

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1933

A FINE TRIBUTE

Prince Edward Island has a staunch friend in Dr. G. R. Lomer, chief librarian at McGill University, as was evidenced by the interview which he gave to the Montreal Star in connection with our educational activities. Returning to Montreal after conducting the first summer course of the Prince Edward Island Library Institute, he stated that the Province appears to be at the beginning of a progressive period of educational awakening and warmly commended Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Minister of Education, and his associates on the success of their efforts. The construction of the new Prince of Wales College and the establishment, with the assistance of the Carnegie Corporation, of a three years' provincial library demonstration, impressed Dr. Lomer as being of major importance in our educational history. Similar opinions have also been expressed by Colonel Bovey, who was associated with Dr. Lomer in the establishment of the Library Institute. The tributes of these outstanding educationists, endorsed as they have been by many others qualified to speak on the subject, should be a source of gratification to all our citizens. World economic problems have tended recently to eclipse the importance of education in modern life; but these problems themselves depend for solution upon an educated democracy, and in the end it is the community or country with the highest standards of education that will best succeed. The fact that within the past year Prince Edward Island has forged ahead educationally is therefore an augury of the most favorable kind.

MANY ATTRACTIONS

Charlottetown this week has been the centre of interest for sport enthusiasts of Eastern Canada. Today the golf championship for the Maritime Provinces will be decided at the Belvedere Links, while great interest also centres in the final matches at the Provincial Tennis Tournament. Competitors and visitors from other Provinces speak highly of the hospitality shown them during their stay, as well as of the delightful summer attractions of the Island Province. The past few weeks have also seen magnificent horse-racing programmes on Island tracks, which have attracted here some of the most prominent horsemen of the Maritime Provinces. These activities serve not only to encourage enthusiasm for the finest types of sport, but also to advertise Prince Edward Island as a first-class recreation and holiday resort. Naturally a modest people, we are not given to boasting of the attractions and advantages we possess; but we have no objection to our summer visitors doing so when they return to their homes. Nor shall they find us less hospitable when they honour us—as we are sure they intend to do—with further visitations.

PREPARING FOR ACTION

The first formal meetings of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency under the chairmanship of Lord MacMillan have been held at Ottawa. The Commissioners have left for the Pacific Coast, and, it is understood, will sit at Vancouver and work back across the Prairies to the eastern provinces. All those who have representations to make are invited to do so. The Commissioners expect to spend a couple of months on their tour of investigation. The digestion of the evidence and information gathered and the preparation of the report based upon it will probably occupy further weeks. In any event, the findings are to be ready well in advance of the forthcoming session of Parliament, so that it will be available for the Govern-

ment and members when they tackle the decennial revision of the Bank Act.

In coming to Canada at this time the British members of the Commission have offered a fresh proof of Empire patriotism and of British friendship towards this Dominion. The chairman, Lord MacMillan, has abandoned the prospect of a well-earned two-months' holiday to engage in a labor of love for Canada. Though by no means a man of wealth, it is understood, says the Mail and Empire, that he has refused to accept any fee for his services. He will be quite content if the Dominion benefits from his ripe knowledge and experience. Sir Charles Addis, the second British member of the Commission, after much governmental service at home and abroad, had got his family together under one roof in England for the first time in many years when the Canadian Prime Minister made this further demand upon his time and energy. Though he had been looking forward to a quiet holiday with his own people, he gave up that prospect in order to assist Lord MacMillan and the Canadian Government in carrying through a satisfactory investigation of Canada's banking and credit problems, in association with Sir Thomas White, Mr. Beaudry Leman and Premier Brownlee of Alberta. The calibre of the Commissioners and the instructions under which they work warrant the public in expecting a thorough-going study of, and report upon, those banking and credit problems which have been uppermost in general discussion throughout the present depression.

THE BUTTER QUESTION

At a recent political meeting Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., is reported as saying that notwithstanding the outcry against the importation of New Zealand butter into Canada under the Mackenzie King regime, "today millions of pounds of such butter are still coming into Canada." According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total importation of butter into Canada in 1932 was only 288,145 lbs. This is a remarkable contrast from the 25-million pound importation in 1929, against which Mr. MacLean, as a good party henchman, took care not to raise his voice. Since the defeat of the Liberal party the Dominion Government has negotiated a new trade agreement with New Zealand which gives trade opportunities to Canadian industries without sacrificing the Canadian dairy industry as the King Government did when in power.

With the subsequent decline in world prices of all agricultural commodities, what would be the condition of the dairy farmer in this country if the enormous New Zealand butter importation had not been checked? The industry would simply have been wiped out. Since the King Government did so little in times of world prosperity to protect the interests of the agricultural community, our farmers may well thank their stars that the same administration is not now at the helm.

EDITORIAL NOTES

British Columbia has produced something new in the way of political campaigns. It is a candidate who bases his campaign on the tenets of the Oxford Group. Mr. Hugh Savage, editor of the Cowichan Leader, a weekly newspaper, will seek the right to sit in the Legislature on a platform of "absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love."

Notes By The Way

Commissioner Sedgewick has ruled that it can not be assumed that the Canadian Parliament is redundant. But it could be easily proved. Also it can be taken for granted that where four words can be made to take the place of five the average member will use six.

Acting, no doubt, upon plain hints from Washington, the New York Stock Exchange has taken direct action with the specific object of curbing wild speculation. In the first place, the Exchange has ruled that margin requirements must be definite in percentage and at a much higher rate than has ruled previously. The percentage will be fifty of the total in the case of all accounts with a debit balance of \$5,000 or less, and 30 per cent in the case of those with a debit balance of more than \$5,000. House-to-house solicitation through the mails, is deprecated, and certain steps are to be taken to curb it. No margin will be permitted on stocks selling below \$5 a share or on bonds selling for less than ten per cent of their par value.

Old prints tell us that when Grandma dressed for the water she made a very complete job of it. Male persons then were not supposed to know that a lady had legs. Since that time bathing suits have been getting shorter and sketched. They have been lowered from the top and raised from below, with pieces of the cloth removed here and there to widen the area of visibility, and there is no good reason to believe public morals have suffered in the process. On the other hand it is impossible to resist the conviction that the public health must have benefited, for the youngster or adult who plays about on sand or in water largely unclad is storing up a reserve of vitality for the month's indoors.

It is hopeful news that the National Research Laboratory has located the influenza virus. What the periodical epidemics cost us, not only in human life but in a legacy of serious ailments, nobody can quite estimate. The arrest of the criminal bacillus will almost of a certainty if followed by the discovery of the best means of both prevention and cure.

The lesson to be taken from this unfortunate history of conferences is that the nations have not yet had their fill of economic nationalism. Some further education is necessary in the hard school of experience. Until that scheme of education is further advanced, statesmanship would be well advised to stick to its knitting in its own country and to be ready to seize at all times the friendly overtures of any country which shows a disposition to clear the channels of international trade.—Winnipeg Tribune.

It was but a few days back that Sir Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in the House of Commons, declared there "could be no more one-sided disarmament," pointing out that although Great Britain has reduced her naval construction programme 47 per cent, there has been no adequate response from other countries. And while Italy has increased her arms quota 20 per cent, the United States 29 per cent, Japan has made an up-curve of 37 per cent. It may have been in view of these facts that the First Lord of the Admiralty stressed the need for the British Navy becoming guarantor of peace for all nations.

The Canadian Judge is removed from the influence of politics, and succeeding elections have no effect on his position. Canadians honor their Judges because they are beyond reproach and are endowed with a high sense of the dignity and responsibility of their office. Governments may come and go, but the judiciary remains as a solid anchorage for the people. This condition has been noted with approval by United States observers; and Canadians may congratulate themselves that what Mr. Justice Kelly describes as the dignity of British courts also dominates the administration of justice in the Dominion.

For the first time in years public opinion in the United States seems to be unanimously aroused to the terrible seriousness of crime conditions in that country. The reason is probably three-fold, the peculiar malignity of the latest form of racketeering, kidnapping; the fact that public attention is just beginning to be somewhat relaxed from its strained concentration on national economic troubles; and the impending rescinding of the prohibition amendment which will remove bootlegging from the category of profitable rackets.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TREATING RHEUMATISM AFTER THE INFECTION HAS BEEN REMOVED

It is naturally hard for the average rheumatic to understand why he does not get better when his infected teeth or tonsils have been removed.

What he does not understand is that the infection from any source—teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, large intestine—has been poisoning his system for years and that some of the damage done to joints either by the removal of some of the surface of the bones, or by the depositing of fibrous or bony growths about the joints, may never be repaired.

And the reason that the rheumatic condition continues is because wastes are remaining too long in the large intestine.

By the use of X rays it has been shown that the large intestine in some of these rheumatic cases has more bends than normal, thus allowing wastes to remain longer in the system; in fact products of the infection may remain in the large intestine for months after the infection has been removed.

What are the methods that physicians are using now to correct this condition in the intestine, and cure or relieve the patient from rheumatism?

One method is by the use of high enemas which help to clean the surfaces of the large intestine, thus ridding the system of the wastes and of the products of infection which are still being absorbed into the system.

These high enemas, or colonic irrigations as they are called, are being used with great success in private practice and in institutions.

The second method of treatment is by diet.

The diet treatment consists in cutting down the total amount of food; the patient getting perhaps only half of his usual amount of food. In fact, it is something like the treatment of epilepsy, where, as you know, as long as the epileptic receives no food he has no epileptic attacks.

However food must be eaten to live, but instead of cutting down on the proteins—meat and eggs—as in former years, it is the starches—potatoes, bread, pastries, sugar—that are reduced in amount.

Dr. A. A. Fletcher, Toronto, has been able to show that the large bowel actually becomes normal or nearly normal in shape, by cutting down this starchy food in the diet.

Less food then, particularly starchy food, is the method of treating rheumatism after the infection has been removed.

The Nazi Menace

(Montreal Gazette)

Hitlerism, if strictly confined to the boundaries of Germany would be nobody's business, excepting that of unfortunate countries to whom Germany owes much money and refuses to pay, but what makes the swastika or crooked cross a menace to the equilibrium of Europe and, therefore, to the economic stability of the civilized world, Canada and the United States being vitally affected, is that Hitler and his advisers are hopelessly incapable of understanding the mind of other countries, and consequently are committing diplomatic blunders almost daily. Sydney Brooks, an eminent British writer declared that the German spy system in the Great War was "as fundamentally stupid as it was superficially clever." That remark applies remarkably to the present Hitler Government. For a time there was a campaign in Germany to show good will toward Britain but this was badly upset by the stupid, though highly colored, observance of the anniversary of the Battle of Jutland, in the North Sea.

Politically, Hitlerism is going strong in Germany and shows signs of steady strengthening, but economically the situation could hardly be worse and there are no signs of improvement. Bankruptcies of private concerns are increasing, large factories such as Mannesmann, working only 40 per cent, General Electric 50 per cent, and factories in the iron and steel districts only 30 per cent. The Reichsmark, though covered by less than 10 per cent of gold, is still retaining artificially its gold value. As a result exports are diminishing, but Hitler attributes the drop in exports to a Jewish and pro-Jewish boycott of German goods.

Canada, as well as Britain and the United States, has a vital interest in the European situation as it is dominated by the Hitler threat

War On Muskrats

(Mail and Empire)

Canadian muskrats have caused so much alarm in the Old Country that the Government is taking steps to exterminate them. The trustees of the Natural History Museum, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is chairman, complained recently at the lack of progress in catching the rat.

Earl De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture, explained that at present trapping operations were being carried out over 700 square miles in Shropshire. Since the campaign has started the number of muskrats caught in that area up to June 30 last had been 2,053. Early in the year information was received that a single specimen had been killed at Fulborough, in Sussex. As a result of trapping, up to June 20 last, 125 muskrats had been caught in Sussex and 21 in Surrey. A thorough survey of Kent by experienced men of the ministry last month resulted in no sign of the existence of the muskrat being discovered. In Gloucestershire also thorough investigations disclosed no evidence of colonization. The greatest number of muskrats caught in the Shropshire area in any week was 117, during the week ending March 25 last. From April 7 up to the present date the numbers caught in that area had decreased, and the average, with 28 trappers at work, had fallen to 12. The danger of the menace generally had been materially reduced. There was no necessity to employ new machinery to deal with the matter, although the ministry realized that the danger was no yet over. So long as there were any rats about the ministry would continue to take the most active steps to exterminate them.

The Longest Day

(Dr. H. Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal, in the London Daily Telegraph.)

It is not possible to decide which is the longest day by comparing the times of sunrise and sunset given in Whitaker's Almanack or in pocket diaries.

These times are given to the nearest minute only, and as near the longest day the length of the day is changing by only a few seconds per day, these times, by omitting the seconds, are not sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

The variation in the interval between sunrise and sunset is due to the motion of the sun in declination (i.e., north or south of the equator). In northern latitudes the interval is greater the farther the sun is north of the equator.

This year the sun attained its greatest distance north of the equator at 10 p.m. (Summer Time) on June 21. The interval from sunrise to sunset on June 21 was, therefore, slightly greater than the corresponding interval on June 22, and June 21 was technically the longest day, though the change in length of day from June 21 to June 22 is only about a couple of seconds.

The refraction is variable with meteorological conditions, so that there is no purpose in giving times of sunrise and sunset an accuracy greater than the nearest minutes. For places east, west, north or south of Greenwich a correction for differences of longitude and latitude must be applied to the times given in the almanacs.

It must also be remembered that the times of sunrise and sunset will vary with the altitude of the observer. The computed times are correct for an observer at sea-level at sea.

because so long as that threat continues Canada's commerce with the continent of Europe will be seriously disrupted. European nations, including France and Italy, are not disposed to extend their commercial relations with this continent so long as they feel obliged to devote much time in keeping their boundaries intact. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Jugoslavia are not likely to buy more goods when they are busy making munitions and actually preparing for war.

Close observers of the situation are persuaded that the concert of Europe can be preserved if Hitlerism can be confined to Germany but that if Hitler can get his hold on Austria nothing short of hostilities may be expected. Moreover, Hitlerism can be kept out of Austria officially so long as Chancellor Dollfus in Vienna can postpone the general elections. He has been successful in so doing now for a year. The trouble is that the rural areas of Austria, the farmers, have been converted to Hitlerism (automobile tourists say that there is hardly a barn in Austria that does not bear a swastika carved or painted in a prominent place), while only the small minority in the metropolitan area of Vienna are opposed to Hitler.

That Body of Pours

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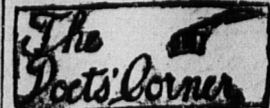
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NICHOLAS NYE

Nicholas Nye was lean and gray, lame of a leg and old, lame of a score of donkey's years. He had seen since he was foaled; he munched the thistles, purple and spiced.

Would sometimes stoop and sigh, And turn to his head, as if he said, "Poor Nicholas Nye!"

Alone with his shadow he'd drowse in the meadow. Lately swinging his tail, At break of day he used to bray—Not much too hearty and hale; But wonderful gumption was under his skin,

And a clear calm light in his eye, And once in a while, he'd smile—Would Nicholas Nye.

Seem to be smiling at me, he would, From his bush in the corner, of may—

Bony and ownerless, widowed and worn. Knobble-kneed, lonely and gray; And over the grass would seem to pass

'Neath the deep dark blue of the sky, Something much better than words between me

And Nicholas Nye.

But dusk would come in the apple boughs, And green of the glow-worm shine. The birds in nest would chime to rest,

And home I'd trudge to mine; And there in the moonlight, dark with dew,

Asking not wherefore nor why, Would brood like a ghost, and as still as a post,

Old Nicholas Nye.

—Walter de la Mare.

Handling Gandhi

Not the least notable of Lord Willingdon's achievements in India is that he has taken Mahatma Gandhi off page one. Gandhi may be a saint or a mystic or both, but he had a remarkable and very worldly capacity for making his saintliness or mysticism, or whatever it was, get into the headlines. When he marched to the sea to make salt, or took his midnight walk to see Lord Irwin, or prayed or spun, he somehow managed to have reporters in the offing; gave the impression that if he ever lost his job of saving India he could crash Hollywood or perhaps Mr. Ringling's circus and not worry about the depression.

Lord Willingdon, who, as Ottawa knows, is distinguished for a shrewd level-headedness, has managed, to use a homely expression, to queer the Mahatma's pitch. He has done this by having Gandhi understand that he is not to be wheedled or petted, and least of all to be feared; that when he breaks the law he is to be treated precisely as any other law-breaker, and this without possibility of the martyr's pose.

When Willingdon went from Rideau Hall to India Gandhi was on the lips of the world, all India was in turmoil. With his goats and his spinning wheel and his loom cloth the Mahatma marched up and down the land, broadcasting his fastings and his prayers, working millions of Indians into a frenzy of fanaticism. Lord Willingdon met the situation by dispensing with the habit of dealing with Gandhi as though he were a god. Dropping the policy of conferring with him as though he were a great and powerful potentate, but yet remaining scrupulously fair, Willingdon punished him for break-

ing the law, treated him as an ordinary human being, proved to his misguided followers that he had no mysterious powers.

Grasshopper Plague

(Exchange)

Swarms of grasshoppers passed over the city of Winnipeg and countless numbers crossed the international border. The members of this irresistible horde of immigrants were doubtless described as migratory grasshoppers by the powerless American officials on the border. Yet perhaps locust would be a more correct name for them.

Experiments not so long ago in South Africa seemed to prove that the harmless grasshopper will, if placed in an environment where it is crowded by its kind and when food thus becomes scarce, evolve into the predatory locust, whose destructive qualities are mentioned in the Bible and which to our day, in Africa and Asia, swarm in such numbers as to darken the air with their passage and devour every blade in their course.

The late Norman Criddle suggested, in the recent issue of "The Canadian Entomologist," that the grasshoppers are imitating those of the old world and evolving into the migratory species, perhaps prepared to ravage the Dominion as the plague of locusts smote the ancient Egyptians, or as the present day locusts desolate the green fields of the East. Already, he wrote, many Canadian grasshoppers have been observed in the swarming phase, growing longer wings and developing slender race-horse bodies capable of long flight.

Mr. Criddle writes: "Thus, in 1933 the two-striped grasshopper, for the first time in our experience (thirty years), assumed all the aspects of the migratory locust and it flew long distances and in such numbers that the larger lakes were polluted with drowned insects. Indeed, the shores of Lake Winnipeg presented a mass of decaying grasshopper several inches deep, creating a condition far from pleasant to the nearby holiday seekers."

The shortage of supplies of sheep wool has led the Soviet authorities says the Empire Marketing Board to investigate the possibility of other sources of supply of raw material for the wool textile industry. Rabbits, cattle, horses, donkeys, mule and dogs have been suggested as being capable of providing thousands of tons of wool substitutes, and experiments have been undertaken recently with regard to the utilization of human hair clippings.

REMOVAL NOTICE

The Offices of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, after August 12th, 1933, will be located in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Grafton and Great George, Charlottetown.

H. A. EBERS, Provincial Manager. Phone No. 190.

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