

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1932.

CIVIC ELECTION

The meeting of citizens held under the auspices of the Labor Union on Thursday night permitted the City Council an opportunity of giving an account of their stewardship, and new candidates an opportunity of explaining their platforms. This is as it should be. A public meeting of citizens should be held at the end of each term of the City Council. Objection has been taken in the past to such meetings because some of the audience occupied a great part of the time with what City Councilors considered useless and uninformed criticisms. It is not what the City Councilors think, however, that should count in a matter of this kind. The City Councilors are the representatives of citizens, and the citizens have a right to receive from them direct information on the conduct of the city's business. As it turned out, at Thursday night's meeting little new light was shed on the record of the City Council. Objection was taken on the part of some to the appointment of an external auditor on account of the cost, it being estimated at between \$2,500 and \$3,500. That probably would be too big an expense for a corporation like Charlottetown, but would it not be possible to get an outside auditor for say, \$1,000? It is not necessary the City Council should go to St. John or Halifax for such an official. There are competent men in the City of Charlottetown, ex-bankers and others, thoroughly competent to discharge this duty and who, we are sure, would not require a fee anything like \$2,500 or \$3,500. It is not that the Council are not satisfied that everything is all right. That goes without saying. External audit provides the citizens a feeling of assurance that no ex-parte statement by the Councilors could possibly give. It is in the interest of public confidence that an external auditor should append his certificate to the public accounts.

POTATO EMBARGO

It is to be regretted the British Government has not seen fit to remove the embargo upon Canadian potatoes, but the decision was not altogether unexpected. The Canadian High Commissioner in London, the Hon. Howard Ferguson, has been endeavoring for a very considerable time to convince the British authorities there is no danger of introducing the Colorado Beetle in shipments of potatoes from Canada, but on the advice of their own laboratory officials and outside scientists, the British Department of Agriculture has taken the stand that nothing earthly can prevent infection from the importation of potatoes from land affected by the bug. The Dominion Government used all its influence, and submitted all the data in its possession to get the British authorities to think differently, but without avail. The delegation that went from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island was, in a measure, a forlorn hope. The potato growers and governments of both Provinces felt "it was up to them" to leave no stone unturned that would bring the British Department of Agriculture to see their point of view. Potato growers of these two provinces have the satisfaction, if there is any satisfaction in the matter, of knowing that everything possible has been done by those in authority to get an additional outlet for the large stocks of surplus potatoes now on hand. The situation was unfortunately complicated by the unnecessary butting in of Mr. Doherty, former Minister of Agriculture in the Drury Farmer's Government of Ontario. Mr. Doherty claims credit for having succeeded in removing the British potato embargo when the Hon. Peter ... then Can-

adian High Commissioner in London, had failed. Mr. Doherty, in urging a special delegation from New Brunswick, publicly stated that the cattle embargo was not on account of the fear of introduction of disease, but as a measure of "high protection." This from an ex-minister with reference to the policy of a then free-trade country was a distinct reflection on the bona-fides of the British Government, not to speak of the diplomatic ability of the then High Commissioner, Mr. Larkin. Mr. Doherty's uncalculated interference in the present instance, therefore, not only did nothing to help our cause but was calculated to stiffen the backs of the British authorities against giving any other Provincial Minister cause for alleging that any action on Britain's part was due to other than what they represented it to be.

A BEGINNING

As was anticipated the fiscal policy of the British Government includes a 10% duty on all imports, except those from the Dominion. Exempt from the tax, however, are: Wheat, bread, raw cotton, raw wool and tea. So far as wheat is concerned an arrangement has been made with the British Wheat Growers, British Millers and the Dominions to have a quota applied instead of a duty, 15% of the flour consumed to be of Dominion production. The great majority of the members in the British House of Commons are pledged to support a tariff, thus there need be no fear of the government proposal failing to become law. In the matter of reciprocity, Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces that this would be left for consideration at the Imperial Economic Conference to be held at Ottawa, commencing July 18th. It is a satisfaction to Canada to know that this step towards setting our Imperial House in order is largely the outcome of the policy pursued by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett prior to, and since, the last Dominion election.

PROPHYLACTICS

Since the inauguration of our Provincial Department of Public Health steady efforts have been made to prevent the increase of infectious and contagious diseases. For many years now, while there has been the necessary legislation on our statute books, there has been no serious effort made to have them enforced. The assistance and collaboration given by the Red Cross Society has enabled the Government to provide the necessary machinery for the purpose, and the Department has been slowly but steadily pursuing an educational and practical application of the advantages of prophylactics and preventives generally. There is nothing like allowing light in on dark places in order to provide remedies and reforms. In the case of many of the diseases, spreading is due to a very large extent to ignorance on the part of parents and others. It is not an easy matter to enlighten the average citizen on questions of health except by straight out-spokenness on the part of those who have the confidence and respect of the community. The clergymen, to a very great extent, enjoy this, and they can be of great assistance to the Department of Health in losing no opportunity of driving home to their congregation or parishioners the great benefits, morally and physically, of observing the laws of health and using the best means of preventing the spread of disease. What it means to the community in dollars and cents was set forth in an article yesterday on Diphtheria, where it was stated that last year one case resulted in an

expenditure by the Department of \$68.86, sufficient to render protection to 145 children for life by immunizing them against Diphtheria. A fact like this is a good text on which many a profitable sermon could be preached.

A GREAT COMBINATION

Throughout the press of Canada the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the Government in the Senate has been hailed with satisfaction. Mr. Meighen has been an outstanding force in Canadian politics since 1914. He is easily the most effective political debater in Canada to-day, and when in the House of Commons as Premier, enjoyed the absolute confidence of his followers. It is easy to assume that this same confidence will be reposed in, and enjoyed by, him in the Upper Chamber. The Government will now have the double advantage of having outstanding leaders of Imperial reputation in both Houses, a combination never heretofore existing in the political history of the Dominion. At a time like the present when fiscal affairs, not only of Canada, and the Empire, but of the world, are largely in the melting pot it is a providential blessing that we should have two such able public men at the head of our Government at Ottawa.

AT GENEVA

The Sino-Japanese situation has made exceedingly difficult the problem of the delegates to the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva. This was illustrated at the session of the Conference on Thursday when the Far Eastern trouble was brought into focus by Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, the Spanish delegate, who opposed the nomination of a Japanese who had been proposed for one of the vice presidencies of the world gathering. Apparently intent on punishing Japan for activities in China, the Spanish delegate intimated he had the support of the United States representatives. It became necessary for Mr. Hugh Gibson, of the United States delegation, to make a public visit to the Japanese nominee to assure him there was no effort by the United States to deprive him of a seat. Shortly thereafter the Commission adopted the report of the procedure committee, and the Japanese were represented on it. Others of the big powers selected for the seven "big power" presidencies were Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the United States and Russia.

In view of the tenacity of the situation between Japan and China, it is on all counts urgently needful that the disarmament problem should be thrashed out in full assembly. It is no exaggeration to say that upon this Geneva conference hangs the peace of Europe. Its implications are of world-wide scope. Onlookers will watch the proceedings, if not with any sanguine expectations, at least with deep anxiety and in the hope that, in spite of all difficulties, some understanding may be reached that will ease the nations of the fearful burden of armament costs under which they have so long groined. Such signal would be the best bit of news heard since the Armistice was signed thirteen years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A summary of the report of the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission for Ontario appears elsewhere in today's Guardian, and merits careful reading. Among other things, the Commission recommends a more careful survey of the oyster industry and marketing situation. At present the Ontario market is almost wholly supplied with imported oysters. Here is a prospect of developing a Prince Edward Island industry in which, no doubt, Commissioner Burnaby will be very pleased to co-operate. Reference is also made to an experiment carried on by a Prince Edward Island factory in connection with a new canned fish product showing "great possibilities both in the Canadian and export markets."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Europe of 1894 was not the Europe of today. All that Japan could do at that time under a joint protest from Russia, France and Germany was to withdraw from China which through a victory recently achieved lay helpless at her feet. It is different today. England, working for peace and staggering under taxation and depression, cuts her army and navy. Imperial Russia is replaced by the Soviet Union. The Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm has become the bankrupt German Republic; and beyond France, and rivalling her, is Mussolini's Italy. So Japan, or so it seems, pursues her ambition to become the Imperial Mistress of Asia. Whether the ambition is good for Asia, or bad, is not easy to tell; but what is sure is that Japanese timidity of thirty years ago has largely disappeared. This, to a very wide extent, is the story of Manchuria, of China.

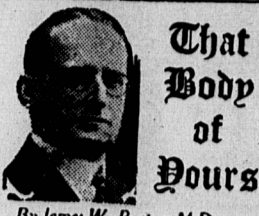
Never was the need of a "moral equivalent for war" more apparent and more urgent than now, says Dr. L. P. Jacks, but it is not equally evident that the said "equivalent" has not been found? We are being asked to make some relatively small sacrifices; but some of us are not willing; and others, while admitting that they must be made insist that the "other fellow" shall make them. All this shows our lack of disciplined courage. The moral equivalent for war has not been found though an equivalent for the peril of war is clearly before us. But, happily, the age-long discipline of war has not been thrown away in our people.

Default in interest payments has been epidemic in South America during the past year, the delinquent debtors including national, provincial and state governments. During 1931 Bolivia and Peru suspended payments on foreign debts; Chile is depositing in Chilean currency in the State Central Bank; Brazil is paying its interest in scrip bearing five percent interest, and the same course is being taken by various Brazilian political subdivisions. All these countries had borrowed so heavily during the expansive last decade that from 25 to 30 percent of the total revenue is needed to pay interest, except in the case of Bolivia, where the figure rises to 72 percent. The creditors are in the main private investors and investment houses in the United States. The unpaid interest for the year is in excess of one hundred million dollars.

If Canada had not bought up the old Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways, reflects the Montreal Herald, and assumed the staggering load of obligations that went with them—And if the Wheat Pool had sold our western wheat when the market price was around \$1.50 a bushel instead of hoarding it for two years and trying to let it go when the price was 50 cents a bushel—if it were not for these two monumental mistakes in judgment, wouldn't Canada be sitting pretty just now?

Dr. Einstein is perhaps the one man in the world today who does not have to be understood in order to be believed. He can tell us more than this, and will do so, if he really has the interests of our civilization at heart. He can tell us how we should set about recovering a due and proper regard for the ethical springs of our civilization. If this is all we have to do to get out of the infernal mess in which we are now floundering, this is all we want to know. He can tell the world, and be assured that it will listen.

The question of disarmament cannot be considered to be the one-sided obligation of Germany. Germany has not accepted her own disarmament unconditionally; it was forced upon her by the other side without stipulated mutual obligations. . . . Germany has fulfilled her obligations arising from this multilateral pact, to which the several nations are signatories. But the other parties to this international contract have not performed their legal duties. . . . Quite the contrary; the one-sided "security politics" of the armed and powerful states under the leadership of France has led to preparedness approaching maximum standards. This contradiction between the written promise and the course of action has become intolerable for Germany. It has also become unbearable for Europe, because within this very situation lies the danger of the destruction of the League of Nations and the peril of a new war. . . . Disarmament must be brought about for all states on the basis of the same



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

KIDNEY STONES

One of the distressing ailments that seems to be increasing is what is called kidney stone or renal calculus, which is a condition where fine or coarse hard substances are formed in the kidney substance by solid substances from the urine.

The two outstanding symptoms are the severe pain, and bleeding. The pain is usually felt in the small of the back first. If you bend your arm at the elbow and put forearm on your back you'll get the location of the kidneys. The pain is usually a dull heavy dragging nature.

Bleeding is usually present with pain but not always. When the stone moves, what is called renal colic occurs, and the pain is most intense, shooting down the small of the back and then around the front over the hip into the groin or lowest part of the abdomen in front.

This pain is often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, faintness and cold sweating. Sometimes the pain will disappear suddenly as the stone goes back into the rooky part of the kidney or goes into the bladder out of the tube leading from the kidney.

However the pain is liable to return when the stone again begins to move. The stone may remain in the kidney or gland at base of bladder without producing pain.

The presence of the stone can usually be detected by the X ray. During the acute attack the patient should be put in a hot bath and given hot drinks of lemonade or soda water, and hot towels applied to lower back.

If these measures fail to give relief then morphine must be used. Between attacks the patient should live a careful hygienic life—exercise in the open air, no alcohol, and drink large quantities of water.

There are a number of remedies of help in this condition, but they should only be taken under the supervision of a physician.

Surgery is now used in many cases to get rid of the stone, although some small stones have been removed from the bladder by means of cocaine and the injection of sterile oil.



I KNOW A LADY

So in her garden did she make her peace With God and death; and dim dusks fell upon The flower that was herself; she found release In sun and amber, and she hurried on Through painted air as though the air might be A gateway to a dream that was not lost. A whisper or a symbol finally For one whose garden might at last be frost.

I know a lady lost among her roses, A rose herself upon the moony stalks; She yields a smile though Autumn interposes Between the words she utters as she walks. And though her love is part of Spring, her grief Runs through the vein of Autumn and its leaf.

—Harold Vinal in the Fortnightly.

principles and by means of the same methods. One state should not be permitted to do a thing which has been forbidden to another.

Nobility: The essence of true nobility is neglect of self; let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. The image shows a bottle of the pills with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and 'FOR Bad Blood!' prominently displayed.

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.

CROSS CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,—A little quarrel is a dangerous thing; and by this I do not mean that one may get the worse of it. Judged by the mere mechanic measure of results, I suppose a little quarrel is safer than a big one. It may even be safer than no quarrel at all. However false in international affairs *vis vis pacem*, *para bellum* may prove, the maxim has a horrible sort of truth in private life. It is the fact—deplorable it as we may!—that your roaring men, with blinking eyes and kippered livers, make a wilderness round themselves, and are entitled to call it peace. They have their homes under their heels. Meek and cowardly persons (how well I know it!) give way to them. They want the best offices, and have them. They form the snorting, prancing, dragging head and front of every attack. Nobody makes war upon them. There is no League or individuals to be ignored by them. nor Disarmament Convention to urge a reduction of their adjectives. Until two of them meet each other, each one of them goes crowned with olive.

No: when I say that the minor disputes involve danger, I am not putting safety first. The peril is not that one will be injured, but that one will lack charm. It is hard to emerge from back-chat with dignity. It is hard to be insulting without insolence. All the more wonder that people are so ready to be angry, so quick to challenge and provoke! The phenomenon is peculiarly observable in the columns of newspaper correspondence. Those columns should be, and very often are, among the most attractive in the paper. They should, and very often do, conduce to elucidation, or to the building up of schemes, or to the remedying of wrong. Calm should be brought to them, the judicious temper, the level head. No point was ever blunted by courtesy. Yet how eagerly do some contributors dip their pens in unnecessary gall, and gnash the teeth of superfluous irritation. It must be that there is a human need which is relieved by cross correspondence. Perhaps a bite is felt to lend a touch.

Best of all would it be, if I am in this diagnosis, to emerge cantankerous but not rude—to bite, but with teeth bared for a smile—to provoke, so tenderly that admiration was bred of the pleasant passion, and finish crowned the work! The thing can be done: it has been done, if not in life, by one who is perhaps the most purely charming character in literature. Mercurio it was who accused another of having a head as full of quarrels as an egg is full of meat—but the other could retort, with conviction: "An I were so apt to quarrel as thou art, any man should buy the fee-simple of my life for an hour and a quarter."

Within the quarter without the hour, the charge proved most lamentably true—and yet perhaps not so lamentably after all, since death in the theatre, not universal and inevitable as in life, and for that living an aptness and a colour. How should Mercurio not have died in a street-brawl? His soul leaped to the frivolous opportunity. He yearned for combat with the simple faith of a child. "And but one word with one of us? Couple it with something; make it a word and a blow."

For the benefit of those who do not know, I might say that a New Pension Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, but the poor teacher who retired previous to July 1st, 1931 was entirely ignored. In fact when you examine it closely you find it is a piece of class legislation, as the teacher who teaches in a city school or college at a high salary and retires at the end of 30 years receives from \$600 to \$800 as a pension, whereas the teacher who teaches in a country school receives about \$365 per annum. Now I think in justice to the old teachers who helped to make Prince Edward Island a law-abiding province that the Government should at the next session of the Legislature amend the Act so as to give the old teachers what they should have got from first—a good pension.

I trust that some one in authority will follow the example of the ex-Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and champion our cause in this time of need.

I am, Sir, etc., RETIRED TEACHER

TEACHERS PENSIONS

Sir,—In an issue of the Patriot of the 26th ult., I notice an article dealing with pensions to retired teachers in Nova Scotia where the Hon. Benjamin Russel, retired Chief Justice is championing the cause of the teachers there. I fall to see anything about any one on Prince Edward Island championing the cause of those teachers who retired previous to July 1st, 1931 and whose allowances are so small that it is almost impossible to exist on them.

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TEACHERS PENSIONS

Good Books: It is the province of good books to act upon us with the charm of the magician, "lifting us unawares out of our meaner cares," and laying our sorrows

Advertisement for SIGHTHAND SYSTEMS. Text includes: 'SPEED...! The Present-Day Urge and Necessity... The Mother of Invention... SIGHTHAND IN 5 OR 6 HOURS... LESS THAN 1 HOUR DAILY FOR 1 YEAR... COMPLETE COURSE... BOX A. B. C.' and a price tag of \$1.

Advertisement for BRAHMIN TEA. Text includes: 'IT IS HARD TO EQUAL THE FLAVOR AND AROMA OF BRAHMIN TEA. TRY IT Sold only in Red, airtight packages.'

Advertisement for The Marriage Partnership. Text includes: 'He the breadwinner, she the homemaker, standing together through good and ill, sharing the burden—equal partners in the great business of building a home and bringing up a family.' and 'HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Provincial Managers—The Great-West Life Charlottetown'

Advertisement for ISLAND CONDITION POWDER. Text includes: 'How is your horse looking? Is his coat sleek and glossy? Is he full of life and action? Or is his hair stiff and dirty looking? Is he moving slowly in a tired fashion? Do his eyes indicate good health? A horse often needs a bitter tonic as well as does a man. Island Condition Powder will tone up his digestion and appetite, clear the eye, give gloss to the coat, and lighten to his action.'

Advertisement for E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore. Text includes: 'E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore' and a list of various medicines and their prices.

Advertisement for DRUG SPECIALS. Text includes: 'DRUG SPECIALS' and a list of various medicines and their prices.