

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim A man is as fat as he looks; a woman is as fat as she wants to look.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933.

BENNETT RIGHT AGAIN

When Premier Bennett, at the Ottawa Conference last year, insisted on protection for Canadian exporters against the dumping of Soviet goods into Great Britain, he was roundly abused by Liberal newspapers in this country as well as by the free-trade press in England. Again, when he refused to guarantee Soviet security for the cattle-oil barter scheme of the Serkau syndicate, the same critics exerted themselves to stir the countryside into indignation over what they represented to be unwarranted interference with a large and profitable trade with Moscow.

Now, however, the tune has changed both in Canada and England. The Opposition press, except for a few rabid Socialist organs, is no longer talking about the benefits of trade with Russia. The recent farcical trial of British engineers at Moscow has illustrated the truth of the maxim that one needs a very long spoon to sup with the Devil. Great Britain, at any rate, is now convinced of the wisdom of Premier Bennett's attitude at the Ottawa Conference, and has abruptly severed her Soviet trade connections.

It is with satisfaction we note in this connection, on the editorial page of yesterday's issue of our local contemporary, the following comment from the London Daily Mail:

"The people of this country have nothing to lose by an embargo on Russian imports. In the last three years the Soviet sold goods here to the value of \$430,000,000 and bought British goods to the value of only \$115,000,000. That is a most unsatisfactory kind of exchange; and the loss of such a dumping ground will hit Moscow hard. If sterner measures are required to bring the Soviet handle to book, the nation will readily support the Government in taking them."

What price now the Serkau Soviet deal, and the Liberal tirades against Premier Bennett's "Russophobia"?

GENERALS BOTH

Out of the welter of recent debates in the House of Commons, says the Border Cities Star, it is discovered that two members enjoy unique and similar distinctions. Each served in the South African war as a private; each served in the Great War as a Brigadier General.

The two men are General Arthur Edward Ross, C.B., C.M.G., B.A., M.D., LL.D., Conservative M.P. for Kingston City, and General John Smith Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D.S., Conservative M.P. for Lethbridge.

Other points of similarity are that each won the French Croix de Guerre; each is a doctor, General Ross being a physician and General Stewart a dentist; each was mentioned in despatches, General Ross seven times and General Stewart twice. While General Ross got two medals for South African service and General Stewart just one, General Stewart was twice wounded in the Great War. Each has served in his Provincial Legislature.

In South Africa one was Private

Ross of the First Canadian Infantry and later with the Australians and Imperials. The other was Private Stewart of the Lord Strathcona's Horse. In the Great War one was General Ross, Director of Medical Services for Canadians in France. The other was General Stewart, Commanding Officer of the 3rd Canadian Divisional Artillery in France.

"It is with pardonable pride," concludes the Star, "that both these members claim some authority to speak for the interests of war veterans in Canada. Their records of service to the country are illustrious. Each is still trying to further the cause of Canada by his efforts in Parliament."

To General Ross' military career a local interest attaches, he having gone overseas in 1914 as Lieutenant Colonel in command of No. 1 Field Ambulance, 1st Canadian Division, which unit included a number of Prince Edward Island volunteers. To these men, as to the rank and file generally, he was affectionately known as "Daddy." Perhaps, when the General's biography comes to be written, that fact may not be without its significance in revealing the character of the man.

HOW BUDGETS GROW

In the budget debate in the Ontario Legislature, S. C. Tweed, M.L.A. for North Waterloo, made an observation which is of very general application to all budget discussions. Invecting against the high-pressure salesmanship practiced during the boom years, as one of the prime causes of the present troubles, Mr. Tweed said:

"Now you may ask what has this to do with the budget of the Province of Ontario. The members of this Government being human beings were subjected to the high-pressure salesmanship practiced upon them by our Boards of Trade, Municipal Councils, School Boards, Automobile Clubs, Welfare Organizations, Members of Parliament, and Party Political Organizations, until this Province was committed to a program of expenditures which cannot now be maintained. Today we have many of these same organizations urging economy provided of course, it does not touch their particular community. I can well illustrate this by referring to a campaign that has been carried on in recent months by a newspaper on the Pacific Coast urging economy upon the Federal Government of the United States. In the midst of this campaign, it was reported that the Navy Department proposed to cut its expenditures by removing the Pacific Fleet from Long Beach to the Atlantic coast. This newspaper came out very strongly against this proposal, and frankly pointed out that they did not approve of that kind of economy because it would remove from the Los Angeles district the spending power of 20,000 sailors belonging to the Fleet situated there."

Commenting approvingly on Mr. Tweed's statement, the Winnipeg Free Press adds: "All the governments in Canada are having the experience these days of receiving delegations denouncing taxation and demanding economies made up of representatives of organizations which, in past years, were insistent in urging public expenditures."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Great Britain was the first of all the leading nations to lift the mediaeval inhibitions against the Hebrew race, which have now been revived in Germany under the Hitler regime. For several generations past able and patriotic British Jews have attained to the highest positions in society, in Government, in the banking and business world and in the professions.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A leading Toronto retail merchant declares that during March 1933, for the first time in thirty-eight months, his sales showed an increase over the corresponding month a year ago. The gain was \$2,000. Travellers report a somewhat better feeling throughout the Dominion. National hopefulness is stimulated by the satisfactory manner in which this Dominion has weathered a prolonged world storm—satisfactory that is when compared with the neighboring republics.

It was after the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's forthright offer of reciprocal preferences at the Imperial Conference of 1930, in London, that Great Britain adopted protection in order to check destructive dumping from high-tariff countries, and to pave the way for the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement and other Intra-Empire trade agreements entered into at the Ottawa Imperial Conference, summoned by the Canadian Prime Minister in the Summer of 1932.

In the criminal code of Canada a prize fight is defined as "an encounter or fight with fists or hands between two persons who have met for such purpose by previous arrangement made by or for them." A whole page of the code is taken up with punishments made to fit the crime of prize fighting with its various implications. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable to a fine or imprisonment or both who makes known or accepts a challenge to a prize fight or even goes into training for it. The principal may be sentenced to prison at hard labor. Every one who is present "as aid, surgeon, second, umpire, backer, assistant or reporter," is guilty of an offence and liable to fine or imprisonment, or both with or without hard labor.

The dollar that turns over once a week means 52 dollars worth of business a year. The dollar that changes hands only once a year means only one dollar's worth of business a year.

Fear is like a shadow following many people wherever they go and whatever they do. Fear is a vicious habit that deforms the intellect and vitiates the health. It might almost be termed a cancer of the mind, so corroding does it become if unchecked. We must understand the mental causes which lead to fear if we are to realize health in its fullest measure. You may eat the right kind of food, use sufficient exercise, and inhale fresh air deeply, but if your mind is constantly worried and harassed by the destructive emotion of fear, you will never be able to obtain the best of health or the satisfaction of a contented life.

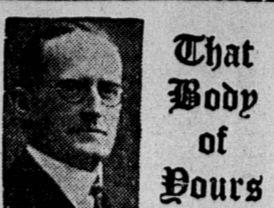
Great Britain has made a trade agreement with Germany which promises an important market for coal. Agreements are pending with the Scandinavian countries and Argentina to the prospective benefit of a wide range of manufactured products. This announcement in the House of Commons by Mr. Runciman shows how the new tariffs are being made to work.

Dr. Albert Einstein, who recently renounced his German citizenship, is likely to be attached permanently to the University of Madrid and may become a Spanish citizen. He has also been requested to lecture regularly in Paris at such times as do not interfere with his Madrid duties. Dr. Einstein was offered a home in England. Apparently the rest of the world appreciates his merits if the Hitlerites do not.

Latest news reports from Great Britain are pointed to as indicative of a turn in the tide. For the first time in months, exports have shown an increase over the corresponding months of the previous year. In March of 1933 exports were 32,551,000 pounds compared with 31,196,000 for 1932. Both January and February of 1933 showed less exports than January and February of 1932. The March increase has given satisfaction.

King Solomon is dead. This does not sound like news, but it really is. The King Solomon who is dead was the king of the fighting Zulus of South Africa. What is more, like his great Jewish predecessor he was a man of many wives. He leaves behind to mourn him 64 widows.

The enormous amount of Chinese territory actually possessed by Russia is never recognized in the West. All Mongolia is hers, under a flag of a Mongol Republic attached to the U.S.S.R. She is reported to be well established in Sinkiang and is building three railways that will bring her down



By James W. Barton, M.D. DIET AND SKIN DISEASES

I questioned a skin specialist one time as to why he did not lay out diets for his patients instead of just prescribing ointments and lotions.

"What's the use of prescribing a diet when the average patient will not follow it?" was his reply. As you know, eczema which comprises one half of all the known skin diseases is not considered a skin disease now but just tendency or condition of the body processes or condition of the body processes which permit certain foods, furs, feathers, dusts, pollen and other substances to so affect the body as to cause what is known as the eczema-hay fever-asthma complex.

Dr. William A. Pusey, Emeritus Professor of Skin Diseases, University of Illinois, says, "It is probable that no other group of causes are more often effective in producing diseases of the skin than improper diet, bad habits of eating and living, and the series of digestive disturbances that go with these. The skin is peculiarly responsive to disturbances of digestion. These digestive disturbances allow substances to get into the blood which cause flushing of the skin, particularly the face, or directly irritate it.

These substances act like poisons causing flushing, itching, hives and other inflammations of the skin. "In addition to this direct effect upon the skin bad digestion causes thin blood, poisoning of the blood, and lowered resistance, which are themselves important causes of skin diseases.

What is the proper diet to cure or prevent skin diseases?

Dr. Pusey says that except for certain articles of food—eggs, shell fish and strawberries—which have a peculiar effect upon some individuals, almost all other food may be safely eaten. The mixed diet that man craves seems best for the skin; that is meat and fish, eggs, milk, breads, vegetables, fruits, sugars and sweets in moderation, salt and a moderate or small allowance of condiments—pepper, spices, ketchup and pickles.

This means then that all articles of food may be eaten in proper quantities.

The two commonest factors in the causation of skin diseases are overeating and constipation.

Man was meant to work or exercise and was given a large stomach and intestines to accommodate the large amount of food necessary. He still accommodates the food but doesn't take the exercise.

The Royal Scot

(Exchange)

The Royal Scot, Great Britain's most famous train, is expected to reach Montreal by Canadian Pacific freighter, on Friday of this week. The train consists of a locomotive, tender and eight coaches and will be reassembled at Montreal and sent on a tour of Canada and the United States before being taken to Chicago to be placed on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Cars are carried by the ferry across Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island, but as railway men will understand the shipment of a heavy train like the Royal Scot on an Atlantic freighter presented unusual difficulties. The locomotive was dismantled into huge sections, which were stowed in the hold. The boiler, weighing twenty-four tons, was removed from the main section, weighing seventy-seven tons, and was handled separately, as was the tender, which weighs twenty-eight tons. The eight coaches—each from sixty-three to seventy-one feet long—are being carried as deck cargo. Each coach was swung aboard by a 150-ton crane which was fitted with special loading tackle. They were fastened securely to thirty-six rails that were laid on deck on 158 ties. To protect them against the ravages of sea air and weather, the coaches were treated with several coats of wax.

to the borders of China proper. Most of Tientsin's once lucrative trade with the Northwest now goes to Russia, which controls the Mongol Customs. Multitudes of young Chinese have been debauched by Communist propaganda, which will now spout from every Russian Consulate and the Embassy all the more furiously for long-enforced abstinence.

Acute indigestion in horses is the result of one or other of the following causes: Sudden exercise after feeding; overfeeding; change of food; new hay or oats; feeding close-textured foods, such as meal when not properly bulked with cut hay.

All-India Federation

(Mail and Empire)

The British Government's proposals for an All-India Federation, now before Parliament, mark the completion of another stage in the work of preparing a system for the future government of India. The White Paper containing these proposals recalls that federation elsewhere has usually resulted from a pact entered into by a number of political units, each possessed of sovereignty or at least of autonomy, and each agreeing to surrender to the new central organism which their pact creates an identical range of powers and jurisdiction, to be exercised by it on their behalf to the same extent for each one of them individually and for the federation as a whole. India, however, has little in common with historical precedents of this kind. In the first place, British India is a unitary state, the administrative control of which is by law centred in the Secretary of State—in some respects in a statutory corporation known as the Secretary of State in Council—in whom are vested powers of control over all acts, operations and concerns which relate to the government or revenues of India; and such powers as appertain to the Provincial Governments in India are derived through the Central Government by a species of delegation from this central authority and are exercised subject to his control. It follows that the provinces have no original or independent powers of authority to surrender.

The states, on the other hand, though they are under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor, form no part of His Majesty's Dominions. Their contact with British India has hitherto been maintained by the conduct of relations with their rulers through the Governor-General in Council. Moreover, since Parliament cannot legislate directly for their territories, the range of authority to be conferred upon the Federal Government and Legislature in relation to the states must be determined by agreement with their rulers; and the states have made it plain that they are not prepared to transfer to a Federal Government the same range of authority in their territories as it is expedient and possible to confer upon it in relation to the provinces. The position will therefore necessarily be that in the Indian Federation the range of powers to be exercised by the Federal Government and Legislature will differ in relation to the two classes of units which compose it.

For the purpose of meeting these conditions, it is proposed to set up a Federal Legislature, consisting of elected representatives of British India and of representatives of Indian states to be appointed by their rulers, and a Federal executive consisting of the Governor-General representing the Crown, aided and advised by a Council of Ministers, who will be responsible (subject to certain qualifications) to the Legislature so composed, and to endow these authorities with powers and functions in relation to British India and with such powers and functions in relation to the states and the states' members of the Federation will formally accept as being of full force and effect within their territories. Full liberty will, of course, be reserved to the Crown to refuse to accept the accession of any state to the Federation if it is sought on terms incompatible with the scheme of Federation embodied in the Constitution Act.

The proposals have been fairly well received on the whole. Some 60 members of Parliament belonging to the British India Union have condemned the scheme. So also has one of the native princes. The Times thinks that those who propose to criticize the scheme should first make a thorough study of it. The Star says that if in the discussions in Parliament the Gandhites and the Churchills can cancel each other and these proposals can be sandpapered down into a generally acceptable form they should provide a Magna Charta for India's future. The Yorkshire Post points out that if this democratic experiment is made in unfavorable conditions and fails, the discredit will fall not upon India or Indians but upon Britain. Therefore Britain is bound to neglect no precaution to secure success. The Manchester Guardian declares that the plain, immediate need is that these proposals should be turned into an Act as soon as possible. It adds that if the Indian leaders stand aloof they will do their country the worst disservice.

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THE ONLY ANSWER

Retarded into history's marble eyes is their quick challenge and ability; All the expression of their enterprise, The fierce, the rapt, the generous and the free. Behold their monument; no more is now to see.

Travel this cool white day across this plain, Count farms and haycocks, think of dead event, Count all these graves, count every pang and pain, Which put them here; but life will not relent. Hardly the deathmask held one hour their last intent.

Action, eternal fire! from brain to brain From race to race, and age to age on-leaping, Leaves the charred embers to the steady rain; Over the skeleton the grass comes creeping, And life's too short for wondering, too aflame for weeping.

—Edmund Blunden in the Spectator.

On Going North

(C. C. in the Manitoba Free Press) Any hokus-bokus suggestions and encouragements that young men should trek to the Northland are to be deprecated. Even this advice directed at the "adventurous and courageous type" needs careful consideration. There is not a whit of similitude between the old slogan of "Go West, young man, go West" and the new one that seeks currency, "Go North."

The West, at its best, was a place where cattle could be raised and land cultivated; at its worst, there was always sufficient population in expanding areas to ensure a young man labor at living recompense. The North of today, at its best, is a land of possibilities in the fields of mining, lumbering, fur farming and a limited amount of trading, if one has sufficient capital and experience and initiative; at its worst, it is a land that is ruthless, inexorable, even cruel, to those lacking means or experience or ability.

One hesitates to fly contrary to popular opinion that the North is a land where wealth and position stick out of every rock or hang on every tree; it is really an indifferent land, in a spiritual sense, as those who know it can testify. And for any young man, however brave or hardy or adventurous, to strike off haphazardly into the North is unwise. The mines and mills have absorbed their quota for their present stages of development, and jobs are simply not to be had so easily. This may be discouraging, but it is the truth.

On the other hand, disciplined, prepared and outfitted immigration to the North, with a definite objective and enough experience not to be caught napping by seasonal changes, offers an opportunity to young men of the right sort. This is beyond argument. But a frozen body, found by a Mountie, in a poorly-constructed and incompletely-equipped shack, is also beyond argument.

Adult education classes have been started by the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration in New York City in which trained unemployed are teaching 1602 women students who wish to know how to dress well and feed their families on greatly reduced budgets.

CAUTION

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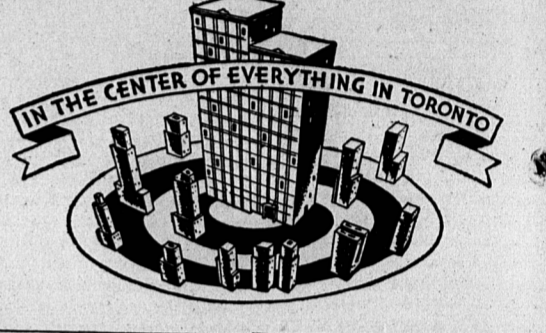
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