

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Canada's Special Mission

In accepting an honorary degree conferred upon him recently by McGill University, His Excellency Lord TWEDDIE made a peculiarly appropriate address. Talking in a French-English city, he spoke of it as a city which exhibits a phenomenon—happily common in the British Empire—the friendly union of two races. He admitted that as a Scotsman he inherited an affection for France. He spoke of Britain and France as the guardians of the Old World, just as English and French Canada should be the special guardian of the New World, because it has inherited the Mediterranean tradition which has descended from Greece and Rome and which, therefore, carries with it the whole classical culture. He spoke of Marshal PETAIN's recent statement that young Englishmen should finish their education in France and that young Frenchmen should finish their education in England. "You are fortunate here in Canada, where this admirable curriculum can be more or less achieved within the boundaries of your own country." His Excellency said. He added, "I suggest these characteristics to you as a step towards the definition and understanding of that great tradition which is the heritage of the English and French peoples. It is the basis of our politics; it is the basis of our art; it is the basis of our thought; and it is the basis of our conduct. Today it has many critics. Because it involves discipline, it offends the natural rebel. Because it is based upon history, it is antipathetic to the deracine, the rootless folk, who have no links with the past. Because it has balance and poise, it has no creed for the neurotic. Because it is rich in spiritual ideals, it is no creed for the materialist. Because it is the faith of free men it can never be a creed for the slavish and timid. . . . I have called it the central culture of civilization, and I believe that is a true description. There are other cultures in the world, each with its own value for its own people. On them I pass no criticism, except to say that they are not ours, and that they do not mix well with ours. There is a good deal of anarchy in our art and letters today, caused by permitting alien elements—Slav, Mongol, Negroid—to intrude into a sphere in which they have no place. These elements have their value no doubt, but that value is not for us, and I do not believe that we shall have again great poets, great painters, or great thinkers, except by a return to the tradition which in the past has produced the first order of genius, and whose resources are not exhausted."

The British Election

The last result of the British general election has just been declared when three members were returned for the combined Scottish universities of which our new Governor-General was previously one. GRAHAM KERR, Conservative, received 8,252 votes; Dr. G. A. MORRISON, Liberal Nationalist, 7,529; NOEL SKELTON, Conservative, 7,479, and Mr. GIBBS, Scottish Nationalist, 3,863. Mr. SKELTON, who was Under-Secretary for Scotland, died before the result was announced, creating a vacancy, for which a by-election will be held and at which it is expected Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD, Secretary of State for the Dominions will be the official Government candidate. The final state of the parties in the new House of Commons is: Conservative, 387; Liberal National, 33; National Labor, 8; National, 2—total government supporters, 430; Labor, 154; Liberal, 16; others, 15—total opposition, 185, of whom two members, National Abstentionists, will not sit.

Two Good Reasons

There are two good reasons for smiling at the contention that the near defeat of the Taschereau Government in Quebec had no significance federally. One of them is Hon. ERNEST LAPOINTE, Minister of Justice in the King Government, who particularly supported the candidacy of EUGENE MARQUIS in Quebec East. Mr. MARQUIS was defeated. The other reason is Hon. FERNAND RINFRET, Secretary of State in the King Cabinet, who supported Hon. IRENE VAUTRIN, Quebec Minister of Colonization, in the Liberal stronghold of St. James, Montreal. Mr. VAUTRIN also was left at home.

Editorial Notes

Caledonian Club banquet tonight. We are now on the last lap of the year. Dollar Day bargains went all right Saturday and will be repeated today and tomorrow. Our Provincial representatives leave this week for Ottawa. If gold could be made by alchemy then that would be the certain end of the gold standard. It is reported selections have now been made of Parliamentary Under Secretaries, but names have not been divulged. It is too early to predict a "green Christmas", but the present weather is light on the coal bin. Certain Federal member or members find it necessary to advise the Summerside papers that they are not responsible for jobs under the Provincial Government. "Owing to the great amount of unemployment there is an increasing amount of distress among the poorer families who find it very dif-

icult to fit their children for school," reports Mr. W. J. BRAWDERS, Children's Aid agent.

According to Dr. MURCHISON more men than women were admitted last year to Falconwood, because of alcohol. And there were "repeaters."

Still no explanation from the Liberal organ as to that secret \$500,000 bond deal, negotiated without calling for tenders through a Toronto-Montreal syndicate. Is the Government's case as bad as all that?

The Australian Labour Party has followed the example of its British brethren in turning a deaf ear to pacifists. The All Australian Trades Union Congress decided to include in its war policy provision for Australia's defence—meaning thereby the actual attack upon Australia. But the victory was by no means an overwhelming one, the majority totalling only four.

Italy is sore at Spain for participating in sanctions, and on that account has changed the name of the famous old Piazza di Spagna to that of Piazza di Beno. Black shirts have veiled the slabs bearing the old inscription with temporary signs of the new order. The Piazza di Spagna took its name from the magnificent palace that has housed the Spanish Embassy at the Holy See since the fourteenth century. It is known for its steps, one of the sights of Rome.

While the tariff on U. S. farm implements has been reduced under the Washington Treaty it is interesting to note from the current issue of the Inland Revenue Review, that Canada's export of farm implements rose from \$187,870 in August, 1934 to \$507,452 in August this year. The United States was the leading customer, taking farm implements to the value of \$236,812. Reapers and threshers were large items with a value of \$58,283; cultivators \$18,828; ploughs and parts \$88,376; harvesters and binders \$28,211.

It seems inexplicable how the Nova Scotia Government, with its ever recurrent budget deficits, continues to back its Exhibition Commission with its annual losses. A gross deficit of \$31,504 for this year's Exhibition was reported to the exhibition commissioners by the new Secretary-Manager E. FRANK LORDLY. Last year's deficit was \$28,095. The operating deficit this year, the secretary-manager told the commission, was \$11,254.88. Attendance at the big fall fair in Halifax, he reported, topped last year's figure by 15,298 paid attendance, and notwithstanding the deficit was \$3,400 greater.

Evidently the wheat growers are quite satisfied with the BENNETT Government's handling of the wheat situation, and so they ought, when they were able in Alberta to report that the Alberta Wheat Pool's bonded indebtedness to the Alberta Government had been reduced to \$3,368,000 during the year. Confidence in the present personnel of the Canadian Wheat Board, and appreciation of the service rendered agriculture by JOHN I. MCFARLAND as manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the federal Government agency, was voted in a resolution adopted by delegates at the annual meeting.

It is of importance to note that Portland Maine, a strong rival of the port of Saint John, is making ready to handle the anticipated increased port business made possible by the new trade pact. As a step towards enabling the port of Portland to compete with Canadian ports, says a Portland despatch, longshoremen were being urged to seek equalization of wages with those paid Saint John stevedores. "One cause of the differences in cost between Portland and Canadian ports had been removed by the new Canadian-United States reciprocity pact," it was pointed out to the Portland longshoremen.

Now it is definitely announced Premier HEBBURN will return to Toronto from the south on Friday to lead the Ontario delegation to the Dominion-provincial conference at Ottawa. The Premier is much improved in health, but it is said that he will probably return to the south after the Ottawa conference. Improvement in his condition and the eagerness of his colleagues that he should be present at the important conference led the Premier to alter his earlier decision to remain away. In fact, his colleagues are said to have given an ultimatum to Mr. KING that unless he settled his difference with Mr. HEBBURN, they too, would stay away from the conference. What form "the settlement" took has yet to be disclosed.

Believing that the world market for locomotives has suffered a permanent decline, a famous Manchester firm of locomotive builders has decided to enter another branch of the engineering industry. The firm's new activity is to be kept secret until preparations for the change-over have been completed, but it is expected that the new product will eventually result in the restoration of the staff to its former strength of about 3,500 men. The general manager of the firm stated that the works could easily be adapted to the manufacture of the new product, which was connected with general engineering, although they would continue to specialise in the manufacture of locomotives.

Products of the Canadian farm exported to the United States in October were valued at \$3,910,452 compared with \$2,646,848 a year ago. During the four months ending October the exports totalled \$14,396,684 compared with \$9,006,545. The chief items last month were as follows with the 1934 figures in brackets: wheat \$2,651,720 (\$785,877), cattle \$414,208 (\$20,294), bran and shorts \$107,638 (\$292,404), wool \$142,251 (\$5,937), wheat flour \$101,338 (\$16,180), tallow \$89,740 (\$7,293), turnips \$73,039 (\$54,642), fresh pork \$37,720 (\$3,085), oats \$30,829 (\$334,095), horses \$25,240 (\$13,955), maple sugar \$23,599 (\$24,874), fresh berries \$23,523 (\$16,739), grass seed \$19,208 (\$5,004).

Notes By The Way

The Port of London Authority in the comparatively short space of twenty-five years has converted London from a port badly run by private concerns into a magnificent property of modern quays, warehouses, constituting a wonderful achievement. For twenty-six miles on both sides of the river Thames great warehouses and factories in active operation greet the eye. The Port of London Authority has spent in all \$100,000,000 in the last quarter of a century on improvements, and as a result controls 69 miles of tidal Thames water, 45 miles of quays and 4,197 acres of docks, which handle nearly 40,000,000 tons of merchandise a year. Included are the largest enclosed docks in the world, capable of accommodating twelve and a half miles of ships placed end to end. There are the King George the Fifth Dock, the Royal Albert and the Victoria Dock. The whole gives an impressive demonstration of world trade and the wealth it brings to the Motherland.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

It has been asserted that a shark is always attended by two small pilot fish, which swim continuously on either side of him. The small fish find and inspect the shark's food and are attached to him as scouts for life. If the shark dies or is killed by the pilot fish are eaten at once by their own kind. A warning to their own kind is to be always on the lookout and to be wary of traps. Whether or not the latter part of the story is true, the existence of the pilot fish is beyond doubt.—Auckland Star.

Regarded as a unit, the Empire came through the strain of the War magnificently. As a unit it has come through the strain of the peace better than the rest of the world. It has been a real League of Nations between whom the possibility of war was genuinely ruled out and all of whom accorded general support to one common, and highly pacific, foreign policy. But even in foreign policy large changes with disintegrating possibilities have been made. Canada has its own diplomatic representative in Washington, Ireland in several countries, India has her own trade representatives in Germany, and within the Empire her own political representative in South Africa. But above all there has been no common economic policy. Ottawa represents the first serious attempt to devise one, and in the attempt has exposed the serious weaknesses of the whole situation and the urgent need for permanent machinery for Empire consultation, and the pursuit of common aims.—Calcutta Statesman.

Two Winnipeg mechanics claim to have discovered a long-sought safeguard against carbon-monoxide poisoning, according to Canadian Automotive Trade. This is a mechanical device in the shape of a small cylinder that fits over the intake in the manifold at the back of the carburetor. A small can containing a chemical is set into the manifold as the engine starts mixing with the gasoline to ensure complete combustion. It is claimed the injection of this fluid reduces the amount of carbon-monoxide to about one per cent.—Financial Post.

The out-and-out radicals, chiefly composed of the C.C.F. and Social Credit followers, polled only one-tenth of the vote cast. Except in the Canadian West, neither of the latter two political parties possesses any strength in the Dominion, which indicates the impossible task they are facing in attempting to secure political power at Ottawa. Half of the C.C.F. members were elected in British Columbia, where political thought is probably in a more chaotic condition than anywhere else throughout the Dominion. The fact that there is such chaos here is an indication of why Provincial development has been halted to such an extent.—Victoria Colonist.

Perhaps Dr. Inge will be proved right when he said: "A long expensive and inglorious war may convince the Italians that those who tried to keep them out of it were their best friends." He was somewhat of a soldier who long ago said: "Let not him that gritheth on his armor boast himself as he that putteth it off."—Patrolia Advertiser-Topic.

A few years ago a black cat of ours killed a male thrush. Its widow did not sit upon a bough mourning for her love, but started a vendetta against the murderer. Every time the cat went into the garden the bereaved thrush appeared, few low over her whenever she went, uttering what sounded like threats and curses. For three weeks the cat had to choose between staying indoors or enduring this persecution. It was the cat, not the bird, which was frightened—so frightened that she never ventured far from the door into the garden until the thrush moved house. The incident made such a lasting impression on the cat that for the rest of her life she left birds unmolested.—London Observer.

The so-called prosperous era of the 20's taught us many expensive habits, the worst of which was probably the fallacy that we could get rich-quick like Wallingford and live like Becky Sharp on nothing a year via the stock market. The old familiar signposts are again creeping back into the financial pages and "they tell us" that the "blue chips" are again booming to-bid their false high levels of 1929. The stock market is an excellent medium for the investment of surplus funds, but when used as a roulette wheel it has as many pitfalls as Monte Carlo.—London Free Press.

That Body of Pones

By James W. Barten, M.D.

THE HOT BATH FOR EXCITED MENTAL PATIENTS

Some years ago four husky sons brought their father to a mental hospital because he had "gone crazy." They had him strapped to a frame. The hospital superintendent, after asking a few questions, told the sons to return in a week and take their father home again as he would be all right by that time. With great misgivings the sons returned in a week's time and were met by the superintendent. Sending for the smallest nurse in the institution he instructed her to bring the father to his office as he was going home with his sons. "The sons could scarcely believe their ears but in a few minutes in walked the six foot father with the little nurse beside him. He was quite normal in speech and behavior as he greeted his sons. Naturally the sons were anxious to know how the miracle had been brought about and the superintendent told them that the only treatment given was a hot bath which was given continuously until the patient was completely relaxed. The temperature of the water was kept at about body temperature 98°F, or a little higher, a thermometer being constantly used by the attendant so that the water could be kept constantly at the proper temperature. Sometimes patients are kept in the tub for many hours, even days, sleeping on canvas supports and receiving their meals regularly. When the continuous bath is not available an ordinary tub can be used provided the water is kept constantly at body temperature or higher. Practically everyone (with few exceptions) has found the relaxing effects of a hot tub bath after a day of excitement and fatigue. The blood vessels open more widely, the poisons of fatigue products are carried away and unless there is delay before going to bed a good night's rest is assured.

Premier Baldwin On Sanctions

In a speech at Wolverhampton before the recent election in Great Britain, Premier Stanley Baldwin discussed foreign policy at length and committed his Government clearly to sanctions and support of the League of Nations. Beginning with a reference to events in Africa, Mr. Baldwin said the problem was whether disputes between nations should be settled by war or "the process of discussion and law." There could be only one answer, he said, and the choice for Great Britain was to stay in isolation or take part in making peace by collective action. Great Britain, the Prime Minister went on, could remain isolated "only at a price neither you nor I would pay." To maintain isolation, Mr. Baldwin said, would be necessary to "make these islands an armed camp and give up all hope of that social progress which is making such strides in this country." Mr. Baldwin proceeded: "Believe me, co-operative effort for peace is not a dream. It is not quixotic. It is hard common sense, applied to things as they are. Alone we cannot find peace. We seek it with the other nations of the world, and that is the basis of the League of Nations."

After a descriptive reference to the League, Mr. Baldwin said his ideal, in the event of a dispute between two powers, was to "stop" the war before it begins; if it begins, use every power you have to localize it and to bring it to an end as speedily as possible. A League containing all the nations of the world, Mr. Baldwin said, could have stopped the present war "two countries in the world, no two countries, can do anything against the united will of the rest of the world." By the absence of the United States, Germany and Japan from the League, Mr. Baldwin said, made "a vast difference."

Mentioning the risks of membership in the League, Mr. Baldwin proceeded (quoting the London Times report): "The whole idea of the League of Nations is unanimity in action on the part of every member of the League, fulfilling the obligations of the covenant. It is to that, as you know, that we have pledged ourselves."

"There has been anxiety, natural anxiety, I admit, but I do not think anxiety founded on any basis, anxiety lest this country would not fall short of action with the League, but go beyond united action into some wild adventure of its own. Nothing has been farther from our thoughts. (Cheers.) Our loyalty is to the Covenant of the League. We add peace together. No one advances separately. That is absolutely clear. But I used the word 'risk.' Risk may come in one or two ways. The risk is not coming now. I will tell the risk that may come in action by the League in fulfilling the obligations of the Covenant itself at some future time."

"We have heard much of the word 'sanctions.' Sanctions are of various kinds. The most extreme sanction, which there is no question of putting into force in the present case, would be a very difficult one to put into force at all in the absence of those three nations whose names I have given you. The extreme form of sanctions is preventing any goods getting into the country at all, the country against which the League of Nations is imposing sanctions. It could only be done by blockade, and if either America or Germany or Japan wished to sell goods in the country which was being blockaded, unless they advised their subjects that they were not to trade with that country, with every shipment of goods they sent out there would be a real risk of war with that country. "That situation, as I said before, does not arise now, and I do not believe it can arise in the present

Politeness Of The Orient

(Japan's Official Travel Bureau Ad- vices on Treatment of Tourists) Do not whisper among yourselves or titter in the presence of foreigners.

Don't imitate fancy gestures learned at the cinema, which will only excite disgust on the part of foreigners.

Don't ask a foreigner's age unless it is absolutely required. Light pranks add zest to your service; but don't pull people's ears. Don't eat bananas without cutting them up. Don't suck your fingers or form a circle with your thumb and forefinger.

Don't go so far as the door when you direct foreigners to the lavatory. Don't go into the bathroom when foreigners are bathing to watch whether the temperature of the water is just right or to help them wash themselves.

Large napkins should be offered to foreign ladies, so that they may hide their knees when sitting.

case, but it is a risk inseparable from the League of Nations as a present constituted; and that is why I will repeat now, what I have often said in public before, that I would never sanction this country indulging in a blockade of that kind unless assured of the sympathetic support at least of those great neutral countries. (Cheers.) It would be surely, the bitterest and cruellest irony of history if the League, in attempting to enforce peace in some localized area, only succeeded in setting fire to the world and starting a war that might run from Pole to Pole.

"All the same, I said 'risks.' There are always risks when men's passions are inflamed, and whatever risk may come at any time in fulfilling the obligations of the Covenant of the League, the first forces to feel that risk must be the naval forces of the countries which are participating in giving effect to the obligations of the Covenant, and chief among those countries is our own. That is why I have said in public, why I said in my broadcast, why I repeat now—I will never be responsible to the people of this country for making themselves liable to a risk, however shadowy, unless I am satisfied that the men who may have to meet that risk are equipped—(cheers)—equipped with the modern instruments for their own defence."

Mr. Baldwin then outlined his plans for re-armament, concluding this part of his speech in these words:

"No, the policy of this Government so far as peace is concerned is based upon the League of Nations, to work through the League of Nations in every way possible, to do what we can to strengthen it, never to give up hope; and if we should find that our efforts and the efforts of all our friends in the League of Nations on this occasion break out into a fire that might fall of the high hopes that many of us have had, never despair. Sit down and consider how you can make your machinery more effective in the future. Never say die: see what you can do to bring the other nations in; 'hitch your wagon to a star' in this matter; above all, work for all you are worth for that collective peace which, difficult of attainment as it may be, hard as it may be to get, is yet the only alternative between a race in armaments and the risk of uncontrolled war breaking out some day in the world and lighting a fire that mankind will not be able to put out before it has destroyed them."

The Poet's Corner

FROM "GIVE ALL TO LOVE"

Keep thee today, Tomorrow, for ever, Free as an Arab Of thy beloved.

Cling with life to the maid; But when the surprise, First vague shadow of surmise, Flits across her bosom young, Of a joy apart from thee, Free be she, fancy-free; Nor thou detain her vesture's hem, Nor the palest rose she flung From her summer diadem.

Though thou loved her as thyself, As a self of purer clay; Though her parting dims the day, Stealing grace from all alive; Heartily know When half-gods go The gods arrive.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

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