

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Mussolini 22 Years Ago

A reader of the London *New Statesman* and *Nation* has sent a translation of a portion of an article appearing in the Italian Socialist paper *Avanti* on January 21, 1913. At that time Italy, driven as her leaders said by the need for expansion, was engaged in the conquest of Tripoli, a Turkish possession in North Africa just across the Mediterranean from Italy. The article said:

"Here then we are confronted by an Italy, nationalist, conservative, which claims to make the sword its law, and the army the school of the nation. We had foreseen this moral perversion, and, for that reason, are not surprised by it. But those who think that this preponderance of militarism is a sign of strength are mightily mistaken. Strong peoples have no need to give themselves up to such a stupid orgy as that in which the Italian press is now letting itself go with mad exaltation. Strong peoples have no need to give themselves up to such a stupid orgy as that in which the Italian press is now letting itself go with mad exaltation."

The article was signed "BENITO MUSSOLINI." Should the bitterest critic of fascism wish to pass judgment on the present African adventure he could not do better than quote the words of MUSSOLINI about the same type of aggression 22 years ago. The present situation is admirably summed up in the sentence, "Strong peoples have no need to give themselves up to such a stupid orgy as that in which the Italian press is now letting itself go with mad exaltation."

The phrase about a "miserable war of conquest" being acclaimed as if it were a Roman triumph also has a ring of truth, whether applied to the occasion of a quarter-century ago or to today. "MUSSOLINI the journalist," comments an Ontario exchange in this connection, "evidently possessed a foresight which MUSSOLINI the dictator has lost."

Social Reform Measures

According to a Canadian Press despatch, Premier KING will refer the following BENNETT measures to the Supreme Court: The Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Dominion Trade and Industry Act, the Natural Products Marketing Act (1934) and amendments, an Act to Amend the Criminal Code, section nine, the Minimum Wages Act, the Limitation of Hours of Work Act and the Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act.

It may fairly be asked, says the Mail and Empire, if the new premier is taking this step to please the big interests from which his party received Liberal campaign subscriptions. A great deal of the legislation is already in operation with marked advantage to wage-earners and farmers alike. The forty-four-hour week, the statutory weekly day of rest and the new minimum wage law are heralded by workers as complying with Canada's adherence to the draft conventions of the International Labor Office in Geneva. Has Mr. King gone back on what he put in his book sixteen or eighteen years ago and then forgot? Or is he merely indulging his well-known passion for insisting on academic niceties?

Faulty Electoral System

A writer in a Western Liberal newspaper reminds the new Government at Ottawa that it is pledged "to measures of electoral reform to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people." The Dominion and recent provincial election results, he suggests, furnished striking evidence of the weakness and utter inadequacy of the old system of voting, so far as parliamentary representation for the divisions of political thought in the country is concerned. The Conservative party elected 40 members, less than half the number to which it was entitled by its strength in the Dominion. The C.C.F. elected eight members, considerably less than half the number it should have. And the Reconstruction party, with more electoral support than the C.C.F. elected only one member. With 182,000 votes in Ontario the Reconstruction party elected no candidate; nor did the C.C.F. with 126,000 votes in the same province.

This certainly proves that our electoral system is faulty. A further striking example, of course, could be cited in the case of the Prince Edward Island elections, which resulted in giving the Liberals 100 per cent representation in the Legislature with but 58 per cent of the total votes polled. A system which permits of such gross miscarriage of public opinion is only a travesty on democracy.

Canada And Sanctions

Notwithstanding that Canada has undertaken to place an immediate ban on loans, and on the export of arms and munitions to Italy from this country, to act in concert with other nations to restrict or even prohibit Italian imports and, after an agreed date in November, to send Italy no more "key materials" used for war purposes—notwithstanding all this, Canada, says Premier MACKENZIE KING, will insist on keeping "a free hand on the question of military sanctions."

This statement has puzzled even the most friendly commentators on the Prime Minister's attitude. The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal), frankly disagrees. "It may fairly be argued," it

says, "that once a start is made in applying sanctions there can be no stopping short of the desired objective, namely the restoration of peace. If financial and trade restrictions are not enough, then force must be used. Otherwise the system of collective security breaks down."

This is the case in a nutshell. It is hoped of course, that the necessity will not arise for resorting to military measures, but this will depend upon circumstances outside the control of the Canadian Government. Why did not Mr. KING make this clear, instead of confusing the issue, as he did, by talking about retaining a "free hand" with regard to one class of sanctions?

S. P. C. A. Meeting

An organization which is deserving of far more support than it has heretofore received is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The nature of the Society's work is known to everyone, and admitted by everyone to be necessary. Unfortunately, there is a lack of public interest which has greatly curtailed the Society's activities. The annual meeting, which takes place tonight at 7:30 in the Board Room of the City Building, provides an opportunity for our citizens getting better acquainted with this worthy organization, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large and responsive attendance.

Editorial Notes

Our wells should be filled all right this season.

S.P.C.A. meets tonight. We need it and it needs us.

The order-of-the-day now is—storm windows and porches.

Our Fox Show has gone over with a bang—and everybody satisfied.

Our farmers would appreciate the cooperative movement better had we not so many "successful failures" in the past. It is hard to live down the memory of the Farmers Cooperative and other like enterprises of the not too distant past.

By keeping our Fox Industry constantly before the world we will maintain and develop one of our most valuable assets. People have got to come here from time to time for genuine parent stock to improve their foxes, just as the south must come north to us for the best brand of seed potatoes.

Many here will have heard with regret that Mr. MALCOLM A. MACLEOD, Editor of the *Maritime Farmer* had passed his eternal rest. He was a familiar figure at many of our agricultural gatherings, taking a keen interest in all that concerned us and our main industry.

Several inquiries have reached us about official general election cheques. According to an Ottawa correspondent accounts are now being settled by the Auditor General's Department. Approximately 100,000 cheques have to be sent to persons in all parts of Canada for services rendered in connection with the voting. They go to returning officers, poll clerks, constables and persons who rented polling stations. Cheques are now being sent out at the rate of 900 a day but in a short time the output will be speeded up to 1,500 a day.

A chart covering period 1919-1934 and showing relation of wholesale prices of Canadian farm products and consumers' goods, shows that when it is superimposed upon that of the business index, the periods of higher prices for farm products correspond roughly with the periods of greater industrial prosperity, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. "From this might be deduced the conclusion that increased purchasing power for the farmer is the surest key to prosperity," remarks the Bureau's bulletin, adding—"Agriculture is thus the key industry of Canada—as the farmer prospers, so does Canada."

The best minds of all parties in England, notwithstanding opposition on general questions, are behind the League of Nations sanctions. For instance, Mr. H. B. LEES-SMITH, the former Labour Postmaster-General, in a reference to the Abyssinian dispute, at a recent meeting, said:—"The present difficulty is that the standard of international morality is lower than the standard of domestic morality within a country itself. The reason is, that within each country there is a law with the means of enforcing it, whereas in international affairs there is only anarchy. The next step in moral evolution, therefore, is the establishment of international law with sanctions that will enforce it. That is what the League of Nations does, and if we now desert it we shall revert to the method of the jungle from which we have taken the first step to emerge."

The Prince and Princess of the Asturias who have had jewels stolen from their luggage while visiting Toronto on their honeymoon were fortunate in that the thief or thieves overlooked the Prince's jewelled orders of Knighthood, which were left intact. The Prince is the third son of the former King of Spain. He has been accepted by Spanish Royalists as their candidate in view of the surrender of all claims by his elder brothers. For four years he was in the British Navy, serving as a midshipman with H.M.S. Enterprise in the Home Fleet, in the East Indies and in the Mediterranean. When his engagement to the Princess was announced last April he was appointed an honorary sub-lieutenant. His wife is the niece of the last king of Naples. She is a cousin of the Countess de PARIS, wife of Count HENRI de PARIS, son of Duc de GUISE, pretender to the throne of France. So that the royal couple have interest in two thrones, though at present there does not seem much prospect of realizing on either of them.

Notes By The Way

The Spanish cabinet seems to have gone down in quite inglorious defeat. A ministry that falls as the result of a scandal involving bribery on a large scale is thoroughly discredited. Nevertheless, it should be remembered in this case that the Spanish government, that has just resigned, following a stormy scene in the cortes, when bribery charges were substantiated has only been in existence about a month. While confidence in some of its members may be shattered, therefore, it cannot collectively be blamed for the scandal.

In limestone caves of the coastal mountains of New Guinea rows of mummies of men, their chins tucked under their arms, and their knees have just been discovered. They are believed to be 1,000 years old. The caves are near the strip of coast administered by the Australian government. Almost at the time of the discovery a party of explorers stumbled on the mummies. They are of unknown age, people who had dwelt there when the mummies were living men. Until the mummies were found there was no evidence that New Guinea tribes preserved their dead.

It is admitted that everywhere the spirit of humanism is strong. The average man and woman care very much about questions of social welfare. They are deeply disturbed about the plight of the unemployed in the distressed areas; they are aware of a duty in regard to bad housing and overcrowding in cities; they are distressed at the disregard for children thrown out of school on to the labor market at the age of fourteen; they are convinced that there is a right and wrong about the action of Great Britain when a fellow-member of the League is threatened with destruction. They are aware that such matters as these call for that complete devotion and sacrifice in the service of the state which once, as the Bishop of Winchester said, were put at the disposal of God. If the Christian churches can produce such a state of mind that this devotion and sacrifice are identified with the Christian life, then they will have regained the ascendancy they once held.—*London Spectator.*

Every tooth in his head is his own, yet it is artificial. Field Taylor, of Bourne, Australia, actor, tailor, inventor, has turned dentist by force of circumstances and lack of money, and has himself built from plaster of Paris, thin rubber and aluminum a perfect set of teeth. Although he has had no instruction, he makes his own suits in the manner of a dentist by force of circumstances and an ingenious device for detecting spurious coins.—*Ex.*

Hearst newspapers in the United States have become extremely indignant because Secretary of State Cordell Hull has suggested that his country "has an opportunity to exert an enormous moral influence throughout the world in a peaceful settlement of controversial matters." The dictator disturbs the group of papers is that Secretary Hull favors the control of exports that may be used for war purposes to belligerent powers. It is ridiculous, of course, to expect either consistency or rationality from the Hearst papers operated by William Randolph Hearst. But we mention this example of their present point of view because of the fact that they were, a few years ago, among the first publications to revive pictures of war horrors. These were published, it was claimed, in an effort to make war unpopular. But the Hearst papers, it now appears, would not like to see that unpopularity of war carried to the point where the profits of American business might be endangered in any way.—*Hamilton Herald.*

Did you ever hear the story of Mr. Baldwin's babyhood? The cock in the Baldwin household was a superstitious woman. Gathering the baby Stanley in her arms, she carried him upstairs to the top of the house. This was an old custom of the country, said to ensure success in the world. The cock, not content with the top floor, mounted a chair in the attic, and held the baby towards the ceiling!—*London Daily Sketch.*

President Roosevelt is getting back to Washington after his fishing trip to Panama: Vice-President Garner meanwhile is on the high seas on his way to see the establishment of the Commonwealth government in the Philippines. It is the first time in history both the President and the Vice-President have been outside the territorial boundaries of the United States proper. Heretofore there has been an unwritten law that the Vice-President should stay close to the capital while the President was away.—*St. Thomas Times-Journal.*

All German ties with the League of Nations have now been formally cut, but the Fatherland still keeps in touch with Germany through its consul. This follows the United States plan of refusing to take any responsible part but at the same time keeping tab on the benefits.

C. D. Howe, of Fort Arthur, the new Minister of Railways, is a native of Massachusetts. There was a native of the United States in the Bennett cabinet also—Sir George Perley, born in New Hampshire.—*Toronto Star.*

In the latest early winter storm on the Canadian prairies, Keg River was the coldest spot with 12 degrees below zero. With such an early start Keg River stands a chance of taking the frigid championship away from White River, Ont., and Doucet, Que., not to mention Vermilion, Alta.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.  
 THE APPETITE IS NOT A CORRECT GUIDE TO EATING

Some of our overweight friends tell us that it is only natural for them to be fat; in fact as others who are not fat eat what they like and as much as they like, so was it intended that appetite should be their guide as to the amount and kind of food to eat.

Now the fat individual knows, and so does everybody else, that appetite is not a guide as to the correct amount of food to eat because appetite has just led him or her to more than they needed and the excess weight is the result.

He knows also that just as surely as the excess weight went on so will it come off if he eats just a little less food than he actually needs for some weeks or months and Nature will use up the extra fat stored in his body to supply the extra food needed by the body.

The same rule applies, but not to the extent to those who are thin or below normal weight. This lack in weight is hard to understand in some cases because the thin individual eats as much, perhaps even more, than the others in the family who are of normal weight; sometimes it is due to a fast thyroid gland; at other times it is due to some low infection that prevents absorption of all the good nourishment from the food eaten. Very often however it is due to his or her disposition—nervous, worried, overstrict in his discipline of himself or others. It has been found that in some of these cases these "nervous" tendencies interfere with the flow of digestive juices so that some of the food is not absorbed into the blood.

For instance, if the individual has "something on his mind" when he eats, it has been found that notwithstanding the fact that the food is actually in the stomach waiting to be churned by the stomach walls and mixed with the stomach digestive juice, the stomach walls do no churning, and there is no flow of digestive juice for periods as long as two or three hours. Similarly, movements of the small intestine are stopped or delayed at times and at other times the food rushes through without getting the proper absorption into the blood.

The lesson for the underweight is to try not to eat when tired, worried, or upset; to get as much relaxed as possible before eating.

A Tribute To Canada

(Exchange)  
 Sinclair Lewis, the most widely read author in the United States inferentially pays a high tribute to Canada in his most recent book, "It Can't Happen Here," in which he pictures the United States under a dictatorship. The dictator is not Franklin D. Roosevelt, but some imaginary person behaving and acting like the late Senator Huey P. Long, who was killed while Mr. Lewis was writing the book. The story hinges on the way the dictatorship came into being, and the revolt of a group of liberals led by a Vermont editor.

History sometimes repeats itself, though not often in the same form. Over 75 years ago slaves passed through friendly hands along the route of the famous "underground" system to find freedom in Canada. Under the dictatorship imagined by Mr. Lewis, Canada remains the land of freedom. The anti-fascist and liberals make this country their base of operations, and construct a new "underground" channel.

While based purely on imagination, Mr. Lewis' book has a serious purpose. It aims to stir up the freedom-loving people of the United States to the danger of their position not from the present administration but from other forces in the country and from a possible contagion from abroad. Canadians should also learn from Mr. Lewis that we have a sacred trust which we must preserve as the custodians of the British and liberal traditions on this continent.

Mr. Lewis is thought to have drawn some of the inspiration for his book from his wife's recent study of conditions in Germany. Critics say that the dictatorship he imagines is too closely modeled on Hitlerism ever to find root in the United States. However, he has served a useful purpose in drawing attention to the English-speaking nations as the world's bulwark against dictatorship.

The Colonial Question

(Winnipeg Free Press)  
 A point of some importance about the present crisis is that even if Italy is restrained and hostilities in Ethiopia are halted by international action, the issue which started the war will not be settled. Suppose the application of sanctions compels Italy to withdraw troops from Africa and call off his plan of conquest, the colonial question will remain to be considered.

The Italian defence of the invasion of Ethiopia is Italy's need for overseas possessions to accommodate "surplus" population. That need, if it is genuine, will remain unsatisfied if Ethiopia's independence and integrity are saved, and the powers will have to give it consideration or expect another outbreak of Italian imperialism at some future date.

In one sense the Italian argument that Italy needs more room is fictional because it is acknowledged that Mussolini has deliberately fostered population growth. Heavy taxes on bachelors, discriminations against them, bonuses for large families and checks on

CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

(Dr. Carleton Stanley in "The Universities Review")

(Dr. Stanley, President of Dalhousie University, is also President of the Conference of the Universities of Canada, and as such was invited by the editor of The Universities Review to send a news letter from the universities of Canada. The letter, which follows, should prove of timely interest to educationists at home as well as abroad.—*Ed. G.*)

It is exceedingly difficult to write a "news-letter from Canadian Universities," for they are so numerous, so scattered and have so little unity of outlook. In the three small Atlantic provinces, which have a population of about a million, there are no fewer than ten institutions granting university degrees. The two provinces of Quebec and Ontario with a population of nearly six millions, have ten more. In the eastern half of Canada, that is, there are as many universities as there are in Great Britain and Ireland. One could classify this large number of universities in many different ways: Catholic and non-Catholic; State and Independent; French-speaking and English-speaking; those which have some entrance requirements, such as matriculation, and those which do not; those which have honour courses and those which give only pass degrees, and so on. It would surprise some Canadians even to hear that five Canadian universities are French-speaking, and that only two of these are in Quebec. Ten of our degree-granting institutions are catholic. Six provinces support provincial universities. But that need not mean that the provincial institution is the largest in the province, nor that the province makes large grants only to its own institution. We sometimes complain of ourselves that we are a "standardized" people, but this has certainly no application to our universities.

The four western provinces resolved, when they came into being as educational entities about thirty years ago, to avoid this state of affairs, and they have been fairly successful in doing

so. They have each a provincial university. Yet with their sparse population they have hardly avoided the poverty which flimsy interests brought upon the universities of the East.

University Federation has been much talked of at different periods in Canada. The most successful example is the University of Toronto where four denominational colleges affiliated with the provincial institution. And the University of Toronto is the only university in Canada which is not desperately poor. The avoidance of multiplication of expensive scientific laboratories, the pooling of libraries and teaching staffs, have enabled Toronto to maintain a system of honour departments, or schools, unique in North America; and the whole character of the university springs from the fact that so large a proportion of its students are honors students. Twelve years ago, after prolonged discussion of general federation in the Atlantic provinces, the two oldest universities, King's College and Dalhousie, affiliated the former moving its quarters to join. Eminent success and harmonious as the union has been, it has not as yet induced further affiliation. It is significant that only Dalhousie University, in Eastern Canada, has made any real attempt at honour schools.

For many years past nothing has been so much discussed in the Canadian Universities Conference (to which most Canadian Universities send delegates) as the decline of quality in our secondary schools. And it has been many times pointed out that the great contributing cause is the increase of "pass-degree teachers" in the schools. Formerly, in certain parts of the country at least, the secondary schools were staffed entirely by honours graduates. Thus the universities have brought the matter home to themselves and with some evidence of heart-searching.

The discussion which is going on in British Universities about academic freedom is commented

Drove Last Spike



Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., above, when plain Donald A. Smith, drove the accompanying iron spike at Craigellachie in the Canadian Rockies, completing the Canadian Pacific Railway transcontinental line, just half a century ago, on November 7, 1885. The spike was later removed to forestall souvenir hunters and now is in the possession of Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., L.L.D., chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

upon wherever one encounters Canadian professors. In this country we have always regarded Britain as the citadel of free speech and academic freedom. In Canada, except in denominational colleges the record is good, though it has been difficult at certain times to keep the politicians and the press from interference with some of the provincial universities. In Canada, as in the United States, Fascism and Hitlerism have served to make the universities more articulate and outspoken in demand for freedom. On all sides one hears such expressions as: "Without freedom there can be no universities."



HIS PILGRIMAGE  
 Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,  
 My staff of faith to walk upon,  
 My scrip of joy, immortal diet,  
 My bottle of salvation,  
 My gown of glory, hope's true gage;  
 And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer;  
 No other balm will there be given:  
 Whilst my soul, like quiet palmer,  
 Travelleth towards the land of heaven;  
 Over the silver mountains,  
 Where spring the nectar fountains;  
 There will I kiss  
 The bowl of bliss;  
 And drink mine everlasting fill  
 Upon every milken hill,  
 My soul be a-dry before;  
 But, after, it will thirst no more.  
 —Sir Walter Raleigh.

emigration have all contributed to crowding Italian towns. A reversal of these policies would in time relieve the pressure of excess population.

The Italian case is weak in another respect, that Ethiopia will not supply a home for many emigrants of European stock. Italian Eritrea, which has a coastline, supports only a small white population. The deserts and mountain tracts of Ethiopia would be even less valuable as colonies for settlement.

But the Italian argument, weak though it is, will have to be considered by world opinion regardless of the outcome of the crisis. No super-state or League of Nations will be able, at least in this century, to interfere in the strictly domestic policies of individual states. If Italy adopts policies making for over-population, the rest of the world will have to accept that fact and listen to Italy's demand for colonies. It is one of the weaknesses of the League system of collective security that it does not provide for meeting such a demand by peaceful means.

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