

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McAra, M. P. Vice-President—J. B. Barrett
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Barrett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. E. Currie
Morning Daily (founded 1877) \$200 per year (in advance) delivered.
\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1932

INSPIRING MESSAGE

It is not too much to say that a new conception of the democratic spirit of the British people was vouchsafed to those who were privileged to hear the address of His Lordship Chief Justice Matheson at the dinner tendered in his honor by the Law Society on Tuesday night. The impression a visitor gains of another country is dependent largely upon that visitor's mental attitude, his past knowledge and experience. He can discover only what he is qualified to understand and appreciate. Thus one recent visitor to England noted, as the most striking feature of the country, the entire absence of any stumps in the fields. That, as His Lordship remarked, was perfectly true; but it left a good deal of the ground uncovered! Dr. Samuel Johnson, on the other hand, noted, on his tour of the Hebrides, many things of which the most informed Scotchmen of his day were unaware—simply because, though a stranger and an Englishman, Johnson's penetrating intellect was keenly at work, and his knowledge of Scottish laws and customs enabled him to direct his attention immediately to the things which were relevant and noteworthy.

Similarly, it may be said of the Chief Justice's address that it was the fruit, not only of careful observation of existing conditions in England and Scotland, but of observation directed by wide reading and knowledge of overseas affairs, particularly in the field of jurisprudence. Summing up his impressions of the British law courts, His Lordship noted (1) the dignity with which the cases at the Bar were conducted; (2) the absence of haste and yet the speed with which the cases were disposed of; (3) the mutual respect of Bench and Bar; (4) the courtesy to witnesses; and (5) the care and skill shown in the preparation and briefing of questions for direct and cross examination. Had a criminal case been before the Court at the time, a sixth observation would probably have been noted, namely, the scrupulous regard with which the rights of the prisoner are maintained. These points sum up, in brief, the whole spirit of British law administration.

Commenting on the procedure in the British House of Commons, note was made of the sudden "squalls" which would spring up even between members of the Cabinet, of the occasional exchange of jokes and cutting remarks across the floor, and of the time wasted in the taking of unimportant divisions. But outweighing these impressions was another which His Lordship epitomized in a striking tribute, well worth re-quoting: "There is something," he said, "of majesty in the functioning of this great mother of Parliaments. The keenest partisan strife has on all great occasions been subordinated to the national welfare. Witness the War. Witness the present financial crisis. Witness the whole national history. The ability to close up the ranks to meet national needs is Britain's enduring strength."

The courtesy of the officials at the Canada office in London, the absence of outward signs of poverty, both in England and Scotland, the cheerful and determined spirit of the people, the beauty and romantic features of the countryside, the poignant appeal of the war memorial chapel at Edinburgh, the persistence of clan loyalty and tradition in the Highlands—these and other impressions were conveyed graphically to his hearers by the speaker. It was for his concluding remarks, however, that he reserved his most weighty observation. After emphasizing the importance of the Privy Council as an Empire Court established by British law for the benefit of the Colonies and Dominions, His Lordship pointed out that over all the other interests which the units of the Empire hold in common, such as the paramount interest of protection against attack by land or sea, communication and commerce, we have no such general

board as is supplied by the Privy Council in judicial matters.

"We leave it to the Motherland to take the laboring oar in all Empire concerns. This is neither just nor wise, nor is it safe. Situated as the United Kingdom is, her energies so greatly taxed with home affairs, industrial struggles, unemployment, the sore burden of debt—in short, all the household cares that any Colony carries intensified manifold—yet we expect her to carry on her shoulders also the greatest business of the Empire."

The need, His Lordship added, of a Council of the Empire, fulfilling the functions of a board of management in a business concern, has long been recognized. Imperial Conferences are useful in this connection, but they are liable to be spasmodic in their action, subject to sudden waves of popular sentiment or prejudice. What is wanted is a central organization to give continuity or effect to the decisions of the Imperial Conferences. The constitution of such a board was a problem beset with difficulties, but the genius of a people that had succeeded in harmonizing the administration of justice throughout the realm should surely find a way.

A fine tribute to the Chief Justice was paid in the address delivered by President Farmer on behalf of the Law Society. The fifteenth anniversary of His Lordship's elevation to the Bench occurred while he was overseas, and the occasion for commemorating this event happily coincided with Tuesday evening's function.

IMPORTANT BRIEFS

The briefs prepared for the Imperial Economic Conference on the agricultural industry of the Maritime Provinces and the fishing industry of this Province are published in detail in today's Guardian. The former is the result of a conference held in Charlottetown on May 30th last by the Ministers of Agriculture for the three Provinces, at which every phase of the industry was considered. The latter brief was prepared by a committee of qualified persons in this Province at a meeting at which Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Agriculture, presided. In both cases the documents are important as summing up essential points in Empire trade matters with which this Province is greatly concerned.

In the fisheries brief, emphasis is properly placed on the lobster canning industry, 45 per cent of the total output of which is exported to the British Isles. The consumption of this product, it is noted, is curtailed to a considerable extent by competition of Japanese and Russian crab meat. If the British duty against Japanese crab meat of 10 per cent is continued or increased, it will be of material benefit to the fishermen of the Maritimes.

The agricultural brief, covering as it does the trade requirements of all three Maritime Provinces, is lengthy. It deals comprehensively with such marketable commodities as apples and other fruits, canned goods, potatoes, bacon and hog products, lamb, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, silver fox furs, and field crops. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that in seed potato shipments practically all constitutional diseases are eliminated, and that there is no possible danger of potatoes thus inspected carrying injurious diseases.

The desirability of access to the British potato market by Maritime producers is stressed briefly but convincingly. Anticipating an objection which the Ottawa Conference is now considering, the brief cites outstanding entomologists as being in agreement that the present British embargo against Canadian potatoes cannot be justified; that the United Kingdom is the only country in the world that bans Canadian potatoes; and that a tariff preference in favor of Maritime potatoes would undoubtedly develop a trade that would be mutually advantageous.

Of special interest to Island farmers is the emphasis placed on the high quality of Maritime silver fox pelts. The present duty of fifty per cent on the valuation of pelts going into the United States markets practically excludes Canadian producers, and it is of vital importance that a reasonable preference be granted to Canadian furs entering Empire markets. Attention is also called in the agricultural brief to the favorable geographical situation of the Magistries, which are in closer proximity than any other section of Canada to the United Kingdom, as well as to the British West Indies and St. John's, Newfoundland.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is totally erroneous, says the London Observer, to suppose that if debts and reparations were cancelled, British or French armaments, to name no others, would be virtually subsidised by the American taxpayer. Nothing of the kind could happen. Absolutely nothing, Germany—and for our part we are very far from objecting to it—would be the sole financial beneficiary. Britain and France would lose somewhat on balance. They would not have more means but less to pay for armaments. In the circumstances, the American taxpayers might possibly find themselves, to their astonishment, subsidizing the restoration of the Hohenzollerns, but could not, in any circumstances, pay a cent towards British defence or French security. If this truth were more widely known across the ocean, the world's moral air would be cleared.

A rearrangement of the financial relations between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and the chief countries of Continental Europe on the other, involving a general downward revision of all debts and a broad readjustment as between nation and nation, is the task which remains to be accomplished, before the full tide of returning prosperity again sweeps over the world. The obstacle to be overcome, the last hurdle to be surmounted, is the reluctance of the United States to take action, owing to the political exigencies of the Presidential and Congressional elections. Three months must therefore still elapse before the international debt situation can be even seriously considered. But events may be expected to move quickly after November, and it would not be surprising if the leaders of both the great parties in the United States should agree upon a political truce when the polling is over, and take joint action on the question of war debts so as to get it settled before the close of the year. If this happens a great era of prosperity should dawn upon the world with the advent of 1933.

Apart altogether from what may be achieved by the conference—and appears to be now being achieved—in the provision of mutual trade concessions, there is strong likelihood that the Dominions, and Canada especially, will derive considerable advantage from the further investment of British capital upon a very considerable scale. There are present in Ottawa now numbers of visitors from Great Britain who are not directly engaged in the work of the conference, but who are present as observers and who represent very extensive capital resources in Great Britain. A quiet appraisal of Canadian conditions, present and potential, by these gentlemen should result in a substantial movement of new capital from Great Britain, and those in closest touch with the situation at Ottawa appear to look upon such a movement as a certain development.

So long as every country seeks to export more and import less there can be no return to normal conditions. It is this realization, too long in coming, that has set the nations thinking and planning for a removal of some of the barriers. We are told that "the aggregate value of the export of the principal trading countries of the world in 1928 was \$28,000,000,000; in 1929, the same; in 1930, \$22,000,000,000 and in 1931, \$16,000,000,000. One has only to glance at these figures to understand why there is so much unemployment. A freer exchange of commodities would bring relief, and to that end the tariffs must come down and trade agreements must be negotiated. The Imperial Conference should do for the Empire what silver co-operation may do for the world. It can set an example, and it must not ignore the need of other than Empire markets.

Mr. Bennett's assurance that he will stand for the adequate protection of efficient Canadian industries farmers is the emphasis placed on the high quality of Maritime silver fox pelts. The present duty of fifty per cent on the valuation of pelts going into the United States markets practically excludes Canadian producers, and it is of vital importance that a reasonable preference be granted to Canadian furs entering Empire markets. Attention is also called in the agricultural brief to the favorable geographical situation of the Magistries, which are in closer proximity than any other section of Canada to the United Kingdom, as well as to the British West Indies and St. John's, Newfoundland.

That Body of Ours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
HOW YOUR HEART ADJUSTS ITSELF TO WORK
A group of young men were lying down on steamer chairs at perfect rest, while above them was a horizontal bar. Whilst lying quietly the rate of the heart beat was taken, then they reached for the horizontal bar and drew their bodies up till their chins touched the bar a distance of about two feet. After holding the body at this position for 7 seconds they again laid down at rest on the steamer chair.

What about the heart rate? Just before they reached for the bar the heart began to beat a little faster (about 3 per cent) just in anticipation of the exercise; during the exercise the heart rate went up 25 per cent, and remained up for four seconds after the exercise was over. Then the heart rate gradually became slower and reached the normal rate again in 12 to 16 seconds after the work was finished. This little experiment shows how quickly the heart can adjust itself to conditions of work. Holding the body in the air to height of chin in this way, means that muscles of arms (mostly) are holding 150 pounds, more or less, for several seconds; a considerable amount of work. A normal heart 68 to 72 beats to the minute would thus go up to 90 beats a minute to do this work, remain there for a few seconds, and yet within a space of 12 to 16 seconds, it is back to its normal rate of 68 to 72.

Dr. W. R. Miles, San Francisco, who conducted the experiment states that the rate of increase during exercise, and the length of time required for the heart to come back to normal after exercise was practically the same in all the young men in the group. Now some of these young men had hearts a little slower than 72, some just 72, yet the rate of increase in beats during exercise (25 per cent) and the length of time taken to get back to normal, 12 to 16 seconds, was the same in all cases.

What is the thought? That it is natural for some to have a slow heart and others a fast heart, and yet the heart itself is perfectly sound, and reacts to exercise just the same as a heart beating 72 to the minute, the rate considered normal. Further, notwithstanding that your thoughts, your emotions, food, and stimulants all affect the heart rate, work or exercise steadies and strengthens it.

will bring relief to a number of our captains of industry. There will be no sacrifice of our legitimate industrial development. The achievements of the Conference will be constructive not destructive. We will build on what we have—not tear down to experiment with new adventures. With a reasonable cheerfulness, we face the pregnant ten days that lie immediately before us.

Fish That Sparkle
(Christian Science Monitor)
All other fish stories must sound stale and profitless in the light of the latest one from Paris. It is, indeed, a "whopper." Not particularly on account of size, but because of attributes so foreign to the finny tribe that the tale would be almost fishy were it not vouched for by the correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

Nor has it any relation to those patient persons who from time beyond the ken of men have dangled their legs over the parapet along the tranquil quays of the left bank of the Seine in apparent unavailing purpose. The habitat of this aquatic vertebrate lies in warmer waters than those which meander placidly through the plains and meadows of the Ile de France and Normandy, South America is the playwater of the Electrophorus Gymnotus electricus, more vulgarly yclept gymnoto. Now the gymnoto is no ordinary fish. It is a sort of submarine Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Somewhere in its scaly form it hides a regular electric battery which generates actual "juice." Lamps have been lit by it. The report is silent upon the subject, but one imagines the battery is obviously of the dry variety. Six specimens of these living waterway traffic lights are now swimming around in the Parisian Musee Permanents des Colonies.

There is something pleasantly and singularly appropriate in the fact that these "lightfish" from the tropics are now adding their genial lustre to that of ancient but every-day Luteco.

Village Life

(Mail and Empire)
Amidst his many other activities the Prince of Wales has lately taken the lead in an effort to stimulate and unify the social life of English villages. He has gone about in an airplane calling at many hamlets, talking to the inhabitants, and even addressing groups of villagers. In a recent speech in Nottinghamshire he emphasized the importance of community halls and playing fields in teaching the first lessons of good citizenship and in developing individual talents, initiative and self-reliance. He spoke of the chance which country communities are being given to interest themselves in science, literature, the drama and music. The Scots showed long enough ago that a man was not the worse shepherd because he studied philosophy; and if sailors are helped to go about their work by singing shanties, a ploughman will drive a furrow none the less straight if in the evening at a dramatic society he takes part in one of Shakespeare's plays.

"We need, in fact," said His Royal Highness, "to regard life as a whole, and in the country we must recognize that we shall only get the best out of it by our own efforts. In the villages we have no cinemas to fill time, no municipal authorities to provide amenities, and no crowds to extol individual capacity. All the greater therefore is the chance to find the strength which comes from self-reliance, mutual sacrifices and combined action. I will leave you with the two suggestions I have already mentioned, and which summarize the whole matter. These activities which bring zest and keenness into the life of the villagers have a direct influence on agricultural prosperity, and for that reason alone are well worth encouragement. Secondly, most of the things worth having can be won by self-effort if people can pull together. In short, if you want a village better than your own, get together and see the thing through."

There is in this utterance by the Prince of Wales a lesson which may well be taken to heart by many villages and rural communities in Canada. A few of our villages and rural communities already have community halls and recognized centres for activities having a common advantage. And there is certainly room for the extension of this very wholesome movement throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Herridge's Achievement

(T. B. R. in the Winnipeg Free Press)
Ottawa: W. D. Herridge's first big achievement as Canada's minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America has been the successful negotiation of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway Treaty. This treaty, which provides for the construction of power works and canals on the St. Lawrence river at a cost of many millions of dollars, and which involves effective co-operation and division of costs and responsibilities between ourselves as Canadian citizens and the people of the United States in the completion and operation of what will be one of the great waterways of the world, is contained in a document which extends only to ten articles, and whose sense is intelligible to the average citizen, who, after all, is the person most interested in the project.

Getting the curve of an enterprise involving far more labor and science than the building of the pyramids into a paper which can be read with comprehension in half an hour is a feat in itself, and we think it supplies the standpoint from which Mr. Herridge should be studied as a personality in the public life of Canada. It indicates that he has an instinct for precise facts, and a mind that simplifies the details in a practical situation down to those only which are essential; having no interest in the others. Mr. Herridge, consequently, is a worker; the type of man who succeeds in his tasks because he has mastered for himself the realities on which they depend.

This is the characteristic he has brought to the business of diplomacy, and it will be interesting to see it working out as his career continues. He knows facts when he sees them, and he knows how to put them into a pattern satisfactory to the persons with whom he is negotiating. It is diplomacy operating on a foundation of documented reality. For every fact he presents, Mr. Herridge will have behind it, in substantiation, a set of figures, and figures whose totals he believes will be the same at the end of the operation as they were at the beginning. When he estimates that it will cost Canada \$38,000,000 for her share of the St. Lawrence development he does not intend the public to think that this is only an

The Poet's Corner
TO CANADA
O free and fresh-home Canada! Can we Born far o'er-seas, call thee our country dear? I know not whence nor how that right may be Gained through sharing blessings year by year.

We were not reared within thy broad domains, Our parents lie in graves that are afar; They did not fall for Freedom on thy plains, Nor we win Victory beneath thy star. Yet have we Liberty from sea to sea; Frankly and true you gave us Manhood's share, We who, like wandering birds, flew hopefully To gather grain upon thy acres fair.

And are you not, O Canada, our own? Nay, we are still but holders of thy soil.— We have not earned by sacrifice and groan The right to boast the country where we toil. But Canada, our hearts are thine till death; Our children shall be free to call thee theirs, Their own dear land where, gladly drawing breath, Their parents found safe homes. . . . —From the St. Dominic of Michael Gowda, a Rutherfordian of Edmonton, 1908

engineer's guess which may be doubled or trebled before the work is done. He means that when the bills are paid for the operations specified in the treaty \$38,000,000 will cover the amount Canada will have spent on them. The estimate he insists, is a real one, resting on knowledge. This may be putting a new responsibility on estimates, but these, it is obvious enough, are the sort of estimates which have real interest for the public. Mr. Herridge estimates that a given project will cost a dollar, and it does only cost a dollar, and not two, or three, there can be no doubt as to the quality and success of his type of diplomacy.

It is the type, of course, which requires not only the qualities of precision, realism, etc., but also of industry. Herridge works at diplomacy as a lawyer works on a brief. He masters the subject and then goes into negotiations with the confidence which originates in knowledge. At forty three he is still young enough to be fond of hard work, but his enthusiasm for his work does not make him forget that he is a diplomat. The shutters come down instantly when the topic ever so slightly from the pre-arranged line, and one realizes that if Mr. Herridge does not play poker it is not because he lacks the necessary gifts.

The St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty is an achievement which makes W. D. Herridge a national figure. It brings him into prominence in connection with a great natural development whose ultimate completion should have the most beneficial effects on the expansion of the North American Continent. And the negotiation of the treaty may be taken as an indication of the admirable relations which exist between Canada's representative at Washington and his U. S. colleagues. To all forward looking Canadians the St. Lawrence Waterways Treaty

MAC'S Hair Restorer
A delicately perfumed preparation which Restores, Strengthens and Beautifies the Hair.
It will restore Gray Hair to its original color.
An excellent hair food, toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair.
Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is fallen and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results. Get a bottle today. Price 50c.
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.
THE 2 MACS
149 Great George Street

COULD NOT LIFT A TEASPOON

Now He Moves 220 lbs.
RHEUMATISM MASTERED
People told him he would never work again. It is true he is 70 years of age—but he soon proved the prophets to be wrong. For now he sometimes does 12 hours a day. Let him tell you about it.—
I am seventy years of age. Last Christmas I was completely doubled up with Rheumatism. I could not brush my hair, wash myself nor lift a teaspoon. People said I should never work any more. I am working harder than a young one to-day. I can move 220 lbs. now. Thanks, many thanks, to Kruschen Salts. I take them in my tea and I have recommended them to many. I could not get in or out of bed myself, nor sit up. My wife had to put a towel round my neck to help me. I was a lump of trouble. But see me work now—12 hours a day sometimes. Kruschen Salts have done it.—G. J.
Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels. In addition, there are still other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of uric acid but of other body poisons which undermine the health. Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

represents a notable milestone in the history of Canada's progress. Mr. Herridge is genial, friendly and easy to talk with. He is Mr. R. B. Bennett's brother-in-law, and has a small son whom, it is plain to see, he values even more highly than a diplomatic tour de force.

Try Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea
Retail price 50c per lb.
Sold Only in Red Alright Packages.

We have had great response to our ad for OLD GOLD
but can still use more. Look up your old jewellery and bring it in to us.
G. H. TAYLOR
JEWELER and ENGRAVER
4928-11-31.

IMPERIAL BISCUITS
Pillars of Success IN THE RAISING OF Highest-Class FOXES
Ensure being a Leader in the Fox Business by Feeding "Imperials" REGULARLY
MANUFACTURED BY Imperial Biscuit Co. Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I.

Man!
Look up at this sky-scraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING
THE 2 MACS
149 Great George Street