

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$300 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc. New York Central Building, New York City. General Motors Building, Detroit. Interstate Building, Kansas City. Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago. Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis. Glenn Building, Atlanta. Monadnock Building, San Francisco; 1135 No. 65th Street, Philadelphia

Morning Maxim

The time when a man makes a fool of himself is usually the time when he tries to make a martyr of himself.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1932

OUT OF TUNE

As shown in yesterday's Guardian, the vote on the Imperial Conference agreements found the Liberal forces hopelessly divided. This division has been evident all along in the Liberal party press. The following example is a striking case in point. Is it any wonder Mr. King's followers were visited by doubts, and showed their indecision by voting opposite ways on the Rhodesian agreement?

THE PATRIOT THE GLOBE Liberal organ of Leading Liberal-Charlottetown al organ of "As Mr. King quite properly stated in speaking of obstruction adopted by Ontario Liberal the Opposition A s s o c i a t i o n, s i t i o n p a r t i e s i n r e g a r d t o t h e E m p i r e w h i c h s h o u l d t r a d e a g r e e m e n t s w i l l a b o v e a l l f r e e d o m o f e x p r e s s i o n i n r e g a r d t o a l l p u b l i c p o l i c i e s, a p p e a l i n g i n s t e a d t o a p o l i t i c a l p a r t y t o b e s i l e n t i n P a r l i a m e n t, n o t t o d i s c u s s i o n, n o t t o k e e p u p d e b a t e o n a g r e a t q u e s t i o n w h i c h b i n d s t h e l i b e r a l s a n d t e r r e s o f t h e P r o g r e s s i v e p e o p l e f o r y e a r s h a v e a l l e n o t e d a c o r d e r a b l e t i m e h a s c o m e w h e n w e m u s t r e c o g n i z e t h a t t h e r e m u s t b e a n d d i s s a p p o r t b e h i n d w h a t a p p e a r s o n t h e s u r f a c e." o w n f r i e n d s."

\$43,000,000. By this plan the main debtor nations sacrificed the reparations money with which they had paid their debts. They are now seeking a general debt revision.

AS U. S. SEES IT

The New York Times has this to say about the new Empire trade agreements:

"A protective tariff based on preference within the Empire is only one step in the development of British policy. It has been clear since England first determined to abandon free trade, in a world bristling with barred tariff barriers, that a second step would be the negotiation of reciprocal agreements with nations outside the Empire. These countries would not be given privileges equivalent to those granted the Dominions; but they would receive substantial concessions if they were willing to grant others in return. How rapidly this second phase of British policy is being developed is shown by the fact that even before the Empire treaties became effective nineteen nations notified the British Government of their intention to seek reciprocal agreements. Discussions with one of these, Sweden, are now in progress in the offices of the Board of Trade. Negotiations with five others will be begun this winter. It is expected that next Spring France and Germany will send commercial delegations to London."

This is one of the best answers yet given to the critics of the Ottawa agreements, and it comes from an independent source in a country that has been decidedly hostile to its tariffs to the Empire and to Canada especially.

THE PART SUPPRESSED

A Liberal orator once remarked of a bill before the local Legislature that there was "something in it which had been left out." The same can surely be said of our contemporary's version of the Canadian Press report of Tuesday's voting on the Imperial Conference agreements. A truer impression of the scene would have been conveyed to our contemporary's readers if it had not suppressed the following salient paragraphs:

Conservatives cast derisive laughter across the floor as Liberals after Liberal voted for the Rhodesian agreement. But their comments took on more sarcasm and their laughter became more uproarious when the next vote was called.

It was the treaty with the Irish Free State and it produced a scene that delighted the Conservatives. The Liberal leader first announced he would support the treaty, then changed his mind and opposed it, taking all but one of his followers with him. Government members pounded their desks in unrestrained merriment, Liberals for the most part were grim and silent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The R. C. M. P. are making it easier for bootleggers to get into Queens County Jail—by way of the police van!

Our contemporary points out that eleven Liberals voted against the Rhodesian treaty, which Mr. MacKenzie King and the remaining Liberal members supported it. Which side of the fence did Mr. A. E. MacLean take?

Is it a fact, as currently reported, that "J. F. W." our evening contemporary's special correspondent in New York, is the Postoffice Inspector of Prince Edward Island who, though on his retiring vacation, is still receiving his salary and is still in the service of the Government?

If so, since when has a postoffice official been permitted to write to the newspapers criticizing the department and dealing with politics generally?

NOTES BY THE WAY

"It was the United States that started the tariff war and now it is for the United States to take the first steps to an armistice, for the entire world needs an armistice today quite as much as it needed one in another sphere fourteen years ago."—L'Evenement.

The third Round Table Conference on Indian affairs is now in session in London. The work of this conference is somewhat similar to that which confronted the makers of Canada at the time of Confederation. A new constitution is in fact being modelled on that of Canada. It is to be a federation, with a central Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, a Governor-General and a roster of Lieutenant-Governors. There is also to be a distribution of executive and legislative powers between the Federal and Provincial jurisdictions similar to that in Canada. The chief difficulties will be in defining the electoral franchise in a country of nearly 300,000,000 people, only 10 per cent of whom can read and write and in conserving the interests of the Moslem minority and of the "Untouchables."

When the United States granted a moratorium on foreign debts, the action was merely a postponement of a problem, not a solution. In the intervening year the problem has simply increased in complexity, and now the time has come when a solution can no longer be avoided.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

A hotel owner at Welkeiwei, North China, in Montreal last week told a newspaper man that twelve cents buys a chicken where he came from and a native lives on seventy cents a month. There are 300,000 natives and only sixty Europeans in Welkeiwei and the people there have not felt the present depression because that is the normal condition. Each province has a governor, each governor having about 200 personal soldiers. The governors get no pay but just help themselves to whatever they need.

"Britain is the keystone of our Empire economic structure, and without a prosperous Britain with a high purchasing power all our efforts must fail," says Mr. Stanley Bruce. That is a sound point of view, adds the Melbourne Australian, though it is one which many Australians have failed to appreciate. We cannot sell to advantage in our best markets unless people there who are anxious to buy can do so; and they can only do so if their economic circumstances are favorable. The making of concessions on our part is therefore a form of enlightened self-interest."

Dr. F. L. Barker in a recent speech said that medical science has greatly increased the average life span—by cutting down deaths among children and young men and women. The man who has got past his youth is little better off than his grandfather was at a corresponding period. The shock troops of death seem to be massed against two sectors in the human life line: the sector reaching from birth to the age of 15 or 20, and the sector which begins in the late 50's. On the first sector, medicine has erected splendid defenses. It beats back the assault of the shock troops with greater success each year. The child in the cradle today has a far better chance of reaching manhood than the child of a few decades ago. But in the second sector, things have not gone so well. Medicine has struck telling blows at such foes as tuberculosis, diabetes, pernicious anemia and smallpox; but arteriosclerosis, cancer, Bright's disease and the various afflictions of the heart remain as menacing as ever.

The Attorney-General of British Columbia seems to be something of a Solomon. Two boys broke the liquor laws of the Province. The Magistrate inflicted fines of \$300 each, or three months in jail. The parents were unable to raise any such sums. A jail term would have meant poverty to the widowed mother of one youth. The Attorney-General intervened, and substituted old-fashioned spanking, under police supervision. How many hundreds of lives would have been changed if such sensible punishment had been substituted for the jail or prison terms so often passed on erring boys?

Hate And Fear

(Vancouver Province) Capt. F. Yeats-Brown, who wrote "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" has been visiting Soviet Russia and reporting his findings. He has returned convinced, he says, "that the Devil has had his innings in



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. INACTIVE THYROID GLAND CAUSES CHRONIC ILLMENTS

Drowsiness, dry skin, loss of hair, especially the outer third of the eye brows, constipation, headaches, muscular pains worse at night, and chronic eczema,—these are the symptoms that often arise in an individual in whom the thyroid gland is not manufacturing enough juice for the needs of the body.

You often see cases where the thyroid has been too active and the individual is very nervous, with rapid heart, and trembling of the body. In this condition rest, the use of iodine, and sometimes the removal of part of the thyroid gland becomes necessary. In some cases where there is too little juice manufactured the individual becomes quite fat, and is sluggish mentally and physically. These cases are, of course, easily recognized, and thyroid extract is often helpful.

However where the amount of thyroid juice is just a little below normal the individual has the symptoms above mentioned—drowsiness, dry skin, loss of hair, constipation, headaches, muscular pains and eczema.

Now you can readily understand that an individual with some of these symptoms, headaches and a chronic eczema, would not likely be thinking about the thyroid gland in the neck, as being the cause.

Dr. A. L. Anderson, Springfield, Mo., states that in examining patients it would be wise to take a metabolism test just as the heart, lungs, blood, blood pressure, and urine are tested. This test, you may remember, consists in measuring the amount of work done by the processes of the body when the body is at complete rest, with no digestion going on.

If the body processes are working too hard or too fast, too much thyroid juice is being manufactured. If the processes are not working fast enough it is usually because not enough thyroid juice is being made. If then everyone were given this test, and it was found that not enough juice was being made, it would explain such symptoms as drowsiness, and why old skin ailments—eczema—do not heal.

In a routine examination of more than a thousand patients, Dr. Anderson found a number of cases of chronic ailments such as bronchitis and migraine or one-sided headache, and as their metabolism test showed a lack of thyroid juice, thyroid extract was given and cures resulted.

This condition—underactive thyroid gland—may explain a number of chronic ailments.



A LITTLE IRONY OF DEATH

(Epitaph for the Lady of the Manor)

(i) Though not unkind in deeds nor hard of heart, By old traditions she was loyally led. She knew herself divinely set apart From common people who must work for bread. Her humbler neighbours who, around her, sleep On death's too-leveling power should not presume. Their groundling graves a proper distance keep From the superior stone which marks her Tomb.

(ii) And on the stone (by her long-ordered plan), With outstretched arms and quiet observant-face Is carved the Figure of a Working Man, An Artizan of scorned and subject race. To Him, from her youth up, she'd bent the knee, Her latest thoughts and prayers to Him were given And by His influence she hoped to be Received with honour at the Court of Heaven.

—G. M. Hort.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A MODERN HORATIUS

Sir,—Now that the great champion of cheaper rum has two valiant wet warriors to "stand on either hand" we may expect a combat of power, bravery and skill, but it is exceedingly doubtful that they will be able to hold back the great and glorious army of true temperance warriors, infuriated as they are by the crimes of the body and soul destroying demon, old King Booze. On! On to the combat! Let the Dry Banner wave!

I am Sir, etc. AN ANXIOUS SPECTATOR

CURE FOR DRINK

Sir,—Mayor Stewart, Hon. W. M. Lea and Senator Hughes having expressed their views on prohibition, surely it is time the leaders of our temperance forces are heard from. Senator Hughes says they should write over their own signatures; and if they don't their silence may be taken for consent to the views expressed by him and his friends. Their contention is that by considerably reducing the liquor tax the bootleggers would be left without patronage because "the public would be slow to take the chance of buying high priced bootleg liquor when they could get what they wanted at the Government stores." The Mayor says this is also the opinion of Hon. Mr. Lea, and it is commended by Senator Hughes as "going to the root of the difficulty of enforcing any effective control of the traffic."

If Prince Edward Island were under a system of government control these arguments might apply; but what possible application can they have here under Prohibition, where the use of liquor for beverage purposes is illegal? How do these gentlemen suppose the public is going to take advantage of reduced liquor prices at the Government stores, when liquor can only be obtained from such sources for medicinal purposes? To make legal the "cure" which these gentlemen suggest as the only feasible one, it would be necessary for us to abandon our Prohibition Act, which I do not believe for a moment we are prepared to do. It is not cheap booze but the prohibition of all booze that temperance people desire and in the past have strenuously fought for. Are our organized forces to submit to the new policy without protest? The attitude of Messrs. Stewart, Lea and Hughes as expressed in the correspondence columns implies a confirmed disbelief in any method of counteracting bootlegging and the drink evil except by competition through the sale of cheaper booze.

As I am not an organized temperance worker I prefer to subscribe myself— I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITIONIST

Canyons In Ocean-Bottom

(Exchange) A whole series of vast canyons, rivaling anything that the west has to offer, have been found in the bottom of the ocean off the New England coast during the season which has just closed. Corsair Gorge, which created something of a sensation a couple of years ago when it was first discovered, proves to be only one feature in this new-found stupendous submarine landscape not far south of the Bay of Fundy. This summer it was decided to examine in much more detail some of the valleys in the Corsair Gorge neighborhood, to see if they might be used as landmarks for navigators. The last survey revealed an area with such relief and irregularity that it dwarfs by comparison anything above water in Eastern North America and must rival the greatest topographic features of the West. The area charted represents only the upper mile of the two-mile high continental slope. A preliminary contour map shows a series of steep-walled canyons cut by thousands of feet deep into this escarpment. The least of these is deeper than the Yellowstone Canyon and the greatest must be comparable with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Some geologists have attempted to show that submarine valleys are not the product of river erosion, but the valleys under discussion have every indication of a fluvial origin. They have the typical sinuous shape of river valleys, as well as the branching tributaries and the V-shaped cross sections characteristic of canyons cut by streams. Since the valley floors are traceable to depths of at least 7,000 feet, it is evident that during the valley cutting stage New England must have been a plateau at least a mile and a half above sea level and part of the Maritime Provinces must have been elevated similarly. The steepness of the canyon walls, probably exceeding 45 degrees in places, makes it appear very probable that they were cut in solid rock rather than in the soft sediments of the ocean floor. The finding of fragments of weakly cemented conglomerate on the wall of one canyon partially confirms their rocky nature. The outer portions of the valleys have hummocky topography suggestive of landslide accumulations.

A Dutchman had a clerk who struck him for a rise of wages. Said the Dutchman: Hans I dnks I buy you pretty dear already. Oh well, said the clerk, of course I get a good salary; but you know I do everything and understand everything; in fact, you couldn't get along without me. Hans, said the Dutchman, do if you die? Oh, well, of course, if I died you would have to get along without me. The Dutchman smoked in silence awhile, then: Vell, Hans, I dnks we consider you daid."

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