

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim
Biography may be an art in which truth submits to discretion and
partisanship.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The tone of the addresses so far delivered in the League indicates that members on both sides of the House are desirous of avoiding partisan bickerings. There is an evident wish to rise to an occasion which all recognize to be serious; and this in itself is an augury of the most fortunate and promising kind.
The times through which we are passing in conjunction with other provinces and countries should have a sobering effect on our political speechmakers. To quote a favorite phrase of the late President Wilson, it is light and not heat that is required. Mr. Lea has indicated a desire to discuss matters from a broader than party standpoint, and Hon. Or. MacMillan, acting leader of the House, has responded by assuring the Opposition that all available information asked for will be furnished, and that suggestions and constructive criticism will be welcomed.
These overtures should be taken seriously by every member of the House. They present an opportunity of establishing a precedent which may or may not be followed in the heat of a political campaign, but for which there is every reason and necessity at the present time.

EMBARGO ON ARMS

Sir John Simon's announcement in the British Parliament, that no further permits for shipments of arms or munitions to Japan or China will be issued by the British Government, has been hailed in the press with great approval. Japan has, in the most public manner, been found guilty of aggression, and has left the League of Nations to carry on a war which has been specifically declared to be unjust by the League in full Assembly. Plainly, further action by the League, or by its member nations, was involved when the dispute with Japan took the form it did on February 24, and the line which such action will take is indicated by the embargo on war munitions now announced by Britain; and which will undoubtedly give a lead to the other nations to take a similar course.
It should be noted, however, that the embargo applies to China as well as to Japan, and this, suggests the Winnipeg Free Press, may be regarded as a weakness in the procedure. In order to maintain neutrality, the nation applying the arms embargo includes China, which is being aggressed upon, as well as against the declared and proclaimed aggressor—Japan. This puts the victim nation, which may badly need assistance in its efforts to defend itself, in the position where assistance is withheld from it; and in this particular instance the embargo, while absolutely sound in principle, may actually work out to the advantage of Japan—which is well armed—and to the disadvantage of China, which needs help to defend herself against Japan's aggression.
The arms embargo, however, is merely the first step. This dispute in Manchuria will demonstrate how necessary it is for the League of Nations to carry its influence farther than it has yet done in the case of Japan. When the aggressor has been denounced, there must be some provision which does not exclude the nation against whom the aggression is made. That the League is working still on this issue may be taken for granted.

OUR CATTLE TRADE

"The representations of Western cattlemen to the Federal Minister of Agriculture," says the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, "showing the possibilities in the British market for Canadian cattle may be resented by those who prefer dealing with the Soviet

authorities, but they speak for themselves. Some 20,000 head of finished cattle can be sent to Great Britain within the next two months and sold at better prices than are obtainable in the stock yards here. Seven thousand head are now ready for export from the Prairies.
"There is no question," continues the Globe, "about the market or the payment. The Government is not called upon to guarantee bonds at 7 per cent. interest, or to see that the importers live up to their bargain as the ballyhoo drive for alleged trade with Russia required. The possibility of unfair dealing is not raised, nor is it necessary to agree to take oil and coal in exchange. It is a straight business deal."
"This, manifestly," concludes our foremost Liberal contemporary, "is where the attention of exporters and the Government should be directed. Britain wants Canadian cattle, and is prepared to take more than can be forwarded at present. It is a dependable and growing market. It is where the future of the Canadian cattle export trade lies."

AVIATION PIONEERS

Nowadays an aeroplane, soaring high, is a commonplace event, and the Dominion is dotted with airports and Customs air harbours. The following interesting comment on the early desire of man to fly is taken from a recent editorial in the Montreal Gazette:
The idea of constructing a "flying ship" for ages haunted the human imagination. It attracted the attention of Roger Bacon in the thirteenth century, of Leonardo da Vinci in the fifteenth century, of Cavendish in the eighteenth century, and it was at this time of year, December 22, 1709, there appeared in the Evening Post, published in the reign of Queen Anne, a description of a flying machine said to have been invented by Father Laurent, a Brazilian priest, who appealed to His Majesty the King of Portugal to protect by patent a contrivance which, it was figured, "might travel through the air two hundred miles in twenty-four hours." The contrivance never got beyond an engraving of its proposed format. Many a year afterwards, when aerial flight became a live topic in the British coffee houses, Addison poured sarcasm upon the notion by saying that "it would fill the world with wicked intrigues such as people cannot meet who have nothing but their own legs to carry them."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fact is noted in a New Brunswick exchange that the first entrance of the Maritime Provinces into steam-navigation on the high seas, occurred in 1833. The present year is the centennial of that event. The ship was the Royal William. She was not built in the Maritimes, despite the era which she inaugurated. She was built on the St. Lawrence not far from the City of Quebec. But the fact that capital raised in Montreal and Halifax, produced the ship, gives connection with this section of Canada. The Royal William, taking her name from the reigning sovereign on the British Throne, William IV., not only was the first steamship built in what now is Canada, but also was the first steam-driven vessel to show the British flag in a port of the United States of America. Not long after launching she appeared in Boston Harbor with a cargo and was given an enthusiastic reception.

RULES BY THE WAY

There are deeply-rooted, old established, far-reaching, relations between man and nature which cannot be ignored without loss. Man was carded and brought up in touch with nature, and he must ever return to her like the wandering birds whose life is never full until moved by an organic home-sickness, they come back to nest in the place where they were born. In a period of evolution which has been mainly urban we miss our contact with the open country, which is, for many a condition of full sanity, and makes for the steady and enrichment of life. Especially in youth is touch with nature invaluable for it remains true that the child who goes forth every day that "what he sees becomes part of him for a day, or for a year, or for a stretching cycle of years."—System of Animate Nature.

One of the most encouraging of many encouraging signs of the times is the appointment of Senator Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, as Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet, shortly to assume office. Senator Hull is one of the outstanding members of the upper branch of Congress, the man from Tennessee is described by New York writers as "fundamentally a free trade man and an advocate of reciprocity."

Senator Hull believes that revision of war debts—one of the chief problems to be tackled by the new Administration as soon as it takes office—would be useless unless accompanied by a reduction of trade obstacles. As a guarantee of good faith the Senator expressed the view recently that the United States should take the lead in proposing a 10 per cent horizontal tariff reduction, to be joined in by other countries. A similar suggestion was made by Sir John Aird in his recent presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1911, which was defeated at the polls, was unsatisfactory for more reasons than one. It was for no definite period of time, and it was so framed that the change of a single item by either country would have brought the operation of the agreement to an end. As Mr. Bennett has said, any trade agreement which creates a channel of trade that may be terminated at the caprice of, or without notice to, either party or be ended by one party without considering the interests of the other would be fatal to the interests of both.

The reciprocity debate in Parliament and the speeches favoring the proposal by Premier Bennett, R. B. Hanson, M. P., and others, seems to have started something in the United States. The Americans as the result of exorbitant tariff enactments have lost the bulk of their once profitable trade with Canada and would much like to get it back. The agreements made at the Ottawa conference last year have caused them loss of sleep, and they are now apparently willing to talk business. They will find Premier Bennett ready to deal with them, but he will not be a party to any jug-handled bargain.

Nineteen of twenty one murders committed within the precincts of Greater London were solved by the Metropolitan Police last year. This is a record the authorities of the great British metropolis may well be proud. Follies and slack court procedure are things that do not enter into the question of justice in the Old Country. Hence this notable achievement.

One of the big trees on Sequoias which was a seedling in 271 B. C., suffered a burn three feet wide when it was 516 years old and spent 105 years in folding its living tissues over the wound. When it was killed at the age of 2,171 years, a Methuselah among trees, it was engaged in healing a third great wound 18 feet wide and about 30 feet high.—J. Arthur Thompson.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PECULIARITIES IN CHILDREN SHOULD BE CORRECTED

Some years ago I examined all the boys of a large reformatory school and among other things discovered that at least one half of the parents were not living together. I believe that this teaches that the surroundings of youngsters has very much to do with their behavior. A youngster may be normal naturally but his surroundings—parents, home, even school itself—are such that he is in conflict with them at all times.
Another youngster may have little personal peculiarities which are not much in themselves, but if there is no sympathy or direction in the home, these peculiarities instead of being corrected grow to such an extent that the youngster is soon in need of mental treatment.
These personal peculiarities may be timidity, outbursts of temper, shyness, lack of sociability, dislike of playing with other children, obstinacy. Or there may be behavior disorders such as stealing, lying, or playing truant, temper outbursts. Or, there may be also habit disorders such as nail biting or thumb sucking.
Some idea of how important it is to get these peculiarities corrected in children is found in the report of the out-patient-department for nervous diseases in Guy's Hospital, London, England.
Seventy adult patients were treated and the results were checked up two years later. Of this number 14 were improved and 12 were much improved. This gives a percentage of 37 improved or cured.
A similar investigation among 60 children two years after their treatment, showed that 15 were improved and that 24 were much improved, a percentage of 65. Included in this group were all varieties, even such unfavorable ones as feeble minded and epileptic children.
You can thus see what helpful work can be done at the plastic age of children as compared with adults.
The thought then is that children who show any of the peculiarities mentioned above should be treated by parents, teachers, and physicians just as they would be treated for any physical ailment. And the earlier the peculiarity is recognized and corrected the better for the mental health of the child.



THE RIVER OF TIME

We say that repose has fled For ever the course of the river of Time.
That cities will crowd to its edge In a blacker, incessant line; That the din will be more on its banks,
Denser the trade on its stream, Flatter the plain where it flows, Piercer the sun overhead.
That never will those on its breast See an ennobling sight, Drink of the feeling of quiet again.
But what was before us we know not, And we know not what shall succeed.
Haply the river of Time,— As it grows, as the towns on its marge Fling their waving lights On a wider, statelier stream— May acquire, if not the calm Of its early mountainous shore, Yet a solemn peace of its own.
And the width of the waters, the hush Of the gray expanse where he floats, Freshening its current and spotted with foam As it draws to the Ocean, may strike Peace to the soul of the man on its breast— As the pale waste widens around him, As the banks fade dimmer away, As the stars come out, and the night-wind Brings up the stream Murmurs and scents of the infinite sea.
—Matthew Arnold.

BOSSIE'S LITTLE WEAKNESS
A city girl visiting her uncle on the farm was watching a cow chew her cud.
"Pretty fine cow, that," said her uncle as he came by.
"Yes," said the girl, "but doesn't it cost a lot to keep her in chewing-gum?"

That Body of Yours

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.

MRS. LACEY'S CASE

Sir,—It is not with any desire for personal publicity that I request space in your valued paper to place before the public the facts in the case of Mrs. Lacey. The sensational news which recently appeared about her in the newspapers was a police theory which subsequent investigation proved to be absolutely without foundation.
Mrs. Lacey is a registered Private Nurse and has spent several winters in that occupation in Boston and vicinity, her summers being spent at her home on the Island. Last fall, finding conditions not good in the nursing profession, she accepted a position as cook in a doctor's home at Chestnut Hill, Mass. Two years ago, however, she was retained as nurse to a lady patient for some six months, and during that time became acquainted with other members and some friends of the family, including a youth, then about seventeen years of age, named James Burke.
Since that time Mrs. Lacey continued to be interested in her former patient, who never recovered normal health, and has paid her regular visits at the hospital where she is at the present time. On one of these calls at the hospital Mrs. Lacey again happened to meet James Burke. Burke told her that since their previous meeting he had got into trouble with the law and had spent some time in the Concord Reformatory. On that account, he complained, he was having difficulty in getting a job, but had one in sight if he could obtain a car. He was prepared to pay a reasonable cash installment but his reformatory record made it hard for him to obtain credit for the balance. Mrs. Lacey sympathized with his predicament, believing that he was sincere in his desire for honest employment. Some days later Burke called on her, bringing the car agent with him. Before they left he came to an arrangement whereby Burke paid \$150.00 cash and obtained credit for a comparatively small balance to be paid at the rate of \$11.00 per month, which Mrs. Lacey endorsed. This arrangement together with the registration in her name gave Mrs. Lacey legal ownership of the car, as security until the balance was finally paid.
When this car was later identified as the "bandit car" in a criminal case, Mrs. Lacey was taken to Police headquarters and accused of having supplied it to facilitate the culprit's escape. Hence the charge and the large amount of bail as mentioned in the press. Mrs. Lacey, however, was able to exonerate herself completely. Her explanation was investigated and proven to be correct, and she was accordingly released, the charge against her being unconditionally withdrawn.
I wish to express appreciation of the action of friends in this Province who have stood staunchly by Mrs. Lacey in her harrowing experience.

I am, Sir, etc., J. K. LACEY (Patriot Please Copy)

CONDITIONS IN U. S. A.

Sir,—Your many readers, as well as our personal friends and kin on "The Island" may be interested in some first hand information as to conditions in the "Sunny South" section of the so-called "land of the free." The annual "trek" to the warm southland starts about Nov. 1st and consists of a great variety of tourists and others. The millionaire may go in the luxurious pullman car to his winter palace in Palm Beach, where servants have the place all ready for these "noblemen" with their wives and retinues. Others travel by motor car often with their families who attend school in the south. Besides those, there are hundreds of thousands of "hitch hikers" with all their worldly possessions in a bag on their back and no money—depending entirely on charity en route as well as at the destination. It is estimated that there are more

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM
14087 THE PRODUCE

Mining Beneath The Sea

(National Development Bureau)
Coal is a commodity with the use of which most people come in contact either directly or indirectly but few ever see where it comes from. Tourists when visiting at Sydney Mines in Cape Breton Island in the province of Nova Scotia can now have the thrill of descending one of the largest coal mining shafts in the world and experiencing an adventure worthy of the pen of Jules Verne. A drop of a few seconds places one a thousand feet below surface level. Down grade through subterranean passages the hardy may venture two and a quarter miles out under the ocean bed. Fourteen hundred feet overhead is the ocean floor; a more solid dyke in between than that plucked by the finger of the little boy of Haarlem.
Fairly well known is this feature of the coal mines of the Atlantic coast of Canada, but not so general is the information that coal mining is carried on extensively at Nanaimo, British Columbia, and on the Pacific coast, and there also operations are carried on beneath the ocean bed.

than a million of these unfortunates at present, men and boys with grown women and children "hiking" their way to the south. How these manage to exist, is a problem, but we have not heard of anyone dying of hunger.
Florida is the goal of many from the north but all the southern states get a share. There are hundreds of little towns in Florida on the east and west coasts as well as central places, that are bidding for the tourist trade so you can take your choice. Some like the west coast and others the east, it depends on what you are after as well as the size of your purse. If you like sport and excitement, Miami will suit you best. If you are rich and want society and what goes with it, you can go to Palm Beach. If you are old and tired and want a good rest at moderate cost St. Petersburg fills the bill. Besides, there are hundreds of smaller places that are attractive and what I may consider the best place others with different ideas may consider "no good." So there you are. St. Petersburg, a nice little town of about 40,000, had up to Dec. 1st about 8,000 tourists, and expects 15,000. Of these, only 156 were from Canada, mostly from Ontario and up to that date we did not see one car from the Maritimes.
Before going any further, we better say something about the trip. It took us about 7 1/2 days to cover the about 2400 miles from P. E. I. to this place. You can make it a little shorter or longer depending on the route you take. We followed No. 1 all the way and for the experience, passed through Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The worst traffic congestion centres we have seen in America are between New York and Trenton on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River but accidents are few when you consider that in this vicinity there are almost as many people as in all Canada.

New York is a great city with many attractions. The more than 20 miles of Broadway with its multi-colored electric display at night is a wonderful picture as is also the sky line of Wall Street sky scrapers when viewed at night from Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges. The traffic is tremendous but well regulated by the army of about 20,000 police and officers.

(Continued on page 14)

DRUG SPECIALS
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\$1.00 Bottle Enos Fruit Salts 79c
\$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 89c
\$1.50 Bottle Fellows Hypophosphites \$1.29
\$1.00 Bottle Nujol 89c
40c Bottle Lysol 29c
THE 2 MAGS DRUGSTORE

Past, Present and Future Trade with the States (Toronto Mail and Empire)

The proposal for freer trade relations with the United States may be approached from many angles. Take, for instance, the export of Canadian cattle to the neighboring republic. From 1911 to the Spring of 1921, Conservative and Union Governments were in power at Ottawa, and during all that time our cattle entered the United States free of duty. During 1920 alone we sold 420,891 cattle over there. We are quoting from figures given in the House by Mr. Gershaw, Liberal member for Medicine Hat. From May 27, 1921, to September 21, 1922, the Washington Government imposed an emergency tariff of 30 per cent. against cattle from this country. This cut our sales of cattle on the hoof from over 400,000 head to 224,000 head. Then on September 21, 1922, the Fordney-McCumber tariff came into force and at once there was a further drop in our exports, so that in 1925 we shipped only 123,438 head to the United States. The last blow came on June 18, 1930, when the Hawley-Smoot tariff came into operation. That tariff levies duties on cattle, of less than 700 pounds, of 2 1/2 cents a pound, and 3 cents a pound on cattle over 700 pounds. In the year ending June 30, 1932, our exports of cattle to the United States dropped to 18,651.

The Mackenzie King Government was in office from 1921 to 1930—that is, for the whole period during which these increasingly adverse tariff enactments against our cattle were being placed on the Statute Books at Washington. As Mr. Bowman, the member for Dauphin, reminded the House the other day, Canada's exports to the United States were valued at about \$560,000,000 when the King Government assumed office in 1921. In the following year the Fordney-McCumber tariff cut that trade down to \$304,000,000. When the late Liberal Government was sworn in Canadian wheat had free entry into the United States. When that administration left office it faced a practically prohibitive embargo of 43 cents a bushel. In 1921, the year in which the King Government was formed, there was an ad valorem American duty of 20 per cent on Canadian wheat flour, and when it left office that duty had been raised to \$1.04 per hundred pounds. So it was with mutton. When the late Liberal Government was inaugurated our beef, mutton, lamb and pork were on the American free list. But when it went to the country in 1930 the duty on beef had risen to six cents per pound, on mutton to five cents per pound, on lamb to seven cents per pound and on pork to two and a half cents per pound.

The same thing occurred with regard to poultry, dairy products and many other lines of agricultural produce. But Mr. King and his colleague were never able to do anything in the way of securing freer trade relations with the neighboring country. Our exports of agricultural products to the United States were reduced from \$120,000,000 in the last six months of 1920 to \$1,700,000 over the last six months of 1931. We do not attribute this terrific decline to the Liberal statesmen who held the reins of Government during the whole period of rising American duties, but we do say that Mr. King was wrong when as Prime Minister he implored the House to speak softly for fear it might offend the Washington Government. Mr. King is now so keen about the United States market, which was wholly lost under his nine-year regime, that he would scrap the Empire trade agreements in order to approach the United States with a free hand. There is no justification for such a panicky suggestion. This country has always got on better with the English-speaking nation to the south of the international border when it preserved a manly, self-respecting attitude—that is to say, when Jack Canuck talked to Uncle Sam on equal terms. As the Prime Minister has said, Ottawa is ready to receive proposals from Washington, and we shall be only too glad to trade on a larger scale with the republic if we can do so without jeopardizing Empire trade, without imperiling our own interests and without sending two or three dollars to the South for every one dollar that we receive in return—as has too generally been the case in the past. It is up to Mr. Roosevelt.

CHOCOLATE BARS
The following bars are now on sale, and meeting with popular demand:
Green's Island Maid Bar
Creamy fudge centre, dipped in soft caramel, rolled in freshly roasted peanuts, and all this coated with rich, creamy chocolate.
Green's Delicious Bar
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