

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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RATTLING THE SABRE

While delegates from all parts of the far-flung British Empire are in amicable session at Ottawa, seeking closer mutual trade arrangements, two bantam nations, adjoining each other in the heart of South America, are exchanging hostile threats and preparing to wage war upon each other for a strip of territory of about 100,000 square miles. The Chaco territory has long been a source of dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay; its possession now looms as a major issue among patriots of both countries. Bolivia, being about seven times the size of Paraguay and with a considerably larger population, would seem to have the better chance in an armed dispute. But one never knows what may happen in these South American countries, where the acquisition of a few extra machine guns may make all the difference in deciding a pitched battle. Both countries are without seaports, Bolivia being dependent entirely on railways passing through the territories of her neighbors for communication with the outer world. Her permanent armed force is less than 5,000, though with a population of over 2,000,000 she should be able to muster a fair-sized army. Paraguay's forces are not definitely known. In any case, war between the two countries would be a comparatively unimportant matter except to themselves. Here, obviously, is a case for prompt intervention by the League of Nations. If the League cannot intervene successfully in matters of this kind, what possible hope can there be of its influencing the disputes of more powerful nations?

THE HAND OF ESAU

Today's despatches report the failure of an attempt to stage a "workers' economic conference" at Ottawa this week, coincident with the sittings of the Imperial Conference. The motive behind this "workers' demonstration" is revealed by the Canadian Labor Press in an article headed "The Communist Menace and the Imperial Conference," from which we quote the following paragraphs: "Naturally the expectation of the average man is that the ideals toward which the Imperial Conference will be striving are something that should be supported by the citizens of Canada. However, the Communists of Canada with their revolutionary purposes are not satisfied to let such an opportunity pass without trying to bring more notoriety and publicity upon themselves, and also, if possible, to break up the effects of the Imperial Conference through gross misstatements and bitter appeals to class prejudice. On May 25th last the National Committee of Unemployed Councils of Canada, which is another name for the Communist Party of Canada now that it has been declared illegal without any authority from the Labor Movement, sent out a call for a spurious Economic Conference of Workers to be held in Ottawa during the session of the Imperial Conference with the object of nullifying, if such a thing can be done, the good results of the Imperial Conference. The call which was sent to all local trade unions and working class organizations, is ostensibly to expose the Imperial Conference as a Conference of profit-greedy Imperialists intent upon further attacks upon the Workers and for the promotion of war, and the National Committee of Unemployed Councils further states that it will put forward the demands and interests of the toilers. This small so-called organization of unemployed councils, calls upon all labor bodies to send delegates to this spurious workers' economic conference. According to 'The Worker' of July 16th last, formerly official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, delegates are all-

ready on their way from British Columbia and Alberta to this pro-Communist conference at Ottawa. In addition the Workers Class Executive Men's League, a Communist organization of ex-soldiers with a small membership, is striving to persuade the Veterans of Canada to take part in this revolutionary march to Ottawa. It is not likely that they will succeed in obtaining the aid of many veterans to attend this revolutionary Conference. "Neither is it likely that the Communist Party of Canada (now outlawed in name only and operating in the guise of various names in order to confuse the minds of the rank and file of the trade union movement), will have very much success in their appeal to working class organizations, but undoubtedly those who believe that Communism is a panacea for the ills of the world will probably be at this revolutionary conference. The Canadian Labor Press sincerely hopes that the rank and file of the trade union movement and workers generally will have too much good sense to listen to the appeal made by these noisy notoriety seeking trouble makers and will steadfastly refuse to recognize the right of this spurious workers' conference to speak for Canadian Labor."

NEW EXPORT ERA

If the Imperial Economic Conference turns out as expected, the stage is all set for a tremendous nation-wide development in the hog-growing business and in the export of bacon, hams and other agricultural products. This is evident from a report of the Canadian Economic Research Bureau of New York, which lists the following farm products as destined to benefit from a change in the Imperial tariff policy—butter, bacon and hams, canned tomatoes, cheese, eggs, apples, canned pears, canned or preserved fruits, canned beans, canned or preserved vegetables, barley, oats, rye, oatmeal, prepared cereal, fruits and malt. An outstanding event of the last few months in the agricultural situation in North America, according to the same report, has been the almost phenomenal rise in cattle and hog prices. Hogs, for example, are selling from 40 to 50 per cent. higher in Chicago than they were earlier in the year. In the twelve months ending May of this year, the exports of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom were 28,167, as compared with 9,278 in the previous period. One result of the Conference may be a considerable increase in the export of Canadian cattle to the Mother Country, but emphasis is laid on the prospect of a tremendous advance in the export of Canadian hog products to the same market. It has been pointed out that Canadian bacon is exceptionally fine in quality, because the hogs are fed oats, ground wheat and barley, and sold when they reach a weight of 200 pounds—which makes them preferable to the larger, corn fed hogs of the United States. In 1930 the United Kingdom took over half of the bacon exports and four-fifths of the exports of ham from the United States. Assisted by a preference, the much higher class Canadian bacon and hams should advance steadily in the British market. That there is much leeway to be gained in that market is evident from the fact that while the United Kingdom imports 200,000 hogs a week, Canada supplies only 5,000 of these.

SHUT OUT

In 1921 Canada shipped to the United States farm products or commodities manufactured directly from such products to the value of \$174,170,553. Then a period of tariff twisting set in at Washington. Products which entered free were made dutiable and the duties on others were increased. The result was that our exports of these lines fell to

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Wisconsin man who attended church for the sake of the sermon and heard instead a political discourse is suing the preacher for his contribution to the collection plate, which, he says, was secured under false pretenses. This is a new phase of the old question of "politics in the pulpit."

There is some complaint about the weather in this part of the world, rather too much rain in some parts and rather too much drought in other parts. But from the state of Nevada, in the United States, came a despatch saying that freezing weather prevailed there one day last week, with the thermometer down to 30. And, by the way, it was the coldest midsummer spell since 1892.

With due regard for patriotism in commerce, with full appreciation of the claims and advantages of trading freely with friendly foreign nations, with a clear view of visible and a constant remembrance of invisible exchanges, the solid basis of our fortunes must be built on "British Empire Preferred." The returns from "British Empire Preferred" are certain and guaranteed by nations who are our own kin. These are other good lines in the world market, but, for a foundation and for security, the first and greatest hold on; must be "British Empire Preferred."—Telegraph Journal.

The military crowd is in full control in Germany once more. The aged President Von Hindenburg has given full powers of dictatorship to Chancellor Franz von Papen, who, a few weeks ago, succeeded Dr. Brüning as head of the Government. The Socialist Ministry ruling the great State of Prussia—which comprises two thirds of Germany—has been ousted, and Federal commissioners are now in control there. A military state of emergency has been proclaimed in Berlin and in the nearby Province of Brandenburg. Ordinary rights have been suspended; the death penalty, it is announced, will be invoked in certain cases.

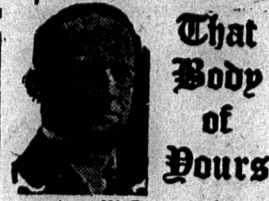
Great Britain ever since the Armistice has been disarming on the most extensive scale, says the London Daily Mail. Other powers have not so far followed her example. Figures given by the Italian representative, Signor Grandi, at Geneva, showed that between 1925 and 1930 the world's total expenditure on armaments rose by \$126,000,000, while British expenditure fell by \$3,000,000. Can we go further in one sided disarmament without risk of disaster?

Picked observers of the American Railway Association who made a survey of the actions of motorists at grade crossings report that 74 per cent. of the drivers exercised reasonable care, 14 per cent. were reckless and 12 per cent. doubtful. Reasonable care meant reduced speed, looking in both directions and obedience to warning signals. It is pretty safe to say that the 74 per cent. class had little or no representation in the accidents that did occur at crossings. The fact that 26 per cent. are either reckless or "doubtful" shows that at this late day there is still need for safety lessons for motorists and for highway police to control the dangerous ones.

It is stated that the \$120,000,000 federal appropriation to help the various states in the neighboring Republic to finance highway construction will give employment to 250,000 men working 30 hours a week for eleven months. As estimates place the number of unemployed at as high as ten million and more, it will be seen that the aid in question will but touch the fringe of the problem. General recovery of industry seems to be the only cure for the present malady.

Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin in his opening address at the Conference said: "The United Kingdom delegation have no intention of building up a balance sheet or of weighing meticulously the benefits given or received, but they are anxious that the outside world shall realize that the spirit animating us all has been constantly and consistently displayed in our actual dealings with the Dominions, and that any suggestion that the United Kingdom has been backward in developing or assisting Dominion trade, or that the concessions on the side of the Dominions have not been fully reciprocated both in the letter and the spirit, would be wholly unwarranted by 'the facts.'"

\$47,320,635 in 1930: to \$22,308,297 in 1931 and to \$8,849,404 in the twelve months ending June 30, 1932. Successive changes of tariff thus practically shut our farmers out of the United States markets.



By James W. Bogen, M.D.

X-RAY FOR ACNE OR PIMPLES

I write frequently about acne or pimples because it means much to the individual, if he can rid himself of this distressing condition. I have spoken of the good results obtained in many cases by cutting certain articles of food from the diet, mostly starchy foods. That the glands of the body have some relation to acne is generally admitted, as the first appearance of the pimples is usually when the boy or girl is entering into man hood or womanhood. Thus in some cases gland substances seem to have been of help. However in all cases, the skin itself, usually the face, must be treated; thus the little pus filled pimples are opened up, and some drying lotion or salve is applied. A new treatment has lately come into use that promises relief to many sufferers; this is by means of the X-ray. Dr. Llewellyn Williams Lord, and Jarold E. Kemp, treated 247 cases of acne with the roentgen X-rays; 184 or 74.5 per cent of whom were cured or greatly improved by one course of treatment. Relapses occurred in 25 per cent of the cases.

In spite of the fact therefore that X-rays do not promise 10 per cent cures, they believe that this form of treatment is the best single agent available for acne, and when used with other methods mentioned above, it promises the patient more than any other known treatment. The treatment consists of weekly exposures to the X-ray. This was given to each cheek if the acne was worse along the sides of the face. If however the forehead, nose, and chin were worse, the exposures were given to the full face. When the whole face was affected the treatments were alternated; one week the cheeks alone were exposed, and in alternate weeks the treatment was given to the whole face. Treatment was stopped immediately on clearing up of the condition. The number of exposures varied from 5 to 18 treatments. The dosage given each week consisted of 1/4 skin unit of unfiltered X-ray.

In regard to the cases where the acne came back again after the treatment, it was found that the older the patient the less likely was this to occur. Either the younger patients are more carelessly, or the gland condition causing the acne was more active.

Manchuria Boom Grows

(Exchange) Comparable only to the opening of the western plains of America in the early sixties, the growth of Manchuria has been at a high speed, looking in both directions and obedience to warning signals. It is pretty safe to say that the 74 per cent. class had little or no representation in the accidents that did occur at crossings. The fact that 26 per cent. are either reckless or "doubtful" shows that at this late day there is still need for safety lessons for motorists and for highway police to control the dangerous ones.

A Los Angeles despatch says the Olympic girls are buttermilk and fresh fruit fans. A study of their diet shows that the foods which make champions are fruits, vegetables, bread and buttermilk. Japanese athletes must have rice three times a day. Germans want their meat at noon. Tea must be very strong and made in the cup for the Australians.

The success of the Imperial Conference, says an exchange, might not merely be a great thing for the British nations, but a very heavy contribution for good in most of the world. Success at Ottawa, following upon success at Lausanne, would be a striking illustration of what can be done by co-operation, might not inconceivably make its contribution toward such problems as disarmament and debts.

Noble Buildings

(Mail and Empire) Those delegates to the Imperial Conference who have never visited Ottawa before have expressed amazement with the impressiveness of the Parliament Buildings and Imperial economic unity.

South Australia

South Australia has every reason to congratulate itself on its position. Generally improved conditions are reflected on all sides and there is every support for the conclusion that this State will be the first in the Commonwealth to return to prosperity. The official figures for the 1931-32 wheat harvest show that it was a record, as had been expected. The yield was 48,099,012 bushels off 4,071,370 acres, an average of 11.81 bushels. The value of this, estimated on weighted value and excluding the Federal export bounty, is 7,400,000 pounds, compared with 3,995,606 pounds last season. The previous best aggregate yield was 45,745,084 bushels off 2,778,357 acres in 1916-17—an average of 16.48 bushels, which is still the best. Of other cereals 4,572,941 bushels of barley at an average of 11.81 bushels to the acre (an increase on last season of 612,012 bushels) and a record crop of 2,337,844 bushels of oats at an average of 11.32 bushels to the acre (an increase of 257,533 bushels on last season) were produced. The total value of all cereals and hay was 9,255,000 pounds compared with 5,893,432 pounds last season—a difference which South Australians naturally regard as being of paramount importance. The chief overseas buyers of wheat between July 1, 1931 and April 30, 1932, were the United Kingdom (110,316,754 bushels), China (9,053,332 bushels), Japan (1,718,385 bushels and Africa (1,250,382 bushels).

So much for wheat. Wool, fresh and dried fruit and dairy produce—which latter is developing an expanding market—will bring the cheque for primary products for the season to approximately 13,000,000 pounds. This news has already had its effect on business, and another factor of importance in adding to confidence is that the current season which opened well has had a continuance of favorable weather. Even the pastoral country has had widespread rain in the past few weeks. Not very long ago South Australia required to import butter from the other States at certain periods of the year, but greater activity by the dairying community has caused a big change. The export trade for butter is growing and the dairymen believe that they can keep it rising. It leaped from 1100 tons last season to 3000 this, and the forecast for the coming season is between 4500 and 5000 tons. The taste which overseas countries, particularly England, are developing for cheese is reflected in the export of 400 tons worth 25,000 pounds. This market, too, is growing.

At the time of writing the Employment Council, which represents the Federal Government in sanctioning the spending in South Australia of the 390,000 pounds made available for unemployment relief works, is considering the work schedules. This, with the work to be provided by the State Government on its own account, will give help throughout the winter months, and will greatly reduce the amount expended on ration relief. Already the expenditure has dropped from 14,121 pounds a week at the end of December to 12,178 pounds a week at the end of March and the number of cases receiving assistance from 27,840 to 23,558.

What Empire statesman can claim a record like that of Sir Lancelot Stirling, who died recently? One of the most notable figures in the public life of South Australia for more than half a century, he had an amazingly long Parliamentary career of 51 years, and for the last 31 years had been President of the Legislative Council—a record at least in Australia for such a position. The name of Stirling is inseparably connected with the Legislative Council, for his father, Mr. Edward Stirling, was an original member of the Council, and Sir Lancelot's wife was a daughter of Sir William Milne, a former President.

with the splendor of the Chateau Laurier. Used to more economical standards at home in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, they are at a loss to know how the Chateau management can devote the whole of the ground floor to splendid public rooms. We are not exaggerating when we say that many of the delegates were surprised to find the capital of the Dominion so well equipped as it is and so replete with facilities that help to make the Conference a success. All these people will return to their homes in the four corners of the globe carrying with them memories of this vigorous young nation of the west, which was in recent years guilty of an orgy of extravagances, but which is weathering the economic storm with a considerable show of steadiness, and which has given all countries in the Empire a forthright lead in the direction of the Parliament Buildings and Imperial economic unity.



FROM "BRITONS BEYOND THE SEA"

Haply we are but tools in the hand Of a Power we do not know, And not for ourselves we plough the waste, And not for ourselves we sow; Yet by the vision that leads us on To the goal of a single State, We are blessed that our great weal is wooed With strands of eternal Fate. Come, let us walk together, We who must follow one gleam, Come, let us link our labours, And tell each other our dream; Shakespeare's tongue for our counsel, And Nelson's heart for our task— Shall we not answer as one strong man To the things that the people ask? —Harold Begbie.

Empire Flags

Although there was no Canadian flag flown on the Chateau Laurier when the delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference arrived in Ottawa, there is a Canadian flag in the concourse of the Union Station at the Capital. The Red Ensign is with the Union Jack and the distinctive flag of other Empire nations. Great Britain has the Union Jack for her emblem. Canada has the Red Ensign with the Union Jack in the corner and the armorial bearings of the Dominion on the red fly. India has the standard of the Viceroy. It is a Union Jack with a gold crown in the centre and a gold medallion with a white star in a small blue circle. South Africa has a blue, white and orange flag, in which are centered the Union Jack and the emblems of the Union of South Africa. New Zealand's flag is the Blue Ensign. The Union Jack is in the top corner and five small white stars and one large white star in the fly. The small white stars represent the original states. The Irish Free State has a tricolor of green, white and orange. Newfoundland also has a Blue Ensign with the Union Jack featured. The armorial bearings of the Oldest Colony are in the fly. Southern Rhodesia is represented by the Union Jack.

Great Cavalry Horse

(Exchange) One of the most interesting chapters in "Fear and Be Slain" the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely's charming book of reminiscences, deals with his horse, Warrior, which served throughout the World War and is now hale and fit to carry his master to hounds or in a point-to-point race. At the risk of having this column derided for giving too much space to domestic animals, for in the past week we have discussed police dogs and Tippler pigeons, we want to tell a little about this horse. Writing almost exactly a year ago, Brig.-Gen. Seely says: "Thousands of Canadian and British soldiers knew that gallant bay thoroughbred of mine during the four years and five months that he served continuously in France. They will be glad to know that at this moment he is as fit and well as ever has been." And in closing the chapter he says again: "This very morning I rode him over Mottistone Down. The gay old horse was fit and well and it took me all my time to hold him. But before we started to ride down the hill back to his stable I jumped off,

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.00 Enos Fruit Salts ... 75c
\$1.00 Nujol 85c
75c Nujol 60c
\$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine 85c
\$1.00 Bottle Syrup Hypophosphites 85c
\$1.00 Bottle Horlick Malted Milk 85c
\$1.00 Dextrin Maltose 25c
50c Robinsons Barley 47c
Thermos Bottles 65c
3 Cakes Woodbury Soap 65c
2 Tins Djer Kiss Talcum 35c
2 Cakes Williams Soap and 1 Tube Williams Shaving Cream—Both 35c

THE 2 MAGS

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threw the reins over his head and lit a cigarette while I looked over the sea. Warrior bent his head down and rubbed it against my neck and he gave me a little whinny of pleasure. Such a friendship between man and horse. Warrior was bred by Gen. Seely from an Irish thoroughbred dam, and an English sire which, oddly enough, was later exported to Australia, where he was used to sire cavalry horses. The notion that on many occasions Warrior was quite close to some of his half brothers or sisters often occurred to Gen. Seely. His dam was a great pet and Warrior, trained as a charger, became absolutely dependable and fearless. He was a three-year-old when he sailed with the First British Expeditionary Force, his owner being then attached to Gen. French's staff. His first narrow escape occurred on the retreat from Mons. There was some delay in blowing up a bridge and the enemy came so close that Seely and his men were exposed to gas fange rifle fire. On this occasion Thompson, the groom, rode Warrior as hard as he could travel across country to British General Headquarters to give news of the proximity of the enemy. Gen Seely noted then and many times afterwards that the horse was absolutely indifferent to shell fire. He would stand quietly beside the body of another horse that had been cut in two by high explosive and make no sound. But he was always uneasy when the bullets were whining, though of course, he could not see them, nor presumably connect their presence with the casualties he saw about him. But somehow or other he knew that bullets rather than shells meant death. "One could see him making an effort not to lose his head while trembling a little as the pling, pling, pling continued. Not once or twice but many dozen times I have ridden down at a gallop up toward the front line, never did I see a horse killed. In the days of the war perhaps four out of five of the horses in the British Army were killed or died of wounds. Warrior was often ridden by General French who had a great fondness for him. Soon after the war Gen. Seely took command of the Canadian Cavalry and Auxiliary forces he established headquarters in a farm house which remained undamaged because it was in the open and the German evidently thought it was too conspicuous to be used for the purpose. Then when one of his officers thought it would be a good idea to camouflage the place, the fire of the enemy was immediately directed to it and it was obliterated.

NEW PENCIL

With box to carry stamp—these are no larger than the regular and something you will like—let us show you this newest item.

G. H. Taylor Jeweler and Engraver

Imperial Biscuits advertisement featuring a logo and text: 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.

Hickey Nicholson advertisement featuring a logo and text: 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 MAGS 149 Great George Street