

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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EYES ON OTTAWA

This week, and for some weeks to follow, Ottawa will be the cynosure of all eyes. Delegations from the respective governments and leading industrial organizations in every part of the British Empire will be there in full force, and already it is intimated the hotel accommodations are severely overtaxed. It is a great thing for Canada that its Capital should have been selected on the initiative of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, as the centre for this historic conference. It is not the part of wisdom to anticipate any very great immediate results from this foregathering of Imperial representatives, but, as the Mall and Empire cogently remarks, there is every indication that the conference will approach its problems from a broad and sane standpoint. Spokesmen for the several Empire Governments, almost without exception, have emphasized the necessity of an international viewpoint. Mr. Bennett led the way on behalf of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, as well as Great Britain, have also recognized that the ultimate object must be a revival of world trade. Neither the Empire as a whole nor any of its parts can live to itself alone. As the London Times remarks, international co-operation on the widest scale will be needed to bring about that general prosperity which is the only sound and durable basis for the prosperity of any country or group of countries. But, though this is the ideal, it cannot be immediately realized in the present state of the world; progress towards it can only be made by stages.

An enormous step forward will be made if, at Ottawa, the Governments of the British Empire can rise to the level of their opportunity. Nor is there any foolish idea that the Ottawa Conference can create an Imperial millennium over night. As Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, who is thoroughly in touch with British opinion, has said, no one expects the gathering, in a few short weeks to present the Empire with a complete system of co-ordinated production, reciprocal markets and mutual preferences. In the language of the London Times, what is expected is that shall lay the foundations upon which a system can be built and developed, a system capable of expanding with the economic growth of the Empire countries and of adaptation to the changing needs of their economic life.

BRACING CLIMATE

Visitors from away, especially from Ontario and the middle West, are enthusiastic regarding the bracing Summer climate of this island province. The weather since June has been exceptionally good for touring and sight seeing, and the farms were never seen to better advantage. The usual heat waves of July have been missing, to the disappointment of our own citizens and especially the farmers, but the cooler zone and the refreshing sea bathing have been just right for those who have been sweltering in torrid heat in the inland parts of Canada and the United States. As Judge Wearing of London, Ontario, well said, if Ontarians could only realize the delightful, invigorating climate and health-giving salt water bathing to be obtained here, our hotels and Summer resorts would be crowded beyond measure. The trouble is that we are a long way from Ontario, and it is only by the individual boosting of such men as Mr. Cranston, of the Toronto Weekly Star, and Judge Wearing that we can hope to reach Ontario's sweating population. Perhaps in time the Publicity Association will have sufficient funds to carry attractive advertising in Ontario papers setting forth our undoubted claims for a large share of Ontario's holiday and health seekers.

MR. LEA'S ADMISSION

Mr. W. M. Lea rather let the cat out of the bag at the Liberal convention at Georgetown. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, defeated Liberal candidate at the last Federal election, made a speech in which he did his best to saddle the Bennett Government with the responsibility for the economic depression. He was eloquent about unemployment and the low prices for farm products, being careful, however, not to mention what the prices and unemployment figures were in other countries, which would have afforded his hearers an intelligent basis of comparison. Then, according to our contemporary, Mr. Lea took the platform, and after criticizing the Bennett Government, proceeded to examine the conditions in the United States and found these conditions "even worse" than they are in Canada. The provincial Liberal leader might have gone further and cited the desperate situation in Great Britain before necessarily compelling them to abandon free trade for tariff protection. This, of course, would not have suited Mr. Lea's book; but he said enough to indicate that Canada is by no means the worst-off country today. Just why Canada, under the Bennett Government, has weathered the economic storm better than the great Republic to the south and the great nations of Europe, would have made an illuminating subject for analysis at a Liberal political convention!

EMPIRE STOCK-TAKING

An invaluable contribution to the subject of intra-Empire trade is the 1932 edition of "Empire Stock-taking," recently issued in London by Mr. St. Clare Gron- don. Two years ago The Guardian reviewed the first edition of this handbook. The present volume is considerably enlarged and brought up to date. It sets forth, by means of explanatory notes, statistical tables and diagrams, a vast amount of authoritative information which should be of special interest to all concerned in the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference. In this connection the author, in his preface, says: "It will be obvious to the most casual that the peoples of the British Empire are not making the best use of their vast Imperial Estate, in which there are few necessities or luxuries not produced—with the resources, capital and labour available—in quantities more than sufficient for the needs of all the peoples within the Empire."

In proof of this statement the author cites some interesting facts in connection with Great Britain's market for live stock and agricultural products. For example, in 1930, (the last year for which total export figures are available) if the whole of the Overseas Empire's beef exports had come to the United Kingdom, they would apparently have fallen short of requirements by 8.7 million cwt., or 80 per cent. In other products the official figures show apparent deficiencies in the Overseas Empire's total exports as compared with the United Kingdom's total imports in 1930 as follows: bacon and hams, 9.6 million cwt., or 94 per cent; mutton and lamb, 2 million cwt., or 28 per cent; butter, 2.9 million cwt., or 43 per cent; eggs, 206 million dozens, or 77 per cent; apples, 2.5 million cwt., or 40 per cent. Production (as expressed in total surpluses exported) within the Overseas Empire seems also to have fallen short of the United Kingdom's imported requirements in oats, barley, maize, fish, cheese (by a narrow margin) preserved milk, fruit, wines, tobacco, sugar, linseed, and cotton seed, cotton, hides and skins—if mere bulk be disregarded in respect of each: in timber—especially soft woods—in certain

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sir John Pratt says that we cannot wait for the organization of the whole world on sound economic lines, and that it is for one nation, or rather one Empire, to take the lead and show the way. Let Great Britain assume the leadership. She was the pioneer in the great task of industrial and scientific progress which in two generations turned a world of scarcity and want into a world of material abundance. Let her now take up the second and nobler and more difficult task to lead the nations in the splendid enterprise of making that abundance the common birthright of mankind. Let Great Britain teach the rest of the world those lessons of economic friendship, which are so difficult to learn, by using the Ottawa Conference to fashion wise measures of interdependence, co-operation and complementary trading among the free nations of the British Commonwealth. If the British peoples fail to co-operate in this tremendous task, there is little hope that the other nations of the world will make the attempt.

Canada, Lady Eaton, of Toronto, tells an interviewer in Winnipeg, is doing too much worrying about the depression. "If you could clear up present world conditions," Lady Eaton says, "it would have been accomplished in 1928." I have heard more about the disastrous condition of affairs throughout the world in my two weeks back in Canada than I heard in my entire stay in England. We are convinced that Lady Eaton is entirely correct in her statement. Canada's position, relatively, is probably as good as any nation in the world, perhaps much better than the most. Things are not what we would like to have them, of course, but when one starts making comparisons he finds that this country is not doing so badly after all. We should like to see a lot less gloomy talk about depression.

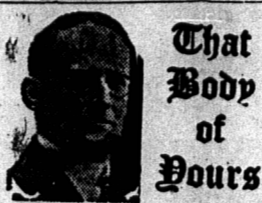
The maintenance of twenty-odd labor organizations in the Canadian railway industry is an expensive luxury, says the Canadian Railway Employees Monthly, and one which the employees certainly cannot afford at the present time. In periods of prosperity, the burden does not seem so heavy, and the sedulously fostered craft-consciousness of the workers impels them to carry on in the old lines without regard to reason or expense. But now that there are at least 60,000 fewer employees at work than there were three years ago, and when those who are left are getting lower incomes, working part-time, and under the constant fear of unemployment, they must surely realize the absurdity of continuing to bear the immense cost which the craft union structure imported from the United States lays upon them.

If Ottawa does nothing else, says the National Graphic, London, it will have been worth while if it ensures that a check is put to the heading rush of British investors to put their money into foreign loans. In ten years \$208,000,000 of British money has been thus subscribed—seventy per cent. of the interest now being in default. Before the crisis—the sum is much larger now—Britain was owed by foreign countries the stupendous sum of \$3,000,000,000; and an uncomfortable large amount of this must be regarded as a bad debt. But loans within the Empire are not bad debts; not to the extent of a single farthing has any colony or dominion defaulted.

Now that the Lausanne conference has succeeded, the eyes of the world will turn towards the Imperial Economic Conference which is to assemble in Ottawa on the 21st of this month. It is confidently expected that this gathering will set all countries outside the Empire a highly useful example of how the countries within the Empire can get together for the common all-round benefit. If, as we believe they will, the Mother Country and the Dominions can agree upon far-reaching measures to increase the flow of intra-Empire trade, they will all begin to work out of the present depression.

mineral ores and, especially, in petroleum.

There is no physical reason, the author believes, why all Great Britain's requirements in butter, cheese, eggs, mutton and lamb could not ultimately be produced within the Empire. In this connection the coming Conference should result in some tangible effort to divert trade along these lines, with compensating advantages to the United Kingdom in preference over countries outside the Empire with respect to basic British manufactures.



By James W. Baston, M.D.

ASTHMA — DUE TO VARIOUS CAUSES

Notwithstanding all that has been learned about asthma there are still many sufferers who have to take adrenalin, or other drug during an attack, and have to watch their diet, and other health habits, in order to have a fair amount of freedom from attacks. The treatment of asthma is of course the first consideration, but everything should be done to try to find the cause.

The treatment during an attack; as mentioned above, is the injection of 10 or 15 drops of adrenalin into the skin. Gold sponging with a rough towel is often helpful. Placing the head under the bed clothes sometimes prevents an attack.

In preventing attacks, we are told, that regular exercise, and stimulating the skin by electricity or by heavy massage, are most helpful. Whenever possible a cold bath or sponging should be given as it stimulates the adrenal glands to produce more adrenalin in the system.

It is now generally admitted that certain foods by not being completely digested form substances in the lower bowel that make the body more liable to nervous and chemical changes. It is felt that fats interfere with the proper digestion of these foods.

This means that in these particular individual meat, eggs, cereals, or other protein foods should be eaten without the use of much fat—cream, butter, fat meat,—during the same meal. Fat slows up, or has an upsetting influence on the digestion of food in the stomach.

The use of much starchy food particularly with fats, should be avoided if food is eaten just before going to bed.

That nasal obstruction is the main factor in some cases has been disputed by many researchers, but the evidence is again accumulating to show that the clearing up of nose and throat conditions has cured many cases of asthma.

Other cases of asthma have been found to be due to various kinds of dust, and when the patient was removed to another district he became free of asthmatic attacks. The points to remember then are, first that adrenalin is still the best treatment during attacks, and second, every time an attack occurs the patient should write down just what foods he has eaten that day and compare it with what he ate on the day in which he had a previous attack. This might locate the offending food.



FROM A WINDOW IN PRINCESS STREET, EDINBURGH

Above the Graggs that fade and gloom Starts the bare knee of Arthur's Seat; Ridged high against the evening bloom, The Old Town rises, street on street; With lamps, bejewelled, straight ahead, Like rampired walls the houses lean. All spired and domed and turreted, Sheer to the valley's darkling green; Ranged in mysterious disarray, The Castle, menacing and austere, Looks through the lingering last of day; And in the silver dusk you hear Reverberated from crag and scar, Bold bugles blowing points of war. —William Ernest Henley.

"The other evening, says an Ontario exchange, in the Goulais Bay two motor cars were travelling along the road, one perhaps a hundred yards ahead of the other, when they came upon a group of seven or eight horses, including a very young colt, which was trotting along next to the traffic. The animals pulled over to one side and the motorists, who had slackened pace, proceeded to pass, but just as the first car came up even with the horses, the colt, which was none too sure of its feet, stumbled and almost fell under the wheels. The second car slowed down, but quick as a flash, the mother had darted from the midst of the group of animals, dashed between the colt and the line of traffic, and then gently but firmly, edged her offspring away from the danger zone and finally off the road altogether, while the other horses kept out of the way to make the manoeuvre possible."

Music In Munich

("T. A." in Montreal Gazette)

On this continent, serious music is confined mostly to the time when the ground is covered with snow. This is due mainly to the fact that, financially speaking, music is a social rather than an artistic function and society does not patronize the city in warm weather.

In Europe they manage things differently. In Germany for example, there is as much musical activity in the summer months as during the winter. The German musician works all the year round unless he happens to be a top-notch and can afford to take a lengthy holiday in between engagements.

For example, to hand is the year book of the Bavarian National Theatre, an organization and not a building, which includes the musical and dramatic activities that are carried on in the state subsidised theatres of Munich. It is a revealing document, showing what happens when a people really loves the theatre.

Its contents tell you, for instance that if you live in Munich you can see and hear a first-class opera or play every night throughout the year. And among these offerings are examples of both old and new works, classical and modern, from all countries. Furthermore, the people who act or sing in them form capable and permanent repertory companies, long established and picked from among the best talent in Germany. They are most of them civil servants with a pension to look forward to at the end of their careers.

In the matter of opera during a typical year, over 350 performances are given within the space of twelve months. In 1930, for instance, there were about 60 performances of Wagner's works, over thirty of Mozart's, and a like number of the operas of Verdi, Puccini and Richard Strauss. Even composers like Beethoven and Handel were represented in the operatic theatre. Among operas which would never be heard in America in a century were works by Adolph Adam, Auber, Gluck, Halévy, Weber and Wolf-Ferrari.

Every year during August, a special festival takes place at which practically the entire Wagnerian repertory including the "Nibelung Ring" is performed at the Prinzregent Theatre while at the smaller Residenz Theatre, the five principal operas of Mozart are played and replayed throughout the month.

It is interesting to note that during 1929, fifty-five performances of Shakespeare took place, which in 12 months is something of a record to make English speaking people who claim Shakespeare as their particular possession, feel very much ashamed of themselves. Also 21 performances were given of Strindberg's plays, 43 of Schiller's, 35 of Lessing's, and 20 of Hauptmann's. In addition, Moliere, Shaw, Tolstoy, Somerset, Maugham and Elmer Rice were represented. And this takes place, with variations, annually in a country supposed to be on the verge of bankruptcy, and in a city which has a considerably lesser population than Montreal.

Window In The Cow

(P. W. Luce in Vancouver Province)

Dr. L. B. Clausen, a St. Paul veterinarian, plans to install a small glass window in the side of a cow so that he may watch what goes on inside the animal. He says it won't hurt the cow, and she'll get along as well as she does now. Physically, perhaps, the cow will not suffer, even though she is hardly likely to approve of having her hide punctured and a window inserted for the edification of Dr. Clausen and his friends. It is the mental effect of this innovation that is fraught with dire possibilities.

A cow is a placid mammal, patient and long-suffering. She has stood for a lot from man, her master, but there must be a limit to the impositions on her good nature. She is certainly going to resent having her innards peered at by a lot of inquisitive scientists who are trying to discover why the sight of a field of green oats encourages the breaking of fences, or what makes a heifer get up hind end first. When the sanctity of her stall is violated and her stable is transformed into a clinic in which research workers bawl and argue about the relative merits of meal cake and shorts as milk-forming foods, when her modesty is outraged by some inquisitive student rudely pointing his index finger at her exposed duodenum, when her digestive processes are brazenly discussed in public, the cow has every

Irony Of History

(Mail and Empire)

Day by day as the world wags on we are finding new perspectives of history. Events of ancient days are now recalled without bitterness; the descendants of former foes foregather to honor the memory of the brave dead; and racial and military animosities are incidentally forgotten. This was well illustrated on Sunday last at Ticonderoga, N. Y., when a distinguished party went down from Montreal to honor de Lotbiniere who built Fort Carillon. And, among them were representatives of the Royal Highlanders of Canada, allied to the Black Watch, there to share in a tribute to the Frenchmen who, under Montcalm, had practically wiped out the first Black Watch Highlanders in 1758. One of the Highlanders' officers at the celebration (he is also president of St. Andrew's Society, Montreal) was Colonel Bruce Campbell, of Inverawe, Belloch, whose forbear and namesake was the officer commanding the Black Watch that fearful eighth of July. The intricacies of history are many, but how few provide the spectacle of living men thus paying tribute to the bravery of enemies who had moved down their ancestors. It is an incident worth preserving in the annals of unique happenings.

Best In Maritimes

(Financial Post)

"The Maritime Provinces were the only economic area to record a gain during May, according to an analysis of seven factors for which geographical data are available. "Evidence presented by the seven factors considered in this connection was well nigh unanimous in pointing to at least a temporary upturn in business activity in the provinces by the sea. It is seldom even in prosperous times that five out of seven factors, after seasonal adjustment, representing a conspectus of general conditions, move up simultaneously in the spontaneous manner shown by the statistics of the Maritime Provinces during May.

The index for the Maritimes was 104.3 compared with 103.2 in the preceding month. Measured by the seven factors, conditions are relatively better than in any of the other economic areas. Power output generated by water was at the rate of 1,739,000 kilowatt hours per day, compared with 1,661,000 k. w. h. in the preceding month. The energy made available for consumption during the month was 64,000,000 k. w. h. compared with 52,100,000 k. w. h. in April. The power industry has made rapid expansion in the Maritime Provinces since 1926. This development has been associated with the growth of the pulp and paper industry which has also become a prominent factor in the economic trend of the Maritimes.

"The increase in employment, amounting after seasonal adjustment to about 63 per cent., was partly explained by the gain in construction work mainly under government direction. There was also an increase in the working forces engaged in manufacturing. The pulp and paper industry took on workers and the lumber industry was more active, the gain in canning factories being largely seasonal.

"Bank debits in the Maritimes were \$49,200,000 in May compared with \$42,500,000, the gain after seasonal adjustment being 15.3 per cent. The cause of the gain in bank debits may be debatable but gains

reason in the world to feel that her owner has outstepped the bounds of common decency and that this is indeed, a miserable return for all she has done for the human race. Bossy feels, and not unnaturally, that her stomachs—all three of them—are entitled to the privacy of their natural environment. She has her own way of assimilating food, and even though it differs from the human method, she is well satisfied with it.

The chewing of the cud has always been performed in secret, except for certain regurgitative noises and a visible overflow of saliva of which no cow has ever been ashamed. Now, with this bay window inserted between her ribs, the process of rumination is to be public. A lot of Peeping Toms will take turns at squinting through the bit of glass in an effort to learn how the cow takes in grass and turns it into milk thus getting privy to a mystery that has baffled science since the beginning of time.

What good will it do? Even if these persistent observers should surprise the cow's secret, would they be able to work out a formula enabling them to combine grass and water so that the resultant mixture would be Jersey milk with a deep cream line? Every cow knows it can't be done.

Advertisement for Black Twist Chewing Hickey & Nicholson. Features a large image of a cigar and the text: "The chew for You. Trusty as an old friend—it never fails to please with its lasting flavour. BLACK TWIST CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON"

Advertisement for E. R. Brow. Text: "E. R. BROW 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis"

Advertisement for Eyesight Examination. Text: "EYESIGHT EXAMINATION Fitting and supplying Glasses, etc. H. J. MABON OPTOMETRIST Office Connected With Drugstore"

Advertisement for Periodic Eye Examinations. Text: "Periodic—Eye Examinations Don't wear your glasses for five or ten years, as some do, without re-examination, for in that time serious changes are vitally important, whether one's eyes are good or otherwise. may take place, which if not discovered, may work permanent injury to the most precious sense you possess. Guard your eyes. G. F. HUTCHESON OPTOMETRIST"

Advertisement for Back To The Train. Text: "Back To The Train (Brookville Recorder and Times) Walter S. Thompson, of the C. N. R.—than whom there is probably no more competent publicity man in the Dominion—is probably correct when he asserts that there are perhaps thousands of young men in the Dominion who have never ridden on a train and who, being brought up in a motorized age, have done all of their travelling by motor car. "There are young men and women attending the University of Toronto," he said in a recent interview, "who have never ridden on a train. They have always gone between their homes and the university and on all their other trips long and short, by motor car. Similar conditions exist elsewhere throughout Canada."

Advertisement for Dr. L. B. Evans of London, Eng. Text: "Dr. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng. Noted Physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and set under the name of Evans' Stomach Mixture. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a Bottle today. PRICE 85c. THE 2 MACS 149 Great George Street"