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CHEERFUL NEWS

Reports from the mainland are highly rosy this week. There has been exceptionally heavy traffic on the Canadian National Railways over the week-end, east-bound travel over the lines of the C. N. R. between Montreal and Halifax being exceptionally heavy since June 1. On Saturday the Ocean Limited had no fewer than sixteen coaches attached to it, all passenger cars being well filled. On Sunday traffic on the same express was equally heavy, and arrived in Moncton in two sections. This means a beginning earlier than usual has been made with tourist traffic, and no doubt this province will be having its share of incomers.

Reports in New Brunswick regarding the fox business are most optimistic. Pelts prices, we are told, though not as high as they were a year-and-a-half ago show a very nice profit can be made at present day prices. Mr. F. M. Colpitts, M. L. A. declares that "the fox business is standing the depression better than any other business in Eastern Canada." Another fox-breeder, Mr. W. T. Chapman, says the recent advance in prices has been far greater than might have been expected, running as high as 50 percent for some grades of silver fox pelts. The present year has been a prolific one in pups in the majority of New Brunswick ranches, and the farmers declare that they pay a better dividend than the majority of other farm products.

This week a meeting of the Maritime Co-operative Council is being held in Sackville to discuss problems connected with the co-operative movement for agriculturists in buying and marketing. Mr. F. W. Walsh of Montreal, Superintendent of Agriculture for the C. N. R. Systems, will give an address. Reports from the different organizations show them to be highly satisfactory, the officials declaring that farmers aligning themselves with co-operative organizations benefited to a greater extent in their sales than have the independent, individual farmers. Co-operation it is felt, is one of the principal safeguards at the present time, although many agriculturists consider that marketing with private shippers has distinct advantages when there is a glut.

Altogether, judging by the reports in the mainland press, a cheerful spirit pervades, and the promises to assist materially in improving marketing conditions.

WHITE HOUSE SLAVERY

President Hoover, who has been adopted as the Republican candidate in succession to himself, announces that he will not be able to take part in his own campaign except for one or two speeches. The duties of his office are such that he cannot be spared for any length of time from the White House. It is strange but true that the occupant of the White House is more isolated and confined than any monarch in Europe. The nearest approach to his isolation is that of the Pope in the Vatican. He cannot depart from routine without bringing himself into conflict with some regulation or precedent. The Chief Executive of the United States is hedged in with all sorts of restrictions as well as enslaved with the nagging labors of a junior clerk. "Oh, Carp, Carp, what wouldn't I give tonight to exchange this hospital of wearisome pain and woe they call the White House for the place of some poor boy that sleeps under the sod of a Southern battlefield!" exclaimed President Abraham Lincoln to his friend Frank Carpenter. Not only must the President not leave the United States, but he may not even enter the embassy of a foreign power in Washington, or make an intimate friend of any foreign diplomat, nor may he dine at a private house, or

attend a reception there. The typical routine of an ordinary day's work is breakfast at eight with the family, a glance at the paper's headlines; then off to Lincoln's old study upstairs, where the principal private secretary is waiting with the mail which clerks have sorted in the Executive Offices. After this deluge, the President passes into these offices through a latticed corridor screened from public gaze and strongly guarded. Engagements begin before ten o'clock, with a veteran usher showing Senators and Congressmen to the President's desk. Here come points of political strategy in one or other of the forty-eight huge States—each with a two-chamber Parliament of its own. The pardon of a criminal in a land where crime is organized as a business. Invitations to Mr. President. If he goes West, will he stop at two or three cities en route? Legislative Bills. Committee questions from all Departments. Labour delegations. The signing of Acts of Congress, which are ground out by the thousand. Army and Navy affairs. Foreign relations. Railway Brotherhoods, in which unbrotherly feeling smoulders.

Whenever possible the President receives his callers standing, so that dismissal may be easy. On his desk is a huge sheaf of memoranda: "John M. Smith, of Kalamazoo," asks if he may have an opportunity to pay his respects to the President? A scribble on the margin gives one minute to this local statesman. And so with League and Associations; political, religious, social, literary, scientific. Here is a card marked: "The President's Engagements." . . . "Rep. Hicks and Party of 12." This group gets two minutes. . . "Executive Board, Women's National Republican League." Two minutes. Bishop Th's, Secretary That, Senator So-and-So. All are allotted a certain number of minutes. Next we see: "The White House—The President and Mrs. Hoover to receive the Japanese Ambassador and Baroness Chinda at noon." At one o'clock comes luncheon—quite likely with U. S. Diplomats from Mexico City and Paris at the table, reporting vexatious news. Or again, the Governor of the Canal Zone or the Asiatic Islands. Then more and yet more callers. Campaign managers, finance committees, Secretaries of State. Rarely has the President time, even in midsummer's fearsome heat, for a motor-ride along the lovely Rock Creek valley into Maryland.

This is why, at the time of his own election campaign, President Hoover is unable to go on the stump.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Commerce and Finance, a weekly newspaper published in New York, contains in its issue of June 1 a flattering description of Canada's banking system under the suggestive title, "Where Banks Do Not Fall." It concludes that the proven soundness of our banking system during the present financial and economic unsettlement furnishes reason for believing that the Dominion will be in the van of the next forward surge of general business.

A report of the League of Nations economic section analyzing the depression in foreign trade shows that barrier has already replaced normal trade in certain products among fifteen European countries. Since last July agreements to exchange goods in kind have been concluded between Germany and Hungary, Austria and Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece, Bulgaria and Switzerland, France and Latvia, Norway and Russia, Poland and Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, and Estonia and Yugoslavia.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Col. W. A. Bishop, V. C. in an address before the Kingston Military Institute declared that the "flying fool" is the greatest menace to the development of commercial aviation. Organized commercial flying depends entirely for patronage on building up confidence in the safety of aviation. Airplane accidents made it extremely difficult to develop air-mindedness among people generally. Col. Bishop contended that a large number of air accidents could have been avoided and he ranked the private owners of machines as the greatest offenders in taking unnecessary risks.

An eminent British economist, Mr. O. R. Hobson, editor of the London Financial News, has pointed out the menace of the German situation and has come forward with the constructive, if startling, proposal that the British Government take action alone, if necessary, and declare boldly that for its part it renounces once and for all its claim to reparations and that it undertakes forthwith to cancel its claims to repayment of war debts upon every country which likewise abandons its future rights to reparations.

Representatives of the steel industry of the United Kingdom are to arrive in Canada on the 28th of this month, to discuss the question of tariff preferences and markets with those interested in the same industry in this country. The idea is to prepare the way for concrete proposals at the Imperial Conference in July. Before the Conference meets there may be many such preparatory consultations between the representatives of other classes of producers. This is surely the right way to insure a successful outcome for the Conference.

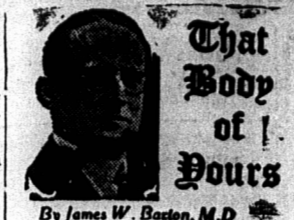
As expected, the Free State Senate has amended the oath bill by rejecting the provision which would eliminate the Anglo-Irish Treaty as the basis of the Constitution. The measure cannot therefore become valid law, because it is repugnant to the Treaty. It may, however, be enacted into a statute which the courts will be obliged to declare null and void. This refined political strategy of the Senate's says the Sydney Post, is a delightful reflection of genuine Irish humor.

There is some grumbling, in England but there is no dismay. There is cutting down of luxuries, but no fear of hunger. "The masses still think more about football, cricket, golf, hiking, tennis, sea bathing and cinemas than about trade depression or even the tax collector. They are ready to work a little harder and play equally hard. For the last year they have been fully alive to the reality of the 'crisis'; they are prepared to cope with it. But they have already so far done this that they feel no need to be crushed by the oppressive sense of it."

The public has learnt with no little uneasiness that the cost of the disarmament conference at Geneva is placed at 3,500,000 gold francs (or some \$700,000) to the league, while the cost of the British delegation to our taxpayers is estimated at \$160,000 in addition. In return for all this, despite all the self-sacrificing efforts of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to secure some positive results, there is as yet nothing better to show than weeks of interminable discussion. The old plan of negotiating by diplomacy was certainly enormously cheaper and not so infructuous as London Daily Mail.

The United States has had a net loss of over a thousand million dollars in gold since last September, this being the difference between the gold sent abroad and that received from all sources. And yet New York banks still hold a third or more of the world's gold. This accumulation, says the London Times, has probably been the greatest single factor in bringing about the crisis. By producing a scarcity of money in other countries it drove down world prices, impoverishing the primary producer in the United States as elsewhere, and made it difficult for the rest of the world to buy American goods. Instead of oiling the wheels of international trade it was used to finance an extravagant orgy of stock exchange speculation and made the basis of gold inflation with the inevitably disastrous results.

The Imperial Conference, while in itself concerning British countries alone, is full of hope for the world. In the first place, the world looks to Great Britain for leadership. In a way, Great Britain began pointing the way by suspending the gold standard and adopting protection. These measures, necessary in self-defence, have proved



By James W. Baston, M.D.

COMBINATIONS OF FOODS.

You may wonder sometimes why there are so many food faddists, men and women who have worked out a diet that they feel will cure all the ills in the world. To be quite fair in this matter, it must be admitted that food is important; in fact, it is really the most important thing in life. Without food there would be no life. Also it must be admitted that many of the food habits of to-day are wrong, not so much in the matter of the quality of the foods eaten but mostly because of eating more than is necessary; eating between meals; eating meals too close together; eating when not hungry; eating when tired or upset.

However what food faddists talk about is not right combinations of foods, that a certain food must not be eaten with another certain kind or indigestion will result. Dr. John H. Childey, Walter C. Alvarez, and Frank C. Mann, Mayo Clinic, tell us that certain food faddists claim that in prescribing diet for the sick the essential point is to secure right combinations of food and to avoid wrong ones; but that while this sounds reasonable there has not been much scientific evidence to favor this theory or help in knowing what combinations are good.

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What can we learn from this? That food faddists are not all wrong in their suggestions nor are all their suggestions always right, in regard to the average man and woman. A food may be very slow in digesting in certain individuals, may still be under process of digestion when another meal is eaten. If indigestion follows, the food last eaten is blamed, although it was the previous meal that was really at fault in their particular case.

The Empire At Ottawa

(Exchange)

A party of Jews and Arabs have started on a journey from Jerusalem. They are on their way to Ottawa. They are orange growers, from that strip of green country which makes an oasis across the ancient country of the Philistines. They will come down on the military railway that the British built in the Palestine campaign of the Great War, alongside the old caravan route out of Syria and Judea down to Egypt, where the Children of Israel once passed in their flight from the tyranny and the servitude of the Pharaoh. They are coming to Ottawa, to sell Jaffa oranges to the Empire, perhaps, and certainly to tell the Empire that the Jaffa orange is the best in the world.

What a touch of color it lends to the preparations for the Ottawa Conference, this latest pilgrimage out of the Holy Land! Jews, and Arabs, those ancient and modern enemies, are reconciled in this imaginative project of a larger trade and communication between the diverse peoples who, in greater lessons to the world. They are, however, merely steps towards a more stable currency exchange and commerce freed of unnecessary tariffs. It is the hope that, as between British nations and colonies, the foundations of such a state will certainly be laid. Then, since the Empire has no intention of sitting inside an Imperial fence, foreign countries will have an opportunity to enter into trade treaties with British countries. These foreign countries will have to approach with the understanding that they will be allowed to sell in British markets in proportion to the extent they grant freedom of access to their own markets.

Makers Of Canada

(The Spectator, London)

The ill-treatment and expulsion of the loyalists in the revolting Colonies form one of the saddest chapters in American history, but under Providence were to prove of incalculable benefit to Canada and Great Britain. Mr. Bradley's well-planned, well-informed and attractive book on the United Empire Loyalists show how this came about. He begins by recalling his early days in Virginia and his first visit to Canada, so long ago as 1873, to confirm his belief that the colonial American was very unlike the eighteenth-century Englishman, and that, in particular, Thackeray and others who have pictured the Virginian planters as well-mannered English Cavaliers were profoundly mistaken. Mr. Bradley thinks that the loyalist section, which was everywhere considerable and in some districts formed the majority, was mainly drawn from the educated and wealthy class. It is clear, at any rate, that those who took refuge in Canada, to the number of about 60,000, were exceptionally intelligent and resolute people. More than half of them went to Nova Scotia, the southern part of which province was formed into the new province of New Brunswick. The others, including many farmers and disbanded soldiers from the loyal corps, colonized Upper Canada, founded its capital at York (Toronto) and developed its resources so quickly that a generation later, in the War of 1812-14, Canadian forces were able to beat off far larger American armies of invasion. Mr. Bradley gives a somewhat detailed account of this conflict so as to show that, however unsatisfactory from the British standpoint, it inspired Canada with confidence and a sense of its own separate destiny. The war was far from popular in the United States. Vermont continued to supply foodstuffs to the Canadian forces throughout the campaign. In Canada, on the other hand, both French and English were united in a resolve to defend their country. Moreover, when the war ended, emigrants from Great Britain flocked to Canada in great numbers. Thousands of Wellington's veterans, both officers and men, were encouraged to take up land in Upper Canada, and found themselves in congenial company. It is no wonder that the political and economic development of British Canada was rapid, or that its constitutional advance took a definitely English form. Fortunately the French in Lower Canada had been confirmed in all their rights by the Quebec Act before this great British immigration took place, so that they could have no real cause of quarrel with Upper Canada, and, once the idea of federation was grasped, peaceful progress was assured. Thus the expulsion of the loyalists from the United States, harsh and unjust as it was, proved to be the making of the Dominion.

Archaeology And Scripture

(New York Times)

Archaeological finds in the vicinity of Jerusalem and in Samaria within the last few days bring fresh confirmation of certain passages in the Scripture record. They have more than ordinary human interest whatever their scientific value, for they evoke from the earth fresh memories of personages with whom the Western world has had an acquaintance through the Bible. The discovery at Samaria of decorative panels and other fragments of ivory tells us that not alone in Chronicles were written "the acts of Ahab and all that he did and the ivory house which he built and all the cities that he built." Twenty-five centuries later the record is resumed in the news of the day. One hears again the voice of the prophet Amos crying that "the houses of ivory shall perish and the great houses shall have an end," and uttering the doom of Samaria: "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion and them that are secure in the mountains of Samaria. . . that lie upon beds of ivory and stretch themselves upon their couches. The ivory stones and the crouching very lions, now recovered, recall the figures of the prophet's sermon in words that have an unhappy pertinency in our own day; as if a man went into a house and leaned his hand on the wall and a serpent bit him, or fled from a lion and a bear met him. Mizpah, a few miles north of Jerusalem, has yielded even more intimate personal souvenirs of Old Testament times. A beautiful agate seal has been found bearing a legend which identifies it as belonging to one Jaazaniah, an officer in King Zedekiah's army, who is mentioned in II Kings, xxv, 23, as coming to Mizpah. His discovery there in his tomb "makes identification of this site as Mizpah absolutely final." There is also in the great wall of Mizpah a remarkable confirmation of another verse in the First Book of Kings: "Then King Asa made a proclamation unto all Judah; none was exempted; and they carried away the stones of Ramah, and the tim-

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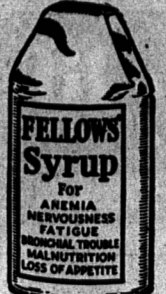
NATURE THE HEALER

How good and pleasant to lie down for sleep Where ancient hills their vast green virgils keep! To wake in this blue stillness and behold That holy magic of the dawn unfold. The delicate dark beauty of a tree Against the silver sky like fillagree; To listen to the miracle of birds Confering altogether without words. How pleasant and how good, when day is come, To walk the valley road and mark the hum And hush and murmur of the brookside grass, And hearken to what simple tides pass From blade to brother blade! The soul is healed Of sad street-trouble in an open field. Pavements lure many feet away from God That seek Him straightway, treading the good sod. —Barbara Young in New York Times.

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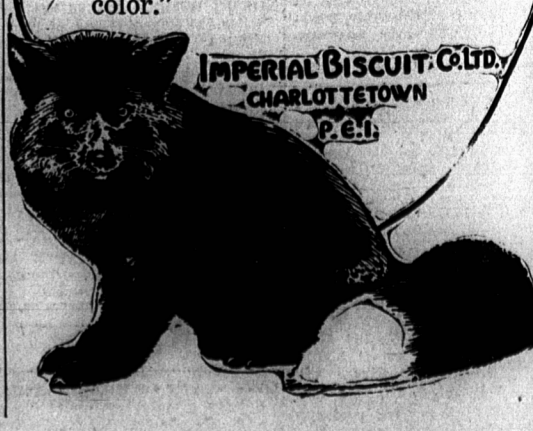
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