

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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BENNETT & SNOWDEN

"Sirs, if the truth must needs be told, We love not you that rail and scold; And yet, my masters, you may wait Till the Greek Calends for our hate."

These lines of Sir William Watson may well have come to the mind of Premier Bennett when he read the Canadian Press summary of Viscount Snowden's tirade against the Empire trade policy which the Canadian Prime Minister enunciated at the London conference of 1930, and which was successfully negotiated at Ottawa in 1932. Lord Snowden was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Labor ministry which rejected Premier Bennett's offer in 1930. He remained a die-hard free trader, but saw his colleagues, one by one, fall in line with the Bennett policy and sweep the country over in the following year, when the National Government was formed. From time to time he has given utterance to his spleen, particularly against Premier Ramsay MacDonald and Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, but evidently he regards Premier Bennett as the dominating force in moulding the Empire policy which now prevails. It is something of a compliment to be hated with such intensity by a man of Lord Snowden's calibre, who fights only with fœmen worthy of his steel; but in this case he speaks with the bitterness born of failure, and his prophecies, which he now rashly publishes, are chiefly of interest for the manner in which they have been disproved.

Unquestionably, Lord Snowden is right in stating that the outstanding figure at the 1930 Imperial Conference in London was the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas. As a Conservative, it was to be expected that Mr. Bennett would not see eye to eye with the Labor Government of Great Britain, but the divergencies in their viewpoints were considerably greater than had been anticipated. Canada's proposal was that Canadian tariffs against non-Empire goods would be raised ten per cent in return for preference for Canadian food products in British markets. This preference could only be afforded by Great Britain levying a tariff against food products from without the Empire. This was unthinkable to the British Labor Government. In reply, Mr. Thomas, Minister for the Dominions, started the British Parliament by characterizing the Bennett offer as unprecedented "humbug." Mr. Bennett's reply was to telephone his Cabinet colleagues at Ottawa and get a summary of the Canadian reaction to the events of the Conference. He then delivered a scathing criticism of Mr. Thomas for his "humbug" speech and scored the British Cabinet for its failure to repudiate Mr. Thomas' attitude. He went on to say that if the proposals of Canada were to be so "contemptuously rejected, Canada must use other means at hand for strengthening her economic condition."

Premier Bennett's proposals met with the support of the other Dominion Prime Ministers, but the British Labor Government refused to accept the policy of reciprocal tariff preferences. Lord Snowden was wrong, however, in implying that the 1930 Conference was a complete failure. It resulted, among other things, in Britain agreeing to maintain existing preferences given Dominion products for three years, and in the acceptance of an invitation to hold a further Imperial Conference at Ottawa. The most important result, however, was to place the tariff preference issue squarely before the British people. It became a major issue in the election of 1931, in which the National Government, largely Conservative, was returned. The following year saw the consummation of Premier Bennett's policy in the agreements negotiated at the Ottawa conference. — Mr. Thomas, of the "humbug" speech, being among the leading British delegates to embrace the principle which he had so roundly condemned in 1930.

The result of the Ottawa agreements has more than justified what Lord Snowden calls Mr. Bennett's "dominating leadership." Canada's trade with the Empire has increased by over thirty per cent, all parts of the Dominion feeling the benefit of the increased exports to the British Isles and other Empire countries. Nor has this trade, as opponents predicted, been at the expense of the Mother Country. A comparison of the year 1931 with 1933, the first full year of trading under the Ottawa pacts, shows an increase of Britain's exports to the Dominions of nearly 14 million pounds. The proportion of her exports to the Dominions rose from 18 per cent of her total export trade to 22 per cent, while her imports from the Dominions rose from 15 per cent

in 1931 to 22 per cent in 1933. The figures available for the present year show a still further improvement in intra-Empire trade, and give no indication whatever that Lord Snowden's dire predictions are likely to be fulfilled.

THE ARMY MUSTACHE

The old British army order prohibiting the shaving of the upper lip will be recalled by our returned men as a source of amusement as well as annoyance in the early days of the War. Many have been the speculations as to how the order originated, and what earthly purpose was served by insisting on the sprouting of a mustache by every recruit. Light on the subject is thrown by a statement made last week to the American College of Surgeons. It seems that any infection of the upper lip, "such as might arise from even a trivial razor scratch or whatever risk there may be in kissing, is much more potentially dangerous than similar infection on the lower lip." The mustache serves as a health protector against such infection of the nose and then flare out across the cheeks somewhat above the mustache lip areas. Ordinarily the blood in them flows downward. But upper lip infections may block these veins, forcing the blood in them upward. It then flows toward the eye, passes the region of the inner angle of the eye and empties into the "cavernous sinus" located on the floor of the skull. Once there the infection can kill quickly.

Broadly speaking, the "upper lip" area includes not only the site of mustaches but much of the face and nose. Infections in these areas, if it is insisted, if they get beyond mild stages are apt to spread until they reach the facial veins. These veins pass down close to each side of the nose and then flare out across the cheeks somewhat above the mustache lip areas. Ordinarily the blood in them flows downward. But upper lip infections may block these veins, forcing the blood in them upward. It then flows toward the eye, passes the region of the inner angle of the eye and empties into the "cavernous sinus" located on the floor of the skull. Once there the infection can kill quickly. It may produce clots that may carry infection through the blood stream all over the body, or result in meningitis, or both. In treating an upper lip infection, a plump there should never be squeezed. Surgeons discussing the report said the practice of plucking superfluous hair from the nose offers some risk of upper lip infections.

ORIGIN OF GOLF

The Weekly Scotsman came along with a story as to the origin of golf. The Royal and Ancient game of golf is generally regarded as a Scottish pastime, and to have been of native origin in Scotland. The story used to be related, says The Scotsman, of a young shepherd who, while watching or tending his or some other person's flock of sheep, struck a smallish stone either with his foot or his staff or crook, and the stone having duly rolled its allotted distance, came to rest in a hole in the ground—a hole not much larger than the stone itself. No doubt the young shepherd was struck by the feat, and tried again to perform what he had done before.

He may have succeeded or he may not; some of his comrades may have seen him and have tried also, hence the outcome was the same of what we term golf.

RELIEF PAYMENTS

It has become the custom of Liberal spokesmen to charge the Bennett Government with having failed to implement its promises regarding unemployment. This charge, as the Montreal Gazette points out, fails to take any account of the conditions which arose after the promises were made, although those conditions are very well known to the Opposition critics. No one has yet suggested what relief measures could have been devised that would not actually be adopted and put into effect, and there seems to be little valid ground for criticism so far as this question of unemployment relief is concerned. There may have been administrative errors, but these were not easy to avoid where at least three authorities were concerned, federal, provincial and municipal, and in the system lately adopted by the Dominion Government the opportunities for error or abuse are very much restricted.

In four years the provinces received out of the Federal Treasury no less a sum than \$186,000,000 for relief purposes, while loans to them amounted to approximately \$71,500,000. At the close of the last fiscal year the relief loans outstanding amounted to \$38,200,000 and upon these all the provinces have paid their interest with the exception of Saskatchewan, which, instead, had tendered Treasury bills. In April last these loans had risen

to \$50,700,000. In the year 1933-34 alone, under the heading of direct relief, provincial and municipal works and undertakings, and other expenditures, including Dominion projects, the federal outlay amounted to \$38,000,000. The Government's first relief programme, it will be recalled, provided for an expenditure up to \$20,000,000. The needs have grown since then and have been met. The record is anything but discreditable.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The S.P.C.A. meeting which fell through for lack of attendance will be resumed tonight.

Less subsidizing of retailers by wholesalers has led to a price cut in gasoline.

There is one thing about the U.S.A. sharpshooters, they dispense with what was considered the necessary privacy of public executions.

Bishop O'Sullivan takes a leading part in the consecration today at Antigonish, N.S., of Rev. John Hugh McDonald as Bishop of Victoria, B.C.

It must have been a matter of satisfaction to the Aussies that Britshers won the coveted prize in the great race from London to Melbourne.

The best thing the city can do to solve the water and sewerage question in outlying districts is to present a bill to the legislature for the extension of boundaries. Charlottetown has outgrown its original limits, and is likely still further to expand, for the auto has made the distance from the business section a matter of little importance in the selection of residential quarters.

One of the main reasons why more scholars enter Prince of Wales College from the country districts than from Charlottetown is because there are—or were—more opportunities for employment of tenth grade children in the city. Unless a country boy or girl intends farming the alternative is for the most part Prince of Wales College and teachers' income.

Now that the teachers are interesting themselves collectively in the greater development of music in the schools, we are likely to get somewhere. If the Women's Music Club would do, as a similar organization does in Truro, organize school choruses and juvenile solo competitions in Charlottetown in the Spring, it would go a long way to achieve the desired end.

The meeting of the Canadian Press Directors in Saint John, N.B., has helped to put that port once more on the map. From north, south, west as well as east leading newspaper men have affirmed and reaffirmed their convictions that Canadian ports should be used for shipping and receiving exports and imports.

It is good and refreshing to have Lord Snowden's opinion regarding Prime Minister Bennett. It was at the London Conference of October 1930 Mr. Bennett first won his spurs as an imperial protagonist. He was returned to power only in July, taking over the government on August 7, 1930, and in October he had turned the political situation not only in London but in the Empire upside down. Never before had such a vigorous able and determined personality appeared on the diplomatic stage of the Empire's capitol, and it was not long before he had put all such laissez-faire soothsayers of the Snowden breed on the run. He figuratively blasted them out of the way of progress and economic salvation. Is it any wonder Snowden feels sore?

Rev. Dr. Rochester, Editor of the Presbyterian Record, reminds us that the appellations "Right Rev." and "Very Rev." as applicable to the Moderator and ex-Moderators of the Church of Scotland and United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, have not been officially recognized in the Presbyterian Church in Canada since 1926. Prior to 1910 these titles were not officially known in the Presbyterian Church here, and in 1926, the year after the disruption on the motion of the late Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott (Dr. Rochester's predecessor as editor of the Record) the following resolution was passed: "That this Assembly . . . would also reaffirm the Presbyterian ideal of parity in the ministry, and its disapproval in the titles, 'Very Reverend,' 'Right Reverend,' etc. as sometimes given to Moderators of Assembly." This being the case the use of these appellations is officially frowned on. (Just as the United Church frowns officially on the use of the name "Presbyterian Church in Canada.") Although the Toronto Globe, Montreal Star and other newspapers invariably apply them, and they have become recognized by the custom of use and wont.

Notes By The Way

One characteristic of the Reds everywhere is lack both of humour and good manners. Thus three Communist members of the Dutch Parliament shouted insults at the Queen after she had addressed their members. They were arrested and questioned at the headquarters, but then released—perhaps because the Government did not take them so seriously as it is evident they take themselves. This example may be commended to the frequent victims of "scare" as to the Red menace. In few cases has it been half so threatening as it seemed. Communism has no real hold on any country outside of Russia, and even there it is growing less militant. The Reds just like to hear themselves talk.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

We are created with a multitude of latent gifts. The simplest of them appear early, and prominently. But the greatest of these gifts lie dormant until long years have passed. The gifts that are mostly the essential ones, which mean our success and happiness—the ones that must be earned! It is a good thing to be thrown upon one's own resources early in life, for then the discover and development of these most valuable of gifts are earned for long service. The fact remains, however, that little is handed to one in this world. Everything worth while has to be dug for, striven for, and fought for. The words, "earned," "earned!" The things we earn we cherish and appreciate.

President Roosevelt is said to be moving to the Left. That is no bad thing in this country, but it appears to be liberalising. The textile strike is over. The men are completely beaten. In America trade union organization depends absolutely on the character of the leaders. Most of the American leaders lack judgment that has come to the British trade unionists from years of experience. When they have had the same experience as British leaders, they will probably conduct their strikes on different lines and with different results.—Ex.

At the opening exercises of Columbia University, the President, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, addressed some plain words to the youth of this country last year because of sickness, present-day habits, as manifested in every sort of public place and personal relationship, he said, "are time and again quite shocking. One wonders why it is that youth can come to full adolescence and yet be so ignorant of the difference between good manners and their opposite."

Lord Baden-Powell's statement that 29,000,000 weeks of work lost in this country last year because of sickness gives point to the claim, more generally held than ever nowadays, that Britain is becoming a C3 nation. Germany has taken elaborate steps to ensure that her youth shall have full scope for their physical and mental development. Italy has done the same. What is being done here? True, there is more organized sport than there ever has been. Open-air pools are being sunk all over the country. All this is well and good, but it is to be hoped that Lord Baden-Powell, the greatest young-old man of them all, may find time to give us it?—London Sunday Dispatch.

Mr. Macdonald's fortnightly journal, "The News Letter," asks for an inquiry into the activities of British armament firms. It is clear, declares that organ, from the United States Senate inquiry that British firms are implicitly implicated in the unwholesome business of trafficking in armaments. They do what all the others do. And what that is, the whole world now knows. Mr. Macdonald is not the editor of "The News Letter." But he is leader of the National Labour group whose mouthpiece it is. And what is more, he is Prime Minister.—London Daily Herald.

Events, unprecedented in modern times, are transpiring in Germany. The attack on the church has stirred the people to open protest. The press under the thumb of the state is closed to them and the only way in which information can be given to the people is by typewritten notes which are being distributed to assembled congregations inside the churches. For the first time since Hitler's accession to power, a great multitude assembled about the house of the deposed archbishop and sang hymns and sang the demonstration with the usual "Hell Hitler!"

"I did a little homey shopping at an establishment in Piccadilly. The saleswoman, who attended to me, was suddenly called on the telephone. I could notice by her perturbed expression that something must have gone wrong. When she hung up the receiver I remarked: 'More trouble always troubles!' "Yes," she answered, and then with a smile, "SH! It makes life go. It rouses our spirits and makes us feel to be really alive." This, faithfully reproduced, from a plain shopgirl! Where is the philosopher who has a saner view of life to offer? And is not, incidentally, this attitude typically British? It is for us to face the knocks and sting of life resolutely and not sulkily because of their occurrence.—Gabriel Wells in the New York Times.

China is worried over the matter of silver. The United States has been purchasing this metal in the world market, and most countries that have any to sell are quite willing to do so. China, however, in honor of Lieut. Col. Shunzo Kido, one of the contestants of the Tenth Olympiad held at Los Angeles in 1932. As the inscription relates, "He turned aside from the prize to save his horse. He heard the low voice of Mercy, the loud acclaim of glory." By thus being merciful to his mount, which was at the point of exhaustion, he lost the coveted award for the race, but will always be remembered with gratitude by all horse lovers.—Ex.

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That Body of Yours ACIDOSIS

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H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT MEMBER OF CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS

A word that is commonly used now is acidosis, and there is an impression in the minds of some that acidosis means that the body is in an acid condition. Now this is not so far wrong because acidosis means that the tissues of the body are getting close to being in an acid condition whereas the tissues should always be slightly alkaline. If the body were acid death would result. What causes the body tissues to lose some of their alkaline qualities and become more nearly acid? Certain foods that we eat, which are known as acid forming foods, leave an acid ash when they are used or burned in the body. The natural question would be, "Why should we eat acid forming foods?" Acid forming foods must be eaten because they are among our best foods—meats, eggs, fish and cereals. It would be practically impossible to get a well balanced diet without these foods. They supply protein to the body and the body calls all need proteins to maintain their form or structure. Another form of acidosis is found when too much fat food—cream, butter, fat meat, egg yolks—are eaten with not enough starchy food—sugar, bread, potatoes—to burn up these fats properly. It is this starchy food that supplies energy and is the flame that helps burn up fats. Thus we find an acidosis in these overweight individuals who are reducing the amount of starchy food eaten. This is trying to burn up his own fat by reducing his food intake, a little starchy food—about one-quarter to one-half the usual amount—should be eaten to burn up his fat and prevent the body tissues losing their alkaline condition. To prevent acidosis then, foods that render the blood and tissues more alkaline must be eaten and that is why fruits, milk and vegetables should be eaten every day. It is very unwise to try to do without acid forming foods because your body needs meat, eggs, fish, or cereals. By simply eating some fruit—except prunes, plums and raisins—every day, acidosis may be prevented.

About twenty-five miles from Ottawa there is a chain of lakes, tributary to the Ottawa river, under lease to the Echo Beach Fishing Club. Practically all the members of the club are Ottawa men. Mr. J. A. Gouin, who had retired from the Russell House, to accept the position of city postmaster, was president of the Echo Beach Club. He was a likable little chap, and although for many years he had desired to be relieved of the duties of president, on account of his sterling qualities his fellow members insisted upon retaining him as to their presiding officer. One year he took with him to the camp some asparagus seed, got the guides to clear a piece of ground adjacent to the clubhouse, and there planted the seed. He was rallied a good deal about his experiment by his fellow members, who told him that nothing would come of it—that what he should have done was to bring in some two-year-old asparagus plants. Mr. Gouin insisted that everything would be all right; that in a couple of years the members would be enjoying asparagus grown in their own garden. There was nothing visible in the garden the following year, but in the second year there were evident signs of activity in the ground. Mr. R. J. Devlin, a well known citizen of Ottawa, was secretary of the club, and one of his duties was to act as caterer for parties going to the lakes every spring and fall. This particular spring Mr. Devlin purchased among other things a dozen tins of fine large asparagus, and one morning after Mr. Gouin had gone off with his guide to a distant lake the secretary had the ground cleared, and then with a stake made a number of holes into which were dropped sticks of canned asparagus, until forty or fifty had been so planted, the heads just showing above the ground. It was dusk when Mr. Gouin returned to the club house, and therefore he did not observe anything special about his garden. Next morning Mr. Fred Avery, who with all the other members present at the club was aware of the joke, went to the end of the veranda and called out in excited tones, "Mr. Gouin, come and see what has happened."

The little postmaster joined Avery who, pointing down to the garden said, "There is your asparagus." Mr. Gouin was delighted, and went for the doubting Thomases with real zest. He knew perfectly well, he said, the experiment was going to succeed. The members crowded round the president, slapping him on the back, and thanking him cordially for the success he had achieved. Nothing for it but that they must drink his health. That night Mr. Devlin had all the asparagus ferns pulled up about three inches, and next day there were further congratulations to the president. The following day the asparagus had grown so well that it was decided to have a generous supply out of the tins cooked for dinner. Sir Robert Borden made a witty speech in proposing the health of the president, and the toast was drunk with Highland honors. Never was a man more delighted than Mr. Gouin. He took all the congratulations as a just reward for the success he had achieved. I was not present on the occasion but the story was told to me by one of the members. It was too good to keep. I put it into print in an Ottawa paper, and then for the first time Mr. Gouin knew of the joke which had been played upon him. Next—foiled by a "Fortune" Story.

Collective Dishonesty (From "The Tablet") Have you noticed that small groups of men like a cabinet, will do jointly what none of them would contemplate singly? Each may be a man with an honorable record, and yet, all together may pursue a plan of crookedness or injustice. There is a collective irresponsibility, immorality and dishonour of government groups, which needs not only careful study but also systematic denunciation. Indeed the morality of groups, the responsibility of each in the guilt or crime of all requires no little elucidation—for on the morality of government, our lives and the hope of our civilization depend. We have laughed in public and in private long enough at what a government has not; it is time we insisted on what it must have—Conscience.—Dr. Vance in "Burge Literature" London, England.

The Poet's Corner

My doorstep world is measured by The mean circumference of eye, And yet no farther need I go To learn of all that I would know. About this hub of me must pass The spin of seasons through the grass, While like two specks upon a wheel Both sun and moon in turn reveal Time's fixed rotation to the sight, In brilliant, first, then paler light; And in the restless song and stir Of sparrow, ant or grasshopper, I shall behold both good and grace, Essence of larger commonplace; Again, from flowers of a weed Die'll the tenets of a creed. Those worlds beyond the world I see, Incorporate with humanity. However variant, shall teach No more than this my eye may reach. —W. H. Gerry, in the New York Sun.

Festival Hats (Barbara Gough, in the London Spectator)

Artistry in Rebuke (Toronto Globe)

Canadians are prone to be rather rough and crude in their choice of words intended to be offensive. They have not mastered the refinement of rebuke, nor learned that the rapier thrust is at least more artistic than the bludgeon. Of course, there are exceptions, as revealed recently in a Montreal court, presided over by Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson. A barrister had become overassertive in proclaiming his reputation for frankness. A trifling rebuke, no doubt, Justice Wilson said quite calmly: "I believe you; and if throughout your life you have ever deceived any one, it has always been with the greatest frankness." Commenting on this, the Winnipeg Tribune says:

This is a vast improvement over the "four-flusher" retort, so crudely resorted to last session in the Parliament at Ottawa. There is as much difference between them as a proctored paper in the hand of Chesterfield and a handjack welded by a thug. There is no act in fighting a duel with stone clubs. One blow and all is over. The rapier is a much more sporting weapon. A prick here and a prod there, with the chance that the pricked and prodded one may have a riposte in reserve. Bluntly to call a man a four-flusher when there are so many better ways of saying it is like drinking champagne from a cracked shaving mug—or shooting a fox in a hunting country. Other instances of scathing thrusts of the rapier type are recalled by Mr. Justice Wilson's gentle but effective rebuke. The famous Dr. Johnson knew how to wound artistically. During one of his oracular dissertations a listener laughed when the doctor thought there was no occasion for it. "What," he asked, "provokes your merriment, sir? Have I said anything that you understand? Then I ask pardon of the rest of the company." There is too ready a resort to the utterly commonplace word "liar." Winston Churchill, of course, did not use it; he returned instead to previous speakers "unintentional inexactitudes." And on another occasion Premier Ramsay MacDonald did not say that Mr. Lloyd George was falsifying. That would be coarse. He merely remarked that the little Welshman "required a certain amount of freedom when dealing with matters of fact."

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