

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1932

C. S. COMMISSION

Perhaps no organization in Canada has been the source of more trouble and vexation than the Civil Service Commission. The Commission owes its birth to the Government of 1917, when it was felt that Liberal and Conservative alike should have a fair opportunity of enjoying the leaves of fishes of official appointments, and thus eliminate political patronage. Revelations made from time to time indicated that the Commission, while in power, manoeuvred practically to ignore the experience of the Commission. When it was used it was used more as a shield to cover their actions than to permit appointments to the service on merit only. The recent investigations have shown that the Commission has not played the part recommended by the three Civil Service Commissioners and a new Commission is appointed to discharge revised duties, at the Secretary, Mr. Foran, could have his powers curtailed and confined to purely secretarial work instead of acting, as has been in the past, as practical administrator in chief. The Commission recommends that postmasters, drawing over \$3,000 per annum should be appointed by the Commission but those under \$3,000 per annum should not be included. It was also recommended that returned soldiers are appointed for positions and are duly qualified, preference should be given to those having dependents. The time was ripe for an overhaul of this department of the Government. In all probability the report will be adopted by the House and be given effect by the Government.

birthdays, the reason given being, it was stated, that Sir James desired to have the presence of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and if he waited for the right date Mr. MacDonald would be in the surgeon's hands. At the dinner, in addition to the Prime Minister, were Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Winston Churchill. This is the first occasion Mr. Churchill has been present on intimate terms at a social function with the leaders since his revolt. It may be that Sir James Barrie was used as a medium through which a reconciliation could be brought about, and it may be that before very long Mr. Churchill will be included in the Government, whether or not Premier Ramsay MacDonald finds it necessary to withdraw.

COMING CONFERENCE

In the statement which he submitted to the House of Commons Premier Bennett gave a brief outline of the questions and matters likely to be discussed at the coming Conference. The program has not been completed, this being in the hands of a committee delegated by the Government for the purpose. He himself will be the leading delegate from the Canadian Government and his colleagues will be changed from time to time, depending on the subject matter before the Conference. The principal matters for discussion will be Trade and Commerce, which involves the question of tariffs. Agriculture will play a main part in the program and Rt. Hon. Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture, announces that a commission will be appointed immediately consisting of the best marketing experts he can find to give study to a scheme for a National Farm Produce Marketing Board. In order to give all the information available before launching his plan, which is claimed may well revolutionize Canadian export trade, Canadian farmers will be urged to continue to make cheese and butter to command a premium in British markets. At the present time the supply of butter for the Canadian market is inadequate notwithstanding the price, but it is felt that as the result of the Conference Canadian produce of this description will be made to substitute Danish and other imported foreign cheese and butter in the British market.

IT RECONSTRUCTION?

Rumours and reports from the United Kingdom indicate that should a second operation on Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald's eyes be no more successful than the first he will resign the Premiership in favor of the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin. This will mean, of course, a reshuffling of portfolios, if not a wholesale reconstruction of the Government. Coming events cast their shadows before, and it is significant in this case, that a rapprochement is apparent between the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill and the Conservative leaders, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who will be recalled at the last general election Mr. Winston Churchill was out in the cold so far as the National Government was concerned. The reason for this was, of course, that Mr. Churchill took a leading part in a revolt against the leadership of Mr. Stanley Baldwin in opposition, with the result that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was placed in charge of the Conservative organization in Mr. Baldwin's interests. Mr. Churchill was supported by Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere with all the influence of their combined newspapers. As a result of a strenuous trial of strength in several by-elections, and especially in one in London, Mr. Churchill and his fellow conspirators were completely outmanoeuvred, and the party machine became stronger than ever. After the election, when the National Government was reconstructed, Mr. Winston Churchill was still out in the cold, and came over to this side of the Atlantic on a lecturing tour, which was not the success its promoters anticipated. Back in London negotiations evidently have been going on behind the scenes for the readmission of Mr. Churchill into the councils of the party. In this connection an incident was reported last week, which has escaped general notice but which may be a preliminary to Mr. Churchill entering the Government. Sir J. M. Barrie, it was announced held a birthday party six days before his

MASEFIELD AGAIN

Many on this side of the Atlantic were admirers and students of John Masefield's poetry before that author, or dreamed of receiving the accolade of the Poet-Laureateship. To many others, however, Masefield's work remains comparatively little known except for a few lyrics which have found their way into anthologies and school readers. The chief literary article in the current Dalhousie Review will do much to interest this latter class in one of the finest of England's poets since Keats. The article is contributed by Professor G. H. Clarke, of Queen's University, who says that the poignant "August, 1914" is likely to be the most enduring poem of the Great War. Its tenth and twentieth readings moves the soul, today, more even than its first reading. This is the test of great literature, Professor Clarke counts Masefield the most English of that group of poets who might acceptably have worn the Bays—Sir William Watson, Laurence Binyon, Walter de la Mare, Sir Henry Newbolt, Alfred Noyes, Sturge Moore, or Kipling. But is he more essentially English than Watson or Newbolt or Kipling? Professor Clarke follows Masefield's career and poetry, and incidentally his prose, from his earlier verses until now. He quotes, too, just enough for his critical purpose. The powerful African novel, "Multitude and Solitude" (1906), which they were placed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Next week in the Montreal Repertory Theatre a play by Sir Andrew Macphail will be produced. The play is said to be in Sir Andrew's characteristic satirical vein, and is entitled "Ingratitude."

Of the result of the Senate Beauharnois Inquiry the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) says: "If Dr. Macdougall's resignation were taken as an example by Senators Hayden and Raymond there would be a general conviction that they also had taken the course which best fitted the circumstances in which they were placed."

about the latest fly, is pronounced the best of the novels; but poetry is Masefield's true métier, and "Dauber" the best of the long poems. It was "The Everlasting Mercy" that won the great honor in the Royal Society of Literature. The most poetical part of it is the suddenly veered son's rhapsody of morning-sighs in Nature which the poet would see but not the son. But the narrative part of this long poem is vivid and eloquent, and no doubt true to such low life as that of the ruffian, Saul Kane. "Dauber" is a powerful narrative poem in which the poet is at his best with ships and the sea.

HUMANE METHODS

A correspondent in a contemporary exchange deprecates the cruelty involved in trapping fur animals by means of steel traps, and suggests that if trapping were abolished completely fur farms would soon produce what was needed and our forests would not become depleted of wild life, as is now happening. This is a reminder of the great improvement in humane methods which the fur farms have introduced. Before the establishment of the silver fox industry in this Province, for example, the black fox was regarded as a rare prize by trappers, and the crude methods used in capturing and despatching these animals involved much cruelty. Today, in the modern fox ranch, animals are treated with the utmost care and attention and are killed painlessly and quickly. Undoubtedly the time will come when all furs will be produced by animals thus raised in captivity, and the trapping of wild animals will be regarded with as much abhorrence as the wanton destruction of a butterfly or singing bird.

A LABOR THEORIST

Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. for Winnipeg North Centre, has again been airing his Communist views in the House of Commons. Posing as the champion of labour, he professed alarm at the danger of "military repression" in the activities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, argued that the police had no right to act as "spies" in detecting Communist plots in labour organizations, and contended that "those who are advocating the bringing in of reforms by means of force have a certain weight of historical evidence in their favor." His remarks elicited the following comment from Mr. I. D. Macdougall, M. P. for Inverness:

"When my hon. friend was speaking I did not wish to interrupt, but as one who has actually done some work in his day and who has associated with labour I feel that my hon. friend from Winnipeg North Centre is not half as competent to speak for labour as is the average member of this House. I doubt very much if a drop of honest sweat, occasioned by labour, has fallen from the brow of my hon. friend for the last twenty-five years; if it had it would have been as priceless as a positive cure for cancer. These be the gentry, the men who never worked, who in the House of Commons represent labour!"

Later in the debate, Mr. Macdougall challenged Mr. Woodsworth to state frankly whether he believed in Communism or was a Communist. His reply, as given in Hansard, is significant:

Mr. Woodsworth: "The whole question depends upon—" Mr. Macdougall: "Yes or no?" Mr. Woodsworth: "I am reminded of the man who asked, 'Have you left off beating your wife—yes or no?' This is a question of that kind. I may say I do not belong to the Communist party."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Scientists said that the splitting of an atom would make a boundless source of energy available for the world. Other scientists said that the splitting of an atom would mean the hurling of the world to destruction. Well, they've gone and split an atom and the old world is still here and we're certainly still minus that boundless energy. Can it be that the scientists are like the economists?

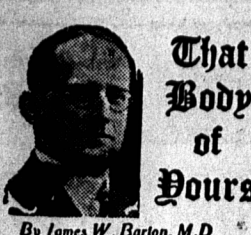
This is not a time for wildcat schemes and fantastic remedial experiments. We should get down to the good old fashioned principle of earning our incomes before we spend them and living within our means. If we cannot afford any particular luxury, let us do without it. A little of the simple life of our forefathers would put the whole world back on its feet. A recent writer on conditions in the American Middle West tells of whole areas where the need for relief was tragically widespread, but adds that in most of the homes they managed to keep their radio sets and buy gasoline for their automobiles. In not one case of a family receiving relief was an automobile turned in. If the State will supply the necessities, obviously the victims will look after the luxuries.

Whatever the political ambitions of a future federated West Indies, the economic advantages of being welded into the British economic union would be too great to lose. We may aim to increase our stature as Crown Colonists but Dominion status would not pay island colonies, which advertise themselves as the tropical orchards and sun-parlors of Great Britain. It may seem a far cry from the present increase of preference to British Colonial Empire Free Trade, or to an economic future such as we have indicated; but we must not lose sight of the fact that the Chamberlain theories of pre-war days are now undergoing transition into technique and that the best economists in the Empire are engaged on hammering out that technique.—Trinidad Guardian.

The Princes, says the Calcutta Englishman, have reiterated their willingness to join an All-India Federation provided that necessary safeguards are embodied in the Constitution; that under the Constitution their rights arising from the Treaties, Sanads, or Engagements remain inviolate and inalienable; that the sovereignty and the internal independence of the States remain intact and are preserved and fully respected; that the obligations of the Crown to the States remain unaltered. These, it will be agreed, are considerable demands. We have yet to learn what the Princes are prepared to concede in return. Some concession on Their Highnesses' part will be inevitable if there is to be a genuine and not a sham entry into Federation; yet, translated literally, the Princes' latest declaration concedes nothing, and if their demands are accepted in toto it is hard to see how the Princes can concede anything, although they will possibly be acquiring considerable powers of interference in British India.

Only last year Canada was worried over the competition of Russian wheat. Now comes word from Vancouver of a shipment of 1,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to Russia. It is curious how most of the things—that we worry over never happen.

Taking a lesson from Canada The Cork Examiner says: The representatives of the Free State cannot but gain in knowledge from contact with men who have helped to build up the Dominion countries. If we were to select examples for consideration, the principles on which Canada solved her racial problems are worthy of investigation. Some persons in this country who know nothing about Canada may look on it as an overgrown "English" colony. Before England acquired Canada by the fortunes of a very complicated war, it was a French colony. The French still form the largest individual racial section of the population—and they are the most loyal to the Crown. There is an Irish section, or rather two Irish sections—Northern and Southern. There are Scottish and English sections, there are Teutons and Scandinavians. One and all, they are Canadians. Canada is their country, and they have gone a long way to develop it, and they propose to go a longer way still. When we have done as much, proportionately, to develop the resources of the Free State we shall have done something of which to be justly proud.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

INDIGESTION

In a certain small city a physician has become known for hundreds of miles about, as being able to cure all manner of stomach ailments without the need of an operation. There is no question but that this physician is doing a great amount of good, and that there are some cases of severe stomach ailments even ulcer, in which he has brought about a cure. He will be the first to tell you however that he is not using any different remedies than other physicians, that his medical treatment is practically the same. What is the reason for his success? He treats his patient instead of the ailment. Every case that comes to him is treated in an individual manner; the exact dosage of the medicines, the hours of eating, the rest periods during the day; the length of time between meals; the chewing of the food, the proper method of securing regular intestinal movement. In addition to this he lays down individual definite health rules to be followed by each individual. Some of these suggestions are:—rest for fifteen minutes before each meal, lying down; rest of thirty minutes after each meal, sitting down; if worried or upset, no food to be eaten until calmness returns. In other words the secret of this physician's success is that so many have been helped by him that the patient goes to him with faith and hope, and that is a big start on the way to relief from indigestion and stomach trouble. Most stomach ailments, "indigestion" as it is called, are not due to any particular disease, but to some bad eating habits; eating too fast; eating too much; eating when tired; eating when upset; eating when not hungry; eating when hurried; eating the wrong kinds of foods. By using the usual stomach remedies, and correcting these bad eating habits, together with the hope and faith he has created in their minds, this doctor is getting excellent results. As a matter of fact, indigestion is not a permanent ailment that comes to you like tuberculosis or rheumatism and stays. Dr. Robert E. Humphries, Orange, N. J., says: "I do not believe indigestion can be cured, as it follows the things we do from day to day. Indigestion comes and goes depending on what we are doing every day."

GRADUATES

Many a graduate at this time of the year will leave old surroundings and step out into a new world of influences and contrasts. There will be many disappointments encountered and many shocks received. School days are filled with books full of facts and ideals which hide or fail to reveal the thorn in every rose and the pain attached to every pleasure. Life of students generally is made easy and carefree (believe it or not) and thus preparation for the realities of life has not been developed. Graduating exercises, for me, are always tinged with a bit of anxiety and concern for the class. How deceiving it is to believe, literally, that "beyond the Alps lies Italy," when no boy or girl of 18 or 20 has even come in sight of the foothills of any real difficulty. What an awakening it must be when, during the years following that glorious pomp of graduation day, these young and tender limbs find that the approach "to the Alps" is full of hidden wire entanglements, and wolves in sheep clothing, and poison ivy. To overcome these is the real task of life. To go along life's highways and byways cautiously and with the determination to reach the crest of "the Alps of your ambition" is your job ahead. You will reach your Italy, scarred and bruised and maybe a little baldheaded or wrinkled, but if you've made an honest effort to serve your fellow man always, you will be satisfied and repeat with that old timer who also travelled life's rocky road, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course." I am, Sir, etc, DONALD W. STEWART, Bucksport, Maine.

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The Poet's Corner UNCHARTED. There are no charts of these old roads and hills Save in the minds of men who trod them down Throughout a lifetime of small journeyings From barn to pasture and from barn to town. There is no map to tell where orchards crouch Or wild trees drop scant fruit upon the earth. Where cool spring-water starts, what walls are strong, Which field has proved the yearly sowing's worth. But to the men, whose seed the black soil starts, These things are clear as their own deep-plowed hearts. —Form "Hemlock Wall," by Frances M. Frost.

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PUBLIC FORUM. This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

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