

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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UNUSUAL STRENGTH

The results of the two by-elections announced yesterday show the exceptional strength of the Bennett Government. At a time of universal distress, when kingdoms and republics are being shaken to their foundations, when governments are being upset on every hand, when conditions of administration are such that statesmen are seeking unusual powers to handle the situation, it is something remarkable to find not only a government candidate returned by a substantial majority, but an opposition candidate in another constituency losing thousands and thousands of the majority previously enjoyed by his predecessor. It shows as we say, exceptional strength on the part of the Bennett Government to have such an achievement to its credit. It is also a striking testimonial to the intelligence of the electorates, that in spite of the world distress, they rallied to the support of a government which has been two years in the throes. Mr. MacKenzie King, who put all the resources of his party and individuality into the fight in Royal, N. B. and who invited the electors to pass judgment in condemnation of the Bennett Government by defeating the Conservative candidate has had his answer, and it must give him cold comfort. He has refrained from making comment. Naturally with Mr. King he attempts to put the best face possible on his comparative reverse in Quebec and declares that he "is very much pleased" with the return of the Liberal candidate, at Malsomneuve. In the Quebec constituency the Liberal candidate just escaped defeat, comparatively speaking, while in the New Brunswick constituency the Conservative candidate had a normal majority. The Conservative party have every reason, not only to be satisfied, but to rejoice at the results of these two elections, showing, as they do that the flowing tide is still with the Bennett Government.

HOLIDAYS BEGIN

With the end of June the elementary school holiday season begins. Dominion Day is practically the starting point, and the youngsters are free for the next two months, resuming school on, or about the day following Labor Day, the first Monday in September. In this way the children are at liberty to enjoy two months' relaxation, which they may spend in any way they choose, for the most part helping mother or father. How do these holidays compare with the holiday season elsewhere?

The Bulletin of the International Bureau of Education of the League of Nations contains a table of the approximate length of the summer holidays in the various countries of Europe. The following approximate dates are given:—

- Elementary Schools
England...End of June to 4th week in August
France...August 1 to October 1
Italy...July 1 to August 31
Norway...June 25-30 to August 18-20
Spain...July 15 to September 15
U. S. S. R...June 1 to September 3
Secondary Schools
England...July 24-31 to September 8-17
France...July 15 to October 1
Italy...August 1 to September 15
Norway...June 25-30 to August 18-20
Spain...June 1 to October 1
U. S. S. R...June 1 to September 3

In Northern Germany the holidays tend on the whole to occur earlier than in South Germany (in Hamburg they begin as early as June 6), but in most parts of Germany they are not much over a month in length, and nowhere do they finish later than September 11.

Holland only allows three weeks for country schools and four weeks for town schools, beginning in gen-

eral on the third Saturday in July. Polish children have practically the whole of July and August, and Portuguese children from the beginning of August to the first week in October. Swiss towns in general give about a month, while in mountainous regions three months are given.

Holidays here, therefore, are about the average length and cover pretty much the same period.

HASTENING SLOWLY

It is evident the British Government is not going to "fall for" the Hoover Disarmament proposal without due consideration. The British Government has sponsored a 25 percent disarmament scheme, which has already been submitted to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and which has met with general approval from the other powers, with the exception of France and Italy. The United States government now attempts to go one better by demanding 33 1-3 percent reduction all around, without due consideration for the respective needs and requirements of the European nations. What would be an efficient and effective reduction in armaments in the United States, in Holland, and Norway and Sweden would be hazardous in the case of France, of Italy, and of certain Balkan States, where the balance of power is such that the slightest readjustment might mean war between neighbors. The United States has had no experience of living next door to an aggressive neighbor. The European nations have been "up against this" for hundreds of years, and have been able to maintain their individuality and nationality by keeping their "weather eye" open and fixed upon those over the fence. Before committing the British Government, which is now on matters such as these equivalent to the British Empire, Mr. MacDonald's Government has decided to consult the Dominion Governments, and to weigh carefully the issues at stake before lending approval to more drastic disarmament proposals than those already submitted by Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister, at the Geneva Conference.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT

Following the announcement in the Guardian last week of the arrival in good condition of the first carload of fresh clams ever shipped from the Maritime Provinces to Central Canada, word was received yesterday of the arrival in Toronto of another car from Summerside. This is an excellent beginning in developing the clam fisheries of the Province on a profitable basis, and proves beyond doubt that fresh shipments can be made to the Central Provinces.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the canning company which is purchasing this product of Island fishery formerly operated in the United States and was established in Canada following the inauguration of the Bennett Government's protective tariff policy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police personnel is now 2,100, the greatest strength since its foundation in 1873. It has supplanted all the provincial police forces except those of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and the latter province may come into line shortly.

"The Liberals," says the Montreal Times, "massed all their strength against Mr. Jones in Royal, the leader of the party coming down from Ottawa to take a hand, but an analysis of the vote shows that where the people had the opportunity to hear Mr. King the Liberal candidate made little headway."

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Any one living on or near the highway that passes through here," says an exchange, "could not help but be impressed by the number of cars, bearing license numbers from almost every part of the province, that streamed along in both directions during the day and evening of the holiday. They were good cars and big cars, too, mostly, and mostly they were filled with young people. It took money to buy and run those cars and more money to furnish the needs and fancies of the people who occupied them. If there is such a business depression, where did the money come from?"

False notions die hard, says the Detroit News. The outcry is persistent, "Sell more bonds; borrow millions, billions." And if the necessity of paying some time is mentioned, the reply is that when prosperity comes back it will be easy to pay. It is worse than foolish to predict that when prosperity returns there will be money to retire all obligations. There will be no money to pay public debts but tax money, and the prospect of heaping taxes upon taxes to pay for investments that bring no return does not brighten the outlook.

While creditor nations, says the Winnipeg Free Press, have been whistling for their money from Austria, the Socialist Government of Vienna has been spending large sums on sports. Although Austria has called upon the League of Nations for financial help, the Viennese have gone right ahead spending for athletics. In each of the last 10 years, Vienna has found more than \$1,250,000 to build swimming pools, gymnasia, arenas, skating rinks, athletic fields and a gigantic stadium. In addition, much of the money was used to subsidize sporting groups. The creditor nations do not begrudge the Viennese giving themselves a good time. But many sentiments are heard that it would be much more sporting to pay up the debts first, and then pay for Vienna later. However, the folks of Vienna do not see it that way.

Hon. Vincent Massey brings diplomatic experience and a cultured mind to bear on whatever he observes, and doubtless he is right in urging that China be given a chance. However, it must be remembered that everybody has been giving China a chance for a long time, and will doubtless continue so to do if China gives them a chance to give her a chance. Nor does the context show that Mr. Massey is unaware of this fact. By giving China a chance he does not mean that every irresponsible demand of a distorted nationalism should be conceded. Mr. Massey's most valuable contribution to public instruction on the subject of China is his emphasis on the difference between the people of the cities, particularly those on and near the coast, and the people of the interior. The latter are almost inarticulate as regards foreign affairs, and in national affairs they are little more than pawns.

Carts And Dark Roads

(L'Action Catholique, Quebec) There seems to be complete unanimity in the recognition of the utility, if not the necessity, of all vehicles which use the roads by night carrying lights. But the obstacles appear to be insurmountable. The principal obstacle is the attitude of the farmers. They do not object to the carrying of lights, but to having to pay for them. They contend that it would mean considerable expenditure for them, and that, in these hard times, they have not the means to pay for this safeguard. Some farmers go so far as to say that the cost of the lights should be defrayed by the motorist. The wisest of them are not waiting for a law to compel them to carry lights, but are doing it on their own now. The majority of the country population prefer to take their chance and to remain invisible in obscurity. They prefer to expose themselves to danger rather than to announce their presence on the road with a light.

Today the Empire countries—along with all other countries—find themselves blighted by trade stagnation. It is vitally necessary for themselves and for the world that trading between countries be revived once more. Since general trade revival on an international scale is as remote a prospect as trade revival was to the Canadian provinces in the early sixties, a start must be made in some direction where action is as feasible and as likely of immediate results as it was in the Confederation agreement of 1867. To the Empire countries the direction is clearly marked; it is in the direction of Intra-Imperial trade.

A few years ago Canadian newspapers sympathetically reproduced cartoons from French newspapers in which Uncle Sam was represented as a greedy Shylock reaching out for the world's gold. The Bank of France is now the world's largest holder of gold. In the last twelve months its holdings of gold have increased by \$37,000,000; gold holdings of the Federal Reserve Board have declined \$508,000,000; of the Bank of England \$115,000,000; of the Reichsbank \$399,000,000.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

APPLE TREATMENT FOR DIARRHOEA

As a youngster it is just possible that you ate too many green apples and suffered severely with stomach ache, vomiting, griping pains, and diarrhoea.

Just as the memory of the cause of the trouble and the pain and distress, comes back to your mind, so also does the treatment. You'll likely remember that you were given no food for many hours; in fact you didn't want any; then you were given a real dose of castor oil; and finally after a day or two you were given a little thin porridge or gruel, or perhaps a little warm milk.

Now this treatment for acute diarrhoea is still considered wise by most physicians as it removes the irritating substance—whatever it might be—rapidly from the intestine, instead of allowing it to continue to irritate and upset the system.

However Prof. Reyhe, writing to the British Lancet, says that he has had good results with the treatment of acute stomach ache, pain in the intestines, and diarrhoea, with apples. He has tried it on patients suffering with acute inflammation of the stomach, vomiting and severe diarrhoea, sometimes with high fever; adults as well as infants.

The patients must not drink anything for 12 to 24 hours and during that time eat nothing but mashed apples. They may eat as many as they like up to 20 a day, 3 to 6 ounces at each meal.

Vomiting and the griping pain soon disappear, the temperature gradually gets down to normal, and by the end of the second day there is no diarrhoea.

Prof. Reyhe thinks that the tannic acid in the apples is the cause of the benefit, together with reducing the food, and especially the liquid.

The method is very simple and more agreeable to the patient than the usual cure by starvation, castor oil, and gruel.

After the acute stage is past, a mixed diet can be given, but without milk or vegetables for some days.

There is just one point to remember however before even the apple treatment is given. Many cases of appendicitis begin by severe pain in the stomach with vomiting, and sometimes diarrhoea. It would be wise not to give any food or liquid of any kind for 8 to 12 hours so as to see if pain will shift down to the right lower side of the abdomen, which is a strong sign of appendicitis. With pain in this region no food, not even apples, should be given.

The Magdalen Islands

(New York Times)

In the Canadian Summer resort literature the Magdalen Islands, midway between New Brunswick and Newfoundland, where the Gulf of St. Lawrence is broadest, are almost unnoticed. They have a bad record for shipwrecks. Rev. Edwin Smith, who writes about them in the June Canadian Geographical Journal, states that "the death toll amounts to thousands." There is no worse reef on any coast than Deadman's Island. Tom Moore, who sailed past it in 1804, composed some ghastly verses about it, and Edmund Clarence Steadman surpassed him:

The Wolf's white fangs what prey escapes?
The Grindstone grinds the bones of some,
And Coffin Isle is caped with foam,
On Deadman's shore are fearful shapes.

On June 29, 1934, Jacques Cartier dropped anchor in Pleasant Bay, and in 1826 Champlain spent a night there. Visitors today, who can reach the group by a small steamboat from Pictou, Nova Scotia will find the 16 islands, strung out like the skeleton of a fish, supporting a colony of fishers, farmers and sealers. It is a primitive community, Acadians, Scotch, Irish and English, but remote as they are in the surge of the gulf, a submarine cable keeps them in touch with the world. Grindstone Island has wireless connections and a tiny custom house. Some of the islands are "the most lonely and desolate places." A daughter of the light-house keeper on Brion, two miles by four, has sailed to the main islands but once, and her only knowledge of movies, motor cars and railways she has acquired from books.

There is good soil on the larger islands. Fishing is quite profitable. Stock and butter are exported. In fact, the people are self-supporting. The women still use old-fashioned spinning wheels. Most of the islanders are clad in homespun. Everybody has enough to eat, and the depression seems to have passed the Magdalen. The dangers of the deep must always be faced. "Just as Shaw says," observes Mr. Smith, "an angel in Heaven is nobody in particular, so a hero in the Magdalen is a commonplace fellow."

Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.



THE PLOUGH SPEAKS

I am the precursor of God: The earth divides at my blade, Upturned by me, beneath each sod, The seed of the soul is laid.

The earth divides at my blade; Like water the furrows roll; By my bright steel the bed is made For the delivering of the soul.

The seed of the soul is laid; The warm wind lends it breath; I am the implement God made To outroot the weed of death.

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

RT. HON. STANLEY BALDWIN

(By The Canadian Press)

Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin—Lord President of the Council in the National Government and twice Prime Minister of Great Britain—led, the delegation from the United Kingdom. He is the first genuine Captain of Industry to become Premier of his country; the only Premier of Great Britain who threw away a great party majority to go to the electorate on a protective tariff issue, failed to receive the mandate of the country, and yet within the same year was returned to power with one of the greatest majorities ever known in the history of Great Britain. In 1922, Mr. Baldwin at the famous meeting of the Carlton Club smashed the Lloyd George Government in the momentous decision to withdraw Conservative support from further coalition with the Liberals and six days later on October 28 the Conservatives came into office under Bonar Law, born at Rexton, N. B., and the only Canadian born to become Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Born on August 3, 1867, Mr. Baldwin entered parliament in 1898 for the first time, succeeding his father as Member for West Worcestershire; in 1916, became Parliamentary Secretary in the second war-time Coalition Government headed by Lloyd George; in 1917, was named Financial Secretary to the Treasury; in 1921 was appointed President of the Board of Trade; entered the Bonar Law Government as Chancellor of the Exchequer in the fall of 1922; succeeded Bonar Law who had resigned during his fatal illness in 1923; Mr. Baldwin was defeated early in 1924 by the Labor Government; became Prime Minister again in November of the same year; continued in office until 1929 when the Labor Government was returned to power; entered the National Government on its formation in 1931.

Man is creative in art and agriculture only. It is there that all true progress is made.—John Erskine.

"To be well born is indeed a great gift of Fate. But to be ill born is not necessarily Fate's last word."—Havelock Ellis.

"I am reputedly a comedian, but after seeing financial conditions of the world I have decided I am as much an economist as financiers are comedians."—Charles Chaplin.

"Only a life lived for others is the life worth while."—Albert Einstein.

"The revolt against culture is often the last fashion of the cultured."—G. K. Chesterton.

"In science, the hardest step to take is always the first."—Aldous Huxley.

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Man is creative in art and agriculture only. It is there that all true progress is made.—John Erskine. "To be well born is indeed a great gift of Fate. But to be ill born is not necessarily Fate's last word."—Havelock Ellis. "I am reputedly a comedian, but after seeing financial conditions of the world I have decided I am as much an economist as financiers are comedians."—Charles Chaplin. "Only a life lived for others is the life worth while."—Albert Einstein.

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