

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Hon. C. D. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$2.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1932.

THAT AGREEMENT

As was to be anticipated the Churchill-Rothermere-Beaverbrook combination is attempting to make trouble for the National Government. It has been obvious for some time that this opposition to the Baldwin-Churchill leadership of the Conservative party and the Ramsay MacDonald Premiership in the National Government was determined to make political capital at all costs, even at the cost of settlement of the Economic problem. Both Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook have been touring Canada and sending messages to their respective newspapers, The London Daily Mail and The London Daily Express, supposedly representative of Canada's opinion on economic questions: while at the same time giving interviews in Canada expressing views on economic questions supposedly representative of British opinion. While these two ambassadors of Empire Free Trade are discharging their self imposed task in the Dominion and in the press, Mr. Churchill, whom they were boosting as Mr. Baldwin's successor, is playing his part in the House of Commons. A great fuss has been made of the "Gentleman's Agreement!" There is nothing secret about it and the only difference between it and any other arrangement come to at Lausanne is this: That the representatives of the United States have unofficially intimated that they are prepared to discuss favorably at the coming World Conference the pruning down, if not the total wiping out, of war debts.

There is nothing new or surprising in this. While the conference was in session at Lausanne Mr. Owen D. Young, the American chairman of the International Expert Committee, which framed the Young Plan, which was then under discussion, intimated that Europe's lead would be followed by America. Mr. Lloyd George in the course of an address declared: "America has lost in a single year three times as much as the whole capital value of the war debts due to her, and nearly 80 times as much as the total of one year's annuity."

Thus it will be seen, for the United States as for Europe, the cancellation of war debts is not a matter of generosity, but of self interest, and just as soon as the elections are over in the Republic all business men and statesmen will be of one mind in agreeing to wipe the slate clean, or nearly clean, in order that the world may make a new start.

As Premier Ramsay MacDonald declared: "There is no France, no Italy, no Germany, no America, no Great Britain, apart from the rest of the nations. There is nothing smaller than a world."

"There is nothing less than a system which is crumbling under our feet. None of us can stay out of the work of restoration and reconstruction, because none of us can stay out of the miseries which are gathering around about us."

The "Gentleman's Agreement" is just a recognition of this fact, also that when the World Conference takes place the United States will acknowledge it is part of the world, and does not live unto itself alone.

K. C. LIBERALS

A convention of the King's County Liberal-Association is called for to-day at Georgetown. In addition to routine business it is announced that at the close of the proceedings nominations will take place for the honor and distinction of carrying the party's colors at the next general election, which is not likely to take place until 1935. Why the Kings County Liberals should be so anxious to elect their standard bearer thus early is not very evident on the surface, but judgment by current rumor the real reason is that certain elements do not want any doubt as to whether or not the late candidate, Dr. Grant is, or is not, the prospective candidate. There are no fewer than four as-

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Irish Free State is largely an agricultural country, and the only available outlet for her farm products is the British market, just on her door step. To escape the proposed tariff on her exports to England, the Irish Free State must become a manufacturing country, as, besides Britain there is no other market in the whole world where she can sell her agricultural products. Theoretically, to turn to the manufacturing of goods for world markets, may seem feasible, but practically an exceedingly difficult and impossible undertaking in the light of world industrial competition today.

Alberta is the latest province to leave the United States loan market alone and to turn to Great Britain. It has recently negotiated an issue in London for the amount of one million pounds sterling, which was obtained without any difficulty, and at a lower cost than would have been incurred in obtaining United States money. It is gratifying to know that more British capital is coming into the Dominion. We have been too long dependent on Wall Street for loans, and as there is plenty of money available in the Old Country for legitimate investments there is no reason why the British market should be neglected any longer.—Regina Star.

The New York Times published a letter on "World Entanglements," in which Mr. C. A. Magrath, Canadian chairman of the International Joint Commission, points to the good relations existing between Canada and the United States for over a hundred years past. He points out that the ablest men in the republic were long ago convinced as to the necessity of cancellation or a drastic scaling down of international war debts. Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy are ready whenever the United States is.

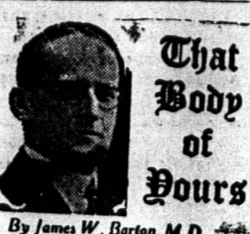
Hon. F. B. McCurdy, of Halifax Minister of Public Works in the Meighen Government, has returned from England inspired by the way in which the people of the country have risen to the necessities of the day. "I doubt," he said, "that we in Canada have yet truly accepted the new gospel of self-reliance." "The matter-of-fact manner in which John Bull faces and comes through his trials—and always successfully—is a tribute to the hundreds of years of experience which an impatient new country does not understand fully. Thousands of Canadians are enduring the depression with John Bull fortitude, but his calmness and determination in "the long pull" have yet to become a national characteristic here. As Mr. McCurdy suggests, we have learned early "to look to Government or external agencies to help us through difficulties." This very fact has brought over-government and added to our difficulties through excessive taxation. The strength of Britain is the strength of its people in their individual capacity. John Bull's ways are worth studying and copying.—Toronto Globe.

AIDING AGRICULTURE

The manner in which the Provincial Department of Agriculture functions for the benefit of the farming community was explained in an interesting address at the Rotary Club this week by Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Sharp, being quite at home in his subject, succeeded, in the brief time at his disposal, in giving a clear outline of the various activities which the department is carrying on. Of special interest was his reference to the Central School Fair, a new departure in this Province, which will be held in Charlottetown this fall. First and second prize winners from the fifty School Fairs of the Province will compete at this exhibition, in addition to the Calf Clubs, which will also compete for final honors. The fair will actually be a Junior Provincial Exhibition, and such is deserving of every support.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Perhaps the worst affliction that has come to readers of Liberal newspapers," says the Moncton Times, "is the return of a Mr. R. J. Deachman as the writer of polemics on economic questions. Mr. Deachman was much in evidence during the election campaign of 1930, but it was hoped he had retired to his hole and pulled the door shut. There are no fewer than four as-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HIVES - URTICARIA

There may be some individuals who have never had a single attack of the hives or urticaria as it is called, but most of us, if we will go back far enough, will likely remember one or more attacks.

That an attack of the hives can be brought on any time by some individuals is only too true because they have learned that certain foods will cause urticaria every time they are eaten. Such foods as strawberries, eggs, shell fish and other excellent foods just will not agree with their systems, set up a sort of poisoning, and hives appear. An interesting point has how ever been discovered by some of these sufferers. Much to their surprise and satisfaction they find that they are now able to eat some of these foods that formerly caused the hives. While this is due in some cases to the fact that their system has got used (sensitized) to these foods, in other cases it is because they have had some infection cleared from the system—infected teeth, tonsils, gall bladder and so forth. It was this infection that prevented the system from handling certain foods properly and so hives appeared.

It is known that urticaria may be caused by certain foods; by the use of certain drugs; by the serum used in lockjaw, diphtheria, tuberculosis and others; in certain ailments such as malaria, rheumatism, asthma, whooping cough, and other chronic diseases; complicating skin ailments such as scabies—the itch; and by a bite or sting of mosquito, bee, wasp or other insect.

What about treatment? About a year ago I spoke of the results obtained by Dr. L. Dinkin, Berlin, by the use of the ordinary baking soda in doses of two to three level teaspoonfuls, three times a day, after meals.

However as most of the cases arise from something that has been eaten, the first thought should be to rid the system of this substance by the use of Epsom or Rochelle salts.

Local treatment is the use of warm baths in which one or two handfuls of washing soda have been placed.

In severe cases, where swelling of mouth or throat might cause suffocation, a few drops of adrenalin is injected into the skin by the physician.

The Speech Limit

(Manchester Guardian) One of our more sensitive and humane members of Parliament—or perhaps one who is more than usually conscious of the defects of others—was imploring the Speaker the other day to devise some means of discouraging long speeches in the House. He suggested that the speaker should encourage brevity by showing special favor to the orators who had pledged themselves in advance not to talk for more than a quarter of an hour—a proposal which implies either a fresh tax on the Speaker's memory or some sort of badge that would distinguish the reticent sheep from the giddy and more verbose goats. But the Speaker would have none of this suggestion; every member must be allowed the same chance of catching his august eye. "The solution," he pointed out, "lay with members themselves"; the best way to overcome the trouble was for individual M. P.'s to show consideration for others "and in some cases mercy to the House."

It is another opportunity for practicing that Golden Rule which is so seldom observed in so many departments of life; the speech problem is not unlike the traffic problem in that neither drivers nor orators will ever be as comfortable as they might be until they all learn to display to others that degree of courtesy and consideration which they would prefer to receive themselves. It is true, of course, that speakers do not actually imperil life and limb by the reckless practice of going their own way; even "bored to tears" is a figurative expression for the reaction which they provoke; M. P.'s do not actually weep, or even whimper, under the affliction which the reformer longs to see lightened. But the same selfish spirit that makes one man exceed a safe speed-limit on the roads leads another to extend his remarks far beyond any humane speech-limit in the House of Commons. He thereby obstructs the business of the House, bores his fellow-legislators, and sets a bad example to the wider world. But whether he can be induced to

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

HON. H. U. MOFFAT, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

(By The Canadian Press) Hon. H. U. Moffat, Premier and Minister of Native Affairs for Southern Rhodesia, heads the Imperial Economic Conference delegation from that country which has the status of a self-governing Dominion. Originally a banker, he became a gold explorer, soldiered afterwards, returned to the pursuit of gold, fought again and then entered Parliament.

His service in banking immediately followed his college days at Grahamstown. A few years later he entered Rhodesia's country in Bechuanaland to seek gold which was obtained in what is now Southern Rhodesia back in prehistoric times. He went into Matabeleland with Col. Gould Adam's column as an interpreter for Khama's Regiment in 1883; and returning to civilian life was made general manager of an exploration company. Mr. Moffat was with Plumer's column in the Boer War and served in the relief of Mafeking. Victoria constituency sent him to Parliament in 1920. From 1923-27, Mr. Moffat was Minister of Mines and Public Works. In 1927, he was made a C. M. G.

HON. P. D. L. FYNN, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Hon. P. D. L. Fynn, Southern Rhodesia's Treasurer, was the first occupant of that post in his country under Responsible Government. His entire career since leaving College has been in the public service.

First, Mr. Fynn entered the Civil Service of Cape Colony in 1899. Subsequently he was transferred to the Southern Rhodesia service. For a while he filled the dual roles of Auditor and Secretary to the Treasury for Southern Rhodesia. Recognition of his ability and service came with his appointment as Treasurer.

HON. J. W. DOWNIE, SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Hon. J. W. Downie, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is a former Cabinet Minister whose earlier career was marked by success in the commercial world. Mr. Downie comes to the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference largely as an adviser.

In his youth he was connected with several railways for 10 years. He later entered commercial life and after a thorough training launched into business for himself. He retired from commercial endeavor shortly after the Great War, but subsequently was general manager of a Farmers Co-operative.

HON. P. G. W. GROBLER, SOUTH AFRICA.

Hon. P. G. W. Grobler is Minister of Lands for the Union of South Africa. His appointment to the portfolio dates back to 1924. Mr. Grobler is looked upon as a very able administrator with a sound knowledge of the economics of his country.

One of the oldest members in the Union of South Africa Parliament in point of service, he was first elected in 1915. Mr. Grobler sits for the Rustenburg electoral division.

He is a man of wide experience, and his ways by the exercise of enlightened self-discipline seem in the light of past experience, to be a little doubtful.

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The Poets' Corner

POETRY AND SILENCE

Never dread a silence for your ears; Never fear the stillness on your hands; And never mourn the soundlessness of tears, Nor shrink away from weirdly quiet sands.

Since the first poet spoke, silence has sound; The silence of all hurt and lovely things Has wakened into speech, is caught and wound With music in the song the singer sings.

Then hear, where he has voice, all silence break: Silence of ecstasy, silence of grief, Hear silence of the oak whose branches shake Into the grass the acorn and the leaf.

—Hazel Hall.

The Old Horse And Buggy

(Toronto Globe)

To those who are on the shady side of fifty it will come as a shock to learn that there remains in Toronto but one livery stable, and that but a shadow of what it was in the earlier days. Even into this old-time sanctuary of the horse the automobile has stuck its nose; and where forty ready steeds once occupied the stalls there is now a parking place for cars.

Young folk who do not know anything about livery stables, and who regard a garage as quite a wonderful place, will not understand the loss realized by their elders in the passing of the rented horse and buggy, so there is no use trying to stir in their minds any feeling of regret over the passing of an ancient institution.

The rising generation, familiar with the steering wheel and the rumble seat, cannot know what it meant to the youth of a few decades ago to spend a couple of dollars at the week-end in hiring a good nag and a bright rig that he might make an impression on—well, never mind who it was; Dad will remember. Looking back on those days, many a man will marvel at the ease with which he could secure this slow but reliable means of transportation. When he visited the livery stable and made his request, no questions were asked. His fingerprints were not taken, and he was not asked to assume any responsibility for accidents on the highway. There was no probing of his financial standing. The livery man might have been in mind to ask the applicant if he could drive, but that would have been an offense. The youth did not need to show his driver's permit. The fact was that the lad who knew nothing about horses would not handle the ribbons; it was too great a risk on crowded highways! Crowded highways! Think of conditions and perils of today!

The livery horse was a wise animal. It did not take him long to learn whether or not the man with the reins was an experienced driver. If not, he proceeded to take advantage. With him the art of loafing along the road was highly developed. His finest bursts of speed were reserved for the homeward journey, when he became quite a spry nag. Usually, however, the man and the maid were not in much of a hurry, anyway; and so long as the

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