

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim There is more satisfaction in being a cog in a machine than a loose nut.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1932

MR. WEIR'S VISIT

Hon. Mr. Weir, in the two addresses which he delivered in Charlottetown yesterday, showed that he is indeed a practical farmer and that his reputation for initiative and ability has been earned. A fluent speaker, the Federal Minister of Agriculture is also a man of wide experience in the industry over whose interests he now presides, and this fact was evident in the shrewd comments and suggestions he made in the course of his remarks.

Of special interest in this connection was his outline of the changes in exhibition management. He complimented the exhibition authorities on the work done in the past, and insisted that there should be more co-operation on the part of farmers generally, with a view to arranging the prize lists to suit the practical requirements of agriculture in the community. Those concerned in this work, he said, should project their vision into the future and arrange their plans with a definite objective of achieving certain standards of quality. The prize winning exhibits should be representative of the best from a producing standpoint, and not merely "show goods."

In the emphasis placed on elimination of effort and expense in agricultural activities, as between Federal and Provincial officials Mr. Weir also showed his keen grasp of one of the basic problems of the industry. This was a point which he particularly stressed at the Agricultural Conference in Ottawa last September. As times goes on, the policy adopted at that conference will show more and more evidences of its success. It will mean not only greater economy but greater efficiency throughout every branch of the departments.

This has been Mr. Weir's first visit to Prince Edward Island, but all our people will hope he will find time and opportunity to make a further and more extended visit in the near future. In the meantime, it has made an excellent impression and he will take with him, we trust, some worthwhile information about our agricultural conditions and some of our unhappier memories of the hospitality of our people.

TIMELY ADVICE

A leaflet from the Canadian Medical Association says there used to be a question asked to music concerning the whereabouts of files in wintertime. The leaflet adds: We might ask a similar question as to what becomes of people during the winter season. All summer and fall they spend hours out of doors, but when winter comes most of them disappear and are seen only when they rush to and from work, or when they are on their way to and from some indoor amusement centre.

There is more sickness, and people are less healthy in winter than during the rest of the year. This is not due to the cold weather, but is brought about by our changed habits of living which accompany the descent of the temperature.

To live in overheated, unventilated homes and to work under similar conditions is to invite a lowered state of health and a condition favorable to the development of disease. An occasional gulp of fresh air does not meet the body needs, which are just as great in winter as they are in summer.

A certain amount of activity is essential for health, the larger muscles of the body should be put to active use daily. A simple, practical and inexpensive way of bringing the large muscles into play is to walk, and if no other

exercise is taken regularly, a daily walk of one hour out of doors should be the rule.

We can live in winter so as to enjoy health. There is no reason why the spring should find us run-down. Fresh air is to be had for the taking. The bedroom can be kept filled with fresh air by having the window open wide enough to allow for a free circulation of the air every night. Rooms can be kept at a proper temperature (about 68 degrees) to enable the body to get rid of its heat rapidly.

Extra clothing should be worn out of doors, and taken off indoors. Overclothing indoors causes perspiration, dampened clothes and subsequent chilling of the body when the cold air is met outdoors. Overheating is to be avoided. The weight should be watched and the food intake cut down as physical activities are decreased.

WAR DEBTS

Mr. Francis W. Hirst, English economist, reviewing the war debts, recalls an interesting historical parallel. He points out that "when the British Government was pressing for the repayment of pre-war debts due by treaty to British creditors from American merchants after the peace of 1783, they were also penalizing American produce and American shipping. No wonder that American planters and farmers were unable or unwilling to pay their debts. Washington's Cabinet, which included Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, pointed out in diplomatic correspondence that Great Britain had no right to complain so long as her tariffs and regulations prevented her American customers and debtors from earning their livelihood. For some years after the Revolutionary War the Government of the United States was unable even to provide cash for the trifling gratuities it had promised to French officers who had fought and bled for the cause of American independence. Paper money was one of America's difficulties then, as it is one of Europe's difficulties now. The result was that for some years Congress defaulted on the public war debts to France, while most of the state governments passed legislation to protect private debtors against British pre-war creditors."

Mr. Hirst maintains that a creditor, whether public or private, who demands payment of a debt, ought not to obstruct payments in goods or services.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Professor Einstein, asserts that Euclid's conception of geometry is of little use to present-day astronomers, which assertion, as a contemporary remark, will have an especial appeal to a host of school-boys who have all along been firmly convinced that it is only a both-eration to anybody.

The Supreme Court of Canada has dismissed the appeal of the eight Communists held at Halifax for deportation, and they are now due to be shipped to the countries in Europe whence they came. The Communists desired to remain in Canada despite their denunciation of this country's laws and mode of government, which they plotted to overthrow by force if need be. Logically, says the Montreal Gazette, they should not have fought deportation so strenuously, if they are believers in communism they may go to Russia, where criticism of government is not permitted even by the political leaders. Hear they tried to set their wills above the wishes of the majority of Canadians and lost. They will not be missed when they are gone.

The new mathematical "brain" machine at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has solved over a thousand equations in some thirty problems, and now plans are under way for the construction of more powerful such differential analyzers in the near future. Dr. Vannevar Bush has told the National Academy of Sciences. One of the most important services of the new

NOTES BY THE WAY

The simple fact, says an exchange, is that Washington must face the realities of the situation. It must recognize that the war debts can never be paid and will never be paid in full. It must come to see that insistence on payment would precipitate the world into fresh economic disaster and indefinitely delay the recovery of normal trade and business conditions. If the neighboring republic wishes to save itself and assist in saving the rest of the world it must postpone the collection of the debt payments due on December 15 and then proceed to a radical revision of the debts as a whole. That is the only way out. To this undeniable fact American economists and other Americans competent to judge have generally testified.

The Right Hon. Mackenzie King assumed the role of alarmist at the annual meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association last Friday when he informed the delegates that there is a conspiracy on foot to stifle discussion in Parliament and that "at no time has the press of this country been so under the control of special privilege." How absurd the first allegation is the proceedings during the present Federal session prove. Parliament opened on Oct. 6, and discussion on the trade agreement between Canada and Great Britain is just ended. Every possible Liberal objection down to the merest detail, has been voiced ad nauseum by Mr. King and his group in the House. Although Parliament costs the Canadian taxpayers about \$15,000 a day, every day it is open, there has been no recognition on the part of opposition groups of the need of expedition in transacting.

The U.S.S.R. has dismissed half a dozen customs officials for violating the immunity of the personal luggage of the Turkish ambassador, who was returning from a visit to his own country. The despatch does not explain the reason for the officials' misguided inquisitiveness, but it may be that they were searching for Turkish delight.

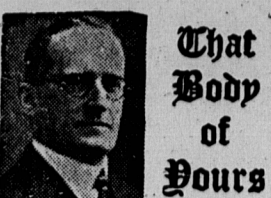
Referring to the recently organized National Liberals Federation an exchange says in part: A little further on we find that the National Liberal Federation staff at Ottawa, includes one R. J. Deachman, an economic specialist. It may be nothing more than a coincidence that a man of the same name was very active at the various hearings of the late Liberal Tariff Board as spokesman for something called the Consumers' League. To this day no one has ever obtained any precise information as to how, when and where this league was organized, what its membership was, what constituted membership in it, and when or why it was dissolved. Presumably, however, it was strictly non-partisan association devoted to the interests of the consuming class as a whole and not to those of any political party. Still, Mr. Deachman, if he is the same man, has every right to market his wares his economic specialist with the Liberal Party if he chooses to do so and if the experience acquired by him as spokesman for the mysterious Consumers' League is considered by that party to have a value.

If the Free State had claimed her proper position at Ottawa, she would be preparing to meet new and more favorable conditions today. For years past the Free State farmer has maintained his place on the British market against the increasing competition of Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, Argentinian and Danish exporters. Now the farmers of Australia, Canada and New Zealand have secured paramount preferences on the British market. The Free State is reduced to the position of Denmark and Argentina—with the difference that whereas those countries are ready to make any concessions to retain a foothold on the British market, the Free State has done her very best to lose it.—Dublin Times.

Resolutions condemning the Government for this and that are, as we have said, easily conceived and easily passed. Those who draw them up and pass them, however, sometimes find, when they are faced with the responsibilities of office, that doing things in a different way is more of a problem than they had ever contemplated. It has often been said that the simplest way to silence a critic is to give him a chance to put his theories into practice. The awakening, in many such instances, is a sad one.

The new mathematical "brain" machine at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has solved over a thousand equations in some thirty problems, and now plans are under way for the construction of more powerful such differential analyzers in the near future. Dr. Vannevar Bush has told the National Academy of Sciences. One of the most important services of the new

machine is the solution of the Schrodinger wave equation for various atomic numbers, a necessary procedure in developing the new idea in physics. Without its aid the task would have consumed much time. The differential analyzer makes possible the obtaining of the solution for each atomic number in two days with a single operator at the



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BEING SENSITIVE TO FOODS

The fact that certain foods will cause hives (urticaria) in some individuals is of course generally known. That some foods cause asthmatic attacks and also eczema has also now been proven.

As these foods are usually very nourishing, and contain vitamins and minerals, various methods of enabling these "sensitive" individuals to eat these foods without having hives, asthma, eczema, or other trouble follow, have been tried. One method is by injecting small quantities of these foods beneath the skin and thus getting the system so used to it, that when they are eaten no reaction will follow. Another method is to give very small portions of the offending food every day, so small that it doesn't cause any disturbance—hives, asthmatic attack or eczema—and gradually increase the daily amount until it is possible to eat an ordinary portion without any trouble.

In Paris, Messrs Richet and Couder have worked out a system of overcoming this sensitiveness to foods in a simple but apparently very effective manner. They protect the lining of the intestine by coating it with paraffin oil or liquid petrolatum in a pure state. This coating on the lining of the intestine prevents the offending foods from being absorbed into the blood too rapidly. It is because these foods get absorbed into the blood faster than they can be taken care of by the blood and the liver that these various systems occur. By delaying the absorption by means of this coating of oil, the blood and liver are not overworked and can handle these offending foods without any trouble.

Another French research worker observed that a number of these individuals who were troubled by certain foods were fast eaters. The symptoms or ailments resulting from these foods in addition to the eczema, hives, and asthma, are one-sided headaches, painful diarrhoea, and dizziness. By means of this oil method cases that resisted all other forms of treatment for many years, obtained a complete cure.

The treatment consists of taking a desert spoonful of liquid petrolatum at the beginning and in the middle of each meal. This must be kept up for a long time to effect a cure.

Napoleon's Elephant

(Vancouver Province) The story of Napoleon's elephant comes from Budapest, and is instructive in several ways. It begins, roundabout fashion, with Zara Agha, that ancient Turk who claims to be the oldest man in the world. It seems that Zara Agha has also been claiming lately that he knew the great Napoleon. This story has not been taken by Budapest without a grain or two of salt. Anyhow, says Budapest, believe Zara or not, the Hungarian capital has an inhabitant who incontestably knew Napoleon, and that inhabitant is an elephant in the Budapest zoo.

Napoleon got his elephant, so the story goes, in Egypt, in his campaign there, where he told his soldiers at the Pyramids that thirty centuries looked down on them, and where, in that view of it, thirty centuries looked down upon troops who had had all they wanted of the sands of the desert. But, as history records, Napoleon extricated himself from the difficulties of Egypt, to live to fight on many other days, and to carry home to Paris his very bad-tempered Siamese elephant. With the right royal touch, when the elephant became an intolerable nuisance in Paris, Napoleon sent it as a present to his imperial father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria. When the elephant in due course became another nuisance in Vienna, the Emperor sent it as a present to his troublesome subjects in Budapest. And there, if you will take Budapest's word for it, Napoleon's elephant has been ever since.

Napoleon's elephant, reputed to be 150 years old, has tamed with the years, and has come to the pitiful condition of common zoo elephants

in general, spending its days begging cakes from the Budapest children. If it could talk—as we know that the elephant never forgets—how it might correct some of the legends and the chronicles. But perhaps very ancient elephants are really no more helpful than most of the other oldest inhabitants usually are, and could tell us nothing much that it would interest us to hear. If trees could talk we could get first-hand evidence of events immemorial altogether, and the record of Zara Agha, even if it is true, is something that can be equalled by an elephant and outmatched by such a dumb thing as a turtle. We are left with a reflection, half as old as time itself, that great age, when it is incommunicable, and has nothing but old age to show, is hardly a blessed thing.

The Poet's Corner

WAKING OF A CITY

Oh, I have seen the dawn above a mountain That floods the plain, Where life wells up, like water from a fountain, All sweet again, Have seen the world awaken like a child With eyes of blue, That stretched its arms, breathed deeply then, and smiled That night was through.

But cities have no peaks, they have but valleys, No verdant breast, From restless sleep crawl out of darkened alleys Today's unrest, On streets stone-curbed the first grey shadows break, And lives stone-curbed, For at the dawning cities do not wake— They are disturbed.

—Douglas Malloch, in the Atlantic Monthly.

W. B. Yeats On Tour

(Toronto Globe) A great Irishman has come to this continent, after twelve years' absence, William Butler Yeats, poet and dramatist, and in his rambles will be seen in Toronto next Wednesday. His visit to New York coincided with that of the Dublin Abbey Players, with whose career he had much to do, and people are recalling the stormy days before the Great War when this company was greeted with brickbats and required the protection of the police.

At 67 Yeats apparently had reached the apex of his career, though his development has been so long continued that few would say he has not more conquests ahead. He is now regarded by many as the greatest poet of post-war England. When called to the stage during a recent appearance of the Dublin Players at New York, this was the impression received by a New York Post writer:

He stepped upon the stage, a distinguished grey-haired man, and eyed the crowded auditorium in a startled, half-frightened manner. The applause increased, because, after all, it was Mr. Yeats himself, and not his play, the audience was doing homage to. As one of the greater figures in the theatre of his day, as a co-founder of the famous Dublin company which had just performed his one-act play, as a poet, a dramatist, an inspiration in Ireland's literary renaissance, and a stimulating theorist on the theatre, his appearance was a natural signal for enthusiasm.

The one-act play performed at New York is "The Words Upon the Window Pane" and the critic welcomed the subsequent explanation of Mr. Yeats in enabling the audience to get its full meaning.

Yeats, whose appearance supports his varied literary activities, is best known probably by his incomparable lyric, "The Lake Isle of Innisfree," but he has moved far from the time it was written. Of "The Tower," published in 1929, the London Bookman says: "The music of farmland has faded quite away; instead of seeing the world through the mists of a Celtic twilight, the poet sees now only 'Cold Clare rock and Galway rock and thorn.' The man who with 'reverent hands' once brought his pale, passionate poems to his Beloved, spreading his dream under her feet, can now afford to smile at himself—not cynically, but out of the deepest wisdom—recognizing that he has come to

"Decrepit age that has been tied to me As to a dog's tail." Thus, from the days of his dreamy youth, Yeats has advanced to the position of a fortified spectator who sees the actual world about him, being at the same time immune from its will to harm.

in general, spending its days begging cakes from the Budapest children. If it could talk—as we know that the elephant never forgets—how it might correct some of the legends and the chronicles. But perhaps very ancient elephants are really no more helpful than most of the other oldest inhabitants usually are, and could tell us nothing much that it would interest us to hear. If trees could talk we could get first-hand evidence of events immemorial altogether, and the record of Zara Agha, even if it is true, is something that can be equalled by an elephant and outmatched by such a dumb thing as a turtle. We are left with a reflection, half as old as time itself, that great age, when it is incommunicable, and has nothing but old age to show, is hardly a blessed thing.

1832-1932 43 Years Before the Invention of the Telephone Today the telephone enables a business man in Toronto to talk with his client in London, England. Paralleling the development in modern means of communication has been the growth of The Bank of Nova Scotia which today serves industry and enterprise with a Coast to Coast system of Branches in Canada, old established worldwide banking connections and the accumulated experience of a century of successful banking. Not until 1875 was the first practical telephone—a queer, crude apparatus to modern eyes—put into operation. Yet, by that year, The Bank of Nova Scotia had been in business for well over towards half a century. This advertisement is one of a series commemorating the hundredth anniversary of The Bank of Nova Scotia. A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

Elephants In Uganda

(Toronto Times) In his annual reports for some years the Game Warden has commented on the enormous herds of elephants in Uganda, which have been increasing since poaching was checked. In addition to the natural increase of the herds, it has recently been thought that the elephant population in the Toro district has been augmented by immigrants from the Belgian Congo, where possibly they are subject to heavier shooting.

Elephant control has been in operation for several years, and the animals are kept down by Government hunters and made to respect inhabited areas. This control has now been found to be insufficient in the Toro district, where there are large areas of mountain and forest which give security to the animals and enable them to make raids into the settled parts. It has therefore been decided to shoot some 600 elephants in order to thin the herds and drive them back into the more remote parts of the Toro district.

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