

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1932.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS

Manitoba has turned its back once more on both Liberals and Conservatives, and elected a Coalition Government. Manitoba went Progressive largely because of the scandals of the Roblin Government and has remained Progressive until the present, being consistently supported by the Winnipeg Free Press, the most influential newspaper west of Toronto. In the last two or three years, due to the wheat debacle, Premier Bracken and his Government have been subjected to severe adverse criticism and it appeared as though he would sustain defeat at the election. He faced the situation boldly, however, and proposed to the Conservatives and Liberals the formation of a Coalition Government to tide over the difficult period through which the province was passing. Neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals officially responded to the overtures, but a section of the Liberals consented to join with the Progressives, as they saw no earthly prospect of their own party being returned to power. They were justified in the result, for the Liberal Party in Manitoba suffered as crushing a defeat, (if not practical extinction) as did the Liberal Party in Newfoundland. The Conservatives fared somewhat better, but still find themselves a comparative insignificant minority in the new legislature, the evil consequences of the Roblin Government scandals still affecting their fortunes. Premier Bracken, in his independent course in most trying circumstances has proven a reasonably safe and popular leader; and now that he has secured an additional five years tenure it may be taken for granted he will still be in power when the province, and Canada, have returned to an era of unbounded prosperity.

THE MEANING

The abrogation of the Treaty with France means that Canada is paving the way for a sane and sound Imperial Tariff Policy, unhampered by other previous external obligations. The Treaty now thrown to the discard was not exclusive to France, but was common to a large part of the world with which Canada and the Empire do business. So long as that Treaty remained on the statute book it was impossible for Canada to enter into a comprehensive scheme of Imperial preference. This will be realized by a glance at the following list of countries included under the agreement with France, and entitled to French Treaty tariff benefits: Argentina, Belgium and Luxemburg and Colonies, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France and Colonies, Hungary, Italy and Colonies, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherland and Colonies, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, The Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdoms, Spain and Possessions, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela. In addition, all the British Colonies and Possessions which grant to Canada the benefit of the most favoured customs tariff which they may extend to any other country were entitled to the special benefits of the French Treaty. This being the case, the Canadian Government could not consistently enter the Imperial Economic Conference bound hand and foot by such an all-embracing Treaty, and necessarily the Government

NOTES BY THE WAY

The failure of President De Valera of the Irish Free State and leading members of the British Government to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question at issue between them on the occasion of their meeting in Downing Street has brought this remark from an exchange: "Mr. De Valera, in addition to being what most people call stubborn, is notoriously verbose. When, following his trip to Dublin, Mr. Thomas was asked whether there had been discussion of preferences, he replied: 'We never got within a million miles of them.' Which recalls the famous meeting between De Valera and Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader. Craig was subsequently asked what De Valera had said about the boundary issue. 'Boundary?' came back Craig. 'Why De Valera talked for an hour, and only got as far as the landing of Cromwell.'"

The New York Transit Commission the other day presented a set of figures dealing with travel to and from New York City during the year 1931, and showed very clearly just why and how the depression is hitting the metropolis so severely. The number of out-of-town visitors to New York during the year was more than 5,500,000 below the number for 1930. This works out to a decrease of around 18,000 a day—a number sufficient to fill 18,000-room hotels to capacity. Mull over those figures for a minute and you will see what they mean to the trade of the metropolis. They mean a severe blow to hotel and restaurant men; a sharp decline in the business done by theatre-owners; a similar decline in the business done by shop-owners—and last, but not least, a great falling-off in the passenger revenues of the railroads.

One might also make a proverb beginning, "Give a dog a good name." It ought to be understood that a police dog is not a special breed, and the name ought only to be applied to a dog that has been trained. These so-called police dogs are nothing more or less than the sheep dogs of Germany, refined for show purposes. A real police dog would no more bite a law-abiding child than would a policeman.

THE REFORM BILL

One hundred years ago this month—on June 7, 1832, to be exact—the great Reform Bill received the royal assent. The day before the King's signature was affixed, Jeremy Bentham passed away at the age of 84. He had not taken an active part in the Reform Bill campaign, but the utilitarian philosophy of this great pioneer of liberalism and radicalism had given point and force to the arguments of the reformers.

Parliamentary reform had been in the air for nearly a hundred years before it became an accomplished fact. Chatham, had toyed with it. Wilkes had proposed a scheme of redistribution. The Duke of Richmond—uncle of that duke who was afterward Governor-General of Canada—had actually worked out a plan. But the time was not opportune. Then came the French Revolution and projects of reform were frowned upon as dangerous, and what was worse, not respectable. A new century dawned, a new generation arose and men with ambitions and plans found, as their grandfathers had found, that an unreformed Parliament was standing in their way. Bentham's theory that the legislator should aim at the greatest good to the greatest number and should apply the test of utility to every measure and institution stood them in good stead and the new reform campaign was begun.

Lord John Russell, who had proposed reform in 1820, accepted office under Lord Grey in 1830 and the first bill was introduced. Its first reading passed by a majority of one, but the measure was defeated in committee. Dissolution followed and Grey came back greatly strengthened. The second bill passed the Commons by a large majority, but the Lords rejected it. There was a great campaign which included rioting and tremendous speechmaking. It was at this time that Sidney Smith compared the Lords to Mrs. Partington, who lived on the beach at Sidmouth and had tried to fight an Atlantic storm with her mop. "She was excellent with a mop of a puddle," the witty divine concluded, "but she should not have meddled with a tempest."

In Britain the tempest continued. A third Reform Bill was introduced and in March went up to the Lords. A hostile amendment was offered and Grey refused to accept it. He told the King the

not last long under the new order.



BE FRANK WITH THE SPECIALIST

What's the use? If you groan when the specialist punches you, he thinks you are pretending, and if you act like a he-man he thinks there is nothing the matter with you. The above extract from "That Body of Yours" is worth considering carefully, because every medical man is faced with these two types of patients—one who seems to magnify the degree of pain he is feeling, and the other who thinks he is a real he-man if he says that the doctor is not hurting him, when as a matter of fact, the pain is severe. I often think what real difficulties face the veterinary physician as he attempts to cure the illness of a sick horse or cow. Neither an animal can tell anything.

But human beings, who are able to tell their physician many things he cannot find out for himself, should remember that these things may make up more than half of all the symptoms, and the doctor must know them if he is to get the full knowledge of the ailment. To magnify the actual amount of pain or distress, or to try and be heard and belittle it, is only misleading and may lead to a wrong diagnosis, and wrong treatment.

Fortunately the family physician learns to size up his patients and can thus get a good idea of the degree of pain or distress that is present. The specialist on the other hand is seeing the patient for the first time and may be unable to give the true value to the amount of pain present. You can readily see that if the amount of pain is magnified the specialist may advise strong measures in the treatment even to immediate operation. On the other hand, where the individual makes very light of the pain, an operation which is immediately necessary may be postponed at great danger to the patient.

Fortunately, there are often signs present which help to offset the overstatement or understatement of the patient's tightness or non tightness of abdominal walls; rapid, normal or slow pulse, temperature; urine; wastes from intestine; pain at other than one spot, and so forth. Notwithstanding these, however, there are times when the doctor or specialist must rely to a great extent on the patient's statement. It is only good sense therefore to be free and frank in your statements to the physician or specialist.

political enlightenment of his people a matter of "primary importance." Lincoln called it the most pressing of all civic duties. But just as America entered the World War quite helpless as a belligerent, so is she unable to adjust herself to today's universal crisis in the economic sphere. "Public opinion" is many and various; tenets of policy common to all are very hard to establish in a land of continental range.—Nineteenth Century, London.

In the view of the Canadian Gazette of London, the Dominions offer almost untapped markets to the British producers. We believe this is so, and we welcome any and every move for the multiplication of British films in Canadian movie houses. It is not that foreign films are hostile to the British Empire, but rather that young people who patronize films from the United States are unconsciously subjected to American propaganda. American thought and ideals are absorbed while Canadian and Empire sentiment is apt to be forgotten. The man who is chosen to plead the cause of British films at Ottawa will surely get a sympathetic hearing.

The Imperial Conference is coming, with the primary aim of stirring up trade between the different British Dominions. Now, it is impossible to come to an understanding of this kind without breaking down a great deal of traffic walls—that is to say, without smashing a hole in the protection regime, which is a temporary remedy with a base of poison. Besides this, there will doubtless be a world conference at which the heads of state will be called upon to discuss means of introducing more reciprocity in commercial exchanges. The nations recognize the impossibility and folly of commercial isolation. It will be necessary to come down to treaties and regularize the production of different countries in accordance with the nature, the geography, and the needs. This is the price of the solution of the economic crisis.—Le Soleil.

Muir Glacier

(National Geographic Bulletin) Muir Glacier on Glacier Bay, Alaska, the chief feeder of icebergs and ice fragments to landlocked Glacier Bay, is the best known and also one of the most interesting of American glaciers. It is not a narrow river of ice of the ordinary alpine type, but rather a broad lake of ice fed by tributary streams in many directions, and discharging through the comparatively narrow Muir Inlet into Glacier Bay.

Glacier Bay itself is one of several deep fjords which gash the coast of Alaska's panhandle, no far from the point where the panhandle is joined to the main part of Alaska. It is perhaps best known to shipping men, as the farthest north part of the long island-sheltered "inland passage," up which boats can weave a way from Seattle and Vancouver. But Glacier Bay is not a through passage, and consequently its upper reaches, a solitude of ice and snow and new-born rocks, dim, dreary, mysterious, seldom visited by cargo steamships.

From end to end Glacier Bay stretches fifty miles, and is fed by half a dozen glaciers of enormous size. Muir Glacier, named for its discoverer, John Muir, is the largest. Where it ends, Muir Glacier spreads across a front of three miles, and a thousand feet high, although 700 feet are under water. The bottom of this valley of discharge is below sea level, so that the ice-packed front is constantly washed by the water of the ocean. The part of the valley not occupied by the glacier itself is known as Muir Inlet, a branch of Glacier Bay.

Muir Glacier gained most of its fame and scientific attention from the fact that it is one of the loveliest of North American glaciers. Various estimates of its speed have been given, some of them as high as sixty feet a day, although seven



FOREVER

The garden breathes as though just fallen asleep: The night wind scarcely stirs the fragrant air: The very trees seem listening. Do they hear Our very footsteps pause along the gravelled path, The murmur of our voices as we swear Eternal faithfulness, eternal love, And all the tender vows that lovers take When they would fill the moment's crystal cup Brimful and sparkling with life's golden wine? Forever and forever—oh, my dear! Forever? When the roses drift and die, And lilies wear their glory for a night; When on the grass each petal shower of white Tells us that love is brief and beauty dies. Ah, but the roses fade to bloom again, And cherry blossoms welcome other springs; And when these hearts of ours that beat and love Are dust that blows on every wandering wind, Lovers will come, and pause where we stand now, And swear the self-same vows by the same moon. —Floris McLaren in Vancouver Province.

The Month Of Roses

(Montreal Gazette) The month of June has been given many names. It has been called "leafy June" because the trees are now in full fresh foliage and in the pride of their youthful zest are clad in livery of green verdure which itself has a score of different shades, and in any woodland rolls its wave in the sunshine or the wind like the billows of the sea. Let anyone glance at the spectacle presented upon Mount Royal at this time of year, and he will quite understand what a richness the woodland adds to the landscape and why the green leaves have a tidal effect. And again, June has been called the "flaming" month, and the reason is simple enough. The blossoms are lavishly displayed everywhere, in the grasses and upon the trees and both the lances and the hedgerows are bedecked with a wealth of wild blooms that in their clean and quiet beauty rival the best of blooms we strive to coax into full flower in our gardens. In point of fact, these wildlings of the outer spaces are the ancestors of the most exquisite floral specimens we have managed to bring under cultivation, though some of them have never yet been subjected to this human handling, as, for example, the wild turse and the whim-bush and the heather, which still retain their habitat in the waste places. And what a glorious picture is presented to the gaze by these purple and golden patches draping the undulating downs or the sloping hillsides with gorgeous color, restful in its passiveness yet passionate as though the rainbow had invested its vivid hues in the foam-billows of the sea. June is the summer month. At this season the old earth goes into high festival as though all the flowers had conspired together to garniture the landscape and do something more than subdue all our musings "to a green thought in a green shade," to imprint upon the world "one mighty alphabet symbolical for infant winds," an

object-lesson in ever-varied beauty and delight such as is characteristic of good old summertime and which it behooves us to keep constantly in mind. Now it is dandelions spread their golden disks in the emerald grass, and what "field of the cloth of gold" can vie with this natural pagenantry? The chestnut trees lift their candles proudly to the sun. The spiraea are laden with blossoms as though their delicate fronds were encrusted with snow. The lilies display their fragrant cones, heliotrope and white, massing their clusters in prodigal fashion with most charming effect. The blue-flags and yellow-flags upon the so-called light lands are out in full regalia, and royal indeed is this irised procession. And the king-cups or marshmallows spread their starry constellations in every swamp. What about the hawthorns and the alder bushes and the syringas and laburnams weighting their boughs with blossoms and saturating the air with delicious scent? Nature is rife with energy and color, and what time the orchard trees grow ghostly white with exquisite bloom and the silver firs put out those "finger-tips" so sharply contrasting with their older foliage and bespeaking a new effort of fresh growth, the dog-roses open out myriadfold their pink cups upon the hedgerows. Who can ever forget the soul-haunting beauty of hedgerow bogkage glorified and perfumed by this gift of the sweet brier? Above all other months, June is the month of roses. And the wild rose growing by the roadside is the parent of all the manifold varieties of the rose family which are cultivated in our gardens and spread a magnificent blaze of color across the continents like a jewel-belt girdling the globe.

Previous to 1899 Muir Glacier was a favorite stopping place of Alaskan tourists. Ship passengers were landed a short distance from the mouth of the glacier and usually the glacier would "oblige" by launching a huge block of ice or two, which broke through the floating pack ice in front with a resounding crash. Since the earthquake of 1899 a solid ice pack five to ten miles in width has made approach to the face of the glacier itself difficult, although the number of visitors is still considerable. Back of the ice pack the glacier has diminished steadily, while, paradoxically, its general bulk has been moving seaward.

to ten feet a day is generally accepted among scientists as nearer its true rate. Yet, while Muir Glacier, moving seaward, constantly "calves" icebergs, large and small, and a daily crop of "growlers," as small ice fragments are known, its ice front has been "running in reserve" almost since John Muir in 1879. 1892, when this part of the Alaskan coast was mapped by the English navigator Vancouver, Muir Inlet and Muir Glacier could not be seen from the sea. Nearly the whole of Glacier Bay was then filled with ice. Since the time of Vancouver the retreat of the ice in this part of Glacier Bay has been more than fifteen miles. Between 1890 and 1892 there was a slight advance but in 1899 an earthquake helped the sea recapture a great deal of territory and another major recession, which extended across the entire front of Muir Glacier, began.

Previous to 1899 Muir Glacier was a favorite stopping place of Alaskan tourists. Ship passengers were landed a short distance from the mouth of the glacier and usually the glacier would "oblige" by launching a huge block of ice or two, which broke through the floating pack ice in front with a resounding crash. Since the earthquake of 1899 a solid ice pack five to ten miles in width has made approach to the face of the glacier itself difficult, although the number of visitors is still considerable. Back of the ice pack the glacier has diminished steadily, while, paradoxically, its general bulk has been moving seaward.

to ten feet a day is generally accepted among scientists as nearer its true rate. Yet, while Muir Glacier, moving seaward, constantly "calves" icebergs, large and small, and a daily crop of "growlers," as small ice fragments are known, its ice front has been "running in reserve" almost since John Muir in 1879. 1892, when this part of the Alaskan coast was mapped by the English navigator Vancouver, Muir Inlet and Muir Glacier could not be seen from the sea. Nearly the whole of Glacier Bay was then filled with ice. Since the time of Vancouver the retreat of the ice in this part of Glacier Bay has been more than fifteen miles. Between 1890 and 1892 there was a slight advance but in 1899 an earthquake helped the sea recapture a great deal of territory and another major recession, which extended across the entire front of Muir Glacier, began.

Previous to 1899 Muir Glacier was a favorite stopping place of Alaskan tourists. Ship passengers were landed a short distance from the mouth of the glacier and usually the glacier would "oblige" by launching a huge block of ice or two, which broke through the floating pack ice in front with a resounding crash. Since the earthquake of 1899 a solid ice pack five to ten miles in width has made approach to the face of the glacier itself difficult, although the number of visitors is still considerable. Back of the ice pack the glacier has diminished steadily, while, paradoxically, its general bulk has been moving seaward.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS Buy Your Insurance Here At Insurance Headquarters FIRE AUTOMOBILE FARM SPRINKLER LEASE PLATE GLASS CASUALTY AND ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE Consult HYNDMAN & CO., Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown Be a Booster for better times by giving your small jobs to the unemployed. Phone 1249.

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

High-Speed Mail Service For Conference OTTAWA, June 17.—(By the Canadian Press)—A high-speed mail service, to be established in conjunction with the trans Atlantic voyages of the S. S. Empress of Britain during the month or six weeks of the Imperial Conference is being arranged by the Post Office Department. The announcement of this service, made today under the authority of Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster General, declares that the aerial link will enable mail to be exchanged between London and Ottawa in four and a half days. The Department, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Navy, will pick up incoming mail at the Straits of Belle Isle and fly it to Ottawa. Similarly outgoing mail will be flown from Ottawa to Belle Isle and there put on board the liner.

High-Speed Mail Service For Conference OTTAWA, June 17.—(By the Canadian Press)—A high-speed mail service, to be established in conjunction with the trans Atlantic voyages of the S. S. Empress of Britain during the month or six weeks of the Imperial Conference is being arranged by the Post Office Department. The announcement of this service, made today under the authority of Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster General, declares that the aerial link will enable mail to be exchanged between London and Ottawa in four and a half days. The Department, in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Navy, will pick up incoming mail at the Straits of Belle Isle and fly it to Ottawa. Similarly outgoing mail will be flown from Ottawa to Belle Isle and there put on board the liner.

The West Hopeful (Manitoba Free Press) It is cheering to know that the second Free Press crop report, like that of three weeks ago, is very favorable. Conditions this year are not perfect but they are vastly better than last year. A good deal of rain has fallen in the prairie country this season but copious

BRIDGEFORD, Staffordshire, England, June 17—Three passengers were killed when a Crewe-to-Birmingham train left the track near here today. The engine plunged over an embankment.

Mac's Pile Ointment GIVES QUICK RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF INTERNAL & EXTERNAL PILES A safe and efficient remedy in the treatment of Protruding, Itching, Bleeding and Blind Piles. There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment for this disease. The successful experience of a large number of users demonstrate the fact that a preparation has been found in Mac's Ointment. If the directions are carried out carefully we positively guarantee the cure. PRICE 50c PER TUBE AT THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street

Special Suit Sale \$18.50 and \$22.50 Thursday, Friday and Saturday will see another whirlwind Suit Sale at this Store. We have selected many more \$25.00 and \$30.00 Suits from our regular stock which we will clear this week end at \$18.50. Come to-day, your Suit is here at this low price. \$22.50 will give you your choice of our finest guaranteed blue serge Suits. In either single or double breasted models. Every blue serge Suit in stock for \$22.50 at this Suit Sale. Sizes run from 35 to 44 chest. Father's Day Sunday June 19th Buy Dad a Tie Henderson & Gudmore