

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance). Delivered, \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1935.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Welcome

Canadians of all classes, creeds and political affiliations concurred in the words of welcome extended on Saturday night by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, to His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, on the occasion of His Excellency taking the oath of office, following his arrival at Quebec City.

The function was one of great national interest. Lord Tweedsmuir comes to Canada as the representative of the Sovereign with a distinguished record as a soldier, a parliamentarian, an historian and author. He can look back upon the period of the Great War when he performed the duties of Staff Officer and Director of Intelligence and to the period of the South African War at the beginning of the century when as secretary to Lord Milner, then High Commissioner, he secured his first insight into the Imperial problems. In his writings the note of Empire patriotism, though never obtrusive, can always be detected, and the style is invariably that of a master of the art of verbal expression.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir have already won, by repute, the esteem of the Canadian people. That this sentiment will be enhanced during their residence here, and that the relations on both sides will be cordial and helpful, is a foregone conclusion. Canadians feel, and rightly so, that no better choice as vice-regal representatives could have been made.

Where's The Economy?

While Prince Edward Island has fallen to sub-Cabinet status under the new King Government, an Ontario Liberal newspaper complains that Quebec with only 65 members in Parliament has been allotted six portfolios in the King ministry, while Ontario with 82 members has obtained only four portfolios. It is further pointed out by the same Liberal authority that the Hepburn forces in Ontario have been entirely excluded from the new ministry.

The Mail and Empire raises another criticism which may fairly be made about Mr. King's reduction in the size of the Cabinet and his further action in forecasting the appointment of under-secretaries. With an abnormally large following in the House, the Prime Minister has been, or will be, under pressure to find promotion for many of them. Under-secretaryships can be made to furnish such posts for a greater number of members than the retention of the former number of ministers would have afforded. Mr. King speaks of economizing by the course which he has adopted. It is doubtful if he will save much in this way. Each of the under-secretaries must have a salary and each must have a secretary and staff so that the total expense will probably be as great as it has been in the past, or even greater.

Opera On The Screen

With more opera stars coming to the screen than ever before in the history of pictures, the moot question of whether grand opera will become a form of film entertainment in itself is more and more discussed by producers, and is proving as baffling a subject as ever, says the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Great conductors like Pierre Monteux, of Paris, believe that opera as such on the screen is inevitable. "But," he remarked recently, "picture technique will probably make its form of dramatic narration different."

The same view is shared by Nelson Eddy, brilliant baritone from Philadelphia opera, who visited Charlottetown a couple of years ago under the Community Concert Association arrangement. The screen opera, when it comes, Mr. Eddy believes, must take opera's dramatic elements and present them with the speed and forcefulness of the talking picture. In the meantime, pictures with operatic backgrounds and operatic music as incidents to drama other than operatic are bringing a notable gathering of the greatest voices and musicians to Hollywood and British studios.

The advent of the opera stars began with Lawrence Tibbett, when he appeared in "The Rogue Song," followed by "New Moon," "Cuban Love Song," and "The Prodigal." In none of these, in the pioneering day of the musical screen, did he sing operatic music, but, recently returned, he is to do so. Tibbett sees in the new trend a great opportunity, and hopes to alternate between opera and the screen in the operatic development.

Grace Moore made her screen debut portraying the life of Jenny Lind, and was probably the first singer to be heard in opera in its correct style on the talking screen. Jan Kiepura, in Britain, launched opera in the same manner. Musical composers believe that the new operatic vogue is not a passing one, but merely the beginning of a definite development that is to bring Grand Opera to pictures as a very important part of the entertainment of the screen.

The Conquering Hero

While Premier King is credited with having led-picked his Cabinet, there is reported to have been one exception in the person of Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works, who is credited with having fooled all the cabinet forecasters as well as most of the "insiders" who finally took their seats at the cabinet board.

According to a writer in the Financial Post, it was fairly certain earlier that Mr. Cardin's political career had been overshadowed by the

rising power of Hon. Fernand Rinfret. Mr. Rinfret and Mr. Cardin are Liberal leaders in territories in the Montreal district which overlap. And Mr. Rinfret was slated for Post Office, a major portfolio, while the best Mr. Cardin could have was the minor portfolio of State. "What happened in the next twenty-four hours," says the Post writer, "is known only to a few: the rest are still busy guessing. In any event it was plenty. Mr. Cardin went to Montreal and, from long range, laid down a barrage on the Ottawa cabinet makers which blew Mr. Rinfret back to the State department, Mr. Elliott out of public works and into the Post Office and Mr. Cardin, himself, into the major portfolio of public works. The swearing-in ceremony was delayed while the neglected captain was brought back from Montreal—the only real conquering hero of Ottawa's three days of government making."

Mr. Cardin was more fortunate or more effective as a strategist than many of the battle-scarred party war horses—Messrs. Moore Duff, Veniot, Motherwell and A. E. MacLean, to name but a few—who listened in vain for the alarm which would have sent them careering to Laurier House and the reward for service well done.

Editorial Notes

A three per cent. Government loan at 98 3/4 yielding 3.08 is not to be sneezed at these days.

The new Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir must have been greatly impressed by their reception Saturday, preceded as it was by an earthquake.

Mussolini now feels that he cannot stand alone, and has called upon King Victor Emmanuel to back him, verbally. It is the first time in 14 years he has sought such assistance.

Winter-wear dealers and the coalmen have most reason to complain these days. But they should worry with five months still ahead of them.

At Niagara Falls the other day some kind friends successfully helped to make a flock of dying geese actually "make geese of themselves" by feeding them with brandy through a medicine dropper.

Lord Byng was presented by the British Parliament on behalf of the nation with \$150,000 for his great services in the World War. He must have conserved it well, for his will reveals he died worth \$155,000.

It is rather mystifying to learn from Montreal that 25,000 bags of Prince Edward Island potatoes in special 50-lb containers had been unloaded there "from Pictou County." The explanation is that the "Pictou County" mentioned is the name of the steamer, which loaded Island spuds at Summerside.

Communists did not wait long to assert themselves after Mr. King took office. The Communist Party of Canada was declared an illegal body in 1931 and has not since been heard from till yesterday when it sponsored a meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, addressed by one Stewart Smith who reported on the Seventh Congress of the Comintern in Moscow. Coincidentally, it was announced, offices have been opened on Parliament street, Toronto.

Some surgeons are so forgetful! At Lenigrad the other day, Dr. Varshavchik was sentenced to a year at hard labor for leaving a towel 60 centimetres (about two feet) in length in the body of a man he had operated on. The man died a month later. Again, Police-Sergeant Jim Flanagan of Dodge City, Kansas, went to see the doctor about that backache. The doctor thumped his chest, took his pulse and asked him his life's history as well as that of backache. Finally came the verdict. "Jim," said the doctor, "it looks like you'd have to have your teeth out." "Okay, Doc," said Jim, pulling out his upper and lower plates, "but my back still hurts."

That the Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King did not realize all that would ensue from an Inter-Provincial Conference is evident. Montreal and Toronto have already announced their intention of being on the scene to urge the Government to assume the whole cost of unemployment relief. Now the Union of Canadian Municipalities state they will seek to have representation at the proposed conference to present other bodies of the cities. The president, Ald. J. J. McRae of Vancouver, announces he has written to Mayor Houde of Montreal, chairman of the continuing committee of the Mayor's Conference, asking for suggestions on how the municipalities may best present a united front for taxation reforms they seek. The municipalities' basic complaint is they are required to pay for public services to the extent municipal taxpayers can no longer meet their property levies.

Premier King did not have much compunction in swallowing his "convictions" when faced with the question of approving or disapproving of sanctions for Italy. There are only two sources of effective authority for the enforcement of economic sanctions by a Canadian Government. One is the "peace, order and good government" clause of the Relief Act of 1935. The other is the section of the Marketing Act which gives the Government blanket powers to prohibit imports from any foreign country. Neither of these pieces of legislation passed the House of Commons with Mr. King's benediction. In fact, he marshalled a blockade against both of them which lasted for several weeks, and they served subsequently, both before and during the campaign, as the basis for his charges of dictatorship against Mr. Bennett. The Liberal Prime Minister, however, meekly bowed to the inevitable, wrapped himself up as a full-fledged dictator and commenced the drafting of orders-in-Council to impose economic sanctions against Italy which will invoke both pieces of legislation. Thus endeth the first surrender.

Notes By The Way

The reorganized British National Government (it is actually a Conservative Government) has been more vigorous under Baldwin than it was under MacDonald, and this, added to the country's steady recovery, has made a difference. Nor does the recently launched movement under Lloyd George appear to be of much account. The famous Welshman, for all his brilliance and despite his incomparable powers of oratory, remains, like Winston Churchill, a general without an army. The people listen to him and admire him, are amused by him—but re-use to vote for him. He is just a national institution. And so with British Liberalism. That once great party of Gladstone and Bright and Morley, which, even in the days of Asquith, was a power, is today a spent force; divided in its counsels and leadership, of no consequence politically. Thus the electoral contest will be between Conservatism and Labor, with Conservatism, because of its allies, favoured to win.—E.X.

Leadership is the inspiration of this world. Without it all would be chaos. The herd instinct was born within us. No man is happy for long, alone. If a man has no one, in visible form, to guide him, he must then have someone in invisible form. Inherently we look to a higher authority than ourselves. No matter how crude, savage, or unlearned a human being may be, he yearns for a higher power than himself to guide him on. We walk upon the green grass and almost feel its hovering love for the earth which gives to it its nourishment. We scent the fragrance of the flower and thrill to the color of nature's ever changing beauties—but our heart is lifted in gratitude to the one Supreme Power, the Invisible God and Creator who has given all this to feed the hunger within us.—Exchange.

King George and Queen Mary went to the home of the Duke and Duchess of Kent the other day to see their new grandson. They stayed to tea and the visit seems to have been a very happy occasion for all concerned including the young gentleman who was the centre of attraction. Grandparents are very much the same the world over and there is something very human in the picture of the King and Queen of Great Britain and all the Dominions, paying willing homage to His Majesty the baby.

In the last few days at Geneva, two considerations seem decisive. One council should aim not at punishing but at preventing a breach of the Covenant. And it must prepare at once to apply the whole weight of its sanctions, at least in the economic field. On this reckless adversary, engaged on a war for which he has long prepared, gentle and gradual pressure will have no effect. The League, if once it takes up his challenge, will have to use its overwhelming strength and authority to rid Europe of a dictator whose insane recklessness is a menace to the world.—New Statesman and Nation (London).

A Liberal doctor and a Conservative doctor tried to put Miss Macphail out in the Grey-Bree riding, but they did not do it. Harry W. Anderson, editor of the Globe, went and made a speech on her behalf, and when she returns came in he probably felt that sensation of exultation which finds expression in "I done it."—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

There are no perfect roads to success nor to happiness. There are detours all along the way. Often the detours prove to be more profitable to one's happiness than the main road—though perhaps longer to the destination. We often grumble over detours—but, it is better to make a detour than to miss one's destination.

To arouse Italians to the necessary pitch of enthusiasm and conviction of superiority, Dictator Mussolini has instructed his newspapermen and radio announcers to stress the degeneracy of the British. It was the sort of thing they did, also in Germany before the war. It has been somewhat of a shock to the British to discover that Great Britain has a will of its own. The appearance of battleships in the Mediterranean does not jibe very well with the suggestion that under Mussolini's frown the British would wilt and hasten, with apologies for any delay, to hand it Duce and Italy anything he asked. It must also have come as a surprise to the dictator of Rome to see with what loyalty the British dominions rallied to the flag. Similar enthusiasm discomfited the Kaiser and Hindenburg and more than a few other Germans, a couple of decades ago.—Hamilton Spectator.

The more savage, undeveloped and incivilized a country is, the less vulnerable it is. Italy's aeroplanes may top the mountains and destroy the few Abyssinian towns. But Emperor of Ethiopia can wait for drought and disease and snipers to do their work. If Mussolini's entry into Abyssinia, but also at conquering it, he must prepare for a long and terrible war; he must reckon on his influence in Europe dwindling to nothing, with all that implies in danger to South-Eastern Europe. Whether his own dictatorship will survive the strain he must judge for himself. For our part we hazard the guess that prolonged war in Abyssinia will mean the end of Italian Fascism; what it will begin in Europe and Africa and Asia we cannot guess.—New Statesman and Nation (London).

The probability has to be faced that, obsessed by a desire for territorial expansion and led astray by that nationalistic pride which is

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. PREVENTING GALL STONE FORMATION

It has been found that practically two out of every three persons have some trouble—slight or severe—with the liver and gall bladder and that 5 to 10 in every hundred have gall stones. The fact that so very few know that they have trouble with the liver or gall bladder shows how well Nature does her work for us despite trouble in this most important organ.

What causes gall stones? It is believed that instead of the gall bladder starting up trouble in other parts of the body, infection elsewhere—teeth, tonsils, intestine, appendix—starts the trouble in the gall bladder. This is somewhat like tonsils, which, while infecting the system, have been first infected by the teeth or other part and the infection then carried to the tonsils by the blood.

The second important cause of gallstones is stasis—stoppage or slowness of the circulation of the blood in the liver—which takes too much liquid out of the bile and thus allows stone formation.

Other causes are lack of exercise, improper diet, overeating and constipation, constriction from corsets. Now, although stones are present in so many cases it is only occasionally that these stones give trouble and the patient suffers with that severe pain known as gall stone colic. In gall stone colic the agonizing pain occurs at right upper side of abdomen extending into right shoulder. The patient rolls about in agony and only morphine can relieve the pain.

However, there are early symptoms of liver and gall bladder slowness and obstruction in which the patient never suspects the liver and gall bladder, such as stomach discomfort, excessive gas formation, nausea, clay colored stools or wastes from the intestine, and pain in the region of the gall bladder.

If these symptoms are recognized as due to disturbance of liver and gall bladder, attacks of colic and stone formation may be prevented. The first thought is to cut down on food intake, particularly of fats, take plenty of exercise, particularly bending exercises, avoid tight clothing, and drink plenty of water.

If there is any infection—teeth, tonsils, intestine—it should be removed.

The Poet's Corner

AUTUMN!

Last night at dusk the wedged wild geese came over, Crying out of the north; crossing And chilly moon, they left the rusty hollows, The tattered pastures, taking Summer south.

Last night the lifting Pleiades swung over the hill, The black-frost hill in a bright and climbing mist. And late, later than midnight, Orion followed, Striding in glitter, hunting the Summer down.

But we who know the brittle weeds of Autumn, The naked rock, brown leaf and rattling stem, Who know the calm of bronze and barren meadows, Leave to the cricket Summer's requiem.

(Francis Frost, in The Commonwealth)

Canadians Tell The World How To Skate "Fours"

(Toronto Mail & Empire)

The figure skating clubs of Canada have long been pre-eminent in their skill in designing and skating in groups of four, made up of two ladies and two men. This type of skating is one of the most attractive features of their annual carnivals. It is practically unknown in Great Britain and on the Continent, probably because it is not included in the competitions for European and World championships prescribed by the International Skating Union. In recent years English and European skaters who visited Canada were greatly impressed by the beautiful performances of our "Fours." The skating correspondent of The Times, after speaking of the efforts of the National Skating Association of Great Britain to encourage skating in pairs, continues:

There is, however, another way in which an interest in this branch of the art of skating might be stimulated, and that is by the introduction of the singularly attractive and spectacular Combined Foursome skating, as practised in Canada and the United States, and which, with the growing importance of these two countries in the skating world, the International Skating Union should consider.

the bane of the post-war world the Duce will flout world opinion, defy the League and set out on a war of conquest. In such an event the responsibility of the Council will be a heavy one. To seek to restrain a heavily-armed Power which is bent on mischief and has staked everything on success is a task involving serious risks. And yet the alternative is the abandonment of all the efforts of the past 17 years to substitute a world order based on law, for the selfish rivalries which brought about the disaster of 1914—Glasgow Herald.

Britain's Interest In The Far East

(Mail and Empire)

The difficulty which Western nations have in understanding the relations between Japan and China may be excused when two such authorities as the Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong) and Sir Francis Lindley fail to agree. In a letter to The Times, the Bishop, who recently paid a visit to Central China, asserted that the renaissance in China is being strangled by certain elements in Japan. He believes that Great Britain can do more than any other country to help China and suggests the appointment of a minister (or commissioner) for Pacific affairs—on the analogy of the present Minister for League of Nations Affairs. He thinks that a statesman whose business was friendship with the leaders of both Japan and China—as Mr. Eden's business is friendship with all the capitals of Europe—would be able to bring the moral weight of Britain's long-standing friendship with both China and Japan to bear upon the problem of the future relations of these two countries, which must, for the next few years, be the paramount question in the Pacific.

In reply, Sir Francis Lindley, formerly British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Japan, used language quite uncommon for a diplomat. He said that it is undoubtedly a fact that Japan intends in the future to be the dominant factor in the Far East. It is usually taken for granted that that is a position which Great Britain is called upon to dispute and, if possible, to prevent. Those who take up that position should consider the means at Great Britain's disposal for attaining that end. He read in The Times that morning a letter from a very respected and no doubt in his own line very eminent bishop advocating that Great Britain should send to the Far East a form of superman, apparently modelled on the personality of Mr. Eden. The superman was to be equally friendly with China and Japan; he was to be a man of far greater calibre than the ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo; and he was to bring a new atmosphere

ing Union will sooner or later have to recognize. In the English style there is an annual competition, the Bear Challenge Cup, for such an event, but the English stylists do not demand that the team shall consist of two men and two ladies, as in Canada and the United States.

The production of a good Four is a highly specialized business, and the most successful and artistic creator of this type of programme in Canada is Mr. John Machado, an amateur who has been largely responsible for popularizing this form of free skating. Probably the best Four skating today is that representing the Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, and consisting of Mr. Melville Rogers (who represented Canada in both singles and pairs in the 1924 Olympiad), Mr. Guy Owen, Miss Prudence Holbrook, and Mrs. Davis.

It is possible that our young skaters will insist that the best among them would not have time to devote to such an exacting form of free skating, as it would interfere too much with their individual work. But nevertheless, at the time of the 1928 Olympiad, when we last had the pleasure of seeing the Canadian skaters over here, Miss Cecil Eustace Smith and Mr. Bud Wilson, both of whom were representing their country in the singles, gave with two others, an exhibition of Foursome skating at the Ice Palace in Manchester that afforded the greatest pleasure.

In Canada the development of figure skating has been due, largely, to the encouragement given by successive Governors-General. The interest in Fours dates from 1908, when Earl Grey presented a trophy for the highest aggregate marks obtained in a championship competition by a team consisting of a man's single, a lady's single, a pair and a four from one club. This interest was further stimulated in 1912 when the Duke of Connaught presented a cup for Fours alone from any recognized skating club in Canada or elsewhere. The Connaught Cup is therefore open to international competition. So far the only foreign competitors have been from the United States, but the skating of Fours there has not aroused an enthusiasm equal to that in Canada, and no American team has yet succeeded in carrying off the Connaught Cup.

DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng.

Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach.

Don't fool with your stomach. Serious conditions will arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble.

We ALONE HAVE this famous London Physician's prescription. Try a Bottle.

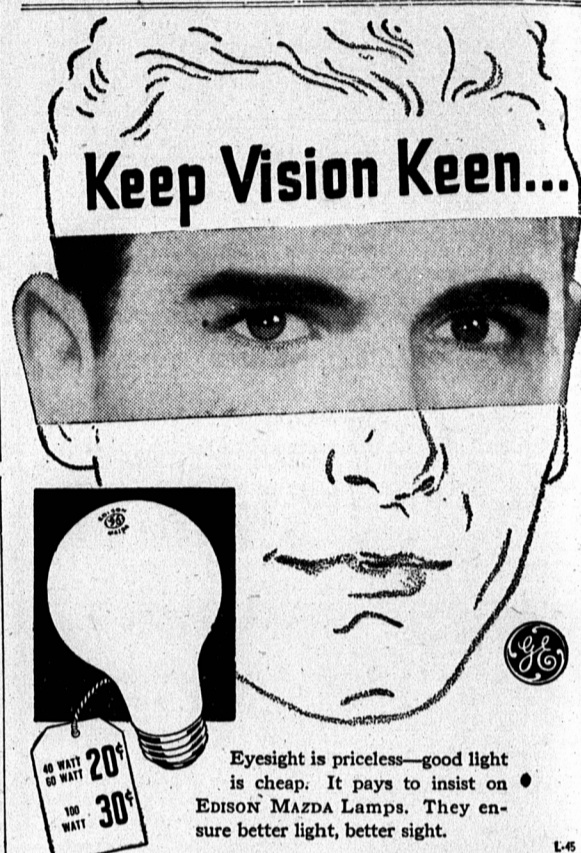
MAC'S BLOOD FOOD For Pale and Thin People

A food valuable in the treatment of those diseases where the origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

The 2 Macs. Mail Orders C. O. D. Promptly Attended to.



into the Far East. The Bishop thought that like Mr. Eden, who is so popular in Italy, the superman would be equally popular in China. He (Sir Francis Lindley) has the greatest respect for bishops, but when they enter into the field of foreign politics he can not help regretting that they have not restricted themselves, if not to the vestry



EDISON MAZDA LAMPS MADE IN CANADA CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Limited



Canadian National Steamships Take your holiday in the form of a trip via the "LADY" steamers to Bermuda or the West Indies. For full particulars consult W. K. ROGERS Currie Building, 181 Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

