

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

A woman doesn't care how much attention her husband pays her as long as he keeps paying her bills.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1932

LIBERAL CRITICISM

Mr. Mackenzie King may well complain, as he did at the Ontario Liberal Association meeting recently, of the feeble press support he is receiving. There is scarcely a first-class newspaper in Canada which has not roundly criticised his obstructionist tactics in regard to the Imperial Conference agreements. Frequent reference has been made in these columns to the attitude of the Toronto Globe, a newspaper which, as the Ottawa Journal remarks, was a strong champion of Liberalism when Mr. King was in rompers. The Globe today is one of the Liberal leader's severest critics. Nor does it stand alone among important Opposit on papers in this respect. The Winnipeg Free Press, one of Mr. Bennett's most unrelenting foes, approved the Ottawa agreements as a step in the right direction. The Ottawa Citizen commended them. The Toronto Star followed Mr. King, and now is more than a little concerned to find it has run counter to the views of a great many of its readers. Liberal editors in the industrial towns of Ontario and Quebec were far from enthusiastic about their party's policy. Liberal editors in the rural sections throughout the country were hard to persuade that Canada would be ruined by opening the British market to her natural products. And, above all, there is the case of the Vancouver Sun, leading exponent of Liberalism in British Columbia, which not long ago published an editorial denouncing Mr. King and his leadership with extraordinary vigor, with an intensity of language probably not equalled by any conservative newspaper even in the heat of an election campaign. The reason for Mr. King's unpopularity with his own leading party press is obvious enough. Newspapers are in close touch with the opinions of their readers and Liberal newspapers realize that many supporters of the party feel that the Ottawa agreements are at least a step in the right direction and are also in line with the past policy of Liberal leaders, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King himself. In view of the facts, Liberal journals such as the Toronto Globe, the Ottawa Citizen, the Winnipeg Free Press and the Vancouver Sun, cannot afford, in a business way, or as a matter of principle, to approve of Mr. King's right about face. It is a realization of this fact, no doubt, which leads to the demand in certain quarters for an election now, while the minds of the people are in a state of unrest and before there has been time for the Ottawa trade pact to become fully operative and give results.

BRITAIN'S DOLE SYSTEM

Of the legislative program outlined in the King's speech in the British House of Commons, not the least important item is the proposal to bring forward a measure to deal more comprehensively than heretofore with unemployment insurance and provide what is hoped will be more equitable treatment for individuals unable to obtain work. Herein lies the most acute domestic problem that has troubled and is troubling the United Kingdom. The measure that is to be submitted to Parliament, designed to reform the "dole" system that has worked such havoc with the morale of the unemployed and their fitness to resume work when opportunities have occurred, will be based largely on the majority report of the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. The salient features of this report are directed to establish on a firmer and sounder basis the actual system of unemployment insurance, and to place parallel with

the insurance scheme a plan of unemployment relief for all able-bodied industrial workers who have either exhausted insurance benefits or who are in uninsured trades.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

An editorial comment in the "Examiner" of Dec. 16, 1882, casts an interesting light on the then policy of our local contemporary. Hard times prevailed in that year; provincial revenues were falling; farm prices were low and crops were poor. The panacea suggested by the Patriot at that time was "a moderate tax assessment."

"What matter then," comments the Examiner drily, "that the oat crop has been short. Is not a 'moderate assessment' on the farmer's land a full equivalent for light grain? What difference if prices are low? Is not the imposition of a snug direct tax quite as efficacious a remedy for diseased finances as blood-letting when the vital fluid becomes impure? Here then we see at once the criminal stupidity of our Government in not providing a tax on the land this very fall. If they had done so, they would indeed take possession of every heart and hard times would come again no more."

It seems that hard times are not new, and that Liberal panaceas have a fashion of coming in cycles. Mr. W. M. Lea, the present Opposition leader, cannot be blamed for the policy of the local Liberal party fifty years ago; but doesn't the Patriot's suggestion of that date read strangely like some of Mr. Lea's utterances when he was Provincial Secretary-Treasurer in the Bell Government, and was insisting that a tax on dose should be administered, willy-nilly, to the farmers?

EDITORIAL NOTES

"If communications reaching The Globe are any criterion," says the leading Liberal newspaper of Canada, "the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition are displeasing to everybody—except the dwindling minority of mere partisans who look on all processes of government as mere fights between groups of gladiators struggling for office."

When Mr. Hoover leaves White House less than 4 months hence, the United States will have two ex-Presidents on its hands, the other being Mr. Calvin Coolidge. There is no retiring allowance for ex-Presidents. The late Andrew Carnegie once volunteered to start a fund for such a purpose, suggesting a pension for ex-Presidents of \$25,000 per year. But the scheme proved unpopular and was dropped. Subsequently, in his will, Carnegie left \$10,000 a year to Mr. Taft and his wife if she should survive him,—as she did,—and \$5,000 a year to the widows of Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. The Carnegie Corporation has power to employ part of its funds for the pensioning of ex-Presidents, but has had no occasion as yet to exercise it.

On October 13 the United States Department of Commerce estimated that one result of the Imperial Conference in normal years will be a reduction of \$75,000,000 in United States exports to Canada. Later calculations have raised this figure to \$125,000,000. The Royal Bank's report adds that, as yet, the percentage of imports coming from Great Britain has not been greatly changed. It takes time to build up new trade connections, to establish agencies and service organizations; these developments do not take place rapidly during a depression. The public has not become accustomed to the British trade names, but in time report are directed to establish on a firmer and sounder basis the actual system of unemployment insurance, and to place parallel with

NOTES BY THE WAY

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "What the average Congressman refuses to admit or else cannot understand, is that the United States will suffer as well as the debtor, if by our insistence we force the British to deplete their exchange reserves to effect the necessary transfer of funds. By depriving the British Government of resources needed to give it control over exchange quotations, we shall be helping to weaken the position not only of sterling but of all other currencies tied to sterling. We are already facing the abnormal competition offered to American goods at home and abroad by commodities coming from countries with depreciated currencies. The longer the period during which these currencies remain unbalanced and the faster they decline in value in terms of gold, the greater will be the competitive handicap upon the commerce and industry of the United States and the few countries remaining on the gold standard."

An exchange recently said of a woman publicity seeker: "Mrs. Francis Marsalis, on the strength of holding the women's flight endurance record, has announced that she will make a flight over the South Pole if her husband will let her. Someone should speedily take her husband aside—there's no use arguing with a woman—and point out that polar flights are for scientists, not publicity seekers."

The sidestepping at Washington over the war debts by the outgoing and incoming administrators proves that the game of politics can be played as ruthlessly over a big question at the American Capital as at Ottawa. War debt revision is essential to America's economic salvation. Intra-Empire trade offers the quickest and surest escape to Canada from the depression. The opposition to both demonstrates the blight partisan politics can become in times of great emergency.—Sydney Post.

Conditions in the Irish Free State seem to be going from bad to worse. News from Dublin reflects an increasing bitterness of internal strife. Several hundred men, armed with sticks and stones, tried to prevent Mr. Coogrove, former President of the Executive Council, from addressing a public meeting in Cork recently, but the spirit of British fair play prevailed and was strong enough to give him a hearing. He provoked only one dissenting voice when he declared that the de Valera Government is bringing "economic ruin and spiritual degradation to the Free State." The courageous and intelligent campaign that the Opposition is conducting outside Parliament appears to be winning a growing measure of popular support and leading the electors seriously to ponder whether the Government's repudiation of the Irish Treaty, and the Executive's proposal to appropriate the land annuities in dishonor of a valid agreement, can lead the country.

Mr. Owen D. Young one of the most influential and able supporters of President-elect Roosevelt in a recent speech said, referring to American action after the war, said: "We turned about and adopted a program of creating unnecessary barriers in the great highways of trade. We became peevish because retaliatory action is taken by others. We wake up to find the whole world building competitive trade barriers, just as we found it a few years ago building competitive armaments. We are trying to reduce armaments to preserve the world's solvency. We shall have to reduce competitive trade barriers to preserve the world's sanity. As between the two, trade barriers are more destructive than armaments and more threatening to the peace of the world. It is time for us to call a halt."

In a recent address in Toronto Lord Bessborough, Governor General of Canada described the movement for the promotion of scientific co-operation within the Empire as being substantial and far-reaching. He stressed, and very properly the need of a wider understanding of problems common to all Empire countries, a more general appreciation of a common Empire interest in the enormous resources which the British peoples are called upon to administer, and a more intensive realization of the fact that however great the natural resources may be they are valuable only in terms of intelligent and understanding use. Mr. Justice McCardie, who has achieved a fine reputation for speaking to the point, now comes forward with the statement that crime is not a disease, as some worthy people maintain, but that its causes are still to be found in the old and fundamental forces of human nature, greed, anger, jealousy and lust, and perhaps negli-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ROUTINE WORK AFFECTS THE NERVES

One of our best boys' schools, preparing students for business and professional life, has a well equipped carpenter and machine shop. The idea behind this is that the hands and mind working together is good mental training. Further, a boy with a head or bent for mechanics and construction work, but no strong liking for academic work will learn to be of use to the world and himself if he follows up this work at a technical or engineering school.

Now this man can keep himself interested in his work because of this training, but what about the average man working in a carpenter shop, a machine shop, or any other kind of shop, where he works with his hands? Unfortunately the tremendous increase in the use of machinery for all sorts of construction has made the work of the average factory hand very monotonous. Tightening a nut, boring a hole, feeding a saw, running the saw, or other machine, becomes so monotonous, so tiresome, that its effect upon the worker is now recognized.

This individual may have no organic ailment, no particular complaint, and yet may be what is known as an "industrial invalid." Dr. J. C. Bridge, London, England, points out that pleasure of the craftsman or worker is being crushed by the use of so much machinery, that he is not interested in his work, and the result is seen in the tendency to a rise in the sickness rate for what are termed "nervous disabilities." There is no question but that doing the same thing every day, year in and year out, creates a weariness that can't be described as real sickness, but in a desire by the worker for a little relief from time to time, from the enforced "boredom" of his work, in which his mind is really not used at all.

This fact must be recognized if we are to really grasp the full reasons for the sickness records, and "absenteeism" among the workers. "More days are actually lost from work from these nervous disabilities due to boredom or tiredness of the tedious routine work, than from all the recognized diseases together." How can this condition be corrected? "Piece work instead of time rates, promotion for efficiency, rest periods during the day with change of posture sitting to standing, or standing to sitting, bonuses for unbroken time, are a few suggestions."

The Use Of Words

(Montreal Gazette) Speaking before the St. James Literary Society, its honorary president, Dr. S. P. Rose, gave an illuminating address upon this topic. It was pointed out that words have a moral content and, being the vehicle of ideas, ever show forth the mind of the man. And for this reason, amongst many others which might be cited, it would be of great advantage were more attention paid to the original thought coiled up in the common words we use, and more pains taken to attain a clarity freed from the vagueness and misuse of words which, properly employed, carry a vast fund of sound instruction and deserve an utterance in accord with the best traditions of the precious heritage left to us by the ablest exponents of the English tongue. "How forcible are right words" is one of the epigrams of the good old Book, which itself is a noble monument of pure, simple and elevated speech, and from which all our greatest writers of English have shaped their art of clothing thought in a becoming garb and learned that "unit of style" which we are told consists in the use of the better word. Ruskin has said that the two most lasting monuments every nation leaves to posterity are its architecture and its language, and of the two, language endures even when walls have crumbled to ruin. How came the Greeks to employ the selfsame term for a man's word and for his reason, unless it be that speech corresponds to the act on of light and illustrates the whole landscape of human experience? And considered as a means of establishing and rightly ordering human relationships, the power of language is supreme. No mechanical device can be compared to its influence, for, as Archbishop Trench reminds us, "words convey the mental treasures of one period to

the generations that follow, and, laden with this precious freight, they sail across the gulfs of time in which empires have suffered shipwreck; and for this reason a language is mightier in every way than any one of the works which may have been composed in it." UNITED STATES GRAIN IN CANADA Stocks of United States grain in Canada on November 11 were as follows, the figures in brackets being those on the corresponding date last year: Wheat 7,445,481 bushels (31,384,573), oats 1,228,907 (388,306), barley 30,909 (23,973), rye 99,128 (803,077), corn 3,662,156 (898,036), total 12,466,611 (33,497,965).

All These Newspapers Cannot Be Wrong

At the meeting of the Ontario Liberal Association in Ottawa Mr. Mackenzie King made a remarkable attack upon the Canadian press, and especially upon those Liberal newspapers throughout the country which have not supported his opposition to the Ottawa trade agreements. The Opposition leader is impatient with his former champions on the press. He goes so far as to suggest some sinister influence behind their present attitude. Has it never occurred to him that he himself is in the wrong and not the newspapers? Has it never struck him that the trade agreements offer new markets and great advantages to Canadian producers; that the tariff changes under these treaties have now been on the statute book for some time; and that the Canadian people wish to give these trade agreements and tariff changes a fair trial over a term of years before deciding about them? We are, moreover, moved to ask if it has never struck Mr. King that in talking for weeks against these agreements, and in procuring his followers to talk against them, he is discouraging Canadian producers and exporters from taking advantage of them? If the people were to listen to him they would do nothing. They would

Disarmament Plans

(Montreal Gazette) The alacrity with which the advocates of disarmament at Geneva doggedly and stride across the stage with swords that clink and clatter at each step might well invite the jibe of a satirist; it presents as grotesque a spectacle of professions contradicted by practice as ever threw international councils into painful bewilderment. Brownings tells of an Eastern satrap who, aboard his galley, is decked in a colorful vest of silkiest texture and dyed with Tyrian purple. He lets it fall into the sea and the salt water eats out the tincture throwing cloud after cloud of impalpable mist on the water. And this seems to be what is happening in the disarmament negotiations. There is no more fatuous, illusive and hurtful stroke of policy than the wrongful handling of a right cause. The co-operative idea of disarmament is conspicuous by its absence. It has become choked up and vitiated by a sort of competitive struggle. The posts hammered down as a protection against the recurrence of war are being strung with barbed wire. In the United States there is a disposition on the part of some prominent officials to pit the question of disarmament against that of the war debts, and to set the reduction of arms foremost on the score that until some arrangement has been made about lowering the cost of armaments it is futile to expect the economic situation to improve; and when this has been done, it is argued that the debtor nations will be able to discharge their war debts obligations. Again, Germany has come forward with a proposition that the prior consideration must be given to her own claim for arms equality, and that until this matter, which is considered crucial to her future standing and welfare amongst nations, has been satisfactorily settled, her statesmen will hold themselves aloof from the League. France has brought forward a disarmament plan concerning which the hope is expressed that it is capable of combining the advantages of the American arms reduction recipe with those of the sort of security for which France has consistently stood. The scheme puts security first and disarmament second, and is based upon the thesis that nations can only reduce their arms quotas in proportion as the guarantee of security is given and the proper machinery assembled for making security certain. The concert of Europe is bound up with the League Councils and the key to European peace is in Geneva.

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The Poet's Corner

BITTERSWEET In bleak November, when the earth and sky With somber hues confess the waning year; When drifted leaves along the fence-row lie, And sunnocks stalk their blackened spires uprear; On such chill days, with yearning in my heart, I tread a tangled path beloved of old, And lo! at last, where thinning brambles part, Bursts on my sight the bittersweet's red and gold! Hither and thither twists the flaming vine, Up the green cedar, through the creeping brier, Like new-struck sparks the clustered berries shine, Warming the leaden landscape with their fire. Filling the wintry soul with cheerful glow That storns the first gray flakes of sitting snow. —G. Fred Ziegler in New York Times.

the land opportunities for anatomical humour which the bathing costumes themselves never afforded. The decree ordained that chests must henceforth be covered in mixed bathing places; it thus banished alike the masculine bathing trunks and the two-piece costume, consisting of a bust-bodice and trunks, which was popular with German girls, and to the unenlightened seemed aesthetically harmless and practically sound. It further ruled that costumes must have legs—not merely holes for legs—"and a gusset"; and at the back they were not to descend below the lower extremity of the shoulder blades. The manufacturers of bathing costumes parted with the two-piece suit without great pang and accepted the gusset, with the more equanimity in that they were already wont to reinforce the fabric where it is subject to the greatest strain in swimming. But the shoulder blade regulation threatened to leave them and their

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retail customers with large stocks of costumes which revealed the back so far as the waist, or, in the case of the cat's-cradle type, even lower. Storms of ridicule beat on the devoted head of the Oberregierungsrat, who was dubbed by the Press "The father of the gusset," and took special leave to Bavaria, where the anxious bathing-costume makers found and followed him. The negotiations have now happily finished. Meanwhile a victim of the decency decree whose lot commands general sympathy has appeared before the Berlin Labor Court. Tattooed from head to foot, she travelled European fairs and circuses, but the decree so restricted the scope of her performance that she was dismissed, and sued her employer for 150 marks in lieu of notice. The latter took the Court that, clad to the specification of the decree, the tattooed lady was of no use to him, much though he would have liked to re-engage her.

Advertisement for Hickey & Nicholson's Black Twist Tobacco, featuring a cartoon illustration of a man smoking a pipe.

Advertisement for Palmer Electric Ltd. featuring a battery and a car, with text: BATTERIES RECHARGING REPAIRING AUTO IGNITION Let us check your Ignition system for Fall driving conditions. Carburator work a specialty. Electrically at your service. Palmer Electric Ltd. Automobile Starting, Lighting Ignition

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