

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims Englishmen are the most beautiful on earth, but when they set out to be ugly they go beyond anything.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1933.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The straightforward explanation by Hon. Dr. MacMillan of the Government's attitude toward prohibition enforcement has cleared the atmosphere on this question. His statement was a tour de force which carried the discussion out of partisan politics and left high and dry the Opposition criticism of inconsistency and inconsistency on the Government's part. It now rests with the Opposition members to prove their own sincerity by co-operating with the temperance organizations, the Government and the Mounted Police in establishing still better law enforcement, particularly in Charlottetown and Summerside. To the extent that they contribute to this result, and not by persistence in a campaign of exaggeration and petty fault-finding, will they be of service to temperance and to the principles they have so frequently professed to have at heart.

AIDING AGRICULTURE

A feature of the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association this year was of particular interest in view of certain criticisms voiced by Mr. W. M. Lea, Opposition leader in the Legislature, during the course of the Draft Address debate. Mr. Lea's address in the main was non-partisan in nature, and was a valuable contribution to the debate. It was only when he got on the subject of the Provincial Department of Agriculture that a strong odor of political partisanship became noticeable. Mr. Lea's successor to the portfolio of Agriculture was the Hon. G. Shelton Sharp; and it seemed to be Mr. Lea's opinion that Mr. Sharp had been uncommonly negligent in his duties, particularly with regard to the dairy industry. For example he, Mr. Lea, had undertaken when in office to promote cow testing, an activity which he regarded as of special importance; "but," he said, "like many of the other assistances given by the former Liberal Government to promote agriculture, this was dropped by our hon. friends when they came into office. It simply ceased under the administration."

To this charge Hon. Mr. Sharp replied that on the contrary, cow testing work had undergone rapid extension during the past year. In 1929 there were only five associations operating in the Province. In 1932 there were twenty-two associations operating with a correspondingly large number of herds. Other activities for the encouragement of the dairy industry were also reviewed by Mr. Sharp, showing how unfair the Opposition leader's criticism was in this connection. Now we have the report of a special committee of the Dairy Association, appointed last year to look into the condition of the industry. This report, as presented at the Association's annual meeting this week, not only comments with appreciation on the largely increased production of butter and cheese over the previous year, but specifically commends the policy of the Department of Agriculture "in the fostering of the dairy industry by the assistance given to calf club work, bull loaning policy, demonstration work, etc." and asks that all reasonable aid be continued with renewed vigor. Nowhere in the report is there any criticism of the Department under Mr. Sharp's administration, unless criticism can be said to be implied in the suggestion that more publicity be given through the newspapers to departmental activities in connection with dairy work. Admittedly, under Liberal regime

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is probably a fact, says the Toronto Globe, that buying has declined out of proportion to falling off in purchasing capacity. This has had an unnecessarily injurious effect on business from the bottom up in curtailing sales and in keeping prices at a level where there is no profit and little backing for credit. If every person in Canada able to do so would expand his purchasing wisely the benefit would be general.

We cannot doubt that Britain and the United States will reach a satisfactory settlement; for the United States realizes more and more clearly that the maintenance of her foreign trade depends entirely on the purchasing power of Europe. If that purchasing power is lessened by the need to send huge sums in gold across the Atlantic, the doom of the United States' manufacturers is within sight. Mr. Roosevelt knows these things, but he still has to persuade Congress of their truth.—Dublin Weekly Irish Times.

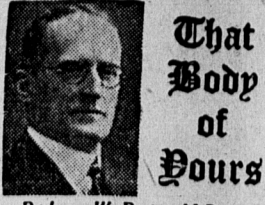
1933: Add the outside units and they make four; add the middle units and they make twelve, which is three times four; the whole number makes sixteen and the nine is divisible by the three; it is indeed also three times three. There must be something in all this, of good augury or ill, or there may—it is barely conceivable—be nothing in all this. At all events, we may leave the portentous significance of the date to the mongers of omens and those who find prophecies in figures, hoping all ways that they may find hopeful and agreeable meanings for the rest of us. They generally do.—London Saturday Review.

There used to be in England a famous Labor M. P., named John Ward. He was a tremendous pacifist. Just a few days before the outbreak of the Great War, when trouble had arisen with some arm officers in Ireland over Home Rule, with the King's name being dragged into it, Ward electrified the House of Commons by declaring that "what the House must insist upon is freedom to make laws without interference from Lords, Army or King." A few weeks later, war having been declared, John Ward was in uniform, later fought in France with conspicuous valor. That is the Englishman. In peace time he is always a pacifist, or thinks he is; but let a war break out, with England threatened, and he is the first in it and the last out of it. It is what he has been doing for a thousand years.

The problems confronting President Roosevelt are of extreme complexity and tremendous consequences. The United States banking system has all but broken down, and it must be rescued. There is talk again of the flight of gold, of abandonment of the gold standard. A huge deficit is a legacy from the outgoing administration. Foreign trade is crippled, and the tariff policies of Hoover and the old Congress must come under review. The war debts question is waiting on his door-step; something has to be decided in the next three months.

Just how far is the home, or prevailing unrest, responsible for juvenile delinquency? While it would seem to be an established fact that bad companions, frivolous pastimes, morbid pictures, immoral literature, the glorification of crime have much to do with youthful depravity, parents cannot escape the obligation resting upon them to counteract these sinister influences. It is their duty to find out just whom their children are associating with and where they spend their idle hours. It is an easy way out to blame the times for waywardness in the young, but the fault is often to be found within the home itself. The trouble is that too much reliance is placed nowadays on others. The school is supposed to have relieved the parents of much of their responsibility for the proper training of the young. It is not so, of course, for nothing can take the place of parents and the beneficial influence of home conditions. Laxity in the home is reflected in indifferent conduct in the school.

where we would have been if we had not had the necessary legislation to enable us to do so." MR. BOUCHARD: "Whom did you save? What about the farmers?" MR. BENNETT: "The farmers got the benefit of every security that was afforded to every member of the public. What would have happened to the farmers' savings if the banks closed their doors?"



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A RESTLESS STOMACH ACCOMPANIES A RESTLESS MIND

There isn't any question but that ulcer of the stomach and of the first inch or two of the small intestine into which the stomach empties, is rapidly increasing; in fact, in England and Wales the number of cases has doubled in the last ten years.

Dr. John A. Ryle directs attention to the peculiarities of ulcer patients, their habits and surroundings. "These patients are lean and nervous men, often tense and muscular, brisk mentally and physically. They are energetic, restless, conscientious, intent on their projects, and generally speaking not given to anxiety. There are 4 men to 1 woman afflicted with ulcer. Half the cases occur between the ages of 30 and 50, the period in which worry and work are at their highest point."

Nervous conditions play their part and there are more cases of ulcer in the city than in the country. The great benefit of healthy outdoor life in correcting ulcer symptoms is well known. Anxiety and mental strain or conflict seem to play a part in the aggravation of the symptoms. A restless stomach accompanies a restless mind. It is this stomach restlessness that first calls the patient's attention to his stomach, and he may suffer for years before he learns that he has an ulcer.

He will begin to have a little pain or distress in the stomach, will be careful for a few days or weeks and the symptoms disappear as the ulcer heals. The symptoms may return; he is again careful of his diet and the ulcer heals again. Sometimes a little medical treatment, the use of alkalis allays the symptoms, and the ulcer or ulcers come and go for years.

When is operation necessary? Operation is necessary when, in healing, the ulcer leaves a scar that closes or partly closes the opening of the stomach into small intestine, in cases of long standing ulcer in which the history, X rays, test meals also show a very slow movement of the stomach contents into small intestine, and in cases where despite medical treatment the ulcer returns from time to time.

Operation should not be performed in youthful cases, in cases where the ulcer has not existed very long, or in cases where the food moves quickly out of the stomach, and in highly nervous or elderly patients.

In this restless fretful age the most important contribution physicians can make in preventing ulcer of the stomach is to advise against missed or bolted meals, excessive smoking and mixing digestion with worry and affairs.

Making A Dictionary

(Montreal Gazette) It was a Scotsman who said, "They are strange beings, these lexicographers;" and perchance he was thinking of the number of experts that ilk who have at some time trod their way from the heathery hills of Bonnie Scotland to Glasgow or Edinburgh, devoting their labors to the production of the tome which every wise man keeps within handy reach and which contains the "enduring treasury of the English language and is the chief vehicle of the mental and material traffic among mankind." These strange beings are hard workers. We owe them a big debt. Cawdrey and Cockran and Crabbe broke away from the notion that a glossary was only needed to help folk to learn another language. They set about the task of compiling a dictionary that might help a man better to understand his own language. And so did the "Great Samuel," and George Richardson, and Dean Trench, and Dr. Furnival, until we come to the prodigious labors of Messrs Annandale and Ogilvie, or such a leviathan of this verbal sea as that of the Oxford Dictionary, which took forty years in the making and fills fifteen thousand pages and includes the work of hundreds of good "readers," who for our benefit scribbled their notes, with the net result that they got together three-and-a-half million quotations from the works of five thousand authors, having examined the whole body of English literature for their spoil. And herein—dictionaries, we mean—is romance aplenty. But it has befallen the lot of an American toler to make a "scow" and to be the "first that ever burst into this silent sea." With some lit of exultation he announces that he has incorporated the word "technocracy" in his glossary, and doubtless it shines there with the sort of peculiar and bewildering lustre that renders the term com-

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.

R. C. M. P. INSPECTOR

Sir:—In your report yesterday of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly I read with a good deal of astonishment the statement of Mr. McIntyre that Inspector Fripps of the R. C. M. P. is a "foreigner." Fripps is an old and honourable English name, but evidently the House has its doubts about its British quality in this instance as the statement was allowed to go unchallenged. I quite agree with the hon. member that all such positions should be filled by British instead of by foreign persons. Something should really be done about it.

I am, Sir, etc. "BE BRITISH"

Canadian Handicrafts

(Montreal Star) The report made by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild showing that Canada is being flooded with bogus imported "Indian handicraft" work is of real concern to Canada, and particularly to the Province of Quebec, where handicrafts have a growing place. It calls attention to the fact that the tourist demands souvenirs and has a penchant for handicraft work. There can be no question but that the visitor prefers genuine work to bogus, if it is brought to his attention and is not priced too high. This applies equally to Indian and habitation productions. It is perfectly absurd that American visitors, desiring to take home with them some memento of a delightful trip, should be offered, as is too often the case, only cheap American mass-produced "souvenirs of Canada."

The Handicraft Guild deserves support in its attempt to encourage craftsmanship and cottage industries all over Canada. Mechanization has done much to drive out the beautiful weaving, furniture-making, leatherwork and wood-carving that once flourished here. Village industries of this sort might do something to keep down rural unemployment and prevent a further migration to the cities. Canadians themselves surely should be willing to patronize Canadian handicraft. It is not as if the products of Canadian craftsmen were unattractive. On the contrary, they are among the finest to be had, but they are too little recognized.

panionable with "relativity" and other verbal mysteries of light. We trust this savant feels satisfied. Some words are swords and others are the glittering paraphernalia of the professional juggler. Some words are great and others have greatness thrust upon them. Some words are sadly overworked—as, for example, "mobocracy" and "complex"—and others are the fruition of genius, and yet are consigned as rare antiquities to some crypt where none save the intelligentsia are capable of pronouncing upon their value. We believe that Coleridge must have been prouder of having invented the word "emiplastic" than he was of having penned the poem "Kubla Kahn" or "The Ancient Mariner."

Be this as it may "technocracy" has taken its place amongst the resounding accents of our modern English, though we cannot even imagine any poet making use of it, and we must make the best of the thing, although it sounds like the ruthless shock of a ball amongst the ten-pins in a bowling alley. These hard words have considerable swagger so long as they walk the deck. Fortunately they do not mean very much. Their sound outtrots their sense. Referring once more to the Oxford Dictionary, it is curious to learn that the savants who tried to unpack the "English of it" testified that they could somehow treat such terms as "parallelepiped" and "sperlapsarian" and "antidisestablishmentarians" as light work in comparison with finding out the real meaning of such words as "wealth" and "work" and "war" and "waste," before which household terms they confess their wits to be seriously taxed. Which confession at least gives the average man in the streets a crumb of comfort. For it may assure him that he can and he is speaking English even in those simple words that plop like a drop of rain upon the face of the tarn, even though technocracy has never become any part of his home-bred speech. Radiotelephone service has been established between Germany and Siam and a similar service is planned between Germany and Egypt.



ENTRETY

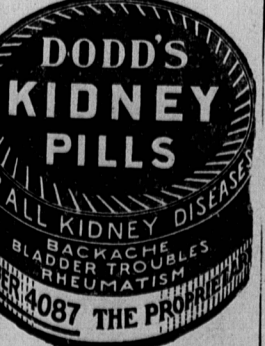
Oh Spring indulge not In the treason Of appearing Out of season! Too well we know Your emissaries, Those chirping birds, Those sprouting cherries, Those snowdrops Making bold to show Their heads Without conventional snow! O Spring, desist! Who has not found That hearts fare better Winter-bound! —Ruth Lambert Jones.

A Flame Of Emeralds

(K. M. H. in The Winnipeg Free Press) The people of the jungle did not often leave its shadows in the depths of Cambodia. But once in a while a trader ventured in and he brought back stories of a silent City set in the midst of the silent forest. Great gates remained and so did a mighty tower. Remained, too, the carved faces of a four-headed Buddha gazing out through the centuries. There were legends of an emerald larger than a man, over which forever the tower stood guard. None might enter within the gates. Even the wild animals slid by, the tigers and lions giving it wide berth. Only the flower life of the forest ventured in, luminous orchids hungry for the insects. Last week two Englishmen started for Angkor—for Angkor, the Emerald, or death. The French government, within whose territory Cambodia is, has given permission and promised escort out if the treasure is found. This expedition is not the first. But the others have fallen by the way and the forest has covered their bones. It was about 900 A. D. that a mighty king of the Orient, Jayavarman, conceived the idea of a palace and a temple amidst the riot of the jungle. The River Angkor-Vat flowed near seeking the wide stretches of the sea like Tonic Sep. It was on the banks of this river that the power and treasure of an Emperor spent itself. Four square miles were enclosed with five huge gates set at intervals. Then within, the palaces and temples were reared. This temple of Bayon stands today with its circling galleries centering about a tower rising above the pressing forest trees. Fifty towers are about decorated with the quadruple faces of Brahma, intersecting the galleries. The central one dominates them all in an intricate matching of colored sandstone and carvings of men and gods, and of trailing vines. For three hundred years the magnificence of Oriental potencies flowed about these palaces and temples. And then a Kmer Emperor, no one knows why, buried at the foot of the tower a treasure of fabled wealth and with his three millions of subjects marched out of Angkor and left it to the crumbling silence.

"My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings. Look on my work, ye Mighty, and despair!" Nothing beside remains. Round the decay Of that colossal wreck boundless and bare, The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Quon, the twelfth century Chinese historian, tells something of the treasure left behind and speaks of gold howdahs of 120 elephants, 300 gold chariots for oxen, thrones and flashing hand-fuls of jewels. There was left, too, so goes the story, an emerald Buddha larger than a man. Five times since the jungle gave up its secret, have expeditions gone to claim the hoards up magnificence and five times has death put forth its absolute negation. The last man to attempt it was a person by the name of Saunders. They found him with most of his



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