

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1932

MR. KING'S DILEMMA

Capital... Us... My... main... it took... of the... I ma... ed by... barn... only... er age... some... perien... Then... three... said... just... brown... his m... Indeed... as I... plet... smack... Pigs... fifty... two l... The... with... eggs... the b... of the... feed... To... ing w... ginge... pecth... stepp... loose... up a... recov... stepp... the f... up to... were... hay... could... subst... e the... By... wner... In... mosp... follo... Gree...

Like Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, Mr. Mackenzie King these days has a problem for profound soliloquy. Parliament is scheduled to meet within a few weeks, when the agreements negotiated at the Imperial Conference will come up for ratification. "To knock or not to knock" is the moot question which the Opposition leader will have to decide before the discussion begins. From his previous statements, as the Sydney Post points out, Mr. King's attitude toward the Conference and its work may not unfairly be described as one of restrained hostility. While his course in Parliament will probably be dictated by his idea of safe strategy, he would rather oppose than support these trade treaties if he considered it expedient to do so. But the political problem that confronts him is a difficult one, quite as baffling a dilemma though not so serious in its implications, as that which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had to face when Union Government was proposed.

WHY "BRITANNICA"?

Since the Encyclopaedia Britannica was purchased by United States interests and issued as an American publication, it has lost that reputation for accuracy and impartiality which it maintained for so many years under British editorship. The last British edition of the Britannica was the 13th. The 14th edition contains many excellently written articles, but its tendency to glorify American achievements at the expense of truth and accuracy is disgusting to British readers. A fresh example of its bias in this respect is exposed by a writer in the Winnipeg Free Press, who notes that "with unparalleled effrontery" the Britannica dates the inception of trans-ocean transport by air-planes from the flight made by Colonel Lindbergh over the Atlantic in May, 1927. It makes no mention of the first of all these flights, that made by Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown in 1919 from Newfoundland to Ireland in 10 hours and 12 minutes. The omission, says the Free Press writer, is a brazen disregard. It wounds patriotic collectors.

pride in a historic accomplishment. It deliberately ignores an epochal event in the history of aviation. The Alcock-Brown flight from continent to continent was the most startling event since the first surprise of aviation itself. It was the beginning of Science's demonstration of the elimination of distance by speed, though speed has been overwhelmingly accelerated within the last five years, and indeed most of all within the last three years.

THE DUFF REPORT

The recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Railways, published elsewhere in today's Guardian, are receiving the careful study of all parts at Ottawa. There is said to be some surprise at the absence of any specific proposals for the control of motor truck competition but the explanation of this omission lies in the fact that such traffic is wholly under the jurisdiction of the provinces, except to the limited extent to which it is inter-provincial in character. The consensus of opinion, according to the Montreal Star, is that the commission's report, while it offers little hope for recovering the losses of past years at least charts a plain course for the avoidance of mistakes in the future. No magic formula for relieving the national treasury of the terrific burden under which it is staggering has been discovered, but at least there is the promise that the burden will be lightened and not continue to increase in the future.

MONEY WELL SPENT

"Besides opening autumn fairs," says the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, "Canada's High Commissioner in Great Britain is giving the country a view of better times as a result of the Ottawa Conference, not the least feature being the prospective visit here of business men from Great Britain who have had an awakening on the potentialities of Canada. At London he said: 'I am looking for a great number of British business men to come to Canada to develop trade relations, and I am looking for that in the spring.' Had no trade agreements been signed, it is probable the Conference would have brought tremendous benefit to the Dominion by the Publicity Department at Ottawa had an unprecedented demand for literature from many countries. The Empire Conference directed attention to Canada as had no other event since the Canadian Expeditionary Force made a name for itself. The eyes of hundreds of visitors were opened to the possibilities of half a continent of which they had but a vague impression. Even those who got no further than the Capital and Montreal saw progress and enterprise altogether foreign to previous conceptions of a distant nation of but 10,000,000 people. The conference paid for itself in advertising alone."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Most people look upon the Indians in this country as survivors of a vanishing race. Officials of the Department of Indian Affairs, however, have expressed the opinion that there are more Indians in Canada now than when the first white man landed in this country. The 1931 census of the Dominion gives the total number of red men of the first of all these flights, that as 122,920, compared with the last made by Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Brown in 1919 from Newfoundland to Ireland in 10 hours and 12 minutes. The omission, says the Free Press writer, is a brazen disregard. It wounds patriotic collectors.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Anti-Imperialists and Internationalists have never been so active as during the last six months, says the National Review, and their strength has been reinforced by foreign commercial interests which fear that trade will be diverted from outside into Imperial channels. Those countries, which have hitherto found in Great Britain the only free market in the world, have mobilized every sort of person and institution inside this country to "warn" Great Britain of the dangers of doing trade with the subjects of King George instead of with them.

It is the fashion nowadays among people whose hearts are warmer than their heads are strong, to attribute the alarming growth of robbery with violence to the economic depression. The more old-fashioned amongst us trace these crimes to a different cause—that some men are incorrigibly wicked and others are unwisely dishonest. That may be their misfortune, but society has to protect itself against them as it does against mad dogs or any sort of pest, and it is because the crime wave is rapidly swelling into a billow that judges, very reluctantly, are ordering the "cat" for those who make ruthless war on their fellow citizens.

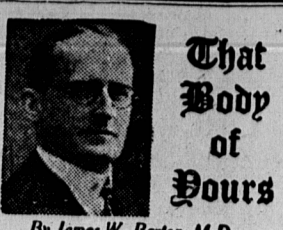
Trade is not done between governments. Governments can help or hinder trade, but ultimately it is men who produce, manufacture, sell, buy and consume; just as, in a detail of trading, it is that important person, the bagman, not the Consul, whose business it is to get orders. We must not sit down and wait for Ottawa to make trade. It will not. . . . Our manufacturers and traders must not wait upon the action of Governments if trade is to revive. Let them be stirred again by the smell of the battle afar off and arouse again the spirit of their enterprise. Taking gladly what advantage they can from Ottawa, let their reliance be upon themselves again.

A permanent committee to study economic co-operation within the British Empire is one of the accomplishments of the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, says the Calgary Herald. There is important work for such a committee, and if it accomplished only a fraction of the possibilities of its announced programme it will have more than justified its appointment.

"As I see the matter, says Dr. L. P. Jacks, the present world crisis appears to be due neither to the dearth of good moral teaching on the one hand nor to the prevalence of bad on the other, but rather to a lack of the will power which is needed to make either kind effective. The crisis would never have occurred, at least in its present form, if enough will power had existed in the world to carry out two only of the Ten Commandments—"Thou shalt not steal" and "Thou shalt not bear false witness"—to say nothing of the others. Something is evidently needed to stimulate consumption in the moral department—by which I mean, once more, the conversion of moral ideas into positive power."

The impression prevails in Great Britain, and is very deep rooted, will not press to the limit their pronounced claims respecting the war debts account. In spite of the official presentations that have from time to time been made public that the United States Government would adhere to its policy of payment in full and refuse to consider any modification of the schedule, it is felt that the notices thus given are more in the nature of expounding the American viewpoint rather than of a categorical insistence upon war debts discharge; and it is sardoniously surmised that the attitude thus far assumed is founded upon political considerations connected with the forthcoming presidential election in the United States.

If prices are up, we are not satisfied. If they are down, we are still grumbling. What, then, will bring us content. The thing that is needed is stability. It is not the fact that prices are high or that they are low that matters so much as that they refuse to stay anywhere. When they go up, the dollar goes down, and people who have dollars find they are worth only 90 or 80 or 70 per cent. of their former value—in goods, that is. When prices go down, the dollar becomes worth more, and the individual who borrowed at a different level finds he has to produce more goods or put in more hours of labor than he had counted on to pay his debt. It is this fluctuation which has given rise to the demand for "the honest dollar"; that is, the dollar that will buy approximately the same quantity of goods today as tomorrow and last year.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DUCTLESS GLANDS AND SKIN AILMENTS

I often write about skin ailments because they make life miserable for so many people. With other ailments the patient is confined to his home and remains there until he has recovered. With skin ailments the individual is not sick, must go about his work, and mingle with other people, embarrassed because he is always conscious of his skin disfigurement. There are many kinds of treatments that seem to be effective in skin ailments: drugs, X rays, radium, ultra violet rays and others, but there are some cases which seem to defy every form of treatment. One of the first points noted years ago was the great number of young people about fifteen and sixteen years of age who began to have pimples or acne as it is called. It occurred to research men that this must be due to the fact that they were emerging from boyhood and girlhood to manhood and womanhood.

Skin specialists are now pointing out that the glands of the body, the ductless glands, are concerned with every part of the body, and as the skin is an organ with a number of jobs to do for the body, so also is the skin affected by the workings of these ductless glands. Each gland manufactures a juice which has an influence on the working of the juice of the other glands so that a fault in the proper working of one gland will give rise to a faulty working of the juice of the other glands. For instance it is known that if the thyroid gland in the neck enlarges, as it does in some young people at the age of puberty, there will be overactivity of the oil glands of the skin. Dr. Alfred Schaeck Professor of Skin Diseases, University of Nebraska, shows that outdoor temperature affects the thyroid gland, stimulating it to action through cold, and lessening its action through heat, which accounts for the difference in the winter and summer furs of animals. He believes that this may explain various skin ailments brought on by sudden changes of temperature.

Two of the most persistent skin ailments—eczema and psoriasis—are thought to be due to changes in the ductless glands. Nearly 70 per cent of eczema has been found to result from poor working of the body's building up and tearing down processes, and slowness in ridding the system of wastes. Don't get discouraged with a persistent skin ailment. If the usual methods of treatment fail to remove it, ask the skin specialist about the use of the extracts of the ductless glands. For instance you may be getting too much thyroid and not enough adrenal juice or vice versa.

Gandhi Gives Notice

(Montreal Gazette) Little has been heard of the Mahatma Gandhi since his arrest and imprisonment for carrying on the civil disobedience campaign in defiance of the Viceroy's rescript, and in some quarters it has been assumed that his influence as leader of the Nationalist insurgent forces is on the wane. It was suggested that the "Great Soul" even welcomed the sentence imposed upon him in that the event of his incarceration would the more sharply call attention to the cause he had espoused, and for which he was willing to suffer. But if any such hopes were cherished, this reckoning missed the mark. Following his arrest a lull fell upon the Nationalist agitation, and although there have been sporadic disturbances here and there between the Hindus and the Moslems representing the communal groups, the well balanced policy of Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, has steadily gained ground while the reputation and programme of the extremists have declined. The hoped-for uprising of the Swarajist forces en masse did not occur and it was probably well known to the British authorities in India that no such general outbreak would ensue. At any rate, they took the proper course for the due maintenance of law and order, and the elimination of Gandhi from the centre of the stage has not hindered the pursuit of negotiations of the milder sort conducted along constitutional lines. It may have been the disquieting sense of failure that lies at the back of the Mahatma's latest gesture; but he has once more succeeded in impinging his figure upon the political spotlight this by a note addressed to the Indian Office at Whitehall wherein he gives notice that he will go upon a hunger strike in protest against the electoral representative system favored by the British Cabinet. By this grotesque communique the Mahatma avows that after September 20 he will starve himself to death rather than submit to the British programme, which provides separate electoral registration for the "untouchables". Characteristically, Gandhi apologizes for any embarrassment this resolve may cause the Government, but affirms that he will hold to his decision even if released from prison; and by way of clinching the argument, the Mahatma refers to a statement of his made during the last conference in London, namely, that he would "resist with his life the grant of a separate electorate to the depressed classes." He wishes it to be known that such avowal was not made in the heat of the moment, but was a serious resolve he is now determined to carry out. The announced intention of the Nationalist leader to starve himself to death unless the British Government adjusts its own plan to his scheme of things is one way of propagandist flair, and this is a most fanatical and startling procedure which bespeaks rather a mind demented than the behavior of a responsible statesman. Impartial onlookers will naturally ask themselves whether this grotesque attitude is really another response to the "inner voice" or merely a peevish and jealous mood induced by the consciousness that plans have been laid down for parleys upon the Indian problem over which no mention was made of Gandhi or of the Swarajist following he represents. The Mahatma conveniently forgets that the proposed separate electoral plan is no choice of the British Government, and this was plainly stated in Premier MacDonald's recent communication upon this subject. If any such scheme was devised by the British authorities in India and adopted at Westminster, this was done solely out of deference to conditions in India for which the British Government is in no way responsible. It was a concession to the communalists, accompanied by the hope that the time would come when their prejudices would be modified so as to allow for joint electorates in which all classes would share. In other words—and Premier MacDonald's reply to Gandhi demonstrates the point—while Gandhi professes to be acting in defence of the depressed classes, it is himself and none other that stands against their receiving free suffrage with all other sections of the Hindu community. Whatever embarrassment ensues the responsibility is upon Gandhi's own head.

Balancing Our Trade

(Montreal Star) Anyone who doubts the improved position of Canada in international commerce should digest the figures showing our changed balance of trade. At a time when world trade has been declining drastically, when prices have slumped disastrously, not only has our total volume of trade held up well, but we have converted an unfavourable balance into a favourable one. It should be noted that dollar figures are somewhat deceptive, since prices have been falling fast in the last year. Thus, even if we can keep up the volume of the boom years, it would show as a decline in terms of dollars. Canada's total imports for the year ending July last amounted to \$504,000,000 odd, a decline of roughly \$280,000,000, or about 35 per cent from the previous year. By contrast, total exports were around \$540,000,000, a decrease of only \$185,500,000 or about 25 per cent from the previous twelve months. An unfavourable balance of some \$65,000,000 was converted into a favourable of \$36,000,000—a relative improvement of over \$90,000,000. Thus it is that Canada is able to meet her international debts.

Within these total figures are still more interesting trends. Canada's trade with Britain held up relatively well. That with the United States fell off drastically, especially imports. Our imports from the United Kingdom fell only 25 per cent, much less than the average import decline. Our exports to Britain did still better, falling only 18 per cent—a remarkable record in a time of slumping prices. The American-Canadian picture is very different. Our imports from the United States were cut by \$200,000,000, a fall of roughly 40 per cent. Our exports to the South-titled \$205,000,000, declining about 31 per cent. And the unfavourable balance of trade with the United States is likely to be cut still further.

Some people spoil their spectacles by expressing themselves in words. In order to keep wide awake is necessary for you to get plenty of sleep. It is a woman's privilege change her mind, and more of a man's too.

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THE 2 MACS



FROM SEA SHORE

I heard or seemed to hear the chiding sea Say, "Pilgrim, why so late and slow to come? Am I not always here, thy summer home? Is not my voice thy music, morn and eve? My breath thy healthful climate in the heats, My touch thy antidote, my bay thy bath? Was ever building like my terraces? Was ever couch magnificent as mine? Lie on the warm rock-ledges, and there learn A little hut suffices like a town."

—Emerson.

er, while trade with Britain and the Empire has received new life from Ottawa agreements. What does it all mean? It means, roughly, that Canada is meeting her debts. Our American friends should not get the impression that we are out after their trade with fire in our eye. That favourable balance of trade helps us to meet interest and maturities on some four billion dollars of debt, public and private, owned by Canadians in New York. There are three ways in which we could meet these payments. In the past we have relied to a considerable extent on receipts from American tourists ranging around the \$200,000,000 mark annually. The tourist trade has declined in value. The debts remain. We might borrow in New York. For nearly a year the New York money market was practically closed to us on account of the discount on our dollar and American nervousness about the world at large, including America. Now that market, as well as London, shows signs of being prepared to welcome us. But in the end it is by goods that we pay our debts, and that is the significance of our regained trade balance. It is Canada's guarantee that we will not default.

We have been very conscious of our debtor position ever since Britain abandoned the gold standard, and our own dollar declined in New York. It imposed an added burden on Canadian debtors in New York. And it also placed a barrier against American exports to

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