

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NOT THE ISSUE?

It is amusing to note that the Liberal press is now complaining that the Conservatives are endeavoring to make the Empire trade agreements the chief issue in the next Dominion election campaign. "In this effort," says our local contemporary indignantly, "they will not succeed"; and it cites other issues which seemingly it considers to be of more importance from a campaign standpoint.

We say this is amusing, because it was Mr. Mackenzie King, and not Premier Bennett, who called for an election shod-down on the Ottawa pacts. That, of course, was before his recent light-about-turn, when he was still flaunting his opposition to the agreements as the chief reason why he should be rejected to office. On that occasion he said many things which probably he would now like to sponge off the records; for example when he issued this challenge to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, as recorded in Hansard of Nov. 8, 1932, when the agreements were before Parliament for ratification:

MR. MACKENZIE KING: "My right hon. friend says he will stand or fall by these agreements."

MR. BENNETT: "Fear, hear." MR. MACKENZIE KING: "I challenge him to go to the country upon this issue."

At that time, of course, the elections had no opportunity to judge of the agreements. Now that the pacts have been in operation successfully for two years, and the Prime Minister has intimated that he proposes to accept Mr. King's challenge, there has been a great fluttering in Liberal dovocates. The Liberal leader himself has "dug for sover" by repudiating his former statements, and his press supporters are insisting that some other election issue will have to be found. The situation, which is beginning to partake of the flavour of a Gilbert and Sullivan comedy, is thus summed up by the Winnipeg Tribune:

"Mr. King is ferocious no longer. He isn't going to tear the agreements limb from limb. He isn't going to have them evaded, drawn and quartered. He isn't even going to deposit them on the ashheap—not all at once, anyway. Their 'wholesale scrapping' is not planned—not now. There is going to be discussion, and negotiation, with a view to improving on them and bettering trade relations within the Empire."

It is a notable conversion; Mr. King has seen a great light. The Ottawa Conference of 1932 did accomplish something after all. It did improve Canada's trade position, and the trade of the whole Empire. Its work was so effective, that a matter of fact, that Mr. King simply does not dare stand today in the position he assumed in 1932 as a firm opponent of the trade agreements. He is beating a strategic retreat from that uncompromising position.

Mr. Bennett, having joyfully accepted Mr. King's direct challenge on the agreements, will now have to change his angle of fire. He will sympathize with an American political leader, a strong opponent of the New Deal, who complained bitterly the other day, "I find it very difficult to shoot at a moving target."

THE BRITISH WAY

Great Britain has reason to be proud of the manner in which she has met her financial obligations during the years of world depression. Her record in this connection is brilliantly summed up in an article in the Christmas number of The Spectator, contributed by Viscount Snowden. The writer points out that when the financial crisis came in 1931, England was called upon to make unparalleled sacrifices, and it rose to the occasion with a magnificent courage. It was required to balance a budget with a deficit of £170,000,000, and by economies and increased taxation spread over all classes that gap was bridged. That was done at a time when most other nations with larger deficits were shifting their troubles by adding to their debt. What the British people did was to make provision in the budget for a sum of £20,000,000 for payment of debt out of revenue which needed over sixpence in the pound on the income tax.

"During the War, and since the War," continues Lord Snowden, "this country has taxed itself per head of the population twice as high as that of any other country. In income tax and Sur-Tax more than half the annual income of a very rich man is taken by taxation and to his death his estate is appropriated by the Exchequer. Customs and

Excise Duties, which are paid in the main by the working classes, amount to more than the total National Revenue before the War. The amount now spent upon the Social Services is more than the whole national expenditure in those years." The writer also refers to the operation by which £2,000 millions of 5 percent War Loan was converted into a 3 1/2 Stock—the most gigantic and most successful transaction of the kind ever undertaken. It involved a considerable loss of income on the part of the holders of the old Stock, many of them comparatively poor people, but the response was practically unanimous. This transaction has enabled a reduction of sixpence in the pound on the Income Tax to be made.

"Looking back on the financial record of our country during the last fourteen years," Lord Snowden concludes, "we have every reason to congratulate ourselves upon it. We have maintained the reputation of Great Britain for financial probity and borne heavy burdens to meet our obligations. Most striking of all we have at the same time pursued a steady policy of social amelioration which has brought succour to millions of the poorer part of our population."

It is interesting in this connection to note that during the depression period Canada also has maintained her credit at home and abroad. The sacrifice entailed has not been so great as in the case of Great Britain, but the spirit exemplified has been the same. And it is also significant that in the analysis made by the economic committee of the League of Nations of the comparative progress of world countries out of the depression, Canada and Great Britain head the list.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We already have had a week of lengthening days.

It is evident no compulsory voting law is necessary in the Sear Valley for the thirteenth of next month. The trouble seems to be to keep voters away.

The holiday season seems inseparable from dusting railway fatalities. This Yuletide, however, is worse than usual, and is brought closer home to us through an Island lady being one of the unfortunate victims.

Though this is not exactly the season to boost our attractions as a tourist resort, even now how much better off we are than almost every other province in the Dominion.

A silver collection for adulation does not always mean untold wealth. The Male Choir generously gave their services on behalf of the Dispensary on Sunday night. Prince Edward Theatre was reported to have a "capacity house," yet all that was realized was \$84, representing 420 persons at 50 per head.

It is an ill-wind blows nobody any good. Convicted that the peak of the feed crisis for livestock in the United States is yet to come, the Washington Government has lifted the duty on Canadian hay and organized an importing organization. The farm administration announced the setting-up of an "agency for deficiency distribution," established base prices to be paid Canadian farmers and maximum re-sale prices to United States farmers, fixed maximum freight rates, and set maximum handling charges. Approximately 300,000 tons of roughage from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will be shipped into North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, and Minnesota under the plan, administration officials estimated.

Moving swiftly to co-operate with the R.C.M.P., Scotland Yard detectives rounded up William A. Yule, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia, arresting him at his residence in Southampton on a provisional warrant issued on behalf of the Canadian authorities under the Fugitive Offenders Act. Yule was described as a "general commission agent," formerly of Montreal, but now of Halifax and resident in Southampton several months. After his arrest Yule was taken before the London courts where he pleaded not guilty to the charge of smuggling alcoholic liquor in Canada and defrauding the Dominion and provincial governments of customs revenues and taxes, and he agreed to waive all formalities and return immediately to Canada to meet the charges in connection with the \$5,000,000 conspiracy case in which 43 Canadian citizens have already been arraigned here.

Notes By The Way

It was mentioned some time ago that the two Confederations of employers and workers in Italy had reached an agreement on the subject of working hours. Fuller details of the arrangement are now available. In all industrial undertakings in which the normal weekly working time exceeds forty hours, the hours of work are to be reduced for categories of workers to be specified, and to an extent to be determined by the several national federations of employers and workers in the various branches of industry. In determining the categories of workers and the extent of the reduction of working hours, the national federations are to take account of technical and economic considerations, and are to fix the period over which the prescribed working time may be averaged—Engineering.

James Edwards of Australia has pioneered a method of dealing with a sledge hammer and equally uncommodious instruments for most of his life. Edwards is a blacksmith who, after he had passed 60, came to the conclusion that he could make better musical instruments than those instrumentalists with which he had been practicing the "avulsi chorus" for years. He put his ideas into practice, and now, at the age of 65, he has a double bass, and several violins and guitars of his own manufacture to prove that he was right.—Australian Press Bureau.

Aggressions in the vicinity of Heliopolis and Malaria during the past few years are still fresh in the memory. To go for a stroll beyond the pavement's end in Sun City is to take a risk. It is safer in the distant desert, where only the friendly and reliable nomad dwells. The danger line is the territory of modern civilization, where the city tough finds it easy to do violence with impunity. This week, two more attacks are reported at Heliopolis, and the usual police supervision, a stricter police supervision, is required. The police are with their small numbers. The remedy against nocturnal aggressions lies with the public. If people must walk at night, and lonely places in search of fresh air or romance, they must go fully prepared to deal with possible aggressors. It is all so easy, and one must realize a man who would probably put an end to the business.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

A plea on behalf of "the average boy" was made by the Archbishop of Wellington, the Venerable A. P. Baker, when presenting the prizes at the annual speech day of the 400-year-old Boteler Grammar School at Warrington last night. The archbishop said that the "average boy" who does not always exhibit during his school days that promise of that which he afterwards becomes, is the one who is most likely to be a success in life. He belongs the honor of having helped to build up that magnificent Empire of ours overseas. I am not at all sure that the boy gets a fair chance under the modern scheme of examinations. I think the modern scheme of examinations are a menace both to his mind and his morals. There is this awful fetish of materialism, which leads masters to strip of the boy his natural help. The trouble begins at the top. We want some way of finding out what the average boy is capable of other than the present method. Do not let us be misled by that way. Ask the psychologists.—Manchester Guardian.

There is at least a certain amount of evidence that the most constant trend in the effects of Japanese activity is to create regions in China, some of which, like Manchuria, have some of the characteristics of modern civilization, like the Peking area. North China, under the shadow of the Japanese influence in Manchuria, are merely regions in which the prevailing German, cleavage within China are artificially enhanced. The result of Japanese activity may finally be occupation and conquest, as a consequence of the failure of these regions to crystallize into a modern civilization. It seems to be reason to believe that the inherent dynamic quality of Japanese action is one which is more apt at partition and control than at the maintenance of a modern civilization by conquest.—Pacific Affairs.

The prince regent of Yugoslavia is settling down to the same problem which occupied the late King Alexander. Post-war settlement and reconstruction was much impeded by racial rivalry among the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes who go to make up the bulk of the country's population. There are also Mohammedan and Jewish elements that are not negligible. Racial differences are intensified by religious and linguistic differences. Constitutional government is falling to effect. The king was given a free hand. He preserved order, but as it transpires somewhat by imposing Serb discipline on the Croats. There were numerous hangings; many were imprisoned and it is alleged that not a few were murdered. It is not to be thought that the king was privy to all this, but he was blamed by the Croats, and he was unable to bring about a happier state of affairs.—Ez.

I came across a passage from Marcus Aurelius the other day that attracted me. Here it is: "Live as on a mountain." I wonder what Marcus Aurelius meant when he said to live as on a mountain? Perhaps he meant that the small and petty things of life would appear insignificant and so that the larger and more important affairs might engage all our time. When our very thoughts are elevated we see into greater distances and understand life in a far different manner than when we play around with small ideas and complain because our vision is restricted. When we are too close to anything or

That Body of Yours

STOMACH ULCER AND SKIN IRRITATION ARE RELATED

A patient fully recovered from an operation for ulcer of the stomach was driving his car with his physicist as his companion. Within the space of about ten miles he had criticized the driving of about six motorists and had stopped twice to quarrel with two others. His physician immediately advised him to stop driving his car for six months, to get at least a hour's rest at night, and to stick closely to his ulcer diet for not less than six months.

Now this patient is not unlike the great majority of ulcer patients, but because he is nervous, high strung, and likely therefore to be irritable. His physician would seem that just as there are certain individuals with a tendency to hay fever, others towards rheumatism, others towards tuberculosis, and still others towards cancer, so also there are many predisposed to ulcer of the stomach or of the small intestine; peptic ulcer, as it is called.

And this tendency toward peptic ulcer is not only shown by the nervous and slender build, but also by other characteristics. Thus Dr. G. Bergman, Vienna, says that stomach ulcer is not just a disorder of the stomach but really a sign of a general disorder of the whole body. Studies in 100 cases convinced him that itching skin diseases are a frequent occurrence in patients with ulcers of the stomach or of the intestine.

Further, a great number of these patients with catarrhs of the mucous membranes—nose, throat, intestine—have also an irritation of the skin. Thus the surface covering of the whole body—the skin, the lining of the nose, throat, stomach and intestine—the mucous membrane, seem to be affected in the same individuals.

Now it may not be possible to change our skin or mucous membrane, but it is possible to learn or develop a certain amount of emotional control, which in turn exercises a control over the glands which in turn have an effect upon the action of the processes in the skin and in the stomach and intestine.

Where Toys Come From

(Mail and Empire) Review contains an interesting article on the toys which were found this season in the pack of old Santa Claus. An increasing number were marked "made in Germany," but many came from other lands, chiefly Germany, the United States and Japan. During the past fiscal year toy imports, including dolls, were valued at \$1,085,242, and in the previous fiscal year at \$1,000,584. Imports from Germany totalled \$420,124, from the United States \$1,085,242, from the United Kingdom \$145,918, from Czechoslovakia \$17,929, from France \$5,859. Canadian made toys and other fancy goods exported in the past fiscal year were valued at \$19,426, compared with \$30,768 in the previous year and \$30,192 in 1931-32. Of the total exported \$5,996 worth went to the United Kingdom, \$130,815 to Germany, \$1,085,242 to New Zealand, British South Africa, Newfoundland and the United States.

Balls, tops rattles and implements of many games have always been popular, and the doll's place in the child's affections is unrivalled. In Canada alone over two million dolls are made in a single year, the factory price of which aggregates about \$12,500,000. In addition to the home-made product, Canada imports large numbers of these toys, such imports during the past year \$130,815. Germany is the most popular doll maker, as far as Canadian children go. German dolls entering this country in 1933-34 totalled in value \$7,747. Dolls from Japan were valued at \$7,403; from the United States \$6,912, and from the United Kingdom \$1,132.

perspective and our vision are cramped, and all too often we fail to see the things that we should—Exchange.

It is useless trying to bring the German mentality to the level of the European mind. The German Arya is a myth, and the ready-made official theories will change a biological fact. The German of the 20th century resembles strangely certain South American republics where the half-breed element dominates and where the mentality cannot be compared to that of the pure white races. The German, taken over, is a collection of cross-breeds, white, it is true, but cross-bred nevertheless. All the claims of all the deities of racialism will not change that fact.—L'Orde, Montreal.

Jameson Raid Recalled

(From United Empire) Complete as will be its contribution to a full and proper understanding of the greatest of Secretaries of State for the Colonies, Mr. Garvin's Third Volume of the Life of Joseph Chamberlain will be studied with closer attention than the story of the Jameson Raid. How much did Joseph Chamberlain know? What was Cecil Rhodes' precise degree of responsibility? In the October issue of the United Empire Sir Weston Jarvis, out of the intimacy of his association with Cecil Rhodes, stated certain facts which justified the conclusion that the Raid was due to an error of judgment of the part of Dr. Jameson and that Rhodes chivalrously took upon himself the entire responsibility. Mr. Garvin, it seems to us, wholly bears out the story Sir Weston tells of the movement in which Jameson's involvement on the Transvaal frontier was the chief writer on Colonial questions in the Times. When, like everyone else, she was anxious to ascertain the truth after the Raid, she asked the Colonial Secretary the question, "Did you know about the Raid beforehand or not?" His answer was that he could hardly say what he knew and what he did not know. He knew of the preparations in view of the expected trouble, but he added, "I never could have imagined that Jameson would take the bit between his teeth." That was the ally of Cecil Rhodes as of Joseph Chamberlain. His desire at the time to save Jameson at the same time that he did and said nothing to prejudice the Charter, which, as Mr. Garvin says, "was as dear to him as his life," is counted for his attitude before the Committee which Lord Esher, in his recently published "Journal and Letters," described as "one of the most remarkable of his own fate but that of Rhodes was involved. Mr. Garvin handles with mastery the converging of two such powerful but dissimilar personalities as Rhodes and Chamberlain, holding together ideas but approaching them from wholly different angles.

How Canada Leads States In Recovery

(Toronto Mail and Empire) Official returns issued from the Federal Department of Labor by Hon. Wesley Gordon confirm an encouraging impression occasioned by recent returns. Canada is gradually leading emerging from four years of world depression. In the month of 1934, August only, 100,000 of those on relief throughout the Dominion have grown fewer than the corresponding months of last year. The rate is also shown by a report from the American Federation of Labor that 5,000,000 persons have been added to the relief rolls in 1934, and that the number on relief in the United States is now 18,402,000, as compared with 18,328,000 a year ago.

The much better showing made by this country is traceable directly to the Ottawa trade agreements and to the absence of the British Government from the far-reaching economic experiments made in the neighboring republic. The Ottawa trade agreements have resulted in a recovery of the Canadian economy. The Ottawa trade agreements have resulted in a recovery of the Canadian economy. The Ottawa trade agreements have resulted in a recovery of the Canadian economy.

As pointed out by the Hon. R.B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Empire agreements have proved the bulwark of Canadian commerce. During the twelve months ending November, 1934, the domestic exports of British Empire countries totalled in value \$324,785,000, compared with \$217,203,000 in the twelve months ending November, 1933. This is a gain of \$117,582,000, or 54 per cent. The Empire agreements became effective on November 15, 1932. The exports to foreign countries reached \$308,161,000 in 1934 as against \$287,246,000 in 1932, a gain of \$20,915,000, or seven per cent.

As for the future the speech made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the week-end may be interpreted as meaning that Britain expects Washington to demote the United States dollar from its present rating of 50 cents to 50 cents. Such a step would mean a new measure of inflation in the neighboring country, with a probably beneficial effect upon Canadian gold and silver mining.

The British Government stands ready to co-operate with the United States and other countries in the stabilization of international exchange as soon as the Washington Government reaches the point where it will be willing to pay its dollar. World trade recovery will be facilitated by the placing of international exchanges on a permanent basis, but in the mean time it is undeniable that the Dominion of Canada is leading all important countries in the world in recovery from the depths of the depression.

Lloyd George Again

(Ottawa Journal) It was a summer afternoon in 1860 when Mr. Gladstone, in frock coat and tea-rose, complimented Mr. Lloyd George, fresh from a by-election in Carnarvon. In the long years since then two reigning British sovereigns have died, dynasties and nations have disappeared, the map of the world has been changed. Yet now we read that this same Lloyd George, whose

PUBLIC FORUM

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IS ALL WAR SINFUL?

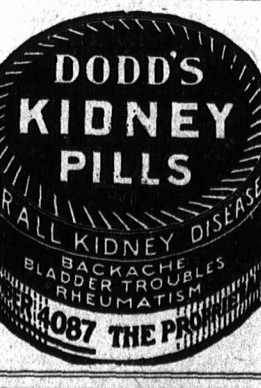
Sir,—I cannot, with some people, believe that all war is forbidden by the Gospel. Private revenge is undoubtedly forbidden, but so is not divine vengeance. For what is war but forcible government, physical might sustaining moral right. Now Paul expressly taught that the magistrate was not to bear the sword in vain. What is the sword? An instrument forged for the single and express purpose of taking away human life. Valuable as human life may be, right and order are yet dearer. In the case of a single wrong-doer, this is capital punishment. When several wrong-doers combine, when the offenders are more than a mob—a disorganized and revolted province or a hostile and wrong-doing nation, this is war; and such violent wrong may be resisted on Christian principles by physical force.

When Christ came into the world, neither He nor His immediate forerunner, the Baptist, nor his followers the Apostles, taught that the profession of arms was unlawful. John the Baptist instructed soldiers to be content with their wages. If he had regarded these wages as but the price of blood would such have been the lesson of the reformer? So the Acts of the Apostles contain not the slightest intimation that Cornelius the Roman Centurion, a chief of soldiers, was reprobated by the Holy Spirit, which he received to abandon his position. God has authority, it will be allowed to take away life. He may grant it to human governments. It seems to me a plain teaching of Scripture that He has done so.

Force may sustain right. This against a single wrong-doer may become capital punishment, against a multitude of wrong-doers it becomes war. The martyr relinquishes his life rather than forego the truth, because truth should be dearer than life. The criminal forfeits his life to justice, because justice is, and should be, dearer than life. And God in the case of the occupation of Canaan, by Israel explicitly required war, that a war of devastation, its Hittites and Perizzites were criminals of an aggravated turpitude in crime. God was the commissioned executioner. It is a plain teaching of Scripture that war is not in all cases unlawful. It is a principle with God that when reason and conscience will not restrain wrong, then might, physical might, shall act upon it. He acts upon it Himself. He authorizes governments to act upon it. Indeed it is a right necessary to the very existence of government and government I suppose necessary to the continued existence of the race, as it certainly is to their well-being.

I am, Sir, etc., CHAS. WALKER, Caledonia.

voice has sounded through all this din of four decades of world upheaval and revolution, is to launch a new political movement. In his 71st year, a veteran of a thousand fights, No need to ask of the movement Lloyd George is to lead. The arresting thing here is not the movement, but the man; this beginning of a new chapter in the story of a leader whose career defies fiction. Men may admire Lloyd George passionately or hate him violently; it is impossible to ignore



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