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Morning Maxim

Being happy is largely forgetting.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1933.

REASSURING

"It is still too early to realize the full effects of the agreements negotiated at Ottawa last July, but already an increase in trade between Canada and the United Kingdom is noticeable, and the treaties are one of the greatest factors causing a renewal and continuance of confidence in the Old Country."

This is the statement of Sir William Clark, British High Commissioner to Canada, on his arrival at Halifax last week from the Old Country. Sir William states that Britain in 1932 held a larger proportion of Canada's import trade than she had in twenty-one years. He quoted figures showing the increase in Canadian purchases of anthracite coal, and United Kingdom purchases of Canadian wheat. The High Commissioner commended the Government for placing Canadian goods prominently before the British buying public. There is no question, he said, but that the people are showing preference for Empire goods. The Empire Marketing Board has been extraordinarily successful in this respect; and "Buy Empire," is now a widely used slogan.

Here is indisputable proof of the beneficial effect of the conference agreements negotiated at Ottawa last year. It was contended, following the conference, that Britain had not obtained fair reciprocal treatment from Canada and that this factor would militate against the success of the Anglo-Canadian agreement. This objection Sir William shows to be quite groundless. For the full benefit of the treaty to be felt in Canada, there remains to be adjusted the monetary exchange situation. This difficulty will be grappled with at the International Economic Conference next spring. In the meantime it is decidedly reassuring to hear, on the authority of the British High Commissioner for Canada, that the Ottawa conference has already stimulated intra-Empire trade to such a noticeable extent.

TARIFF REDUCTIONS

In his presidential address to the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce last week, Sir John Aird suggested an early reduction in the protective tariffs of all countries as a departure which should not seriously disturb the internal economy of any country, and which should check the general decline in world trade and lead toward world recovery. This suggestion, notes the Mail and Empire, may turn out to be prophetic in character. It is indeed, conceivable that the fifty or sixty nations which are to be represented at the World Economic Conference next Spring may agree upon joint action in this direction. No single protected country can afford to take such a step alone, but all of the nations involved might agree to a simultaneous levelling down of customs duties which would leave them all in much the same relative position as before but yet stimulate a recrudescence of international trade.

Looking at this proposal from Canada's standpoint, continues our Toronto contemporary, nothing is more certain than that we should have been largely robbed of our industries during this prolonged depression had not the present Government met foreign tariffs and prevented our factories from being wiped out and our workers from being permanently deprived of employment through an avalanche of foreign goods far below cost of production. Having thus protected domestic industries in a time of crisis, the Canadian Prime Minister hurried to the rest of the Empire in an effort to find markets. His proposal for reciprocal, inter-Imperial

preferences was accepted by the people of Great Britain who, with this as one end in view, abandoned free trade for protection.

The Imperial Conference at Ottawa followed. The foundation was there laid for a greater volume of Empire trade. Each part of the Empire made concessions to the other parts on a reciprocal basis. A worthy example of mutual good-will was thus set to the rest of the world—an example, which it may be hoped, will influence the forthcoming World Economic Conference. In turning from free trade to protection, and in joining up with the rest of the Empire for trade purposes, the Mother Country completed the world's conversion to the principle of protective tariffs. She was the last to adopt the policy, but in adopting it she struck at the system of extremely high tariffs inaugurated by the United States, and inevitably followed by less powerful and less self-contained nations—in sheer self-defence.

It may be that under Britain's lead the world may modify its tariffs in a manner which will promote the recreation of world business. But along with any such complementary reductions in customs duties will have to go some improvement in international exchange conditions. It is expected that the World Economic Conference will set its hand to this task and that international exchanges will at least be placed on a firm stabilized basis so that buyers and sellers in different countries will know what they are about when they buy or sell goods across international frontiers.

THREE NEW STATES

The world has three new states in 1933. They are Iraq, Manchukuo and Catalonia. King Faisal is now the ruler of the supposedly independent Kingdom of Iraq. The Japanese are the controllers of Manchukuo. And the Catalonians have set up their own self-contained state within the Republic of Spain.

These changes have been made by conquests or quietly. The British relinquished their mandate in Iraq as they thought the time at hand when King Faisal could boss the territory. He can still call on Britain for assistance, and the British will keep a watchful eye on affairs. The Japanese have taken Manchukuo by conquest and set up their puppet ruler in the person of Pu Yi, once heir to the Chinese Empire. The Catalonians have achieved their ambition of years in getting their own government with their own President, Parliament, Justices and the right to collect taxes. They will still take their foreign policy from Madrid.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A New York Rod and Gun writer says Clarence Cottam has been assigned by the Bureau of Biological Survey at Washington to investigate the cause of the mysterious death of eel grass along the Atlantic Coast and the effect it is having upon wildfowl. Mr. Cottam already has made brief surveys in New York State and New Jersey and shortly will go to North Carolina to study the situation there. Reports from all along the coast indicate a serious decline of eel grass from causes which are not understood.

Under instructions from Premier Taschereau the Quebec police are conducting a vigorous campaign to stamp out salacious literature in that Province. A conviction has just been registered against a Three Rivers storekeeper for selling a fairly well known picture magazine published in the United States. Only a small fine was levied, but the warning was issued to everyone

NOTES BY THE WAY

"I look into my heart," said General Hertzog at Bloemfontein, "and I find there no trace of racial feeling against my English-speaking fellow South Africans." No doubt when General Hertzog tells us that in his heart he can find no trace of racial feeling he is saying what he believes to be the literal truth, but if in addition to looking into his heart he were also to search his memory he would soon understand why he is regarded as a rank radical, and why so many of his words and actions have aroused deep resentment and suspicion among English-speaking South Africans. A man who preached neutrality during the late war and secession after it cannot reasonably complain if he is a suspect to a great many South African citizens of both races.—Johannesburg Star.

In the United States there are 17,000,000 horses and mules left and the prices for them are steadily going up. There is a tendency among farmers, milk and ice companies to return to the horse for economy's sake. The gasoline motor vehicle has not yet eliminated the horse, nor is likely to. In these times of revaluation, it is found that the horse generally is a cheaper motive power than gasoline and, moreover, the feed for horses can be grown on the farm, giving employment and a market to the farmer.

The bottom is now out of the heralded Russian deal for Canadian cattle in exchange for Russian oil. Certain newspapers told us that a powerful Western Canadian syndicate was behind the proposed transaction. This syndicate dwindled down to two or three men, at least two of whom are Russians. It next came out that there was no market in this country for some of the products which the Russians were to send us. But the most striking feature of the whole picture was withheld until the last. The Canadian public treasury was expected to finance the whole deal by advancing four million dollars. It is now very evident that there is very little behind this over-promoted proposition except a desire to make political capital against the Ottawa government and to create trouble between the Canadian and British governments.

It is a remarkable fact, says the London Daily Telegraph, that a settlement which every tyro in politics condemns after the event with such supreme facility was not challenged by a single speech in the Budget, which made provision for the payment of the first instalment. Mr. Lloyd George himself sat silent.

That the Government of British Columbia has been surveying the economic field and is putting its promises into effect is indicated by the news from Victoria telling of further cuts in the salaries of all Cabinet ministers and civil servants. This is the second time that such cuts have been made within less than a twelve month, and the latest slash will mean a saving of some \$400,000. Hon. J. W. Jones, Minister of Finance, reports that a saving of at least \$750,000 has been effected in this manner in the last six months. The retrenchment policies are being put into effect and the ministers themselves are voluntarily making sacrifices as an example.

Turkey for the Turks as a policy, has gained such headway that a movement is under way to force ten thousand more foreigners out of their jobs in Istanbul, formerly Constantinople. This is one more sign that Turkey, or Angora, is becoming thoroughly modernized. The old, easy-going tolerance is being abandoned.

China's newspapers take a gloomy view of the year ahead. They declare editorially that for Japan to maintain the position it has sought in Manchuria the Japanese must soon seek to occupy Jehol and strike boldly into the Peiping and Tientsin areas, reaching south into the heart of China perhaps as far as the Yangtze Valley. The Government is blamed for having failed during the past two years to grapple with the situation. A conquered China, forced to accept Japanese terms on Manchuria and very slowly recovering itself—such is the unhappy vision of the editors.

Eduard Herriot, former Premier of France, whose Government was defeated in attempting to gain the approval of the Chamber of Deputies to his proposal to pay the December debt instalment to the United States, looks out upon the situation with clear eyes and warns his country of the danger which he foresees for his beloved France. While France was busy heading up a combination of powers making her the most powerful force on the continent, Herriot strove to work in sympathy with Great Britain to a great degree. Britain's world-wide interest identified her with the Dominions and America, and should any rift in the lute take place, the French Premier saw that France might drift into a position of isolat on.



By James W. Barton, M.D. TOO MUCH FOOD CAUSES "COLDS"

You have been told that a draught will not cause a cold, and yet experience has taught you that a draught will cause a cold "sometimes."

Why does a draught cause a cold at one time and not at another? If you are tired and run down; if you are constipated; if you have been eating so much food that you have too much waste products in your blood and tissues, and you get into a draught for some time, then you may reasonably expect to get a cold.

Because your disease fighters in the blood get chilled and can't do their work properly of fighting off organisms created by the wastes in the blood. Organisms of "colds" or other ailments can thus get a start. The healthy lining of your nose, for instance, can throw off harmful invading organisms even if they are inserted in the nose every ten minutes. Yet this lining can be so damaged by too many wastes in the body that its power to resist cold or other organisms is greatly lessened.

So much has this knowledge of the effects of certain foods, or too much food gained ground that a little poem by Emma Tolman East, in Clinical Medicine and Surgery, is worth quoting.

"A Cold is not a cold to me, it's Nature's way to tell That I've been dining recently, not wisely but too well. A snuffly nose has come to mean that I've enjoyed, erstwhile, Some breaded pork chops, nestled deep in sweet spuds, "Southern Style." Or else, perchance, a wondrous steak with onions crisp and brown Has made my liver make me a menace to the town. Or it might be a chunk of cheese or mince pie, hot and sweet; But a cold is not a cold to me—it's just too much to eat."

You can readily see then that the latest way to cure a cold—a dose of Epsom salts, and no food for 24 to 36 hours—gets rid of the wastes already in the system, and prevents the formation of more wastes, until your fighting processes are again in good condition.

This Is Called Deduction

(Ottawa Journal)

A little while ago The Journal in an editorial commended Premier Taschereau of Quebec for something he had said or done. It was nothing more than a recognition of Mr. Taschereau's distinguished public services—but out of it Le Devoir, French language newspaper of Montreal, builds up an elaborate political prediction.

We had, it appears, let the cat out of the bag with a vengeance. The Journal, on the indisputable authority of Le Devoir, is engaged in "preparing public opinion for the formation of a national union ministry at Ottawa," and this is to be the way of it.

Mr. Bennett is going to London to practise law; Mr. Herridge is to be Canadian High Commissioner in London; Mr. Meighan is to succeed Mr. Bennett as Prime Minister, and associated with him in the Cabinet are to be Mr. Ferguson and—of course—Mr. Taschereau. Mr. King and his former Cabinet associates will stand aside.

All of this has been revealed to the sharp eyes of Le Devoir by a few words of praise for Mr. Taschereau from The Journal. Such an extraordinary imagination shouldn't be hampered by the limitations of journalism, but ought to be out in the free and open field of fiction.

Curling made its appearance in England towards the end of the 17th century and gained considerable vogue in the northern counties, but throughout the south and in London the sport, sadly enough, for the Englishmen of those areas, is still comparatively unknown. The sport was carried to Canada more than 100 years ago on the Scotch tide of emigration, and in fact, some blithe spirit once remarked that the very reason for that emigration was the magnificent opportunity that this country afforded the game. It got its early footing in Quebec, but Montreal

Stane And Besom

(W. G. in Ottawa Journal)

The day, decade, year or even the century that saw the birth of the grand game of curling is something beyond the ken of the most erudite historian. Like all things else that exist it had somewhere and sometime its own particular beginning, but where or how that beginning took place is something that is not known and probably never will be known. From its name and some of the technical terms used in the sport various writers ascribe its origin to the Netherlands and assert that Flemish merchants introduced it into Scotland in the later part of the 15th century, but strangely enough no literature the continent makes any reference to it.

However, regardless of what land to which it may owe birth, the credit for its development and popularity rests solely at the door of the Scot and the game is as much a part of Caledonia as the heather and the pipes. The Flemish may have brought it to Scotland but the Scotch made it their own and in turn gave it to the rest of the world. It has been played north of the border for at least 400 years.

Minor references are made in Scottish writings to the game in the 17th century but it was left to the poets of the 18th to describe and celebrate it fittingly, and one of the first to dwell upon its merits was Dr. Alexander Pennycook, who says, in 1715:

"To curl on ice doth greatly please. Being a manly Scottish exercise. It clears the brain, stirs up the native heat And gives a gallant appetite for meat."

Graeme, of Lanarkshire, composed a poem on curling which was published in 1771, and it contains the very music of the sport. These lines from it would make the pulse of the most sluggish curler beat faster:

"The goals are marked out, the centre each Of a large random circle: distant scores Are drawn between, the dread of weakly arms. Firm on his cramp-pit stands the steady youth Who leads the game. Low o'er the weighty stone He bends incumbent, and with nicest eye Surveys the farther goal, and in his mind Measures the distance, careful to bestow Just force enough, then balanced in his hand He flings it on direct; it glides along. Hoarse murmuring, while plying hard before, Full many a besom sweeps away the snow, Or icicle that might obstruct its course."

There have been copious quantities of poetry written on the subject of curling; it is one that Scottish bards of whatever degree have never been able to resist. Some of it is brilliant, much of it poor rhymes, more blatant parodies and doggerel, but the greater part of it reveals the deep and lasting love of the Scot for the game.

Robert Burns' verses from his evergreen Elegy on Tam Samson, written in 1786, cannot be omitted in any article however short which includes references to the poetry of curling:

"When winter muffles up his cloak, And binds the mire up like a rock; When to the lochs the curlers flock. W! gleesome speed; Wha' will they station at the cock? Tam Samson's deid."

He was the King o' a' the core. To guard, or draw, or wick a bore; Or up the rink like Jehu roar In time o' need. But now he lag's on Death's hog score, Tam Samson's deid."

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The Poet's Corner

SONG

O let the solid ground Not fall beneath my feet Before my life has found What some have found so sweet; Then let me what come may, What matter if I go mad, I shall have had my day.

Let the sweet heavens endure, Not close and darken above me Before I am quite sure That there is one to love me; Then let me what come may, To a life that has been so sad, I shall have had my day.

—Lord Tennyson.

has the distinction of instituting the first Canadian Curling Club.

The Scots, of course, formed it and the year was 1807. The membership was originally limited to 20 and among its rules was this: "The losing party of the day shall pay for a bowl of whiskey toddy, to be placed in the middle of the table for those who may chuse it." The Indians had no knowledge of the sport when the earliest settlers arrived and had they ever learned of this quaint custom every savage from Halifax to Vancouver would have enrolled himself in the rinks.

From its very inception the Montreal club and afterwards all clubs, from Smith's Falls east to Quebec, in lieu of granite used "iron" stones. The Quebec Club was founded in 1821 and 14 years after it played its first match against Montreal at Three Rivers. The aftermath of the match was a dinner with the losers, the Montreal team called upon to pay.

Colonel Dyde, who for some years was president of the Canadian Branch of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club, records the fact that when the time of reckoning came the Montreal curlers objected to the size of the wine bill and one of them with true Scottish foresight had collected the corks of all bottles emptied and produced them in evidence.

However, it was proven that some of the lads had consumed a number of bottles out of sight of the cork-keeper and the matter was amicably settled.

The Ottawa Club was instituted in 1862 and since and before that year clubs sprang up and continue to spring up throughout the entire country. From about the year 1840 successive Canadian Governors General have fostered the popularity of the sport by their patronage.

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The Duke of Connaught began his curling career in Canada as long ago as 1870, when on a visit here he opened the Montreal Caledonia Curling Club, and Lord Dufferin took such personal interest in the game that he founded a vice-regal club and instituted the Governor General's prize, one of the most sought after trophies in the country.

Between Canadian and Old Country curlers the warmest of feelings have ever existed and these have been fostered and cemented by the interchange of visits and the mutual presentations of rich and beautiful cups. In 1898 the Royal Caledonia Curling Club presented to this, the Canadian Branch, a sterling silver trophy standing 24 inches in height and weighing 85 ounces, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, which took place in 1897.

In 1908 the Royal Club invited the Canadian Branch to send a team to Scotland, and 37 players made the tour. Lord Strathcona, and Mount Royal was president of the Curling Club that year and to commemorate his term of office and the first visit of the Canadian Curling Club, he presented a magnificent cup to be competed for in perpetuity by Canada and the Old Country.

Year by year the curling fraternity grows and flourishes in its social and democratic world. Once a man adopts it as his winter sport he rarely if ever surrenders it for another. It carries an appeal that is deep, tenacious and lasting. Curlers do not talk much about their favorite recreation, but as this story, told by J. Gordon Grant, author of the Complete Curler, illustrates, they certainly think a great deal about it.

One day Mr. Grant was travelling on the Great North and Scotland Railway, and had as a fellow-traveller an old gentleman who was one of the best players he had ever known. It was a sweltering hot day in June, and looking through the window he noticed a farmer (and curler) crossing one of his own fields.

"Hullo," said Grant, "there's John—looking at his crops." His friend looked out the window, stroked his beard pensively and said, "Ay, ay, that's him; but ach he's no much use." "Why? What's the matter with him?" asked Grant. "Och, he's always too strong."

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