

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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EASTERN SITUATION

One of the disadvantages of there being no newspaper publication on Sunday is the alarming spread of rumors in time of crisis. On Sunday there was broadcast from the United States most astounding alleged news bulletins regarding American preparations to handle the situation in the far East. It was stated that the whole of the American navy in Western waters had been ordered to Shanghai, and all the military land forces in the United States had been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for eventualities. There was no ground for such alarming propaganda and newspaper offices were being rung up by many people anxious for verification or contradiction. The news circulated by the newspapers in time of crisis is the most reliable and trustworthy. The Canadian Press tests and proves all the news it receives for distribution, and nothing is allowed to pass over its wires unless sufficiently vouched for. The situation in the East is sufficiently serious without any attempt at exaggeration, and Britain and the United States are working jointly in handling matters, the chief reason being the protection of foreigners in the foreign concession at Shanghai. The troops will be utilized exclusively for the protection of foreign lives and property, while the naval flotilla will be arranged in the harbor in positions overlooking the city. Additional flotillas will be sent to Hancock as a precautionary measure in case of hostilities there. Martial law for the protection of the foreign residents in Shanghai was scheduled to take effect at ten o'clock last night. The most unsatisfactory news of an altogether unsatisfactory situation is the bulletins from Tokyo yesterday announcing that the Russian Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs had informed the Japanese Ambassador that Russia might be compelled to protest against the entry of Japanese troops into Harbin, Manchuria. Notwithstanding this protest on behalf of Russia it is authoritatively stated the Japanese will continue their advance on Harbin. Will this result in Soviet Russia taking to arms in an endeavor to make their verbal protest effective? There is where the imminent danger lies.

POTATO EMBARGO

The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in a letter to Mr. B. S. Smith, M. P. of East Florenceville, N. B., holds out little hope for the lifting of the Potato Embargo in England. He says the Dominion Government, through his office, has been doing its utmost to persuade the British Government to raise the embargo, temporarily at any rate, but without avail. The expert advisers of the British Ministry of Agriculture he informed Mr. Smith, are all opposed to taking any chances that would endanger in the slightest the carrying of the Colorado Beetle into England. In the first place they say that Britain is not a normal market for Canadian potatoes. It is only on occasions when they have extreme shortage in England, and Canada has a surplus that there is likely to be any movement, so that they allege there is little or no prospect of building up a permanent business. The most serious obstacle, Mr. Ferguson has had to contend with, however, is the scientific advice of the British Board of Agriculture received from their own officials, that there is nothing that could be done to insure immunity from carrying the beetle. Consequently they are determined that they will not risk the slightest chance of any invasion of Great Britain by the bug. The head of the Dominion Entomology Department is now in England to offer technical information on behalf of Canadian Potato Growers, but in view of the stand taken by

the British scientific advisers, and also by the Government, there seems little prospect of them making any impression by their content on that the inspection of potatoes here would be sufficient protection. There is nothing new in this advice from Mr. Ferguson, the High Commissioner, as the Dominion Government has already informed the Governments of the respective Maritime Provinces on the subject.

The High Commissioner states he has directed his most recent efforts to securing a suspension of the embargo even for the next two or three months but met with an absolute refusal. He expressed his strong belief, however, that it is worth while exhausting every effort to relieve the situation particularly in the Maritime Provinces where we have such a surplus of potatoes.

LIGHTS ON VEHICLES

The difficulty encountered by governments in introducing legislation for the compulsory carrying of lights on horse drawn vehicles at night is usually attributed to the opposition of rural supporters. This has been the case hitherto in Quebec but it would appear that a change has been effected in rural opinion in that Province. A rural member of the Quebec Legislature representing the Magdalen, has introduced a bill to make the carrying of lights on such vehicles compulsory, and his action is warmly supported by two rural newspapers.

Numerous traffic fatalities in recent months have strengthened the demand for similar legislation in Alberta, and the Brownlee Government has indicated that it will make a move in this direction next session. Already, however, protests are being heard from farmers on the score of the expense involved. This attitude is strongly expressed by a correspondent in the Edmonton Journal, who writes: "There are enough farmers using horse-drawn vehicles in this province to defeat any Government trying to pass this kind of legislation."

Commenting on this statement, the Calgary Herald protests that the argument of expense would apply with equal force to farmers carrying lights on their motor cars, or paying motor license fees, or submitting to other arbitrary decisions dealing with highway traffic.

In this Province legislation compelling the carrying of lights on horse drawn vehicles has frequently been suggested. No legislative action has been taken but during the past year the measure has been strongly advocated by court and coroner's juries as a necessary protection to highway traffic at night.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Prince Edward Island," says the Toronto Globe, "always has resolutely opposed Maritime union for an obvious reason—it would cost her money to lose her identity. In the Island many of the functions here vested separately in the Province, the county and the municipality are combined under a single authority. The result is economy."

The London Daily Telegraph naval correspondent reports that drastic economies are to be a feature in British naval operations this year. New construction is to be slowed down, important refits to warships are to be postponed, and the fleet training programme for the year has been ruthlessly pruned; even the spring manoeuvres have been cancelled. The correspondent thinks the saving is at the cost of efficiency. The curtailment at least should serve the British delegates to the disarmament conference with ammunition to show that their country is practicing reduction at an opportune time.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The United Farmers of Alberta have rejected a proposal for declaration of a moratorium on debts in that Province, as a solution of their difficulties. True, a resolution for a moratorium was defeated by a majority of only four, after a long and heated discussion, but it was defeated. The U. F. A. thus endorsed the stand taken by the Premier of the Province, Mr. Brownlee, whose stand was also supported by two members of the Federal Parliament, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Speakman.

British authorities in India are certainly proving their courage. Not only are they preparing to deal with a strong hand with native uprisings, but they have now taken a serious step in regard to one of the oldest of established traditions of the country. They are making the open suggestion that women come out of "purdah," the isolation that has bound them for centuries. Advertisements have been inserted in the papers for women to join the police force. Recruits are wanted from any caste. Two ancient laws are attacked by such action, those against mingling of the castes, and those requiring women to live retired from the world. Either the British are determined to force their authority to an issue, or they have reason to believe that India is ready for a great forward step.

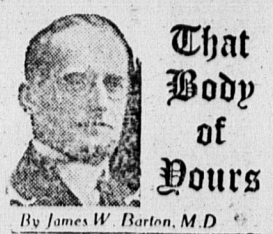
It is well known that it was the Canadian Prime Minister who, on achieving office, put up the Canadian tariff, and then at the Imperial Conference in 1920 at London, made the offer to Great Britain and the rest of the Empire upon which the British Government is now acting. That offer was one of the leading planks in the programme of the Great Britain Government which was swept into office a few weeks ago by a huge majority and which has since made remarkable progress in the establishment of a high tariff to protect British industries and workmen against the dumped products of foreign countries. Not only this! The Imperial Economic Conference, which meets in Ottawa next July to unite the Empire in the contest for trade, will assemble in direct response to the invitation issued by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.

In the United States things have come to such a pass that the people remembering past optimistic outgivings, are waiting anxiously to hear some of their political and economic leaders say that they are going to be worse.

With something approaching wonder news comes that the Bank of England will repay when it matures on February 1 the entire £30,000,000 in credits granted by French and United States bank. There was probably never a thought in anybody's mind that there would be a default; nevertheless in view of all circumstances it would scarcely have come as a surprise had an extension or other form of accommodation been arranged. But instead of that the Bank of England opens her purse and pays up in full.

"Our entry into the war saved France from extinction. When her troops mutilated we held the line. We wounded her war debt to us by a funding agreement in such manner as to limit two-thirds of that debt of £600,000,000. When the franc dropped to one-tenth of its former value we suggested no tariff changes such as she now proposes (and in the case of coal has already made) because sterling has lost one-third of its value in her currency. During the war France raised in England loans of over £50,000,000. Everyone believed these loans to be based upon a value of, approximately, twenty-five francs to the pound. France has, in effect, repudiated four-fifths of her debt to us, in respect both of capital and of interest, by depreciating the franc to a value of two-pence. Yet France receives payment on her Brazilian Serbian bonds at a franc value of ten pence."

"In all my life," Rabbi Wise declared, "I have never seen a more serious hour for the Jews than now. With Jews threatened with destruction in Russia, kept on the ragged edge in Rumania, damnably boycotted in Poland, sharing an innumerable fate in Austria and Hungary, and now in the land of Kultur, facing the spectre of the alien madman who threatens them with a regime of barbarism—we must become much more conscious of our difficulties. If we are to survive this hour."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE OFTEN DUE TO EMOTIONS

An individual feeling well in every way, has undergone an examination for life insurance, and having been refused insurance because of a heart murmur immediately considers himself an invalid with heart disease. He is afraid to take any exercise, go anywhere or do anything, his appetite fails, he loses sleep, and life becomes a burden.

Thousands and thousands of soldiers with heart murmurs fought in the great war and never had the slightest trouble with their hearts. Thus a heart murmur does not frighten people any more, unless there are other symptoms, irregularity, shortness of breath, enlargement and so forth.

It would seem now that high blood pressure is what is worrying many individuals; yet high blood pressure may not mean anything serious. Drs. A. Ayman, and J. H. Pratt, Boston, tell us that the early symptoms of high blood pressure in many cases are due to the mind and not to any ailment of the blood vessels, heart or kidneys. They noted that the early symptoms in many cases were no different from those whose blood pressure was high due to some emotional disturbance.

In other words it was because many people are unable to adjust themselves to circumstances and difficulties. As this inability to adjust themselves to circumstances continues, so the high blood pressure continues.

If then the high blood pressure is due to emotional disturbances Drs. Ayman and Pratt tell us that it should respond to three forms of treatment, that are usually used in treating this type of patient anyway, that is (1) removal of the difficulties or circumstances that are upsetting him, or else getting him adjusted to these difficulties and circumstances (2) by use of quieting drugs (3) suggestion-quieting drug's (3) suggestion-quieting patient's mind by explaining that the cause is not organic. The thought then is that high blood pressure is not normal, and should be investigated, but that many cases are due to emotional disturbances and can be corrected by simple treatment.

It is to be hoped that the words "high blood pressure" will soon mean even less than "heart murmur."

The Poet's Corner

FROM "UNPUBLISHED EARLY POEMS" Ah, fade not yet from out the green arcades, Fade not, sweet Rose, for hark! the woodland shrills, A lamentation grows in all the shades, And grief in corpses where the linnets trills: The sweet Rose fades from all the winding hills And waning arches of the golden glades: From all the circuit of the purple hills The sweet Rose fades, alas, how soon it fades. It does not fade, but from the land it goes, And leaves the land to winter. I remain, To waste alone the slowly-narrowing days. It fades to me: for they transplant the Rose And further South the Rose will bloom again Like a mere Rose that only cares for praise. —Tennyson.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM. For RHEUMATISM.

Japan Comes Up Like Thunder

(T. B. R. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

It is a fair question, as events are now turning out, to ask if the Western Countries, meaning by that term the Great Powers of Europe, plus the United States of America, can stand up any longer to the Japanese? For six months the Japanese have been following a course which even a year or two ago would have evoked strenuous opposition from the Western Hemisphere, and which, some thirty years ago, when the Europeans were on top of the world, would have led to war if Japan had persisted in her conduct.

Japan has, in all but the technical recognition of the fact, conquered Manchuria and driven the Chinese out of it without a single word of serious protest coming from the Western countries during the process. And having seized Manchuria, the Japanese are now consolidating their position in Chinese waters and preparing for an attack on China itself which is intended to give Japan a dominant position in the control of Chinese affairs.

It is all very well to say that China cannot be conquered; or that Japan will ruin herself trying to make the conquest; the facts are that Manchuria has already been gathered in, and that a Japanese Admiral on Friday last threatened the foreign concessions in Shanghai with armed force if anti-Japanese organizations in the concessions were not immediately suppressed. The Japanese mean to go on with the work they have begun, and do not intend to be stopped.

Hitherto Japan has had her aspirations kept in check by Europe. Since Japan emerged on the platform of world affairs there have never been doubts as to her ambitions. She aimed at becoming Imperial Mistress of Asia, and she had the necessary qualifications of racial character and geographical position to pursue her object with vigor and success. Europe has recognized all this for thirty years, and has systematically sought to frustrate the Japanese advance.

In 1894 Russia, France and Germany prevented Japan retaining the fruits of her victory over China. After the Japanese navy had destroyed the Chinese fleets and forced the Chinese government to accept the Treaty of Shimonoseki. These three powers informed Japan that they "did not consider it conducive to the interests of the world that China should be deprived of territory, and that the cause providing for the transfer of part of Manchuria to Japan must be deleted."

Japan, boiling with rage, could do nothing else than yield. Europe, thirty eight years ago, ruled the world, and Japan was forced to obey orders. Europe, thirty eight years ago, was still intact, and could present a solid diplomatic front to the Orient. All that Japan could do was withdraw from the territories she had seized, and bide her time, which has now arrived.

Last September the League of Nations began a discussion on the Chinese-Japanese quarrel which as the days went by became a diplomatic farce. While the statesmen in the League hunted around for the usual "formulas" and had "conversations" and held secret "conferences," the Japanese began a systematic military occupation of the territory about which the discussions were being held. The time had come, the hour had struck. Europe's sole purpose was the pursuit of one-eyed national policies rooted in destruction. Imperial Russia had been replaced by the Soviet Union. The Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm had become the bondsman of the nations. Britain was staggering from morass to morass, and pining down her navies. France! Well, France was France; and facing France was Mussolini's Italy.

The scene was made to order for the advancement of Japan's aspirations. Who could stop her? Who has stopped her. And what stands in her way? Japan has come into her kingdom. She can carry imperialism to the last red limit on the disorganized and quivering body of China, and all she has to reckon of are notes and paper interrogations as to her intentions. Things which never yet interfered with imperial nations who believed they had a destiny and a star.

unity in Europe, but in the century after Waterloo something like a working concert was developed among the leading nations which held them together, albeit uneasily, as an entity capable of common action. It was this European entity that Japan ran into in 1894, and into which she ran again in 1919, but which she can disregard now because it exists now in name only. Purpose, and co-operation have gone out of Europe. The great Western Powers, the great United States of America, are in the position that the Japanese disregard them and go energetically forward with imperialistic projects which only thirty eight years ago brought out immediate and invincible European opposition.

It is easy to see where Japan is going. To her imperial dreamers the splendid future is beckoning from the Chinese mainland, as the gorgeous East beckoned once to the Western nations. But where is Europe going? And we, bound up with Europe in our fortunes, where are we going? Japan's performance and the accidental reaction to it should let in a little light on what the whites are so busily engaged in doing to themselves. The Japanese name for it is hari-kari.

Jungle Or Jehovah

(Toronto Globe)

Jungle life is more popular than Jehovah's law, and in unexpected quarters it is becoming increasingly so. Jungle music, jazz with its dull and sordid anarchy and rejection of all true beauty in musical forms, is the only kind that many can now enjoy. Jungle life is expressing itself in many other directions, even in religion, and we are seeing strange exhibits of this defiance of law and order and morality under the guise of a so-called discovery of better religious attitudes and acts.

The most recent instance is the amazing editorial utterance of the New Outlook, organ of the United Church of Canada, to the effect that it is not a sin to steal if hunger "requires." "It is extremely difficult," says the editorial, to think of the Lord Jesus Christ as saying that a man should be in jail for stealing if he has no money to buy with. This official organ of a great Christian Church evidently forgets that Christ said of the case of a man who had defrauded a brother that unless he put the matter right he would be "cast into prison" and then follows the stern word: "Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

The Lord was not discussing, it is shown clearly in the Scriptures, the question of stealing on account of hunger; but His words make very plain His recognition of human property rights, and the righteousness of governmental insistence upon, and protection of, such rights.

The Globe has already dealt with this strange declaration of a church publication, and the interviews with prominent clergymen, as well as the letters published show the deep interest in the crucial question involved. It is an unexpected illustration of the peculiar peril mentioned in a Globe editorial of a fortnight ago, that "Many people now see nothing in blacks and whites, but only in greys. People even pride themselves on their foggy condition of mind and spirit as indicating intellectual progress and superiority." They have "advanced beyond the crude, primitive notion that certain things are essentially right and certain things are essentially wrong. But, as The Globe's editorial noted, "Sin is sin, and righteousness is righteousness, and neither one depends upon convention of environment, but upon the eternally righteous and holy character of God and His inspired revelation of truth given to men in the Scriptures."

Let us look again at the New Outlook's subversive teaching and some of the principles involved as already set forth in these columns. The church organ says that our Lord's sense of His disciples' act on plucking grain as they passed through a field on the sabbath day, and eating what they had plucked, because they were hungry, put His approval on stealing when this is prompted by hunger. It also mentions the Lord's citing of the historical case of David and his men, in hunger, when they ate of the temple shewbread forbidden by the law to any but the priests.

A slight acquaintance with the New Testament passage and the Old Testament shows that the question of stealing was not under consideration either by the Lord Himself or by the Pharisees who criticized His disciples for their act. The Pharisees, said "Thy disciples do that which is not lawful to do upon the sabbath day"—they did not say it was not lawful to take the grain, allotted

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ed relief work but in reality something that must be carried on for years to come, it was explained. The actual outlay of the park is in the hands of Professor Marie-Victorin, director of L'Institut Botanique of the University of Montreal. "It is my idea," he said, "to have Malsonneuve park essentially Canadian. There is yet no such botanical garden showing Canadian flora, that is, plants, trees and shrubs indigenous to the country. Other flora would be exhibited as well but the proposed collection would consist chiefly of trees, plants and shrubs growing in Canada."

Self Denial: The more a man denies himself the more he shall obtain from God.—Horace.

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THE 2 MACS. PHONE 315. MONTREAL TO HAVE BOTANICAL GARDEN. MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 30.—(By The Canadian Press)—Montreal is soon to have a botanical garden in Malsonneuve park in the east end of the island, officials at the City Hall announced recently. The prospectus for which \$100,000 has been allotted is listed as an unemploy-