

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim It isn't scandal until it begins to interest people.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1932.

SILVER LINING

A reassuring comment to carry into the new year is contributed by the Maritime Merchant, published in Halifax. We quote: "The present depression seems worse we think than it actually is, because it has been better advertised. Too many people are too busy talking about it. Too much is it the topic of press, platform and the air. In former depressions, the conditions were discussed among business men principally, but nowadays it is the subject of discussion by all, even to the remotest corner of the land. Much of the discussion is none too intelligent and the public has accepted an entirely wrong perspective. Things are bad enough, but not as bad as many people imagine they are, and the situation is not incurable, as some people seem to think. While the coming winter locally will be a dull period, Spring will see an improvement and by midsummer we shall be conscious of an actual upward trend. And when that time comes we shall realize that the Maritimes came through the depression better than any other part of the world. People who visit us from the outside world tell us that we have no idea how well off we are and how little we are suffering by comparison with other parts of the world."

FAVORABLE BALANCE

Canada maintained its favorable trade balance in November, when the excess of exports over imports totalled \$8,852,377. In November 1931 the excess of exports was \$11,518,769 but in November 1930 imports exceeded exports by \$1,643,030. The balance of trade with the United States remains against Canada, but imports in November last exceeded exports by only \$5,772,431, a reduction from the unfavorable balance of November 1931, which was \$10,439,814. The favorable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in November last exceeded exports by only \$5,772,431, a reduction from the unfavorable balance of November 1931, which was \$10,439,814. The favorable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in November last exceeded exports by only \$5,772,431, a reduction from the unfavorable balance of November 1931, which was \$10,439,814.

PLANNED ATHEISM

Details of the Bolshevik "five-year plan of Atheism", never published in full by the Soviet Government, have been disclosed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The anti-religious decree, effective last May 15, appeared in part in The Advance Guard of Youth, described as the journal of the Pan-Unionist Commission Extraordinary for the Fight Against Religion. The complete decree is said to have 118 articles divided into five sections, corresponding to the five years. During the first year measures are to be taken to close all religious schools, academies and Catholic seminaries and to discontinue the teaching of theology. During the second year the edict is quoted as saying, the campaign is to be conducted to the end that "from May 1, 1937, there shall not remain a single house of prayer in Soviet territory. The very concept of 'God' will be expelled from the Soviet

SHOOTING ACCIDENTS

A New Brunswick exchange notes that eleven deaths occurred in that Province during the hunting season which closed with the present month, through shooting of human beings by accidental use of firearms or firing at them in error for wild animals. Since the close of the season another fatality of like nature occurred. In four of these cases the fatal shots were fired by other hunters. In another the person who fired did not know the weapon was loaded. In addition to the New Brunswick total, Nova Scotia had nine such fatalities in the hunting season and Prince Edward Island one. The Minister of Lands and Mines of New Brunswick has insisted upon his Department cancelling hunting licenses in the case of any person who has caused injury to another by the discharge of firearms while hunting game. In addition to such cancellation at the time, the section of the act providing for cancellation for a period of five years also has been put in effect. Sportsmen in this Province are, as a rule, careful in the use of firearms, but the alarming total of this season's fatalities in the Maritimes through accidental shooting should be a lesson to every one who handles a gun.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Writing notes to the American Government, says Winston Churchill, is like writing notes to the Atlantic Ocean. This reminds us of Jack London's description of his feeling on publishing his first book. It was, he said, like dropping a feather into the Grand Canyon, and waiting for the echo.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Because France has not come to time on the debt question, a group of women in New Bern, North Carolina, have pledged themselves not to visit that country. If the decision is rigidly adhered to it may prove a severe blow to any of the husbands who have been anticipating a visit to gay Paris, and who will now presumably be forbidden to go. They will suffer more than France.

Mr. Hoover's suggestion

Mr. Hoover's suggestion that as compensation for concessions in regard to war debts the United States be permitted to sell more goods to the British, is not received with great glee in the United Kingdom. It is there pointed out that Britain already buys five times as much from the United States as the United States buys from Britain. It is inconceivable that his grossly unfavorable trade balance should be accentuated. Tariff concessions are required in the United States rather than on the other side of the Atlantic, for the present excessive American customs wall has been one of the chief obstacles to debt payments on the part of Europe. As the debts cannot be paid in gold, the only alternative is payment in goods. And the American Government has so far refused to accept payment in this form.

In his desire to have new blood

In the Italian bureaucratic system, Premier Mussolini announces the holding of examinations for 6,000 Government offices, the candidates being young Fascists in good standing. As they are to replace old functionaries due for retirement, it is evident that Mussolini looks to youth to carry on the affairs of state. But he, himself, who is the real ruler, is getting along in years.

N. B. FINANCES

The financial condition of New Brunswick is a matter for grave concern, according to a St. John contemporary. The province is believed to face a deficit of from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000 for the fiscal year which closed October 31, 1932. That means that such a sum must be raised either through a bond issue or by taxation in a province where the avenues for raising money have been already pretty well exploited. It also means that in the year 1933 the government expenditures in the province must be reduced by \$1,000,000 in order to secure a balanced budget for October 31, 1933. Drastic economies are advocated as the only policy calculated to meet the situation. Every Province is faced with difficulties in balancing its budget this year. The emphasis placed on economy has therefore general application.

Chicago stories, telling of the shooting of Frank Nitti, chief henchman of the infamous "Al" Capone, reveal what a weak lot leading gangsters really are when brought face to face with Eternity or earthly punishment. Nitti, one despatch says, lies moaning on a prison hospital cot, the victim of police bullets. "Ruthless in his long career as a gang chieftain," the story continues, "Nitti was an abject sight today, muttering tearful prayers. This was the Nitti whose gang nickname was 'The Enforcer.' A word from his tightly clenched lips meant death in the heyday of the gangs."

The World Economic Conference

has had to be postponed for several months because of a concentrated attack by the experts of other nations to force Great Britain to agree to a return to the gold standard. We are glad that the British Government, through its representatives at the Preparatory Conference, refused definitely—and we hope finally—to consider such a proposal. Return to the old gold standard at any time would, we believe, be an act of folly which would have the most bitter reaction on British trade and industry, and on the standard of life of the majority. But return at the present moment would be doubtless disastrous.—London Daily Herald.

Hard upon the heels of President Hoover's message to Congress

discussing war debts, reparations and armaments, comes the announcement from Washington that "the contract for building a new 10,000-ton cruiser has been awarded to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, at Quincy, Mass., at a cost of \$8,196,000. 10,000 ton cruisers are not toys, and it is just a little significant to note the announcement of the construction of this new warship. If European nations are spending vastly too much upon armaments—and they are—then, the United States is spending vastly too much upon armaments. And, certainly, that country has not attempted since the war to give the lead given by Great Britain in the direction of effective disarmament and peace.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. DIFFERENT CAUSES AND CURES FOR ASTHMA

A few years ago a sufferer with asthma simply suffered; that was all he could do about curing the ailment. By the use of certain drugs, adrenalin for instance, he was often able to get some relief during the attack. To-day every sufferer from asthma should make up his mind to try to learn the cause of his particular kind and thus obtain a cure.

Some idea of the importance of asthma and of the unusual number of causes for it, may be gathered when we learn of the International Congress on Asthma, recently held at Mount Dore, France.

There were thirty-one papers—French and foreign, all dealing with different theories as to cause, and with suggestions as to treatment.

It was amply proven that asthma is really a symptom or group of symptoms, instead of being a single ailment such as typhoid fever or scarlet fever. This means that every case of asthma must be studied from various standpoints.

What were some of the causes outlined?

First, there are some individuals who have an inherited tendency toward asthma, just as others have a tendency toward hay fever, tuberculosis, or to cancer.

Some physicians attribute asthma to general causes such as some abnormal condition about the nose, throat, or bronchial tubes.

Still other physicians believe that asthma is due to nervous causes; to a disturbance of a particular portion of the nervous system.

Another physician was able to show that the liver was at fault in some cases, and that the ductless glands were to blame in others.

Another theory advanced and cases cited was that little organisms attacked the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes. Pollen from flowers and some foods were also shown to be the cause in many asthma cases.

Naturally as there are many causes for asthma there will be just as many forms of treatment therefor.

The treatments suggested included the use of heat, change of climate, removal of any trouble in the nose and throat, inoculation with various pollens and foods, and many others including the use of surgery to cut certain nerves.

Don't get discouraged if you have asthma; nearly half of the cases are thought to be due to pollens or foods.

"The Thunderer"

(Mal and Empire)

The Times recently surprised the world by a change of dress. Even the gothic title adopted in obedience to an affectation of the late eighteenth century was discarded in favor of an older, handsomer and more homes kind of letter. This is said to have been the first time that a new paper specified, originated, designed and cut its own types. It has now presented an autobiography, "The Times, Past, Present and Future." Many stories have been written about it by outsiders. This is the first history written within its own office, with the authority and assistance of the proprietors and the editor, and from information never placed at the public disposal. What a history this paper has had, and how closely it has been allied with the development of modern England.

In May, 1874, John Walter announced that he had purchased a printing house and was going to start "logographic" printing. This was a plan for setting up type, not by single letters or figures, but by logotypes, that is, by combinations of several in one piece. The idea was one of many, subsequently, which finally resulted in the modern linotype. In adopting it Walter showed the originality and the foresight which characterized the building up of his great newspaper. On January 1, 1875, he published the first number of "The Daily Universal Register: Printed Logographically by His Majesty's Patent." But logographic printing turned out to be neither speedier nor cheaper than the ordinary way of setting up type, and five years later it was abandoned. On January 1, 1878, the title was changed to "The Times or Daily Universal Register." On March 18 of that year the paper became simply The Times.

There is another title known to this day which may have puzzled many a reader. After Waterloo an occasional contributor named Edward Sterling was taken into the office as leader-writer. It was his manner of writing and his use in an article of the phrase "We thundered forth the other day," which won for the paper the name of "The

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The Poet's Corner

A FAREWELL

Flow down, cold rivulet, to the sea, Thy tribute wave deliver: No more by thee my steps shall be, For ever and for ever.

Flow, softly flow, by lawn and lea, A rivulet, then a river: No more by thee my steps shall be, For ever and for ever.

But here will sigh thine alder-tree, And here thine aspen shiver; And here by thee will hum the bee, For ever and for ever.

A thousand suns will stream on thee, A thousand moons will quiver; But not by thee my steps shall be, For ever and for ever.

—Alfred Tennyson.

Thunderer." It is stated that the violence of Sterling and other early leader-writers would shock a modern reader. Their strong words may have been one result of the tyranny of the state. The Post-Office controller and other officials, for example, made large incomes by holding back and opening the foreign journals addressed to the English newspapers, translating and boiling down the news and selling this to the papers to whom of right the originals belonged. When John Walter rebelled the officials sued him for libel. But in the end he proved too much for the Government.

During its long career The Times has had to its credit an amazing number of "scoops" of the finest quality. In February, 1854, the French and English Governments sent their joint ultimatum to the Czar. The Czar received it first not in the official copy but in The Times. Deane had obtained the text and determined, Cabinet secret thought it was, that immediate knowledge of it would be "useful to the public and to Europe." In 1878 de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent, obtained the text of the Treaty of Berlin, which, together with the preamble, appeared in The Times on the morning of the day during which it was signed in Berlin. Those who would like to know how de Blowitz obtained this document and the circuitous route by which he got it to London may consult the correspondent's memoirs. One other "scoop" may be mentioned: The Times alone received and published in August 1920 the story of the murder of the Russian Royal Family during the revolution of 1917.

The financial difficulties of The Times about three decades ago are candidly admitted. The measures taken to ensure its permanence are also explained. On October 25, 1932, it was announced that the shares owned by the late Lord Northcliffe and certain other shares had been acquired by Mr. John Walter and Major the Hon. J. J. Astor. The announcement went on to say that it was the intention and object of these gentlemen to maintain the highest traditions of The Times, and to ensure its continuance as a national institution conducted solely in the best interests of the nation and the Empire. In the following year the two chief proprietors took steps which ensured that in the event of any future transfer of the controlling shares the ownership of The Times should not be regarded as a mere matter of commerce to be transferred without regard to any other circumstances to the highest bidder or to fall into unworthy hands.

Coming Good Times

(Toronto Globe)

It is hardly more than a dozen years since the efficiency engineers were flirting with the best intentions in the world and conniving with the most up-to-date machines

to reduce the movements of the human anatomy to a minimum in behalf of shortcuts to prosperity. Were we not told of the alarming losses of millions and millions of dollars every so many minutes and a fraction through the "wastefulness of industry"—wastefulness of energy, time, materials, and 100 per cent. currency? Every one was duly impressed, including manufacturers who paid out hundreds of thousands of money to get down to brass tacks in the new mode.

The gasps of astonishment have scarcely had time to die out, when we are told that the machine has made millions of human beings permanently idle, the system is all wrong, and a new one must be devised. A new set of standards is essential, based on "energy." Physical wealth cannot again be measured in term of labor, goods or money. The whole fabric must be junked, and with it the ideas of bankers, industrialists, fascists, economists, Marxists, soldiers and politicians. Technocracy is about to arrive?

Who knows? Strange, revolutionary things have come to pass before, receiving ultimate general acceptance. At any rate, if technocracy has its fling the technocrats will be removed from the list of unemployed, even though industrialists, bankers, Marxists, fascists, economists, soldiers and politicians may have to be added to or remain on it. And, provided some one is found with enough old-fashioned money to pay on the old-fashioned price system, the technocrats may acquire profitable jobs.

They Laughed It Off

(Exchange)

Last week the President of Turkey gave a state banquet to which was invited the Egyptian ambassador.

Now Mustafa Kemal Pasha has abolished the fez, the Mohammedan's little red cap, along with harem, veils and the Turkish alphabet. But in Egypt the fez is still almost a sacred bit of apparel.

So when the Turkish ambassador turned up at the banquet in his red fez, Mustafa Kemal, a bit rosy with wine and brandy as he often is, stared at it rudely and made some insulting remarks.

The ambassador hauled off his fez; but two days later the Egyptian Government demanded an apology for the affront.

Replied the Turkish foreign minister: "The banquet ball was overhauled and President Kemal merely invited His Excellency to remove his fez for his own comfort."

The excuse was so preposterously suave, so outrageously bland, that both Turks and Egyptians began to

chuckle at the naive gall of the foreign minister. Shortly the insult was forgotten in mutual smiles. Times have changed.

In cave days such an affront would have been avenged with clubs.

In tribal days it would have resulted in a murderous raid.

Up until a few years ago, whole armies would have been called into the field to settle it.

Recently we have found that such things can be handled through the League of Nations.

Now we are learning to laugh them off.

Civilization progresses along with our sense of humor.

Canada Leads 18 To 4

(Border Cities Star)

In the last 22 years the world's wheat championship has come to Canada 18 times. When Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, won his fourth world title at the 1932 International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago he brought the laurels to Canada for the 18th time since 1911.

The United States has won four times.

Although Mr. Trelle is a four-time winner, he is still one behind Dr. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., who won five times.

The winners are: 1911—Seager Wheeler, Sask. 1912—Henry Holmes, Alberta. 1913—Paul Garlach, Sask. 1914—Seager Wheeler, Sask. 1915—Seager Wheeler, Sask. 1916—Seager Wheeler, Sask.

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