

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AUSTRIA'S TROUBLE

Austria's domestic troubles have international reactions, and the present abortive revolution is being watched with almost breathless anxiety by all the chancelleries of Europe. Ever since Hitler's rise in Germany, the German population of Austria have striven for annexation to the Fatherland. Their political party is called the National Economic Party headed by Herr Johann Schober. Pro-Germanism is opposed by the Christian Socialist Party, of which Chancellor Dollfuss was the head and which is Pro-Fascist. In October last the Nazis attempted to seize the Government, but were frustrated, although Dollfuss himself was shot by a youth, and narrowly escaped death. Since then Dollfuss has ruled with a rod of iron, supported by Major Emil Fey, Vice-Chancellor. Recently understandings were reached through personal conversations between Mussolini and Dollfuss, which it was understood meant the support of both Italy and France in the event of an attempt by Germany to annex or control Austria. More recently, Britain was made cognizant of the arrangement through Doumergue's interview in London with Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister. This was evidently the last straw for the Austrian Nazis, who decided "to shoot their bolt" before any international agreement could be made securely effective. Now both Italy and France have armed forces at the border. Dollfuss, the brave little Chancellor (he was just 4 ft. 2 ins. in height) has lost his life in defending and upholding the independence of his country. The effects of this civil war may be far-reaching.

tabled, the Opposition will have full opportunity of discussing the present year's financing of the Government. After the sorry showing made by Mr. Lea and his colleagues at the last session they will certainly need to produce more than street gossip and such wild misstatements as they are now making, to convince the people that they have a case deserving of any serious consideration, whatever.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Liberal candidates have now been adopted in all three counties.

Mr. Thane Campbell had better look to his laurels now that Mr. J. F. Whear has re-entered politics.

The Premier and the Attorney General will represent us at the provincial conferences with the Dominion Government at Ottawa next week.

Hon. Frank Heartz is retaining the central and most eligible lot in which his property was divided for sale purposes, and will, in due course rebuild upon it. A prospective Liberal Senator is reported to be the third purchaser—an ideal situation for a senatorial residence.

One of the most glorious sights in the Province today may be obtained from the grand stand at Charlottetown Exhibition. The whole property has been altered and improved almost beyond recognition, and it will be well worth the while of citizens to visit the grounds and see for themselves the marvellous transformation scene.

In connection with Premier MacDonald's visit to Canada, the respectable George Bernard Shaw rises to remark that Cabinet ministers should go to the Pacific to see what is going on. "If England makes the alliance with Japan which is favored by several of our Cabinet Ministers," he says, "Australia, Canada and New Zealand will leave the Empire and form an alliance with the United States of America."

One of the first fruits of the Stevens Commission disclosures is the strike of "ready-made" tailors in Montreal. It will be recalled that whole families of five or more were working for ready-made clothing manufacturers for total earnings of \$3 per week. It is hardly to be wondered at that the unions should seize the opportunity to demand for their membership a 20 per cent increase.

The victory of M. Doumergue has literally saved France. If he had failed and his Government had resigned, as he warned it must do, France would have been plunged into a vortex of political stress and storm. There is no one in sight in France who could have saved democracy. The country would have been plunged into a struggle for a dictatorship or anarchy—with the Duc de Guise as the nominee for King and the as yet Unknown as Fascist or Communist Dictator.

As it is announced Premier Ramsay MacDonald will sail from Sydney for Newfoundland on August 8 there is no chance of his acceptance of an invitation to be here for the Jacques Cartier reception. Coincident with the announcement of his early departure was the cable from Tokyo that Great Britain and the United States had agreed to eliminate all political issues from the 1935 Naval Conference in London. So that the Japanese special representative's visit to Washington was not in vain.

Before Berlin's Bloody Saturday Hitler was free as the wind and went where he chose. Two or three times a week he was drinking lager at the Hotel Kaiserhof, mixing with the other beer drinkers as one of themselves. Now that is all over. Grim guards of the Reichswehr, we are told, and steel-helmeted police stand outside his offices in the Wilhelmstrasse. When he leaves it is for the country, far from the mad-dog crowd, and even then accompanied and protected by an armed guard. Asserting autocratic authority has made him afraid and deprived him of his own freedom.

Mr. A. E. McLean, M.P. is to be congratulated upon his re-nomination as prospective Liberal candidate for Prince. He has held the undisputed right for years by virtue of his own political foresight and determination to allow no competitor to trench upon his preserves. It is many moons since his leader, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mc-

Notes By The Way

Now in spite of the fact that stupidity is the one cardinal crime against life and against civilization, we still think that to be stupid is a very happy state. The poor fellow who at one time or another has done something brilliant, probably by accident, is hounded, harassed and tormented all the rest of his life to toe up to his record. He lives an unhappy life of anxiety trying to be clever and very likely strains himself into an early grave. Supposing the Kaiser, for instance, had been merely stupid instead of a little screwy. He would probably be sitting fiddly and comfortably on his throne today. Blessed are the stupid for they rarely get hurt. —Vancouver Sun.

It is perfectly plain that Hitler's mind is unable to conceive of a state other than that which he has built on the foundation of himself alone. Yet it is evident to the world that that foundation is shaky. His act was an act of terrorism, and terrorism is born of fear or of despair. The latter is hardly possible, therefore, lacking other explanation, it may be assumed that Hitler was afraid. He was afraid of the men he murdered, he was afraid that if he had brought them and he condemned. So he had them slaughtered and a woman with them.

In the story of the strikes on the Pacific coast it appears that Vancouver longshoremen supported those across the border by agreeing not to unload ships loaded in United States ports by "unfair labor." This is one more instance of internationalism being introduced into Canadian affairs. The musician's strike in connection with Canadian radio has only just been settled, and now, apparently with no Canadian labor dispute involved in the question, unloadings in Canada are to be tied up at the behest of labor organizations in the United States.

Aspirants for editorial posts on German newspapers must undergo a novitiate of one year in uniform, according to the new rules of the German Press Association. That should be no hardship to a people so unaccustomed to uniforms. Indeed, one is tempted to inquire why a Nazi editor should not be permitted to sport Sam Brown's belt and stripes. They are no less the questioning servants of the regime than are members of the storm battalions or the reichswehr. Theirs not to reason why! Surely such subservience merits the reward of a distinctive uniform. —Chicago Daily News.

In the same manner that youths of Athens many centuries ago pledged their loyalty to their home city, 100 maidens and young men of Toronto took a citizenship pledge at Exhibition Park yesterday as a part of the centennial celebration. "They are of no one party, no one class, no one religion, but they are united in their common Canadian allegiance. They bear no arms nor do they desire any. They will be content to use their enfranchisement to gain their desires. As children they saw men march away to the war, and they pray that no future generation may see that sight again." The mayor congratulated them in a short speech, exhorting them to fear God and honor the King. —Toronto Star.

Foreign Affairs (New York): At least we should now realize that we cannot find safety solely in avoiding entangling alliances and through a traditional neutrality. There is no thought of any alliances or other types of political understanding which would prejudice our freedom of decision in given emergency. The fact is, however, that no nation can reach the position of a World Power as we have done without becoming, in fact, entangled in almost every quarter of the globe in one way or another. We are inextricably and inevitably tied in the world affairs. We should not delude ourselves that like Perseus of mythology we can put on neutrality as a helmet and render ourselves invulnerable and immune to a world in conflict around us.

It is sometimes asserted that ice-cream was included in the menu of a banquet given by Charles I, but real ice-cream was unknown in England in those days, and it must have been some chilled delicacy that was served to the King's guests. The first ice-creams were made at Palermo in 1660 by an ingenious confectioner's apprentice, who, noting that his master's customers were tired of the usual hot-weather cooling drinks, experimented in a casual way by mixing ice and syrup. The result was pleasing to the taste, and the apprentice next made a wooden box with a double bottom and placed crushed ice in the base and sweetened cream above, the cream being stirred till it was frozen. From Palermo, this clever youth made his way to Paris, where he joined the ranks of the "limonadiers" (sellers of lemonade), and began to make the new confection in his cafe. —Manchester Guardian.

The Contemporary: Our choice today is between a collective Treaty with a guarantee and no collective Treaty at all. And a collective Treaty even in this form does present a number of solid advantages. It maintains our contact both with the Dominions and the United States. It ensures us, as a result of President Roosevelt's declaration last year, against the danger of a conflict between the two chief sea powers. It puts an end to competition in armaments and cuts at the root of that struggle for power

kenzie King, thought Mr. McLean should retire but he thought otherwise, and demonstrated that while his leader might be a master political strategist generally he was all at sea when it came to the party's nominee in Prince County.

50 Years Ago  
And Since  
By  
FRED COOK  
AN INSECURE PLATFORM

The Murray Canal, connecting Lake Ontario with the Bay of Quinte, was completed in 1889. The project had been mooted almost one hundred years before, and although there were repeated discussions in the Upper Canada Assembly and the Dominion Parliament, it was not until 1882 that the necessary funds were voted to make a start.

The canal is an open waterway across the isthmus of Murray, Prince Edward County, and is a little over five miles in length. Sir John Macdonald was to be the central figure at the formal opening and was good enough to ask me to accompany his party.

It was a beautiful day for the ceremony, and in view of the importance of the occasion, town and country folk had assembled by thousands, near and far, at "Twelve O'Clock Point," about midway along the new canal. A platform had been erected for the speakers, but it was of such an insecure nature that it would not stand the crowd upon it.

Hardly had the meeting convened, when there was an ominous cracking of timber, and suddenly, I saw that portion of the platform on which the speaker's table was standing sink out of sight, carrying with it Sir John Macdonald and a dozen other people. The reporters' table, which was on the right side of the platform, retained its position, although one or two of my colleagues also slid into the gap.

Fortunately, the drop was only about five feet and none of those who went into the hole were hurt, the safety of the Old Chief. When he was pulled out from among the fallen timbers we could see he was all right.

Standing on the steps leading to the platform the Old Man, pointing his finger to the audience, had to have his little joke. He remarked, "I have been in worse holes than that. This indicates to you folks the strength of the Liberal platform. It takes more than a Grit to keep me down."

The rally was greeted with uproarious cheering, and I am certain that the Liberal present did not take offence.

The city of Kingston was on fete on the summer's day—June 19, 1890, the occasion being the laying by Sir John A. Macdonald of the cornerstone of the new graving dock. The dock was to be 280 feet long, 40 feet wide and 26 feet deep from coping to floor. Things being quiet in Ottawa at the time, I went along with the Old Chief, upon his invitation.

A special platform had been erected facing the big excavation which was to constitute the dock. Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, and other distinguished guests were in their places when I saw an old lady, evidently clad in her Sunday best, expositing with a policeman at the barrier leading to the platform. The breaking through, she bustled up the steps.

Sir John saw her approaching, and springing forward he greeted her with a resounding kiss. The huge crowd saw the incident, and there was great laughing and cheering. I glanced at the lady Macdonald and saw that she was just as amused as the spectators. So all was well.

That Body of Yours  
By James W. Barber, M.D.

HEAT CRAMPS DUE TO LACK OF SALT  
You read often about sunstroke and heat stroke but it is not so generally known that extreme heat can cause cramps in the muscles or heat cramps. The cause of these heat cramps is thought to be due to the great loss of salt from the body which comes away in perspiration during hot weather or when hard work or exercise is done in the heat.

The salt in the blood and in juices of the body appears to remain always at the right or proper amount, despite extreme perspiration, but as salt goes out in perspiration the salt is taken from the tissues of the body to supply the blood and juices. It has been established that in a healthy individual water is not kept in the body unless it has its proper supply of salt.

As sweating takes place one drinks only enough water to keep the proper amount of salt in the blood and tissues. The weight does not come back to normal until the proper amount of salt is back in the body, as salt holds 70 times its own weight of water.

Unless a sufficient amount of salt is taken daily, when severe sweating occurs, serious consequences may develop as shown by the study of heat cramps.

Five cases of heat cramps at Boulder City were studied in hospital by Drs. A. V. Book and D. B. Dill, recorded in the New England Medical Journal.

These physicians found that in these cases there was a serious reduction in the amount of salt in the blood, brought about by excessive sweating and not taking enough salt.

In every case within a few hours after salt in solution was injected into the veins, complete relief from muscle cramps occurred.

The prevention of heat cramps during hot weather or when working in a heated room requires good daily hygiene, enough sleep, and a balanced diet containing plenty of salt. It may be necessary to take as much as a dessert spoonful of salt daily depending upon the amount of perspiration that occurs.

In addition to taking salt with the food it may be necessary to drink water with a little salt in it, or to take coated tablets containing a quarter teaspoonful of salt in each tablet.

"There is probably a close connection between the amount of salt in the blood and the feeling of thirst."

Two large potatoes, pass'd through Kitchen sieve, Smoothness and softness to the salad give. Of mordent mustard add a single spoon, Distrust the condiment which bites too soon; But deem it not, thou man of herbs, A fault!

To add a double quantity of salt; Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown. And twice with vinegar procured from town. True flavor needs it, and your poet begs.

The powdered yellow of two well-boiled eggs. Let onion's stons lurk within the bowl, And scarce suspected, animate the whole: And lastly, on the flavour'd compound toss

A magic tea-spoon of anchovy sauce. These, though green turtle fall, though venison's slain, And ham and turkey are not boiled enough, Sincerely full the epicure may say: Fate cannot harm me—I have dined today.

PUBLIC FORUM  
OUR HIGHWAYS

Sir—I am glad to note the Patriot entering the thin edge of the wedge towards rational consideration of our road problem. It is hardly wholehearted, yet mixing considerable of sense with a modicum of something else.

Referring to its correspondents it says—"The statements made have not been refuted." I submit that they have, in my letter, to which the Editor no doubt refers, with a definite declaration that on the whole we have "the finest clay roads" in Canada, and asking any public spirited user of our highways, Liberal or Conservative, to show otherwise over his own signature. By common consent, all over the Province, that statement has been accepted, or at least not contradicted.

In this same sentence,—"This sounds all right. Co-operation is a fine thing," and in its concluding paragraphs of fair economic criticism we are in full agreement. This getting down to facts and calling attention to actual drawbacks is vastly better than trying to condemn the whole system of thousands of miles because of the few yards, or even miles, of spots needing repairs.

As a man to its good sense, however, it counters with the objection that "there should be reciprocity of co-operation" and wanders away from the issue into the by-roads of patronage which have no direct relation to the issue. If it were so (which cannot be confirmed) that relief funds were not administered on a 50-50 basis, what has the right to do with a 50-50 road co-operation?

If this is relevant, how about Nova Scotia, certainly not an ideal of Conservative government, where patronage has reverted to the cruel rampancy of the darkest political ages, but where the Conservative press are nobly behind the Liberal rulers, not merely in the matter of roadways but in every move for betterment of the Province. With seven of the nine provinces under equivalent of Liberal governments, where the gut-liberalism is working over-time and deluging communities with tears of distress, is it graceful to raise this issue here, where the number of Liberal appointees are still at their desks, and where even new appointments of importance are decidedly of Liberal persuasion? No one can blame any government for leaning towards their supporters in matters of patronage. Why then seek to condemn opponents under whose regime supporters of an opposite party have received a far greater consideration than by any preceding government—Liberal or Conservative. But it is not relevant to the highways issue.

The dust nuisance is without doubt an insufferable nuisance. But we are not alone in this. In New Brunswick, notably from Tormentine to Moncton, considerable repair work is in progress on road spaces in the worst condition for many years. The dust clouds and road-bed almost worse than our own. Perhaps this is due to the fact that a Conservative government is taking advantage of sunny summer to improve their highways, and incidentally give employment to those in need. In Nova Scotia however, a Liberal government is operating, and yet their press floats over with these same complaints; with this difference, that the blame is laid upon the dry atmosphere, the motions of winds, the racing speed of cars and to natural causes rather than for many years propaganda against opponents who cannot defy nature and Providence.

The Patriot is severely paradoxical in demanding "drastic economy" and that "unnecessary expenditures should be cut out" on the one side; and urging the procession of repairs, gravelling, filling in rutted and dragging, all of which costs money, on the other hand. And then, as an economic measure,—"Stop all this major work with heavy machines during the summer months and thus save the expenditure of a large sum of money; and presumably do the work at a much greater cost in the inclement and produce hauling season, or when our highways are blanketed with frost and snow. While unwilling to detract from its desire to be advisory and helpful I must confess incredulity as to the soundness of the advice."

I am, Sir, etc.  
LEWIS F. TANTON.

Next British Election

(Sydney Post-Record)  
A report in London that Premier Ramsay MacDonald will shortly retire from public life has given rise to the speculation as to whether this would necessitate an early general election. There is no official confirmation of the report, but even if it were correct there would be no need and little chance of the dissolution of Parliament this year. An Associated Press cable from London quotes an outstanding public man, close to the counsels of the National Government, as authority for the statement that there will be no appeal to the constituencies before the spring of 1935. If this is a correct forecast, as it almost certainly is, it means that the present Parliament will have had 5 regular sessions before dissolution. There are always two points of view to be considered in the fixing of election dates.—that of the mere politician and that of the public interest. Those who look upon politics as a game,—particularly when they happen to be in Opposition,—are generally keen for elections when the time is out of joint and the people out of humor. Those who place the country's interest foremost are content, so long as they have the blessings of good Government, that Parliament shall exercise its full mandate and that election shall only take place when they become constitutionally necessary. The British House of Commons, as at present constituted, may carry on for the next two years if the

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PAUL'S WHARVES

THE SAME EFFECT  
Brown arrived at the office looking rather down in the mouth. "What's the matter, old man?" asked a sympathetic fellow worker. "Terrible shock this morning," said Brown. "You know we've got a new maid. Well, I thought she was going to be a treasure, but as I was leaving the house I heard her playing jazz music on the piano." "Never mind, old fellow," said his companion. "Perhaps, after all, you were mistaken. She may only have been dusting it rather vigorously." "By and large, people are going to get just the kind of Government they want and deserve." —Herbert H. Lehman.

AN EASY WINNER  
Like  
HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S  
Black Twist  
Chewing Tobacco  
The Answer  
Boils TO  
Pimples  
Skin Diseases  
Sallow Complexion  
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