

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims

Envy makes life very hard for many people who otherwise would have a good time.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1933

THE DUFF RESOLUTION

The Prime Minister has fittingly dealt with the Reciprocity resolution moved in Parliament on Monday by Mr. William Duff and seconded by Mr. A. E. MacLean. There is, and has been, no objection to reciprocal trade with United States so long as the interests of the Canadian producer are safeguarded. That, as Premier Bennett pointed out, has been the difficulty in the past. In this connection he cited with approval the words of Mr. Mackenzie King in 1923, when the Liberal party was in power, that Canada could not "throw down our bars against the United States and give them an opportunity to come in here and affect our destinies in a manner even more seriously."

There is no direct means of ascertaining at present what the policy of President-elect Roosevelt will be on the tariff question. The Democrats are traditionally the low-tariff party in the United States, but Mr. Roosevelt, in his campaign speeches, assured the electors that there would be no reduction of duty on agricultural products entering the United States markets and it is in obtaining reduction in agricultural and fisheries tariffs that our Canadian producers are most interested. Moreover, Premier Bennett pointed out that within a few months the World Economic Conference would be considering this very question, not only in relation to Canada and the United States, but to all the nations of the world.

In seconding the Duff resolution Mr. A. E. MacLean is reported to have said: "If there's a high tariff against Canada in the United States today, a great deal of the blame lies at the door of our friends opposite." This statement has no basis in fact. It was under Liberal regime that the present U. S. tariff increases largely occurred. Indeed, one need only refer to the statement of Mr. Mackenzie King in 1923, as quoted by Premier Bennett, to realize the humiliating position in which Canada was placed by the policy of the Liberal leader at that time. Mr. MacLean might have said, with much more truth, that if there is a stronger sentiment in United States today for a reduction of tariffs on Canadian products, it is due largely to the attitude adopted by the Bennett Government in showing Washington that two can play the tariff game, and that Canadians are no longer in the mood to tolerate the exploitation of their natural resources and home markets for the benefit of United States manufacturers.

That a better tariff understanding between Canada and United States may shortly be arrived at is indicated in the latest news despatches, which state that the project is already being promoted through diplomatic channels. If this be the case, partisan discussion in the Canadian Parliament can serve no beneficial purpose.

100 YEARS OLD The Guardian is in receipt of a most interesting centennial edition of "The West Australian," a newspaper published in Perth, Australia. The issue runs to 72 pages and includes, in addition to the paper's own story of one hundred years of service and progress, many features of historical interest. For example, we read that in 1843, the settlers of West Australia, "despairing of overcoming the labour problem after 20 years of struggling, petitioned the Secretary of State for Colonies to make the Colony a penal settlement. The British Government acceded with alacrity and an Order in Council was published in Perth on Nov.

6." For eighteen years thereafter the colony was a penal settlement, 9,721 convicts having arrived in that time. Convict labour was employed in various extensive public works. The incident reminds us of the famous prologue for the opening of the Playhouse at New South Wales in 1788, when Dr. Young's tragedy "The Revenge" was played by convicts shipped out from the Old Country. The prologue begins: "True patriots we, for be it understood We left our country, for our country's good. No private views disgraced our generous zeal; What urged our travels was our country's weal."

How the convicts fared who went to West Australia "for their country's weal" is not told in the centennial issue at hand, but law and order seem to have been well maintained, even in the early settlement days. "The West Australian" follows the best traditional methods of English journalism, and its ideals are summed up in an editorial comment in which it declares that a newspaper's duty is "to rise above all that is blatant and vulgar, to shun all claptrap and sensationalism, to preserve a certain measure of dignity in all things, and to keep from corruption and debasement the English language." It enters its second century in a fine new building and with a well trained organization, 27 members of which have each served for a quarter of a century or more. We extend greetings to our Antipodean contemporary on this occasion, memorable as marking the one hundredth milestone of its career of loyal service to the community and the Empire.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are in Canada many individuals who protest violently against the deportation of foreigners regarded as undesirable. They raise the cry of the sacred rights of citizenship, and dwell upon the suffering endured by those who are torn from a new home in a new country. There is a complete overlooking of the facts that by acting as law-abiding citizens should, most of these people would make themselves welcome in Canada. A strange point—and it should be explained—it that these deportees protest vigorously against being sent—where? Home. It is a safe assumption that there is something wrong with a man if he is afraid to go home.—Toronto Globe.

The League of Nations says in a roundabout way that Japan is mainly in the wrong, but cannot deny that for thirty five years and more Japan has endured grave and sustained provocation. Japan contends that she is absolutely in the right, and it would be going very far to assert that Japan, however wrong others may think her, is not sincere in believing that her actions are completely justified.

An 'economic blockade' in the east, says the London Morning Post, can only be enforced by naval power, and in Far Eastern waters there is only one Navy of any consequence, that of Japan. Nor are there any modern or adequately equipped bases in those waters from which operations could be conducted. If Japan, which is a brave, high-spirited and powerful nation were to defy the League, the British Navy, we suppose, would be expected to coerce her. We cannot suppose that our Government would be so mad as to attempt it, and the British nation, which has no quarrel with Japan, would never consent to be led into hostile action against an old friend at the bidding of these pugnacious Pacificists.

When Russia was ruled by the Czars and thousands of people were exiled to Siberia the world stood aghast at such wholesale cruelty. The revolution was to end that sort of thing and make everybody free and happy; but now, after years of Soviet rule, we are told that ten millions of people are to be compelled to leave their present abodes and go wherever the rulers, as autocratic as the Czars, may send them. It is the most pitiful spectacle in the world today. Those exiles in Canada, says an exchange, who would have this country try the Russian experiment find the greatest obstacle to their success in the news that comes out of Moscow. Whatever disabilities under which people labor in this period of world depression, they at least are not ruthlessly driven about at the will of an utterly heartless group as in Russia. One wonders what will be the outcome of the present regime in that country. How long will a hundred and forty million people tolerate the tyranny under which they live? For tyranny it is, no matter by what name it may be described. Surely the Russians are a meek and long suffering people.

The remarks of the President of the Disarmament Conference and of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs clearly indicate that the patience of some of the delegates is becoming strained by the lack of progress effected. The tone of the observations made by Viscount Cecil on the attitude which France has displayed would also suggest that he has become exasperated by its indecision and by the failure of the Conference to get down to results. When men who generally use the language of diplomacy are moved to express themselves in such an outspoken manner, it is obvious that the danger of a deadlock is imminent.

Whilst Great Britain's expenditure on armaments for the last fiscal year was about thirteen and a half per cent. of the budget total, the American Government is setting aside 43 per cent. of next year's budget for military purposes. American politicians are fond of lecturing poor old Europe on her dissolute passion for armaments. We often hear that the U. S. A. is unwilling to let us off our debt payments because she is afraid that we shall only spend the money on guns or ships. In view of these budget figures, it seems far to suggest to America that we shall be justified in hesitating about paying her war debt, as that will only encourage her to squander our money on her fighting forces.—Truth, London.

Nations, like social classes, says the Round Table, London, cannot be expected to behave reasonably when they are suffering from poverty and unemployment caused by the economic action of others. What



Mary Macdonald Sir John's Daughter

(R. B. F. in The Ottawa Journal.)

The announcement of the death of Hon. Mary Macdonald, last surviving child of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Baroness Macdonald at Hove, England, in her 64th year, will bring back colorful memories to older Ottawa residents and evoke recollections of Earncliffe in its heyday.

Mary Theodora Margaret Macdonald was the only child born of Sir John's second marriage to Susan Bernard, daughter of the Hon. T. J. Bernard, of Jamaica. As a result of an accident she was crippled for life, but although she spent the best part of her waking hours in a wheel chair she was a woman of unusual vitality and mental energy.

Up to a short time before her death she corresponded with old Ottawa friends, all her letters being typewritten. Devotion to the typewriter came years ago in its first vogue, and as a girl she got her practice by copying the speeches of her father, the Prime Minister.

Mary Macdonald grew up amongst the coming and goings, the movement and stir of a nation in its birth throes. As a child she was carried in by her nurse, the faithful Sarah Chilton, to be presented to Donald Smith, Sandford Fleming, George Stephen, Carleton, Tupper, Chapleau, Caron and a host of others.

When old enough to understand she read both Grit and Tory newspapers and grew angry when Opposition scribbles declared Macdonald to be plunging the Dominion into bankruptcy with his madman's dream of a railway across the wilderness.

From the wide windows of high set Earncliffe she spends hours looking across the rushing Ottawa to the soaring towers of Parliament Hill, the Parliament of a Confederation made possible by the faith and genius of her father. Then he returns from the House full of that infectious gaiety, which wins the love of children as quickly as adherents on the hurlings. If they can both escape the vigilance of Sarah and Ben Chilton, unacknowledged dictators of the household, she claims the full attention of the man who is guiding the destinies of the nation.

She hears from him of the mighty railway pushing its way across prairies, but lately the playground of Indian and buffalo, and bearing the frowning ramparts of the Rockies; she sees that strange light come into his eyes as he envisions a time when the tasseled wheat will make an Empire's granary of the wilderness. She walks in fancy with him up to the footstool of Victoria as the great Queen is told the story of the Canada that is to be and she is filled with a measure of his scorn when he inveighs against his enemies and men of little faith and narrow vision.

Presently comes the solicitous Sarah to take her to bed and the equally faithful John to inform his master that his evening clothes are laid out and that he is ready to attend him. Neither dares disobey nurse or valet, but sometimes Mary lies long awake to dream of that great hour or to listen to the horse cars on Sussex street or the wheels of stately victorias with cockaded coachmen bearing dinner guests to Earncliffe.

All her life she dearly loves this house of great memories and constantly writes of it in after years to friends in Ottawa. To one she tells how it got its name. In 1870 the then owner, Thomas Reynolds was seeking a name for his new home. Built in 1865 by Hon. Thomas McKay for his daughter, Mrs.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MEDICAL TREATMENT CURES MOST ULCERS OF STOMACH AND INTESTINE

In a former article I stated that ulcer of the stomach and ulcer of the first part of the small intestine into which the stomach empties its contents, was so common that research workers were agreed that almost one in every ten persons have had, or have, an ulcer of this kind. Of course the great majority never know they have these ulcers as they usually heal readily.

However it is a miserable ailment, as it means distress, pain, or a sense of fullness, an hour or two after every meal, and is relieved only by the use of an alkali such as baking soda or else by more food. The baking soda or the food, "quiet" the pain or distress until the acid in the digestive juice becomes strong again, and the alkali or food must again be taken to overcome it.

As you know a great many of these cases become so severe that the ulcer does not heal or else the ulcer heals in such a way that scar tissue closes or almost closes the opening from the stomach into intestine and death would soon result if operation were not performed. Fortunately however the majority of these cases do not need to undergo operation as the medical treatment—soft foods, rest, and alkalis—bring about a cure.

Drs. D. M. Dunlop, and R. M. Murray-Lyon, Edinburgh, studied 181 cases of definite ulcer, and 72 cases in which the symptoms resembled ulcer but a definite diagnosis could not be established. A purely medical treatment—alkalis, rest, and soft foods—resulted in the apparent cure of about 50 per cent, an improvement in about 30 per cent, with about 20 per cent unimproved.

The longer the length of time was allowed to pass between the period when the symptoms first occurred until treatment was begun, the less successful was this medical treatment.

These physicians were of the opinion that even intense alkali treatment was free from any harmful effects.

Occupations which caused irregularity of meals appeared to be one very important cause of ulcer.

The thought then is that with pain or distress occurring regularly an hour or two after meals there is a strong possibility of ulcer, and early medical treatment will most likely cure it.

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should be on the move from one place to another.

The Poet's Corner

ELEGY

Sink not so wholly in the grave That ivy, earth, snow, rain and summer flowers Obliterate you from my memory. Hang not so heavily, O weight of hours, That you shall curtail off his living face from me!

Remain for me still clear, still obdurate Against the ravages of time: still stern, Severe, swift to interpret, swift to note: Still quiet, sensitive and taciturn. Let nothing make you legendary, dim, remote!

For now those eyes which looked on me are closed And the soft snow that falls on stack and byre, On woodland thicket and on open glade, On cottage thatch and long cathedral choir, Slowly will cover up the place where he is laid.

Oh heavy, heavy earth and heavy hours, Lie gently now that you possess what once was ours!

—Evelyn Hardy in London Observer

McKinnon, it was not named till 15 years later. Reynolds favors the name "Eagles Cliff," and then comes Mr. Macdonald in to tea and he suggests that as "Earn" is the Scotch for eagle "Earncliffe" might be suitable. Thus 14 years before he bought the place the country's first Premier names the house in which he is to spend the most memorable years of his career and through whose wide windows he is to look his last on life.

This little resume might well conclude with a brief glance at the household at Earncliffe one fateful night in June, 1891. All day and for many days the garden house is hushed and still. Bulletins on the condition of the Prime Minister are issued by the attending physicians, Drs. Powell, Grant and Wright. They offer little hope. Outside an ever increasing crowd waits at the garden gate. Only the doctors and Lord Stanley, the Governor General, are allowed entrance. Time passes. Then a messenger comes from the house. A whisper goes through the crowd. Heads are bowed, silence falls, a silence in which can be heard the rustling of the great rees. "Sir John is dead," whispers a woman and a murmuring sigh goes through the crowd and mingles with the stirring of the leaves. Slowly the watchers depart, the little side street is deserted and the hush of death lies over stately Earncliffe.

As the moon rises above the river a young girl in a wheel chair looks with yearning eyes along the path of silver to the gleaming towers of Parliament Hill. He will come no more—the beloved playmate of her childhood, the hero of all her dreams. Then proudly she lifts her head as she realizes that the memory of him who transformed a land of backwoods settlements into a nation will endure as long as the great river runs to the sea and courage and high purpose are honored in the annals of men.

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We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle today. Price 85c.

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W. K. Buckley, Limited Expands Establishes Branch In U. S. A.

The progressive firm of W. K. Buckley, Limited, Canadian headquarters of which are located at 142 Mutual Street, Toronto, have taken another forward step and the numerous friends of "Bill" Buckley and "Charlie" Logan will be glad to learn that the demand for Buckley's Bronchitis Mixture in the United States has grown to such proportions and is so insistent, that the well-known Canadian firm—proprietors of Buckley's Mixture—have established a branch at Rochester, N. Y.

Distribution and advertising have been placed with the Johnstone Advertising and Sales Service, Rochester, N. Y. The advertising is in charge of Charles T. Johnstone who is considered America's outstanding medical copy writer. Sales are under the direct care of F. W. Clements whose connection with the development of Kruschen Salts in the United States is one of the most outstanding instances of distribution attainment in the proprietary medicine field, in recent years.

During the past year W. K. Buckley Limited, have developed considerable export business to the British Isles, Newfoundland, Bermuda, British Guiana and the British West Indies. They also report that distribution throughout Canada to date is larger than in any year in the history of their business. Their advertising plans for the present season are the most comprehensive yet undertaken and embrace radio, newspapers, magazines and periodicals, street cars and super-attractive window display material which is now being distributed to the trade.

It will, too, be of interest to the trade to learn that their long-established price maintenance policy applies to their business in the United States with equal consideration of that in Canada. W. K. Buckley and C. S. Logan, president and vice-president, respectively, were never more optimistic regarding business prospects than they are at present.

Dickens' Glands (Exchange) The phrenologist and palmist must make way for the scientist, although many of the findings of these pseudo-sciences were built also upon observation and experience. Professor Fantham, head of the Zoology department at McGill, has been telling Dickens' admirers, gathered to commemorate his birth 121 years ago, some thing about Dickens' glands. Personality, biologically speaking, is the sum total of the mental, moral and physical characteristics; it was suggested, "It is not well understood how the mechanism of personality is brought about but it is the product of certain small glands in the system which regulate mental as well as physical characteristics. Moral qualities are somewhat dependent upon internal secretions as well," he says.

As Dickens is revealed in portraits, biographies and his works to the professor, he was evidently an example of hyperthyroidism, which means an excess of the thyroid gland secretion. This is shown in the delicate features, the prominent eyes, fine forehead, his hands and the physical power represented by such an output of works. It is a type which talks faintly and writes freely. In fact they accomplish much. The professor cited the fact that Dickens lectured much and devoted himself to other activities energetically. He was dominated by this active thyroid gland.

Yet its activity was in turn balanced by an over-active adrenal gland secretion. This gland comes to the assistance of the individual when in pain or anger. Dickens was aroused to a pitch of feeling by the abuses which he discovered

Do not let worms undermine the health of your children. If you find that your child is suffering from these parasites, start treating him with PENSLAR WORM SYRUP. A most effective preparation from which you can expect the best results in the quickest possible time. It is absolutely harmless and there will be no after-effects. 50c BOTTLE

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