

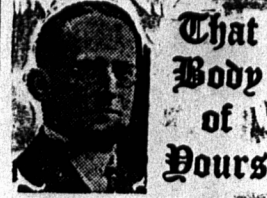
THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NOTES BY THE WAY

After reporting a number of outrages committed against foreigners and others in Chicago The New York Herald Tribune sums up as follows. When responsible public officials as well as criminals, show such slight regard for the rights and persons of foreigners within the country one cannot wonder at our growing disrepute abroad as a disorderly people.



By James W. Bayton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

ALWAYS PAIN OR DISTRESS IN ULCER

It is now admitted that a great many individuals suffer with ulcer of the stomach and are not really aware of it. They believe they have chronic indigestion; but because they do not suffer sharp or severe pain, they never think that they might have an ulcer.

Now ulcer of the stomach is a serious matter but the comforting truth that has come to light is that by far the greatest proportion of these ulcers can be cured by diet and medicine without the need of an operation.

Unfortunately they may occur again due to the same causes—Infection, wrong eating habits, extreme nervousness, and again require medical treatment or even operation.

In a series of 1900 cases of ulcer of the stomach and of first part of the small intestine immediately adjoining the stomach, Drs. Brown and Sippy, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, made a record or survey of these cases covering a period of fifteen years. They received 1224 replies to the question sheet they sent out. A period of two and one-half years was the least time that had elapsed since the treatment.

The average age of onset was 35 years, but there were cases at all other ages also. The average time of the first appearance of symptoms before coming under observation was seven and one-half years.

Think of that for a moment. All these patients suffered for years before they knew or at least were treated for ulcer.

Practically every ulcer causes either distress or pain. Of this series 49 per cent had a feeling of distress and 51 per cent had actual pain.

The distress or pain appeared from one to three hours after eating in 20 per cent from two to three hours after eating in 48 per cent, and from three to four hours after eating in 32 per cent. These figures definitely prove that in cases of ulcer there is always either distress or pain.

Pain in ulcer is with few exceptions definitely located in one small spot in the stomach region, seldom being found below the umbilicus or navel.

The point then is that with ulcer of the stomach, or of the part of the small intestine within a very few inches of the stomach, there is pain and distress at a definite time after eating.

Don't be satisfied to suffer with a "little indigestion" if this symptom is present; begin the diet and medical treatment at once.

Preventatives against fire is individual, personal carefulness. That should be one of the main objectives of every fire prevention program.

Prison escapes are not unknown in Canada, even in New Brunswick, but a "trusty" at Joliet, Illinois, has something like a record. He appeared at the prison gates with the warden's dogs telling the guards he was taking them for a walk. But what was more astonishing was he was wearing the warden's best trousers with \$75 in good United States money.

The Poet's Corner

MORNING

How I do love the twenty thousand doves That weave into our peace of nine o'clock;

Sparrows that shout above the crowing cock; The small still-mothered calves with lowing voices;

Thrush-notes that ride with brilliant juggling noises The steady thunder of the mill; the flock

Of gable starrings, mountebanks who mock Some truant lad who whistles and rejoices.

But clear from all, right at the very core, Distinct from clock that ticks and fire that purrs,

What draws my heart up in a sudden break To the trade of ecstasy?—Your hand that stirs,

Turning a page and falling still once more, Soft as the sign of one beattified.

—Geoffrey Johnson in the Glasgow Herald.

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

HON. H. S. GULLETT. (By The Canadian Press)

Hon. H. S. Gullett—Australian Minister of Trade and Customs—has been a farmer, a soldier, journalist. Wedged between these activities, he has written several books appertaining to war.

Engaged in farming for a number of years, Mr. Gullett joined the literary world in 1900 and eight years afterwards went to London. In England he represented Australian publications, engaged in the Australian migration movement and found time to visit the United States in connection with irrigation matters. He served during the European war and for a time was Official Correspondent of the Australian Forces in Palestine. Mr. Gullett who was born in 1878 first entered politics in Australia in 1925 as a private Member. Three years afterwards he was given the portfolio of Minister of Trade and Customs.

Swimming Rules

(St. Catharines Standard)

In view of the terrific toll in human life taken by waters in Ontario and all throughout Canada some observations recently made by the Chief Medical Director of a big New York insurance company are worthy of note. Sixty percent of Summer drownings are of reputedly good swimmers, and more than half of these are men and boys 25 years and under. The good swimmer is too self confident and often overtests his strength. He disregards the common rules of safety which have been laid down as follows:

- 1. Do not go swimming alone or at night.
2. Don't over-estimate your strength. Because you have been able to swim a certain distance several times that day, does not mean that you will be able to do it again.
3. Never swim across a lake or river or from headland to island, etc. or in unknown or dangerous waters, unless accompanied by a boat and a strong level-headed companion, trained in life-saving.
4. A sudden channel of icy water, fatigue under-tows, cross currents or treacherous tides, may carry you to your death.
5. At the first opportunity learn how to rescue drowning persons without unduly endangering your own life and learn how to administer artificial respiration.
6. Do not attempt to swim to a drowning person's rescue in rough or deep water unless no other help is immediately at hand and you are confident you are capable of effecting a rescue without sacrificing the drowning person's, as well as your own life.
7. If possible before starting to a rescue, call to someone to get a rope or a boat. If you are dressed remove shoes, coat and trousers—an extra second or two removing clothing is time well spent.
8. Don't swim for at least two hours after eating, and never swim beyond your depth in very cold water. Severe indigestion or muscle cramps may result.
9. Never drink any cold beverages immediately before going swimming.
10. Skydiving in a boat is dangerous. Learn how to enter and leave boats and canoes and how to manage them properly. Beware of sudden squalls and storms, strong winds and a choppy sea.
11. Don't duck or tease your friends who are not as good swimmers as yourself. This may create a panicky mind which in an emergency may result in their death.
12. Teach your friends who are poor swimmers to go bathing in pairs (preferably with someone else who is a good swimmer), to stay in shallow water, to beware of hidden holes and sudden drops in the sea shelving and to beware of heavy breakers and undertow.
13. Never dive in unknown, shallow or rocky waters. Even in clear waters remember that a "deep dive is a dangerous dive."



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WAR GUILT

The cablegrams from Lausanne appearing daily in the Guardian referred repeatedly to the "war guilt" clause in the Treaty of Versailles, and to the demands by Germany for its variation or annulment. News yesterday advises us that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald succeeded in meeting both the desires and wishes of Germany and France in the matter by simply eliminating all the clauses referring to reparations in the Versailles Treaty. As a matter of fact, seeing that the reparations agreements, first concluded at Versailles were practically abrogated by the successive Dawes Plan, Young Plan and Hague Plan and now the Lausanne Plan, it is of no consequence whether the alleged cause for shouldering Germany with the cost of reparations remains in the Treaty or not. For the sake of history, however, it may be as well to set out the terms of the article in question as contained in the Treaty of Versailles.

It reads:

"The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts, the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies."

It must be borne in mind in considering this article of the Treaty that the framers had just concluded one of the most terrible wars in the history of the world, and that the agreement was designed to make the recurrence of such a war impossible. Europe lay in ruins. No one denied it. Who had destroyed her? The Allied and Associated Governments, as a jury, named the aggressor, and the world beyond the battlefields and outside the council chamber endorsed the verdict. Neither did Germany deny it in 1919 when the Treaty was signed. It was only subsequent to the signing of the Treaty, and when Germany began to find the burden of reparations more than she could bear, that among her statesmen and publicists arose one or two individuals who disputed the war guilt of Germany. It was obvious that if Germany could get relieved of the blame for causing the war and its consequences, she would get out from under the verdict of damages awarded, and accepted, under the Versailles Treaty. After ten years propaganda Germany has succeeded in having the blame removed from the Treaty. But does that relieve her in the eyes of the world of the actual blame itself? The following summary of events immediately preceding the war, given by the German Prince Lichnowsky in his reminiscences, entitled "Heading for the Abyss", were published in 1928:

"There are three undisputed points with regard to Germany's responsibility. She declared war on Russia on August 1st; she declared war on France on August 3rd; she declared war on Belgium on August 4th. As appears from all official publications without the facts being controverted by our own White Book, which owing to its poverty and gaps constitutes a grave self-accusation (continues Prince Lichnowsky)—We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although no German interest was involved and the danger of a world-war must have been known to us. . . . In the days between July 23rd and July 25th, 1914. . . . we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole ultimatum. . . . Count Berchtold was even ready to satisfy himself with the Serbian reply. . . . On July 30. . . . we, without Austria having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilisation by sending our ultimatum to Petersburg, and on July 31 we declared war on the Russians, although the Tsar had pledged his

word that as long as negotiations continued not a man should march, —so that we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement. In view of the above facts, it is no wonder that the whole of the civilized world outside Germany places the responsibility for the world-war upon our shoulders."

These are the words of a German Prince and statesman. In view of the settlement now sought in order to obtain unanimity in the agreement at Lausanne, it is well to place them on record in order that the rising generation may know on whose shoulders the responsibility for the world disaster of 1914 lies, notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary for the purpose of attaining a specific object, by politicians and diplomatists of to-day.

A DEAD ISSUE

There was once a Liberal Premier of Prince Edward Island who was quoted in the mainland press as having advocated Maritime Union. The report was subsequently contradicted, but in the meantime it created such a furore than even at Ottawa those who had their ears to the ground must have caught some echo of the criticism with which it was received. Indeed, few people with any knowledge of Maritime conditions have ever taken seriously the suggestion of a political union of the three Provinces. It has never been a live issue; the objections to it are many and obvious; but this has not prevented the subject from cropping up repeatedly in newspapers in the Central Provinces. Just why Ontario and Quebec should be so optimistic about Maritime Union it is difficult to say; but no occasion is allowed to pass without some wisecrack in these Provinces suggesting that a political union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would be the panacea for all our ills. The latest hint to this effect comes from the otherwise well-informed Montreal Gazette, which expresses the belief that "with one seat of government for the three (Maritime) Provinces, additional benefits would be assured, and a fine example would be set for other Provinces."

What Prince Edward Island would stand to gain by losing her identity as a Province, her seat of government, and her whole administrative machinery in such a merger, no political match-maker has yet undertaken to explain! It should be a foregone conclusion that whoever benefited, it would not be the smallest and most prosperous per capita province of the three. But the antagonism to Maritime Union is not confined to Prince Edward Island. Commenting on the Gazette's suggestion the Halifax Chronicle says there is no certainty that a political amalgamation would save one dollar in administrative costs to the Maritime Provinces. It quotes, from the Gazette's information, the following passage from the report of the Duncan Commission, page 16:

"The subject of Maritime Union is one which we do not feel falls strictly within our terms of reference, as it is a matter for the provinces themselves to pronounce upon. Their 'separateness' is not, in any sense, an incident of Confederation, or a circumstance arising out of Dominion policy, or relationship. We feel bound to express the view however, that, so far as saving in overhead expenses is concerned, we are not seriously impressed with the argument that any financial saving which would arise could materially affect the present condition of their finances, even if Maritime Union would produce the other advantages which it is alleged would result."

Voicing New Brunswick opinion of the project, the Frederickton Gleaner says Maritime Union is "as dormant as the Seven Sleepers, putting the case mildly." It adds sarcastically:

"Anyone acquainted with British North American history cannot fail to recall the great success which attended the attempt to unite what now are Ontario and Ontario for administrative and

A slick fellow named Marshall is under arrest in New York charged with swindling a Californian, an ex-police lieutenant named Connelly out of \$22,800 by "letting him in" on horse races to take place in Montreal. Connelly met Marshall on a steamer returning from England a year ago, when the confidence game began. Marshall has a police record and his extradition to Montreal is asked for. How the ex-police-man came to be let in by a confidence man and how he came to have so much money are things unexplained but some of Uncle Sam's police officers have ways of their own of getting the filthy lucre.

The Christian Science Monitor says that American capital furnished the sinews that enabled the Chilean industry to raise its production nine-fold over the pre-war level. Copper exports to the United States represents 35 per cent. of all Chile's exports. The business has been killed by the 4-cent tariff, as the price of copper for some time as quoted in the New York market, has been less than six cents a pound.

William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for the presidency of the United States, has been arrested at Los Angeles on suspicion of "criminal syndicalism." Mr. Foster may back in this brief notoriety, but his name will hardly be mentioned in the returns on election day. The Americans are most conservative voters.

The youthful Earl of Egmont is returning to the Western prairies, which, with his father, he left a few years ago to dwell in the family's ancestral halls in England. The father's death left this lad with about a million dollars, not enough to carry on the estate, so he is returning to the Alberta ranch, on which he will be more at home, and where a million will go a long way.

The Canadian Lumberman says: Negligence of duty or indifference to responsibility can be said to have a hand in nearly every fire. To safeguard property from fire, there should, of course, be no relaxing of effort. Since, however, most fires are due to negligence or carelessness, that is one of the features which fire prevention activities should especially aim to minimize. If all plant owners and operators could be persuaded to exercise the utmost in precautionary measures, it is safe to say that the fire toll would immediately drop below any point it has yet reached in the woodworking industry. Fire-resistive construction and protective systems are invaluable aids to safety. Sprinkler installations, water mains and hydrants, chemical extinguishers, barrels and buckets—each has its niche to fill in helping to safeguard against fire's depredations. But one of the best

legislative purposes, with one seat of government." If memory fails not that seat was Montreal, and the incendiary burning of the parliament building of "the Canadas" ended the attempt. It is strange with this example of ill-advised union always before them Montreal editorial writers will discuss Maritime Union, of which they know nothing."

There is an old saying that good fences make good neighbors. The Maritime Provinces have leaned across their political fences to gossip as neighbors do who have common problems and interests; but with all the respect they entertain for each other they have never been inclined to pull the fences down and live under one roof. They have gotten along amicably by maintaining their own traditions and identity, working in harmony when the occasion demanded, and "ganging their ain gait" when so inclined. If a closer union is required as an example to set before the Central Provinces, the cautious Maritimer would prefer to see the experiment adopted elsewhere than in his particular section of the country.

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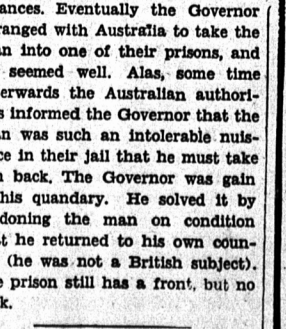
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A Colonial Problem

(New Statesman and Nation)

Here is an illuminating example of the difficulties which sometimes beset the British administrator in our Crown Colonies. In the Courts of one of these a white man some time ago was found guilty of murder. He had shipped on board a boat and then obtained possession of it by the simple method of inducing the cabin boy to help him to murder the skipper and the rest of the crew. The bodies were thrown overboard, but the murderer was eventually caught, tried, and found guilty. The judge apparently held that a murderer could not be sentenced to death unless the bodies of his victims had been forthcoming and the accused was sentenced to penal servitude for life. In that Colony no white man had ever before been sentenced to imprisonment, and it was discovered that the prison was not suitable for the detention of Europeans. The jail had a front door and a front, but no back. In order to carry out the sentence a brand new prison would have to be built and at least two natives engaged as warders for the rest of the accused's life. This would be a serious drain on the Colony's finances. Eventually the Governor arranged with Australia to take the man into one of their prisons, and all seemed well. Alas, some time afterwards the Australian authorities informed the Governor that the man was such an intolerable nuisance in their jail that he must take him back. The Governor was gain in his quandary. He solved it by pardoning the man on condition that he returned to his own country (he was not a British subject). The prison still has a front, but no back.

Trusty as an old friend—it never fails to please with its lasting flavour.



Mother: "Why ever are you sitting there when you ought to be in bed?" Peter: "There's a mosquito in my room." Mother: "It hasn't bitten you, has it, dear?" Peter: "No, but it came close enough for me to hear its propeller."—The Humorist, London.

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