

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1933

CREDIT WHERE DUE

Yesterday's news column carried a Canadian Press despatch from London, England, beginning with the following statement:

"The House of Commons was told today by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the British dominions led by Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada had in effect saved the World Economic Conference from an early death last week."

Only last week the Winnipeg Free Press was complaining that what was needed at the Conference was "leadership." The same newspaper has been persistently hostile to Premier Bennett, but it is to be hoped that on the present occasion it will realize that the Canadian Prime Minister, having supplied what the Conference so sadly lacked and received such high commendation for his action on the floor of the British House of Commons, is surely entitled to credit in the press of his own country.

This statement applies of course to other Opposition papers as well as the Winnipeg Free Press. If, despite Premier Bennett's efforts, the outcome of the Conference will be adjournment before any tangible results are obtained, the blame must be placed on other shoulders. Canada's chief spokesman, at any rate, has not been found lacking in those qualities of statesmanship which are so necessary to readjustment of world economic affairs. Indeed, it may be said that he has manifested them in a unique degree at a gathering of statesmen unprecedented in world history.

CANADA'S POSITION

Mr. Robert Lipsett writes from Ottawa to the Toronto Mail and Empire, that if failure through disbandment is the fate of the International Conference now in progress at London, Ottawa looks for the immediate launching by Premier Bennett of plans for inter-Empire trade cooperation along much broader lines than those worked out in Ottawa last summer.

It is reported in Ottawa that, while Mr. Bennett is bending every effort to keep the larger conference together and headed toward achievement, developments threatening dissolution have already led him to confer with other Empire leaders as to measures that may profitably be employed by the British Commonwealth of Nations to offset failure of the representatives of 66 nations to agree on any useful reconstruction formula.

While expressing enthusiasm and confidence in the opportunity presented by the International Conference to launch the world on an even keel, Mr. Bennett, three months or more ago told The Mail and Empire that "all Canada's eggs are not in one basket." The remark was apropos of months of close study of the possibilities of promoting the economic welfare of the Empire through Empire co-operation.

"The Ottawa agreements," Mr. Bennett said, "are a definite and useful step in the right direction. But they are only a step that will prove the wisdom of the course. They should effectively preach the wisdom of co-operation to the nations who will meet together in London. Failing that, which is unthinkable, they will prove it to the British Commonwealth."

In the event of a break-down of the London Conference it will surprise Ottawa if British Empire delegates to that meeting do not immediately assemble to devise ways and means of expanding the agreements that have been in effect for the past eight months within the Empire.

The advance of the pound sterling has already wiped out many of the difficulties of stabilization of Em-

pire currencies and removed the necessity for imposition of monetary dumping duties that were a thorn in the flesh of British industry. And despite comments of the week on the part of British manufacturers, the Canadian Tariff Board is actively functioning and is in process of determining whether or not Canadian tariffs permit a basis of fair competition to United Kingdom products in this market.

SUN BATHING

The first thing for those who take sun-baths to remember is, that whether the effect wanted is a tonic reaction or the acquisition of a deep coat of tan, periodical judicious application of the sun will do more good than long periods of continual exposure.

Sir Henry Gauvain, well-known British doctor and an enthusiast on the beneficial results of proper sun-bathing, recently said:

"Sunlight exhilarates and enlivens. It induces gaiety, liveliness, and a sense of well-being. It braces up and cheers the soul. Like all stimulants, if pressed to excess it intoxicates and then exhausts; again like all stimulants, if exhibited over too long a period its tonic action decreases."

This information, coming from an expert, and one who has conducted numerous experiments with the therapeutic qualities of sun radiation, is well worth considering. The "dosage" of sunlight varies of course per individual, and each must find his own point of efficiency. Frequent short exposures are of more benefit than occasional long exposures. This fact will be remembered by the wise.

TWO CHOICES

Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor General of Canada, who is not given to making rash statements predicts that the next general election will be a battle "between the forces of order and subversive elements of political, economic and sociological disorder." Addressing a meeting at Bonaventure, Quebec, recently, he appealed to his hearers to recognize and support a truly Canadian government under the leadership of Premier R. B. Bennett against a Woodsworth dictatorship facilitated by the capitulation of a discredited Liberal party.

"The Solicitor-General drew a picture of a mounting demand in some quarters for 'revolution, a desire to overthrow our institutions and traditions' and stressed the influence of J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The C.C.F. Mr. Dupre claimed, had the same object as the Communist party, overthrow of existing institutions, 'through implementation of radical doctrines which have their source in the Communist councils of Moscow.' The only difference between the parties was that Socialists wished a constitutional revolution while Communists advocated force.

Towards this advance guard of political thought the Liberal party was slowly but surely swinging, declared Mr. Dupre. He quoted statements by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Liberal leader, and Hon. Vincent Massey, chief organizer of the Liberal party, in support of this contention.

The mounting tide of radicalism and the Liberal 'flirtation' with third parties—Mr. Dupre mentioned the joint speaking tour of Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario Liberal leader, and Harry Nixon, Ontario Progressive leader, as a further instance of this—would leave the electors a definite choice at the next elections: "A Woodsworth dictatorship or the truly Canadian Conservative party."

Between such a choice there are few in this section of Canada who would hesitate.

NOTES BY THE WAY

John Bull's method of protecting his subjects wherever they are have lost nothing in effectiveness, even if they have undergone a change. Those of an older generation who have in memory many international incidents of the Victorian era will recall the happy knack of the British war vessels of those days of turning up opportunely near the seat of trouble. Or, to give variety, there was sometimes the laconic cable despatch: "Two British cruisers sailed today under sealed orders."

To find employment for the jobless an effort is being made to restore in England the stand of great oaks felled during the World War. Unemployed miners and farm laborers are planting oaks to that end. Of the 478,000 acres of trees cut down between 1914 and 1918, 25,000 acres have been replanted by the Forestry Commission. Unemployed men are being taught how to tend seedling oaks in large tree nurseries. The saplings are placed in a nursery for two years before being transplanted to the forest land.

It is said that if a pupil writing on a paper known to have been stolen made higher marks than the principal of the school or his teachers would believe him capable of he naturally would fall under suspicion. If principals and teachers can thus accurately estimate pupils' ability it suggests that examination tests are a superfluity.

In November, 1915, Lord Kitchener was sent on a mission to the Near East. The London Globe announced that he was not expected to return to the War Office and was promptly suspended. Now in Lord Riddell's diary of the war recently published one may read: "Riddell: 'I suppose Kitchener will not return to the War Office?' Lloyd George: 'No. I am relieved that he is gone. The whole tone of the War Office has changed for the better. Everyone was afraid of him. We could get nothing done.'"

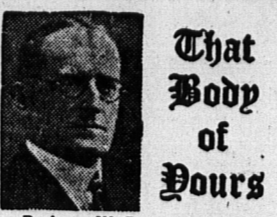
The last United States census showed that nearly 21,000 children, between the ages of ten and fifteen years, are employed in the textile industry. The number of child workers in the same category as to age working in various industries throughout the Republic is estimated at 687,000. It seems inevitable that the recent reform achieved in the textile trade will speedily be extended throughout other industries. Thus nearly three-quarters of a million children of tender years will be released from the treadmill of enforced labor and sent to school. This is a goal towards which American child labor committees have sedulously striven for many years past.

There is a general impression that it is useless to continue efforts at resuscitation more than an hour. Fortunately this incorrect impression did not hold in Brantford a few days ago. The rescuers of a boy from the Grand River applied resuscitation methods for about two hours before any sign of life returned. That boy is alive today because of the intelligent and prolonged efforts of the intelligent and prolonged efforts of the rescuers which were put forth to revive him.

Some remarkable achievements by wireless operators on air-liners are reported by Imperial Airways, Limited, London. On the afternoon of Derby Day, for example, while the Imperial Airways "Hannibal" was flying along the Baghdad-Basra section of the India air route, the operator heard the wireless message from England which was flashing round the world the result of the classic horse race just run on Epsom Downs. Thus the passengers in the machine, although they were high in the air at the moment above a stretch of desert, learned the result of the Derby within a minute or so of the winner having passed the post.

Paraguay has declared war on Bolivia, and it is declared that this is the first formal declaration of the kind anywhere in the world since the Peace Conference. There is some satisfaction to be got out of that reflection, but not much, for it means in the main that nations are circumventing the plain provisions of the League Covenant by simply making war instead of declaring it. The outstanding example, is, of course, Japan. This is not the time for recrimination, but it is as plain as daylight that the trouble from which Europe is suffering today is the demonstration that a strong state can invade a weak state with impunity. Under such conditions who would dare disarm?—The Spectator.

Canada's Dominion Day dinner, held in London, was graced by the presence of the Prince of Wales and of outstanding men from all parts of the Empire. His Royal Highness, from his place beside the Canadian Prime Minister, spoke with obvious feeling of the place which this country holds in his heart. Refer-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TOO MUCH STARCHY FOOD CAN CAUSE TROUBLE

For many years it was the custom for anyone afflicted with rheumatism to cut down on the amount of meat eaten, as meat would make too much uric acid, and the uric acid caused rheumatism.

Other ailments than rheumatism—heart and kidney conditions—were likewise blamed on meat, and a low meat diet was advised.

Research men have found that while too much meat may be unwise where there is high blood pressure and kidney trouble, it is really the starches—sugar, potatoes and bread—that have most to do in preventing rheumatism clearing up properly.

Further, they have found that there are a considerable number of young people who cannot eat much starchy food without increasing the amount of sugar in the blood above normal, and in whom sugar is very often found in the urine.

It is definitely known that it is the starchy foods that greatly increase the weight, and that overweight is in a great many cases the forerunner of diabetes.

A further fact that has been discovered by research workers is that the starchy foods when eaten in excess, in addition to putting more fat on the body, actually increase the amount of water the tissues can hold.

You can thus see then that the individual who is naturally inclined to plumpness who eats too much starch is not only going to have excess fat stored in and about his tissues but is also going to have more water in his tissues, thus further increasing his weight.

In those with a tendency to skin ailments such as eczema, the use of too much starchy food might readily increase the symptoms by depositing too much liquid in all the tissues, including the tissues of the skin.

Dr. J. H. P. Paton reports that in a girls' school the number of cases of catarrh was much the lowest in the house in which the smallest amount of sugar was eaten.

The thought then is that too much starchy food can cause various ailments, but as starchy food must be eaten to give heat and energy, it should be eaten in the proportion of 1 part meat or eggs to 2 parts butter and cream, or fat meat, to 4 parts starchy food.

Larger Feet for Women

(London Times)

From chiropodists the truth about feet cannot well be hidden, but they might, perhaps, have kept their deliberations more secret. As it is, not only the Californian State Association of Chiropodists but all the world now knows that women's feet are getting bigger and their ankles larger. The reason, said the experienced speaker, is the use of high-heeled shoes and the current addition to athletics. But it is the fact, and not its causes, that arrests attention. Unfortunately the teaching of fashion is that feet ought to be small. Novelists and poets expect them to peep like mice, not to squat like cattle. The influence of Cinderella, felt early in life, is no doubt in part responsible, and the large foot suggests the ugly sister ever after. Some rooted tradition in favour of smallness must certainly lie in the depths of consciousness, because there is in this matter none of the usual oscillation of fashion.

This is perverse, for the bigger foot would give the greater scope for decoration and variety, for jewelry and mascots, while the more utilitarian gains would be marked. A big foot is plainly an advantage in modern city life, as is proved by a glance at the feet of policemen, who are carefully equipped with every advantage. The large urbanity of powerfully built men is fortified by this sense of adequacy, and no part of them does more for their reassurance than their broad feet. Very small feet perched on very high heels give no firm grip of the earth and inspire no sense of rootedness. People who look below the surface may well ask themselves whether those gains do not outweigh the arguments urged for small feet, that

ring to the four visits which he has made to his ranch at High River, Alberta, since the war, he said that he knows this Dominion better than any other part of the Empire; that he is proud of his association with it, and is confident of its recuperative powers and bright future.

Four By-Elections

(Sydney Post-Record)

There are four House of Commons vacancies which must be filled by by-elections within the next few weeks, and two of these contests hold promise of an unusual display of oratorical fireworks. In MacKenzie, Saskatchewan, ex-Judge Stubbs, removed for cause from the County Court at Winnipeg, is the C. C. F. candidate and is already doing wordy battle for "vindication" in the back-sections of that cosmopolitan constituency. A Simon-pure Communist named McNamee is so far his only opponent, but the Conservatives and Liberals are planning to place candidates in the field. The vacancy was created by the retirement of Milton Campbell, Progressive, who is now a member of the Federal Tariff Board. Mr. Campbell's majority in the general election was 3,076 against the nearest runner-up in a triangular contest, both his opponents being Liberals. He polled 6,878 votes, as against 6,984 polled by his two opponents. English-speaking people constitute about 25 per cent of the population, which is predominantly Ukrainians and Scandinavians.

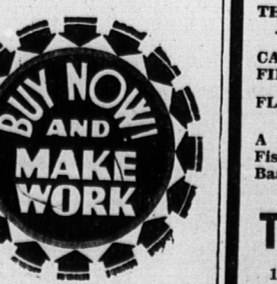
Next in interest looms the fight in Yamaaska, Quebec, carried by one vote in 1930 by Mr. Aime Boucher, Liberal, recently unseated by the court. He has again taken the field without the formality of a nominating convention, and against the vehement protests of a section of his party who think he has outstayed his welcome in the constituency. But he is an energetic campaigner, with acknowledged rhetorical gifts, and may be depended upon to wage vigorous warfare. His Conservative opponent will be Mr. Comptois, who ran against him three years ago. Yamaaska has had an almost unbroken Liberal record for the past 42 years, having only elected a Conservative once in that period. That was 22 years ago, when A. A. Mondou, a Nationalist-Conservative, carried the county by 93 votes in the famous reciprocity campaign.

Rest-gouche-Madawaska, New Brunswick, has been vacated by the death of M. D. Cormier, Conservative, whose majority in the general election was 548. This constituency has had a varied political record in recent years. In 1917 it went Liberal by 2,806, and returned the same candidate by 5,870 in 1921. In the election of 1925, the Conservatives carried it by 1,470, but it switched back to the Liberals in the following year by 2,183. It therefore looks like interesting fighting ground for the impending by-election.

The fourth vacancy is that of South Oxford, Ontario, a traditional Liberal constituency which was the stronghold of the late Sir Richard Cartwright for many years. The only Conservative it ever elected was Hon. Donald Sutherland, who was Minister without portfolio in the Union Government. But in 1930 the majority of the late Liberal member Mr. T. M. Cayley, was only 55. It is reported, however, the Conservatives will not contest the by-election, the reason given by the London Free Press being that the constituency is to disappear by redistribution, being merged with North Oxford for the next general election.

These contests will all be of interest as reflecting the fluctuations of political sentiment in the country, but their outcome will affect the party line-up in the House little if at all.

they do less damage, if they miss more beetles, in the home, and that they are essential for the accurate driving of motor cars. Such arguments are devised to bolster up an existing prejudice, which goes back to a day when fine ladies were less active than they are today and could grow small feet as a sign of elegance. It has been the same story with hands, and no one denies that women are being punished for the vanity of a small hand. It is not merely that they lose their bags when the sudden tug of the bag-snatcher disturbs their dreams with violent protest that it is a wicked world after all. A large hand could comfortably have held the sort of objects which live in such bags, and no bag-snatcher would have been able to operate with any success against the lady with the fist.



INTERIM

Fountains of song must have their days of drouth; Rivers of song must have their meagre years, When deltas widen at the shallow mouth Of sullen streams; and to the twanging weirs, Devised to hold abundant waters back, Shall come a time for song's dimming; And mountain streams shall murmur that the lack Of song in summer is a bitter thing.

So must my heart endure its barren season, When words of song are buried at their source; Ask of me, then, my dear, no better reason For silence then all waters in their course, Beneath dark earth lie stony fathoms deep, Gathering peace from the slack arms of sleep.

—Winifred Gray Stewart.

The World Today

(General Smuts, at a dinner at Rhodes House, Oxford) After the War people spoke very lightly about a world fit for heroes, but they had since had occasion to laugh at that idea. Yet the world into which the Rhodes Scholars were entering was a world that offered possibilities for great adventure, and such a world was fit for heroes. The old days of comfort, peace, and security, and of golden rules to live by were dead and buried, and those now going out into the world would find it full of danger.

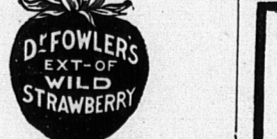
We have had our chance and perhaps we have made a mess of it. Perhaps only demi-gods could have struggled with success through the trials we have had to endure. I hope you may have more success than we have achieved in the age through which we have lived. The world is becoming much harder to live in, but it may be in many ways a better world. I have a feeling that you will find it a friendly one at bottom. We think so much today of the antagonism of race to race, yet nothing has impressed me more in recent years than the goodwill that universally exists among the peoples of the world. This friendly feeling is universally diffused among the nations, but somehow it has not found expression under the old system of society which we have inherited from the past.

A man bought some sausages and asked his landlady to cook them for his breakfast.

"How shall I cook them?" she asked.

"Fry 'em like a fish," replied the lodger.

The next morning when the landlady served them, she remarked: "I hope you'll enjoy your breakfast, sir, but there's not much in these things when they're cleaned out."



during the past 88 years it has been on the market, and their child's life probably saved by its timely use. Price 50c. a bottle at all druggists or dealers; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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