

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1932

GOLD STANDARD

As the date of the Imperial Economic Conference approaches discussions regarding the issues at stake are becoming more intense. Recently the question of tariffs has been largely superseded by the question of currency, it being felt that tariffs must take a secondary place when the rate of exchange is at stake.

LINDBERGH CASE

The tragic death of a servant girl in the Morrow household, and the quizzing of her sister, another maid, in London, England has created almost an international situation. The New Jersey police are naturally anxious to find a solution of the mystery of the kidnapping and death of the Lindbergh Baby.

We here will think all the more of the British press for the indignation they are expressing at the unethical practice so common in the name of law and justice in the Republic to the south of us, and may pray that our courts and departments of justice may never be tainted with "third degree" methods.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

While a French writer warns the world against Bolshevist Russia, the Soviet Government organ Investia charges Japanese elements with seeking an invasion of Eastern Siberia, to facilitate Japan's preparations for war against the United States by using the rich natural resources of Asiatic Russia for military purposes.

Russia, says the Guardian writer, has had to spend lavishly to prepare against the danger, its resources have been strained and it has been compelled to modify the five-year plan, changing over the metallurgical industry for war purposes. Russia is now concentrating the flower of her forces in the East. The weakness of her positions in the nearness of Vladivostok to Japan and its long distance from European Russia, while at sea Japan would have an overwhelming superiority.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Here is a story, presenting a nice problem in economics, which has gone the rounds of the financial papers: A man paid for his meal in a restaurant with a cheque for \$1. The restaurateur bought a necktie with the cheque and the haberdasher used it to buy a shovel. Twenty people in all accepted the cheque and passed it on. The twenty-first presented it at a bank and found it was no good. So the other twenty, each of whom had made a profit of 20c on the transaction whereby the cheque came into his hands, assessed themselves five cents each and gave a good dollar to the man left holding the bag.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Von Papen was expelled from the United States upon orders by President Wilson for preparing an invasion of Canada and for participation in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal, and it is not too much to say that his activities plus those of his confederates, had much to do with taking the United States into the war on the side of the Allies.

A leading Nationalist is authorized for the forecast that President von Hindenburg will resign office on his 85th birthday, October 2, and recommend to the German people that former Crown Prince Wilhelm von Hohenzollern succeed him. The picture thus grows the more complicated. The republic under the presidency of the Kaiser's heir, of course, would cease to be a republic in everything but style, and it might not be long before even the pretence of republicanism was dropped.

President Hoover, because of the peculiarity of the American political system which, while designating him the chief executive, actually makes him powerless if logging politicians in Congress want their own way, has been unable to economize as he probably would wish to do.

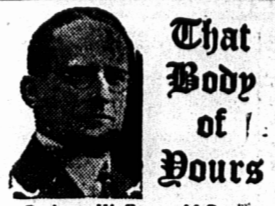
"Just 100 years ago," says a writer, "the only foods known in England were bread, meat and fish. There were hardly any vegetables and few fruits." And due no doubt to the absence of the proper foods, see what happened to those Englishmen of 100 years ago. They're practically all dead.

The whole question in Germany is really how good a politician Hindenburg is. On his own authority, without giving the recently elected Reichstag a chance to utter a syllable, he has turned out a civilian government and installed a military junta. Elections are to be held at once; and in the meantime, Germany will be under an army dictatorship. Hitler—who looked so sentimental and explosive a few days ago—has been badly deflated. It seems most unlikely that he would have dared to seize power against the will of the Reichstag.

If what is done and resolved at Ottawa can set on the road to recovery the quarter of the world which is under the British flag, the other three-quarters will find their recovery made much easier, both directly and by example. It may well be that the greatest service which the Governments of the Empire can render the world at the present time is to make Ottawa a success.—London Times.

In one way and another, says the London Daily Herald, every possibility of a far-reaching measure of disarmament is being destroyed. Ten years have passed since the solemn pledge was given at Versailles. The urgency of the need is admitted. Lip-service is paid everywhere to the ideal. But there is no real effort to convert the ideal into reality. There is the very reverse. The politicians and the experts are strangling the Conference. It is a crime that will not be forgiven them.

These 16,000 American-Liberian negroes, who rule—as a civilized Christian community—over an indigenous population of 2,500,000, have a shocking record of mal-



HOW TO SPEND YOUR DOLLAR ON FOOD

Just how to make the dollar go the greatest possible distance occupies the minds of the family provider, and the member of the family who has the spending of the dollar. As food is the most important item, because food is health, is life itself, it is of interest to everybody to know just what part of that dollar should be spent on each of the different kinds of food. Some years ago I outlined the method of Miss Campbell of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who suggested that the dollar should be divided into fifths, one fifth for each kind of food.

Where the breadwinner or breadwinners work hard physically there can be no lessening of the amount spent for meat, fish, and eggs, if strength is to be maintained. Where there are a number of children the amount spent on milk might well be increased. Milk is an all round food for youngsters as it contains all five kinds of food, including the valuable vitamins.

My tendency to giggle has made me undependable in crisis.—William Allen White.



POOR WISE MEN

Why do the poor wise men in every age, Musicans, artists, scientists and such, Tread the world humbly, lacking bowl or crutch Which would support their modest pilgrimage? Why does the fool more softly than the sage? Why to the knave is given the Midas touch? Their audience which scoffed nor listened much Thunders its plaudits to the jester's stage. Votaries of truth and beauty, God will keep From them, perchance, the sum of small desires, Keep them forever striving, flags unfurled, Their souls pricked into pain which hinders sleep. Let them should leave their lonely altar fires To chase the phantom which lights of the world.—Elsie Fry Lawrence in the Crucible.

administration. They are in perpetual friction with the natives of the interior, whose confidence they have never won and who refuse to pay their exactions. Then follow punitive expeditions in which villages are burnt and too often the natives are burnt with them. We now hear of forty-four villages burnt and 159 villagers slaughtered—measures strictly necessary, according to the Liberian representative on the committee, for the maintenance of law and order. London Daily Telegraph.

The Ottawa Conference

(BY SIR EDWARD DAVSON, B.T.)

The Chairman, after referring to the conclusions which had been reached by Sir Edward Davson after a profound and serious study of this whole problem, said he believed in looking ahead, "and if one looks ahead, one must be not only encouraged but inspired and enthused." We were asked what was the outcome of the Ottawa Conference to mean to the Empire? Statesmen in Great Britain, in every part of the Empire, agreed that it was the first essential step to the recovery of a sound position. Foreign countries were taking a greater interest in British trade than ever before. Why? Because they realized that, if the very essentials of this great Empire should be knit together, we were going to have an organization of an economic and social character that would lead the world and be able to dictate policies and develop progress. So it was that foreign countries were making all kinds of overtures to Great Britain in the hope that they might anticipate the conclusion of this Conference in their own interests. Explaining Canada's idea in becoming a tariff country, Mr. Ferguson said:—

We want to build up a great organization—a nation if you will—in Canada. If we are going to provide comfortable, satisfactory homes for the people that come to Canada, we must enable them to get jobs in Canada. They cannot have jobs if you allow the goods that are manufactured by people with lower standards of living than ours to come in and compete with the product of a higher standard and a better wage. We pride ourselves in Canada, as you do, that our people have a splendid scale of living, that our workpeople enjoy everything essential for happiness and comfort, and we want to maintain that situation, not only for ourselves, but so that Canada will be an attractive place for men from this country to go and work in if you are going to transport British people from here to any of the Dominions, you must look upon the Dominions as a new field for your surplus population. Do you want that to go to foreign soil, or to come to some other part of the Empire and to be with some other portion of the family, to live under the same happy, prosperous, comfortable conditions that are provided by the standard of wage and of living that you have in this country?

Canada saw that she could not in her struggle resist the destructive influence of the invasion of cheaper production, and she said, if we are going to keep our people here, we must bridge that difference by a tariff—because we do not propose to lower our standard to meet the other. That is one reason we have tariffs. The other is, we live alongside of the greatest, the most highly organized economic force in the world, the great Republic of the United States, and we have to protect ourselves against the surplus product which they would throw over our garden wall at any price. These are the two factors that have played the part in Canadian economic life that has brought us to establish a tariff system. We could not live against the competition of Russia in Canada; so we put an embargo on against her goods, and we are the only country in the world which has put an embargo on against Russia. We do that in a more modified way with tariffs against other countries that affect us seriously.

With regard to this Conference, I am entirely in accord with Sir Edward. Do not let us expect too much. Do not let us think that any gathering of men, no matter how able, can take the whole category of products, both primary and secondary, and adjust them between all these Dominions and this country, and make a complete success of it to begin with. We have to lay down certain broad principles, and there are a number of fundamental products upon which we can agree—a thing like steel that Sir Edward talks about, I can see no reason why we should not. We produce steel, but we have not the market for heavy structural steel that you produce here, and we spend two or three hundred million dollars every year buying from the United States. We would rather buy from here. We put a duty on American coal so as to enable our people to use Welsh coal, and we built up last year a market for about 1,000,000 tons of coal from Wales. That will go on and increase.

There is no place in the world where under normal conditions they can produce as fine a type of forestry or as cheaply as in British Columbia. Do you ever smoke Rhodesian tobacco? If you do, you would never want to smoke anything else—except Canadian tobacco.

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ton, the natural thing would have been to carry our railways to the closest markets—Chicago, Milwaukee, and so. We did not do it. We built railroads across the Dominion east and west to tie up with these islands. Nor is that all. It is 35 years since Canada, in its anxiety to encourage trade with this country, gave a preference first of 33 1-3 per cent., and afterwards of 50 per cent., on goods from Great Britain. I hope the response is coming now. We have not had much since. If we were to get down closer to the situation, I have never forgotten the thrill throughout Canada on August 4th, 1914, when the war trumpets sounded and the Canadians asked the British Government, "Can we help you?" The answer was, "If you can send us 20,000 men, it will be a tremendous help to us." We sent 20,000, 20,000, not five or ten times but 25 times, and every month on the average during the whole of the War 10,000 young Canadians shouldered their muskets and came across the ocean to fight to maintain this Empire. I merely say that to impress you with the idea that the people in these Dominions are intensely in earnest. We believe that unless we can link ourselves together in one great family compact, each co-operating with all the others, that we will see the beginning of disintegration in the Imperial organization.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Backache. An interesting discussion followed in which Miss Garden, Lt.-Col. M. Savage, Mr. F. P. Burden, Major Hely Pounds, Mr. H. H. Beamish, Miss Elyon-Jones and others took part. Commissioner Lamb raised the question of migration and urged that while it should be approached from the human aspect, it could not be dissociated from the problem of the vacant spaces overseas which were a political danger. Mr. George Pilcher emphasized the possibilities of the triangular trade suggested by Sir Edward Davson, showed how the advantages

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