Geneva seem to have a certain wisdom and appropriateness. There is scope and reason for these preliminary formalities and window dressings, for these rounds of oratory, for this flying of many and various kits, for these hints thrown out of national policies here and there. Thus France reminds the conference of her eternal thesis of security, and proposes an international police force to back the decrees of the League of Nations. Thus Britain, supported by the United States, advocates the abolition of submarines. Thus Germany, forcibly disarmed by the Peace Treaties, reminds the other parties to the Peace Treaties that a certain measure of disarmament was promised by themselves. Thus, in short, the opening days at Geneva are no more than a setting of the stage.

The injunction given by China's commander-in-chief to the Chinese forces to "resist like jade" will be readily understood by the nation. Jade is a very hard, tough stone, carved into many beautiful designs by the Chinese, who value it as the most precious of stone. Some jade ornaments sell for $100,000. A Chinese quotation says, "The magic power of heaven and earth are ever combined to form perfect results; so the pure essence of hill and water become solidified into precious jade." The color of jade may be white or green or even brown or black, but green is favored.

Judging by the thermometer readings of the past few days the ground hog's prediction that we were likely to have two winters in the year came as near the truth as that of other prophets who have done duty in the past year or two. That we are to have two winters within the year is at least as near the truth as the predicted coming of that prosperity which for some three or four years has been just around the corner.

The formation of a Prince of Wales College alumni is a move in the right direction. Many graduates of this institution scattered abroad throughout the world will no doubt welcome the opportunity of showing in some tangible way their appreciation of and their love for their old Alma Mater. There are many ways in which this may be done and no doubt ways and means will present themselves as time goes on. From the ashes of the old College there will in the nature of things rise a greater Prince of Wales bearing wreaths from its grateful graduates.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

DESPERATE OR DANGEROUS METHODS OF REDUCING WEIGHT

When you see an overweight individual apparently doing his or her best to reduce weight by cutting down on the food intake and yet finding no decrease in weight you can understand why desperate measures are sometimes taken.

It is there 'desperate' measures that are responsible for many deaths and a great many cases of invalidism.

One of these measures is the 18 day diet.

What overweight individual has not become so disheartened with the ordinary reduction cures but is willing to 'take a chance' on this diet that will give slimness in 18 days? It gives the reduction in some cases and the individuals state that they feel all right. In other cases it has often caused collapse, and severe illness, and frequently death.

As mentioned before, the underlying principle of the 18 day diet is correct, that is to retain meats and eggs, but to cut down on starches. The only trouble was that the amount of reduction was too much. If the reduction of the food intake had been less and carried over a period of three to six months there would have been fewer cases of collapse, and likely no deaths.

Another 'desperate' measure in reducing is the taking of thyroid extract.

The only condition in which thyroid extract can be safely used is where the thyroid gland of the individual is not active enough, thus allowing fat to accumulate instead of being burned up in the body as would be done were the thyroid active. Naturally a little extra thyroid juice or extract taken into the system should help to get rid of the surplus fat. And thyroid extract will do this, in this particular type of overweight which represents only about one case in a hundred of overweight individuals.

Why is this thyroid extract dangerous in the other ninety-nine cases?

Because it shocks the system and may actually cause such changes in the blood that the red corpuscles which carry strength and nourishment to all parts of the body seem to be crowded out by the white corpuscles or disease fighters causing the blood to be very pale in appearance.

Naturally there is a great feebleness of the body, prolonged fatigue, pallor, and breathlessness.

Unfortunately there isn't much can be done for these cases.

Don't try these desperate methods of weight reduction.

The Poets' Corner

ENVOI

The catkin from the hazel swung
When you and I and March were young.

The flute-notes dripped from liquid May
Through silver night and golden day.

The harvest moon rose round and red
When habit came and wonder fled.

October rusted into gold
When you and I and love grew old.

Snow lay on hedgerows of December
Then, when we could no more remember.

But the green flush was on the larch
When other loves we found in March.

—V. Sackville-West)

Serious

A woman had been inoculated against typhoid preparatory to going abroad. Being disinclined to see anybody for a time, she remained in bed. It happened that an intimate friend arrived, and a small daughter was sent downstairs to explain.

"Mummy's in bed," she said.

"In bed!"

"Yes. She was intoxicated yesterday, and has a bad headache."

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.

RENTALS

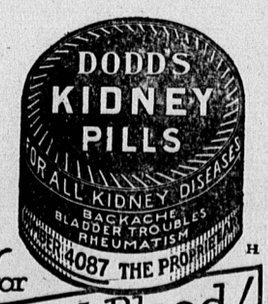
Sir,—I notice that there is at present considerable agitation being carried on through a section of the Maritime press with a view to precipitating a general downward revision of the exhorbitant rental rates now being exacted by landlords from their unfortunate tenants. This is particularly true with respect to the Halifax papers where details have been gone into quite fully. A perusal of these details, even superficially, reveals the fact that property holders who are on the receiving end of the "house renting business" are on the verge of occupying seats among that unholy class known as extortionists, if indeed not already entrenched in such an unenviable position. This fact is impressively revealed when a comparison in that city is made with rates applying for similar or even better property in our larger Upper Canadian cities.

I fancy I hear some one ask the question,—"Why go to the mainland to secure such a topic of discussion?" Haven't we got similar condition right here in Charlottetown? Yes, we have conditions just as aggravating and detrimental to the welfare of our city right here in Charlottetown as we can find in any part of the Maritimes, taking all circumstances into consideration and in many instances even more pronounced. The rates that tenants are asked to pay in this city are out of all proportion with other living conditions, and must be reduced some way or other. With the earning power and opportunity of the average wage earner being ruthlessly diminished, with salaries in practically all walks of life being painfully gouged in the interest of economy and retrenchment, it becomes a self-evident fact that the financial relationship of landlord to tenant must undergo a serious operation in which extracting and removal of the abnormal overgrowths of recent years will be an outstanding feature.

I wonder if it ever occurred to civic authorities that rental rates are almost invariably the pivot upon which decisions are made when the question of temporary or permanent location is being decided upon. If not, then I submit that it is time attention was given to this matter, and concerted action taken. Would it not be a good thing for our embryonic city council to take this matter into consideration, and at least make an attempt to furnish a measure of relief. I might go so far as to suggest that some of its individual members might give a valuable lead, by voluntarily reducing rates they are already charging.

I do not mean to suggest starting a long drawn out controversy over this matter which might after a period of pro and con discussion end fruitlessly, but I believe that its importance at this particular period of our experience, warrents public attention with a view to subsequent corrections being brought about.

I am, Sir, etc.
TENANT.
(With a reduced salary.)
Charlottetown, Feb. 22, 1932.



for Bad Blood!

The University Beacon

(Montreal Gazette)

In discussing before the St. James Literary Society the relation of the university, itself typical of all schools, to the commonwealth, Sir Arthur Currie justly observed that our educational institutes are distributing stations of light, and have a twofold function. It is not alone their objective to furnish a number of men and women with the means of achieving some high position in the realm of scholarship, but rather to promote a balanced development of body, mind and character, and to fit them to do their work efficiently and honorably in any sphere of activity or any task they may be called upon to undertake. The expert group of distinguished rank is required, but for the purpose similar to that served by the oxygen that feeds the flame, and to give constant stimulus to the service any sound educational system can and should render to the community at large. Nothing could be more germane to the theme thus brought under review than the statement that the contribution any college makes to the social life should not be confined to material prosperity, though this is desirable, but should foster a clearer and better order of thinking, and transmit the best thought of the ages from one generation to another. This presentment thoroughly tallies with the original signification of the word "university" which, during medieval times, was employed to denote any community in its collective aspect; and in the latter part of the fourteenth century began to be used in the more intensive sense as a collegium of teachers and scholars and a centre of instruction for all.

Modern democracy has emphasized this. Whether it has vastly improved upon it or taken better advantage of its possibilities is another question. On this head there is still room for debate. It is now just about a century since the democratic movement came into decisive expression. It took the form of cheap literature and of the extension of the public schools system. We are still discussing its values. We are asking ourselves which item of the educational code has the prior claim. We are today keenly conscious that no new influence can find access to our communal life without disturbing the standards which in former days satisfied conditions than obtaining. The emphasis changes. The axis of interest is shifted. We modern folks touch life at a thousand points of which our ancestors were innocent. The transvaluation of our values becomes imperative. Samuel Butler once said that we live in the memory of our antecedents, and he likened the behavior of human beings to the crystallization of atoms in inorganic substances. Nothing could be wider of the mark. The vital quality of a creative mind is distinctive of the genus homo. In this dowerment lies the entire raison d'etre of our educational endeavors.

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One pound packages	$1.00 now	75c
One pound packages	$1.25 now	$1.00
Two pound packages	$1.50 now	$1.30
Two pound packages	$1.75 now	$1.50
Two pound packages	$2.25 now	$2.00
One half pound bags	35c now	25c
One half pound Sampler	25c now	19c
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Equal partners? So it seemed; but she was left without support to shoulder it all — earn the bread, keep the home, meet obligations his death had created.

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