

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. E. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacLennan, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. E. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1871) \$2.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1932.

THUNDER STEALING

While it is intensely interesting to learn the views of a distinguished publicist like Lord Rothermere on question of inter-Imperial relations, it is well to bear in mind that his lordship does not speak officially for the British Government. As a matter of fact, Lord Rothermere is not a persona grata with the Ramsay MacDonald administration. He fell foul of Mr. MacDonald and his Labor Government on questions of foreign and imperial policy, and endeavored to wreck the government. Then he similarly was at variance with the Conservative party on the question of tariffs and he, along with Lord Beaverbrook, endeavored to oust the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and the Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain from the leadership. At a trial of strength at successive by-elections Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain won out, and Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook withdrew further opposition, but were not admitted into the inner councils of the party. At the formation of the National Government both of them, as well as the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, whom they were boosting for the leadership, were excluded from office. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the present campaign, started by Lord Beaverbrook and followed up by Lord Rothermere, is a well organized attempt to steal the thunder of the Ramsay MacDonald administration in connection with the Inter-Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. The policy, and detailed tariff plans, outlined by Lord Rothermere may be the basis of what will be discussed at Ottawa but is not necessarily official.

IRISH SITUATION

Latest advices intimate that the Free States delegation may not leave Dublin until after the discussion in the House of Commons on the Anglo-Irish Treaty, which is scheduled for this week. It has been currently reported that trade reprisals will be taken by the British Government against the Irish Free State, in order to collect the land annuities, totalling about \$12,300,000 a year. The cabinet, decided to introduce a bill in the House of Commons this week asking authority to place special duties on Irish goods under the Imperial Duties Act. When the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 constituted the Free State a bond issue was floated to buy free lands for Irish tenants from their landlords, and the annuities to Great Britain go to defray the interest and sinking fund of this loan. As President De Valera has threatened to force a default on Irish constabulary pensions and other charges which the Free State had agreed to reimburse to the British, totalling over \$20,000,000, it is believed that other measures may be taken by the British Government to reimburse them for this default. The Free State is almost the sole country with whom Great Britain has a favorable trade balance. Last year Great Britain bought roughly \$102,000,000 worth in goods from the Irish, while the Irish purchased about \$123,000,000, mostly in manufactured goods. At present Irish goods enter Great Britain under Imperial preference, and more than half of them, comprising live stock on the hoof, pay no duty at all. A special surcharge against Irish trade handicraft at Toronto recently, which obtained favorable in the readjustment tariff. Great Britain absorbs 96 percent of all the Free State's exports. The Free State takes about 6 1-2 percent of Commission to arrange, in co-operation with the Canadian Handicrafts Association, for the opening of a Canadian handicraft shop in factored goods, and the only real Toronto. This new sales outlet, Mr. blow which it seems the Free State Burnaby predicts, will undoubtedly could strike against the British is provide a steadily enlarging market in regard to motor cars. The question being discussed in diplomatic circles is, what attitude should the other each year to the Maritime home dominions will adopt should the

Irish Free State be represented at the Conference. Every endeavour is being made to get a working arrangement so that the Irish delegates may not find themselves out in the cold, and hope is still being expressed that further conversations will take place between the representatives of the British Government and the Free State Government to pave the way for an amicable settlement in advance of July 21st.

AN ISLAND PIONEER

"A solitary depression in the level surface of Brudenell Point," writes Prof. D. C. Harvey in his history of the French regime in Prince Edward Island, "is the only reminder of the fact that for thirteen fiftieth years a man of unusual energy, unflinching logic, and great capacity for taking pains, paced restlessly to and fro upon the level walk which he had made, or looked out upon the waters of the haven, dotted with the sails of his little fishing fleet, and dreamed dreams of a great emporium in which he would be a merchant king, giving laws to both fishermen and habitant, and perhaps in moments of calmer reflection, musing upon a happy old age in the bosom of his family, surrounded by grateful velleins to whom he had given a less oppressive existence in a new world."

The man thus referred to was Jean Pierre Roma, the 200th anniversary of whose landing at Brudenell Point will be observed this year at the Women's Institutes District Convention for Brudenell and vicinity, which takes place on July 26. Roma arrived at Three Rivers in June, 1732, as director of a French trading and colonization company, and chose Brudenell Point as the site of his establishment. He cleared land, built houses, bridges and roads for the accommodation of his settlers, workmen and fishermen and it was his ambition to make this section of the Island the headquarters not only of a contented colony but also of a far-reaching commerce and an extensive fishery. His proposals, however, were not well received by his partners. Eventually he became sole proprietor and commandant in his concession, but crop failures, loss of a valuable cargo and other misfortunes followed, culminating in the plundering of his establishment and the burning of his buildings by a party of New Englanders in 1745. Faced with starvation, Roma went to St. Peter's and thence to Quebec, and Isle Saint Jean knew him no more. His memory, however, has survived as that of a sturdy pioneer, whose failings, as Prof. Harvey well says, do not detract from the epic nature of his aspirations which were in strong contrast with the sordid motives of his partners in this enterprise. Roma was really of the stuff of which heroes are made, a man of indomitable perseverance and broad vision. It is fitting, therefore, that the 200th anniversary of his arrival in what is now Prince Edward Island should be duly commemorated.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The successful display of Maritime handicraft at Toronto recently, which obtained favorable comment from the thousands who daily visited the exhibit, has prompted the Maritime Provinces Trade Commission to arrange, in co-operation with the Canadian Handicrafts Association, for the opening of a Canadian handicraft shop in factored goods, and the only real Toronto. This new sales outlet, Mr. blow which it seems the Free State Burnaby predicts, will undoubtedly could strike against the British is provide a steadily enlarging market in regard to motor cars. The question being discussed in diplomatic circles is, what attitude should the other each year to the Maritime home dominions will adopt should the

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Imperial Conference has an opportunity to perform a fine service for the British peoples, has a chance to lay a foundation upon which the future may build. If it succeeds to that extent, if it can lay down a set of principles which can be extended and built and improved upon in the years to come, it will do all that reasonable people have a right to expect. To expect and hope for more, or to believe that in six weeks the whole economic organization of all the nations which make up the Empire can be changed, is to believe in the impossible and to court a grave disappointment.

Sir William Bragg, distinguished British scientist, spoke at a recent meeting of the English Association in London of the great importance of a thorough knowledge of English in relation to scientific discoveries. Teachers of English, he added, had so divorced themselves from science that it was hard to get any help from them. Rising to rebut, a teacher of English might have said that scientists had so divorced themselves from clear and simple English that it was hard to get any understanding of science from them.

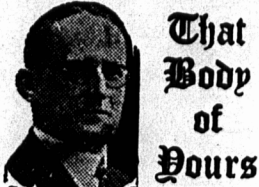
Only yesterday thunderous censures fell on dime nove's leading boys into the paths of wickedness. Today, says The Rotarian, the target is the press and the motion picture. "It has become fashionable to blame on them the sins of our generation. The stock market crash? The press gave out falsely optimistic information. The gang menace? Newspapers and movies made a hero of the gangster. . . . And so the bill of indictment runs. Perhaps some newspapers did print incorrect information about economic conditions, but is the press more to blame than the institutions which supplied the stuff? Maybe some newspapers and certain films have made Robin Hoods out of gangsters, but isn't it an indubitable fact that public opinion, aroused by a steady rain of publicity, put arch-gangster Alphonse Capone behind the bars?"

Here's a new way to find out if business is good or bad. If alarm clocks are selling well, you know things are picking up. If the alarm clock business is slow, then things are not so good.

Nothing could be a greater advantage to the world than that the United States should solve her own domestic problems, and, by solving them, provide the stimulus and the example to other countries. But observing from a distance—a nearer view of the prospect might modify my pessimism—I am unable to imagine a course of events which could restore health to American industry in the near future. I even fancy that, so far from the United States giving the example, she will herself have to wait for stimulus from outside. I, therefore, dare to hope, however improbable it may seem in the light of recent experience, that relief may come first of all to Great Britain and the group of overseas countries which look to her for financial leadership. It is a dim hope, I confess. But I discern less light elsewhere.—J. M. Keynes in the Atlantic Monthly Boston.

If there are Japanese-American "incidents" in Manchuria or in other parts of the Far East, where the Americans and the Japanese cross each other's paths (e. g. at Shanghai), where will it end? Will not the Americans then decide to fortify Guam and the Philippines, with naval bases and all? And by this stage we are confronting the spectre of the next world war: a naval war in the Western Pacific and a land war in China: a war with America, and Japan for the protagonists, with China for the stake, with Canada, Australia and New Zealand for America's allies, and with the United Kingdom sitting, as a bereaved neutral, in Ultima Thule. These speculations may be alarming, but they are surely not fantastic; for the destructive effects of Japan's actions have been extraordinarily far-reaching.—Professor Arnold Toynbee.

We are inclined to think that top-notch bridge players take themselves and their chief interest in life altogether too seriously. After all, when a "game" becomes a "business" we venture the opinion that it has lost about 75 percent of its charm. This applies to golf and other recreations, too. The argument for most games is that they serve as a cheerful and needed relaxation from the cares of business and professional life. However, if the business or professional man is merely to exchange his business worries for bridge or golf worries, he hasn't accomplished very much in the way of securing recreation. "The game for the game's sake" is still a good rule.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

COLONIC IRRIGATIONS—WASHING OUT LARGE BOWEL

You are hearing and reading about colonic irrigations and may be wondering how they differ from enema or old fashioned injection. The enema or injection is allowing one or two quarts of warm water to flow up into the lower bowel by having the bag or container placed two or three feet higher than where the tube enters the lower bowel. The object of the enema is simply to induce a movement of the wastes from the bowel. The lower bowel is called the colon and colonic irrigation means irrigating or washing out the lower bowel. Before colonic irrigation is begun an enema is given to induce bowel movement; the irrigation is meant to wash out material lying farther up the bowel, and to wash the wall of the bowel as high up as the water will reach.

Dr. Walter A. Bastedo describes the methods used in colonic irrigation, one method being the using of one tube which allows the water to go up into the bowel and return through the same tube, and another the two tube method, whereby the water goes up one tube and returns by the other.

Plain warm water, about the temperature of the body is the liquid used, and as much as 6 or more gallons is used at one time. Instead of using a long tube or long tubes, Dr. Bastedo recommends that the tube be inserted only about 6 or 8 inches. The water is allowed to flow very slowly; with the first gallon the patient lies on his side with knees drawn up. After that the patient lies on his back.

In what kind of cases is colonic irrigation used? It is used in many cases where there is poison in the system remaining after the cause of the infection—in teeth, tonsils, gall bladder—has been removed, such as rheumatism, neuritis, intestinal putrefaction, anaemia and other run down conditions.

There can be no harm result from colonic irrigations given properly; they remove abnormal mucus, and clean the intestinal wall, leave the colon more or less empty, and thus exert a beneficial effect on its blood supply and tone.

While colonic irrigations may be readily given in the home, they should be given by some one trained in this work.

Fast Mail Service

(Ottawa Journal) Behind the announcement that four R. C. A. F. planes left this week for Belle Isle to finally test a shorter mail delivery service between Great Britain and Canada there is a big story. It is a story which affects every part of the continent and is a striking indication of the splendidly constructive work of leading public officials.

The fastest Canadian steamers now make the trip from Southampton to Belle Isle in three days and sixteen hours. From the Straits to Quebec it takes another forty-eight hours. The quickest delivery of mail from London to Ottawa is something over six days and a half will be saved.

The planes will pick up mail from incoming steamers at Belle Isle and crossing Anticosti fly up the St. Lawrence. Both airplanes and seaplanes will be used. Previous tests have proven the feasibility of the scheme.

The Economic Conference period has been chosen to demonstrate this service. Leading statesmen and newspaper men of the Empire will be here. World attention will be concentrated on the Capital. One thing our visitors will be able to take away is the knowledge that Canada has the speediest mail route between Europe and America.

This is proven by the fact that postal matter handled by the Canadian air mail service can be delivered in New York eighteen hours sooner than by the fastest steamer service from Southampton or Cherbourg. Also it can be delivered about eight hours sooner than the United States Air Mail, "Catalpa" service. This service has mail planes aboard incoming steamers which take off the decks at sea and fly via Nova Scotia and Sable Island to New York. The route is an extremely hazardous one, involving almost continuous sea flying and all the risks of fog and storm. It cannot be compared with the safe, easy flying via land and river of the Belle Isle-St. Lawrence route.

Considering these advantages it is certain that the services will become permanent. A pleasant consideration at the present time is that it will cost the tax-payer practically nothing except the outlay in its formative stages. At the air mail rate of six cents it will handle a huge commercial mail in which speed in delivery is the main consideration. This will produce more than enough revenue to make it self-supporting. It is also proposed at a later date to transport gold, jewellery and precious freight of various kinds.

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

RT. HON. WALTER RUNCIMAN

(By The Canadian Press) Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman President of the Board of Trade, is bound to be an important factor at the Imperial Conference. With commerce as his first love, but with an outstanding contribution to public service, he administers the Department most closely associated with the interests of British Commerce.

A leading shipowner, eminent financier in many fields and an author of note, Mr. Runciman has travelled far and wide in his yacht "Sunbeam", formerly owned by Lord Brassey, father of Lady Willingdon, recently Chateleine of Government House at Ottawa. Two years ago when the crisis in the shipping world became acute, he gave internationally recognized efforts to bring order out of chaos. A member of the old Liberal school, Mr. Runciman remained true to Asquith in those days of 1916 when Lloyd George became Prime Minister. While he entered the British House in 1914, Mr. Runciman was out of politics from 1916 to 1929. He was born in 1870.

Old Victory

(Time)

In Edwardian England 25 years ago a famed sculptor swung a hammer into a stone face of the Duke of Clarence and exiled himself for 18 years in Bruges, the Dead City of Belgium. Last week the same man, old and long forgotten, bowed low over King George's hand, stood before Queen Mary in silence, then flung out his thin arms in a Baroque gesture of gratitude.

Alfred Gilbert, 78, could say that he had never changed his mind for anybody. In 1893 he was Britain's most fashionable sculptor when he began a long voyage by doing the winged Eros for Piccadilly Circus honoring the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury. It was paid for, refused, abused. Gilbert bought the bronze, \$15,000 worth, himself. He refused to do another design.

Six years ago George V remembered Gilbert, asked why he was not in England. Indomitable Gilbert went home at last, began a memorial for King George's mother, the late Queen Alexandra. As he neared the finish, his anxiety, his insistence on perfection, enfeebled him, left him almost mortally ill, yet he prolonged the work until he was satisfied.

Last week the flower of Georgian England watched George and Mary unveil Queen Alexandra, congratulate Edwardian Sculptor Gilbert. Watching were Edward, Prince of Wales who had put on his Welsh Guards uniform, the Duke of Gloucester as a hussar, the Duke of York and Prince George as naval officers. Premier Ramsay MacDonald, the Duke of Portland, next day King George knighted Sculptor Gilbert who had outwaited the world.

Scathing Comment

(St. Catharines Standard)

Here is part of the report of the British Royal Commission which was sent to the United States to study penal institutions:

"As nurseries of crime and cesspools of degradation the county jails are unsurpassed. The authorities allow and encourage the prisoners to form themselves into a bangaroo court which exacts money from newcomers, maintains a rough discipline and exercises shrewd charity. The sight and smell of these places were familiar to John Howard and Charles Dickens, and the continuance of their condition is a strident challenge to civilization. No one in the States denied the scandal, but while the area of authority is so small and local politics are strong, public opinion is impotent to cleanse the human stable. The only remedy is for each State to assume the control of its county jails and bear the full expense."

The New York Sun quotes the report and says that it is true in every respect and the same suggestion for reform has been made in the States frequently. But the authorities are powerless to effect reform because of strong local politics, so many political "hangers-on" and the constitutional difficulties which would have to be overcome.

It is certain that the services will become permanent. A pleasant consideration at the present time is that it will cost the tax-payer practically nothing except the outlay in its formative stages. At the air mail rate of six cents it will handle a huge commercial mail in which speed in delivery is the main consideration. This will produce more than enough revenue to make it self-supporting. It is also proposed at a later date to transport gold, jewellery and precious freight of various kinds.



ON THE MOUNTAIN

He meets me on the mountainside, Where the white van of snow Bursts through the sentinel grey pines To shatter on the serrated lines Of fir-wood far below.

I never see him, but his tread Sounds just before my own; One thought designs the task of day, One effort wins the onward way, Dividing, yet alone; One hope, one vigour of intent, Swayed by one resolute consent Of sympathy unsaid.

He waits me at the evening halt Upon the glacier brink, When in the hour of mountain peace The passion and the tumult cease As the red sun-floods sink, And the pale lords of sovereign height Watch the cold armies of the night Mustering their first assault.

So on wild range and rocky crest The soul of all that's in me beat Mounts ever at my side.

—Geoffrey Winthrop Young.

Witchcraft

(New York Herald-Tribune)

The experimenters who gathered last week atop the Brocken in Germany to try to turn a goat into a man by ancient witchcraft, the directions for which were dug laboriously out of long forgotten tomes, were the second modern group to take witchcraft seriously enough to try it.

A few weeks earlier, in Accra, Africa, authorities of the Christian religious denominations offered a prize to any native wizard, who could make good in the presence of a Christian committee the wizards' familiar claims to open locked boxes, to eat fruit without approaching it, or to turn themselves into animals. According to latest reports, no wizard has taken up the challenge. Perhaps, like the experimenters on the Brocken, the wizards were persuaded really to try their spells in preparation for the test and found them worthless.

Such incidents are proofs of how thoroughly the scientific device of experiment has permeated the public mind. A few centuries ago no one would have thought of the simple idea of trying magic spells to see if they would work. One either believed or disbelieved and that was all there was to it. Experiments, successful or unsuccessful, would have away: men's beliefs no whit.

It is a significant philosophic landmark that people of some distinction would think it worth while to try the goat-man metamorphosis, not because they either expected it to work or expected it not to but because they deemed the result of a trial of some importance. Whatever men may say nowadays that they deem the test of truth, it is evident that the world finds this test more and more in the simple device of try it and see.

There is deep interest for the student of folklore in this myth of metamorphosis which lies behind both the Brocken experiment and the challenge to the African wizards. Every race has this myth much as all have their myths of fire and of the flood. It is coming to be believed, too, that there is no widespread myth without some

The Unhappy Warrior

(Ottawa Journal)

Mr. Mackenzie King is surely the Unhappy Warrior. Only a few months ago, when the Imperial Economic Conference was first broached, he saw peril in the possibility of Canada being tied up in a sort of Empire Zollverein, likely to lose her trade with the rest of the world. Against this, of course,

kernel of truth behind it. Ogres may be recollections, Mr. Wells tells us, of Neanderthal man. The myths of the seven league boots have been called recollections of mysterious swamp dwellers who walked on stilts and thus covered the ground more rapidly than stiltless dwellers on more solid soil. Fairies are dim memories, it is suggested, of pigmy races of the woods, like the little people of the Congo or the Bushmen of South Africa. What grain of truth may lie behind the myths of human beings no one seems to have conjectured. Perhaps it was observed instances of dog-like faithfulness or snakelike cunning in human beings, perhaps the observation of human traits or impulses among the beasts.

"No man should be educated to a point where he believes labor is undignified and overalls are degrading."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Money and happiness are not necessarily any more compatible than they are incompatible."—Fannie Hurst.

"I trust that the lessons of adversity are going to penetrate into the international politics of the world."—Viscount Grey.

Mr. King would fight to his last and objective.

Now Mr. King sees another and a different peril, takes a new tact. Instead of an Empire Zollverein he envisions, Mr. Bennett standing where he stood at the London Conference of 1930, not offering Britain enough, and not getting Canada tied up with the Empire, or with anything. And Mr. King, of course is just as much aroused over this possibility as he was over the other.

It is so easy to arouse Mr. King. So easy to arouse him if and when Mr. Bennett proposes anything or does anything. And the truth, of course, is that no matter what the Conference does or doesn't do, King will see disaster. He is a politician personified.

"No man should be educated to a point where he believes labor is undignified and overalls are degrading."—Theodore Roosevelt.

"Money and happiness are not necessarily any more compatible than they are incompatible."—Fannie Hurst.

"I trust that the lessons of adversity are going to penetrate into the international politics of the world."—Viscount Grey.

Try Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea Retail price 50c per lb. Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

LIFE INSURANCE is GOOL PROPERTY to OWN. It may be purchased by one payment, or by yearly, or half-yearly deposits. It is not taxed directly, and there is no worry about interest collections. It is bound to increase in value, and its worth in ten, fifteen, or twenty years is definitely known. At death it will pass, without expense, to the desired beneficiary. Consult us with regard to a suitable plan of saving and protection for your particular case. There is no obligation. HYNDMAN & CO., LTD. Provincial Managers The Great-West Life Lower Queen Street—Charlottetown.

INVERNESS COAL. The delight of every Housewife that takes pride in having a clean house. IT'S HOTTER! IT'S QUICKER! IT'S CLEANER! Order a load today. A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240.

the chew for You. Trusty as an old friend—it never fails, to please with its lasting flavour. BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street.