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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
 MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1939
An Island Authoress

The late Mrs. Elizabeth MacLeod will be remembered by our older citizens as a frequent contributor to the press and periodicals in days gone by, and as a very talented writer both in prose and verse. She achieved a notable success in her patriotic poems during the Boer War, her love of country being indeed the inspiration of all her work. Those privileged to know Mrs. MacLeod personally were aware of something finer in her character than anything that found expression even in her poetry—a life-long devotion to the highest Christian ideals, combined with a charm and grace of manner which won her friends as well as admirers in all classes of society. She lived far beyond the biblical span, and retained until the end her keen zest for life, her interest in public affairs, her affection for simple and homely things and people, and a deep and abiding faith in the verities of religion. She is of that immortal choir whose voice will reach us still across the Great Divide, an inspiration, if we read her rightly, to that kind of achievement which concerns itself not with this world's goods, but with "the things that are more excellent."

The New Trade Treaty

The Canadian Unionist offers the following comments with regard to the new Canada-U. S. trade treaty:

The old assumption that free trade or free trade would automatically cure all sorts of economic ills no longer holds water. The United States is now usually producing an oversupply in relation to effective demand of many commodities on which the tariff has been reduced. Thus, increases of Canadian exports to the United States, as a result of the tariff changes, will depend largely on the occurrence of the somewhat rare occasions when demand exceeds domestic supply. Moreover, trade today flows in well-organized channels, and the domestic trader is now consciously concerned to protect his home source of supply and to resist the invasion of independent jobbers interested mainly in taking advantage of lower external prices.

In some circles, more emphasis has been laid on the political aspects of these treaties than upon their economic consequences. It is argued that they will strengthen the political relations of the English-speaking countries, something highly desirable in view of the threat to democracies presented by the rising power of the totalitarian states. But reducing tariffs does not change the competitive nature of trade; it rather increases the impacts of foreign competition upon domestic markets and makes them more disturbing. The Great War might have been expected to release the workers from the enchantment of the idea that commercial rivalry makes for peace.

Again, it is an illusion that free or freer trade necessarily stimulates business. Otherwise, how can one explain the fact that, in the United States, the largest free trade area in the world, business is now more depressed than in practically any other country?

The problem of promoting the economic expansion of Canada—and providing full employment—will not be solved, it is suggested, by increasing foreign markets, but only through such domestic reconstruction as will enlarge the home market through a better and bigger distribution of purchasing power among the masses.

Mr. King Responsible

However strong Canadians may be for national unity, says the Edmonton Journal, they are unlikely to forget that Mr. King's own Liberal Government at Ottawa must accept its full share of responsibility for perpetuation of conditions that give rise to discontent and hence to agitations that shake national unity. There is just a suspicion in some quarters that the recent attack by two Federal ministers on Messrs. Hepburn and Duplessis, justified though it might be, was made in order to divert attention from some of the Federal Government's own shortcomings.

The most ardent supporters of Mr. King's administration would not be likely to choose its handling of the problem of unemployment as a theme on which to base a song of praise. On the night of October 14, 1935, when it became evident the Liberal party had swept the country, Mr. King exclaimed: "The people share the view, which the Liberal party has all along maintained, that unemployment is Canada's most urgent national problem." The election result he regarded as endorsement of "the Liberal proposal to deal with this question by means of a representative national commission and by policies which will serve to revive industry and trade."

Unemployment was Canada's most urgent problem in 1935; it still is. The national commission that Mr. King promised turned out to be a commission of inquiry only, with no power to act. Its final report and recommendations have been in the hands of the government for 11 months. Many of the work-creating projects included in it were detailed in an interim report presented 18 months ago.

The hub of the National Employment Commission's recommendations—the appointment of a small administrative committee to put the recommendations into effect—still is disregarded, and this in spite of the promise implied in Mr. King's own words that a commission to deal with unemployment would be set up. After 18 months of study, the commission appointed by the government placed unemployment as a Federal responsibility. It is a responsibility that the present Federal government evades.

Dr. Butler's Reminder

Worth reading in conjunction with President Roosevelt's warning to trouble-making dictators is an address recently delivered by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, on the responsibility of the United States for the present grave situation facing democracies. Dr. Butler recalls that a change of nine votes in the U. S. Senate when the Treaty of Versailles was under consideration would have ratified that Treaty on the part of the American Government. There was a large majority for ratification, but not the two-thirds vote required by the Constitution. Had ratification taken place, the means would then have been provided for the peaceful and orderly solution, under American influence, of those problems which have just now led once more to rule by force and threat of force instead of by reasonable conference and consultation.

"If the two American political parties, particularly that one which was successful in the presidential election of 1920, had remained true to their pledges given to the American people," says Dr. Butler, "this world would have been a different place. The Republican national platform of 1920 clearly and definitely committed that party to agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world, and without the powerful address in support of that policy which President Harding delivered at Marion, Ohio, on August 28, 1920, he could not have been chosen President of the United States. It is for the American people to reflect upon their own very large share of responsibility for what has happened throughout the world to make either national prosperity or international peace almost impossible."

Editorial Notes

Edmund Spenser, author of the Faerie Queen, died this date, 1599.

The Bren Gun Commission report in a nutshell is: The Department of National Defence bought a pig in a poke, but made adequate provision for its subsequent inspection.

Our readers will join with us in extending sympathy to Mr. J. J. Enman, Editor of the Summerside Journal, and his daughter Nora in their sudden and tragic bereavement. The late Mrs. Enman had a host of relatives and friends in the City as well as in Summerside and throughout the province who deeply mourn her unexpected passing from our midst.

The Christmas holidays being now over the Provincial Government's picnic season has auspiciously commenced. Hon. J. P. MacIntyre has gone to Ottawa—for a fortnight, the Government organ announces—and he has now been joined there by the Hon. Mr. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture. It must be great to be among the great at the great ceremonies connected with the great opening of the great Parliament of Canada the great.

In a recent broadcast Hon. C. A. Dunning was sufficiently recovered from his illness to describe the principal features of the Finance Department over which he presides. He described preparation of estimates by departments of the money they will require each year, the final paring down until they run the gauntlet of Parliament and final disbursement of money under rigid watch of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Three channels were open for raising revenue, taxation, borrowing, and manipulating the currency, but in all cases the final result was that the money came from the pockets of the people. By borrowing, the burden might be postponed and by currency manipulation it might be concealed—in each case with certain other consequences I cannot here discuss," Mr. Dunning said. "It is unfortunate these things are true. If Finance Ministers were magicians, they might be more popular." It is the Prime Minister, usually, who essays to play the part of magician, especially at election times.

Hon. Mr. Cahon has no enthusiastic supporters in Hon. G. D. Conant, attorney-general of Ontario in his proposal to abandon appeal to the Privy Council as the last court of resort. Speaking in Osogode Hall at a ceremony in which Hon. R. S. Robertson, recently appointed Chief Justice in Ontario, and Mr. Justice C. P. McTague, promoted from the High Court of Justice to the Ontario Court of Appeal, officially were welcomed to the court, Mr. Conant said: "Whether the right of appeal (to the Privy Council) is continued in all respects as at present or not, and with the greatest respect for this and all other Canadian courts, I incline to the view that in matters and cases involving constitutional questions, particularly in issues between the Dominion and a province or between provinces, the right of appeal should be continued. Perhaps I am partly influenced by sentiment in this view, but there is in addition, in my humble opinion, a very distinct advantage in having such matters finally adjudicated by a tribunal entirely detached and removed from local considerations and local atmosphere."

An important factor in all great business successes is a shrewd sense of publicity values. A striking illustration of this is afforded by the career of the late Hon. Peter Larkin, former High Commissioner for Canada in London, and the huge business he built up in Salada tea. Starting in 1892 with first hand experience of the tea situation, Mr. Larkin devoted himself to producing a high quality, standard commodity with adequate newspaper publicity. He had the enthusiasm which sees no obstacle as insurmountable and he lived to see his business grow to be the largest of its kind in North America. The firm is one of the largest newspaper advertisers on the continent, and the benefits it derives from this publicity have been acknowledged on a great many occasions. It has three large factories, in Toronto, Montreal and Boston, the building in Boston being one of the "points of interest" in that city and housing a veritable museum of Oriental objects of art. This is another interesting feature of Salada history—the attention given to cultural as well as business interests; to developing artistic values while catering to the demand for a commodity which has become one of the necessities of life.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The government are in a most difficult position. As allies of England they wish to do all they can to help the British, but as Moslems their sympathies are naturally with the Arabs. They are maintaining strict neutrality, which seems by far their best course.—The Spinax, Cairo.

Strike of French seamen, which as tied up the Normandie and other vessels at Le Havre, has been a boon to the Star-White Star, and other British shipping lines which have been sailing regularly with capacity passenger lists. Well, where would one expect the wind to blow to good if not on the jolly old ocean?—Windsor Daily Star.

Easter is as deeply rooted in British history and tradition as London itself. As Caer Isce of the tribes, it was a British stronghold before the Romans came. British, Roman, Saxon or Norman, it has been forever England. It was the men of Devon who swarmed over their water warrens to overwhelm the invaders of the past. The Lizard. The mouth of the Exe still remains England's last ditch.—New York Times.

The people of Canada must be very close to having achieved the world's record in late industrial resolutions. They have passed scores upon scores on the export of nickel and war materials, on boycotts of countries such as Russia, and on a host of other resolutions against actions which are not favored by certain sections of the community. It has become a popular pastime to pass resolutions and then the matters rest.—Victoria Colonist.

It is not to be forgotten that the development of the social services, as measured by expenditure, has in recent years been very rapid. In the last five years Budget expenditure alone has increased by \$30,000,000, and now stands at \$231,000,000. Unless and until a resolute and energetic expansion of our armaments bill it will be impossible to keep up a pace of increase such as this—London Telegraph-Post.

Under the direction of Sir James Woods, president of the Gordon Mackay Company, a club has been established in Toronto for the purpose of finding employment for men who are between 40 and 50 years of age. The group will enroll men between those ages and according as employment is found for them, new members will be taken in. The charter members will be provided for by applying for jobs in the city and in the provinces, who are now 84 and still active in business, is of belief that men between 40 and 50 years of age are useful—more useful than any other age group. Yet certain jobs that are most important to secure employment. The members of the club must all be physically fit and able to do the work they are adapted. Industry has been harshly, and sometimes unfairly, accused of discarding men still in the prime of life. It is encouraging to find therefore that one of the best known business leaders in Canada is endeavoring to put this question to rest.—Sir James Woods has spent 44 years in business since he was 10 years old, and no one who knows him will suggest that he is not a man of great energy and initiative. He is not surprised in the light of his own experience, that he should be so active in the welfare of his fellowmen.—Windsor Star.

When Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn reaches Australia the Commonwealth Parliament should be in session. If it is not, he is presuming to go to the Antipodes to learn all he can, he will find this a special session, called to formulate amendments to the constitution. Australia has discovered, as has Canada, that the constitution is not a 1929 model. There suggested a special session to consider revision of the constitution. The Government accepted the suggestion and is proposing the drawing of amendments widening the power of the Federal Parliament to meet changing social and economic conditions. They will be submitted to the electors in the form of a referendum—a favorite Australian method. The Canadian Liberal Monthly, published by the Ottawa Liberals, probably with a view to trying to show Mr. Hepburn the light, draws attention to the constitutional difficulties of Australia very similar to Canada's. Mr. Hepburn will arrive in Australia in time to see Australia considering something he has bitterly opposed in Canada. Mr. Hepburn is ignoring the fact that the Dominion, enthusiastically supporting a revision of the Canadian constitution.—London Free Press.

Emotionally, the American people hate aggressors of today as they hated the aggressors of yesterday. Germany in the World War was England's Boer War, etc. But with equal if not even greater consistency, the American people today repudiate foreign political entanglements and the notion that we again should enter a foreign military alliance. Nor are these two attitudes inconsistent with each other. One may sympathize with the Dominion's troubles—without assuming an obligation to take his troubles on our

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.
PHYSICIAN'S METHODS OF TREATING CHRONIC ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

In all cases of arthritis or rheumatism the first thought is to try to find the cause. Even when the cause is found and removed, so much poison still remains in the system and so much damage has already been done to the joints and muscles that treatment of some kind may be necessary for months or years to prevent permanent stiffness and pain.

As the treatment of these chronic cases of rheumatism may be so prolonged and physicians do not like using painkilling or quieting drugs over very long periods, other methods of treatment are now finding favor. Among the methods is the use of heat in the form of skilled hands has proven very helpful. As there are so many cases suffering with chronic arthritis, I believe it would be of help to repeat the suggestions of physical, not medical, methods of treating chronic arthritis as outlined by Dr. Robert T. Phillips, Boston, in his book "The Treatment of Chronic Arthritis" published in the English Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Phillips points out that these patients, after their many weeks of rest, are really very tired physically and mentally and that rest is an important part of the treatment. One method of resting suggested is lying down for an hour after meals. Two positions may be taken during this hour. For the first thirty minutes the patient lies on his back, a pillow under his head and knees, but none under the head, the arms outstretched, and the hands raised to the head for the purpose of improving the circulation. For the second thirty minutes he turns on his side, supported by a pillow placed crosswise under the abdomen. This tends to reverse the direction further helping the circulation in abdomen.

In regard to exercise, Dr. Phillips states that the patient must work his joints to prevent them from becoming stiff. The bending and straightening of the joints thus preventing stiffness in the hands and feet. Tensions can be done lying, sitting, standing, etc. Heat, another big factor in helping arthritis, is given by applying hot water cloths. Wool is the best material to use. Heat in this or other form should be applied twice a day. Massage, properly applied to the blood in the reverse direction further helping the circulation in abdomen.

The thought then is that chronic cases of arthritis should not be allowed to get the best of their patients, but should use some of these physical methods which are so helpful in keeping them free of stiffness and pain.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian will not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

NOT A ROSY PICTURE

Sir.—The majority of us citizens of the North American Continent have been prone to boast in the past that we were the only people having a bigger and better than anyone else.

The Canadian Press (Ottawa) news report, released at \$900,000 for the relief which appeared in the Guardian (Jan. 6th) under heading: "Unemployment Still Remains Major Problem." Welfare Minister, Mr. Bennett, said: "Lack of Intelligent Planning," strengthens, somewhat, the aforesaid impression.

Somehow like \$190 per minute. The picture is not rosy. But when it is considered that the price system is supposed to be a means of satisfying the demand for goods, it is rather surprising to wonder what man's situation will be with the passing of a few more half-centuries?

Reading further into this news item, one is rather inclined to wonder what man's situation will be with the passing of a few more half-centuries? The picture is not rosy. But when it is considered that the price system is supposed to be a means of satisfying the demand for goods, it is rather surprising to wonder what man's situation will be with the passing of a few more half-centuries?

When the hour of the system's most probable end is struck, the price system will be obliged to install a social control mechanism which will be in consistency with the dictates of the Power Age environment in which we live. I am, Sir, etc., EDWARD W. BLACK, Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9, 1939.

King George The Sixth

CHAPTER SIX
 "As every school-boy knows,"—Lord Macaulay.

From 1909 to 1917, the main ambition of Prince Albert, who is today King George the Sixth, was to become a capable Naval officer and from the day that he entered the famous Naval Training School of Osborne, he worked much harder than the average youngster who attends the classes of that historic institution, although time and again he had to fight a constantly recurring illness of a grave nature. However, it is one of the main characteristics of the present King that he considers every duty, major or minor, something that must be accomplished even if it calls for personal sacrifices.

In the early days of Naval training from the times of Admiral Nelson to the middle of the nineteenth century, the most important task was considered to be to teach the youngsters how to handle a ship and at sea it was mainly a case of imparting knowledge how to control the main power and vessel itself. However, when Prince Albert entered upon his courses at the Osborne School the fighting character of the present King that he considers every duty, major or minor, something that must be accomplished even if it calls for personal sacrifices.

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While on board a vessel, a different vessel, with a complicated engine-room, filled with all sorts of mechanical devices which did the work of man power and which were controlled by means of levers and electrically. Therefore, the courses included mathematics, physics, electricity, the science and practice of engineering, French, English, General Naval History, Navigation and the Elements of Seamanship. While on board a vessel, a different vessel, with a complicated engine-room, filled with all sorts of mechanical devices which did the work of man power and which were controlled by means of levers and electrically. Therefore, the courses included mathematics, physics, electricity, the science and practice of engineering, French, English, General Naval History, Navigation and the Elements of Seamanship.

Prince Albert spent four years at Osborne and Dartmouth, being known as a thorough and quiet and unassuming student, who was greatly liked by everyone on account of his democratic attitude towards his class-mates and his instructors. He asked no favours or privileges, and he followed the usual routine. His term Lieutenant at Osborne was Captain W. D. Phillips, R.N., who retired from Navy in 1920, and his tutor at the same school was Mr. J. Watt, with the exception of Mr. Arkwright, who later became vice admiral at H.M. Dockyard, Kent, acting in the same capacity at Dartmouth.

In face of Prince Albert's excellent work in the classrooms, he did not neglect play, being "enthusiastically one of the crowd" as one of the officers described him. Engaged in activities such as fishing, football, boat-sailing, tennis, cricket, and indeed all other sports of a boy of his age and reputation.

In December 1912 at the age of seventeen years, he graduated from Dartmouth and following the usual practice of the Admiralty, he was placed by which all cadets completed their courses through an extensive training on the sea to gain actual experience. Prince Albert was assigned to the castleship by the name of Cumberland.

(Continued next week)
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Who Cares About Deficits?

(Ottawa Journal)
 A Washington despatch tells that the United States Government has had a deficit for ten straight years. Who cares? The old classical economists used to tell us that if a nation went on spending more than it took in it must sooner or later go broke. But nobody listens much any longer to the classical economists. Nations everywhere are spending more than they take in, spending hundreds of millions more in some cases, and though a few old-fashioned people who still insist that two and two make four shake their heads over it, nothing ever happens. Nothing except a few million more debt, with nobody as much as keeping track of it. A million dollars, in fact, is just small change.

Yet at times, when in one of our "viewing-with-alarm" moods, we wonder. Wonder about how, in the end, all this debt will be paid, or whether it ever will be paid. Nobody now, or nobody that we meet, reads much about the fall of the Roman Empire. Yet, in the light of financial goings-on just now, it isn't at all bad reading. It is interesting to recall, at any rate, how the decay of Roman agriculture, due to an impoverishment of the soil, drove a horde of bankrupt farmers into Rome, plus a number of foreigners. The Government, more civilized than some Governments in certain countries today, wasn't disposed to let them starve. At first it gave the poor nothing but bread, but eventually it provided meat also, even wine and olive oil. Then, to keep the masses contented with their lot, it provided circuses and theatrical exhibitions to which they were admitted free. But the number of the poor grew and grew, and in the end Rome was bankrupt through the discharge of what it thought was its duty. The Roman Empire went smash.

A lot has happened in the world, of course, since the Roman Empire. Maybe our financiers are smarter. Yet there are times, we confess, when looking over those rows of red billions, we wonder about who is going to pay—and how.

Living Proof Produced

(Exchange)
 Of all methods for producing traffic safety, Providence, R. I., has chosen perhaps the most original. The culmination of a year's educational campaigning for safety was a banquet celebration at which twenty-five persons representative of the city were present. In 1938 because of a lowered record of fatalities—sixteen, as compared with forty-one the previous year—these twenty-five guests were of the same age and sex as twenty-five of those killed in 1937. They provided living proof, in contrast to the usual statistics, of a lessening of traffic perils in the Rhode Island city. It may be that this animated flesh-and-blood evidence of value of care in driving will be more impressive on some people than grim warnings based on lives lost; warnings such as skull-and-crossbones and car-wreckage pictures with killed or injured victims hanging over a wall near a railway bridge. Ten minutes later one of the children, two-year-old Austin Veldon was hit and killed by a train.

WARNING PROPHETIC

MANCHESTER, England.—(CP)—"Be off with you, if you tumble off you will be killed by a train," cried a woman to two children hanging over a wall near a railway bridge. Ten minutes later one of the children, two-year-old Austin Veldon was hit and killed by a train.

ONLY THE WEATHER

BOMBAY.—(CP)—What would be a calamity in Canada is only a weather story to India's teeming millions. A paragraph in the weather section of the papers tells of a dozen people killed by a storm at Bandar Port.

Use Minard's for Dandruff.

The Poet's Corner
SURVIVALS
 The dog you often watch at play Upon the hearth-rug with your child, Which greets you at the close of day, Is kin to wolves, so fierce and wild. It seems as if, ages ago, Some wolves in domicile had said: "Henceforth our plundering we'll forego, And try to serve mankind instead."

Time has wrought change. While dogs abound As pet, as sentinel, as friend, Wolves are to lesser confines bound, And Nature yet the breed may end. For she knows what is good and meet,— Yea, all that makes for human worth; So Force and Greed shall face defeat, And Love and Meekness rule the earth.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.
QUOTA FILLED
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.—(CP)—More than the 126 quota of nurses in New Brunswick are said to have enrolled for emergency service in war and disaster, under the joint auspices of the New Brunswick Association of Registered Nurses and the Red Cross Society. Quota for the Dominion is 3,000.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK
 What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"It may be your kidneys." I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to!!!
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