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A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

In the long list of concessions granted to Empire countries by Canada in the way of lower import duties or free entry, it would be difficult to find a single item that is likely to affect adversely any Maritime Province activity. On the other hand preferences on the Empire markets, particularly in the United Kingdom, are granted on practically the whole range of Canada's natural products, in which the Maritimes are vitally interested. Lumber, fishing, mining and agriculture all receive preferential treatment under the new tariff schedules. In addition there is the promise of lower prices on manufactured necessities for Maritime Province industry.

It is in these words that the Canadian Press sums up the effects of the Imperial Conference agreements, detailed in Parliament on Wednesday by the Canadian Prime Minister and announced simultaneously throughout the Empire. No peace time achievement since Confederation is comparable to the importance of these agreements for Canada. They go into effect immediately. They mark, as the Premier well said, "the first forward step in a definite scheme of closer economic Empire association. They are based upon the principle enunciated by the Conservative party before the last general election and steadfastly supported by it from that time to the present. They conform to the general plan proposed by the Government at the Economic Conference held at London two years ago, reaffirmed at the opening of the Ottawa Conference, and adopted in a very practical way by the agreements which are the outcome of its deliberations."

STILL UNDECIDED

Our local contemporary hotly disputes the by-election figures in the Fifth District of Prince, which showed, after being checked and rechecked on election night, that the contest was a tie, with the chances favoring the Conservative candidate in the event of a casting vote by the returning officer. The claim now advanced by our contemporary is that the Liberal candidate is victorious by one vote. There was street rumor to this effect on election night, as noted by The Guardian, but it was not substantiated by a checking up of the returns. Dr. MacNeill may be firmly convinced that he is elected, but there is no possible way of substantiating this claim until the ballot boxes are opened on Declaration Day. In the meantime the returns stand as given on election night—1386-1386.

Our contemporary's contention that the vote resulted in a repudiation of the Government is easily answered. The late Hon. Mr. MacNeill was one of the most popular men in political life. His successor to the Conservative candidacy in Fifth Prince polled on Wednesday 132 more votes than Mr. MacNeill polled in the general election last year, in which he was returned along with the Stewart Government. This is a remarkable fact, when one considers the disadvantages under which the Government has been functioning during the past few months. Faced with the need of exercising rigid economy, of reducing the Leas Government's overdraft, of meeting

huge expenditures in the reconstruction of Falconwood Hospital and Prince of Wales College, of the loss of its Minister of Public Works and subsequently, through illness, of the services of the Premier himself, the Government has still been able to carry on efficiently and well, and this in a time of world depression in which the powers and resources of every administration, federal, provincial and civic, have been taxed to the utmost.

With these circumstances in mind, the Opposition counted on obtaining an easy victory in a district where already there was one Liberal representative. The federal as well as provincial politicians of the Liberal party campaigned strenuously up until the closing of the polls, the former, for this purpose, neglecting their duties at Ottawa during the most important part of the most momentous session of Parliament held in this country since Confederation. That their concerted efforts failed to stampede the voters is, as the Guardian stated yesterday, a significant tribute both to Mr. Downing's popularity and the strength of the Government whose policies he defended.

If, on Declaration Day, Mr. Downing is declared elected, the Government will carry on. If on the contrary Dr. MacNeill should be declared elected, the Government will still carry on. In either case its majority is quite sufficient for the effective administration of affairs. That, so far as the Province generally is concerned, is the essential point. So far as our contemporary is concerned, it will just have to wait, with what patience it can, until the final figures are announced.

FOR WIDER MARKETS

One of the concessions obtained from the British delegates at the Imperial Conference was the promise that during the present autumn season experts would be sent from the British Ministry of Agriculture to the Maritime Provinces in order to have it demonstrated to them that under approved commercial shipping methods the Colorado potato beetle would not be exported. These British experts, as reported in yesterday's Guardian, are now on their way to Canada, and on arrival they will see a demonstration of grading and bagging for export, with the most modern equipment. Should this examination be the means of lifting the British embargo on Canadian potatoes, Island shipments would probably be regrated or rebagged at St. John or Halifax.

In this connection it is interesting to note, in the detailed list of preferences obtained by Canada at the Imperial Conference, that the interests of our potato growers have been kept effectively in mind. Not only has the opportunity been given of disproving the contention that the beetle can be carried overseas, but a preference of 10 per cent on Canadian potatoes has been obtained, which will come immediately into effect in the event of the embargo being lifted. This is more than reassuring to our producers, as no indication of this concession had been given in the brief summary of the British preferences published at the termination of the Conference.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Fire Prevention Week, notes an exchange, is the anniversary of the great conflagration in Chicago, when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over a lantern in a barn near the railway on October 9, 1871, causing

NOTES BY THE WAY

The tone of business sentiment in Canada has improved in recent weeks under the stimulus of a good harvest, higher commodity prices and the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference, states the bank of Montreal in its latest business summary.

Whatever may be the advantages of the Ottawa agreements to Great Britain, says the Melbourne (Australia) Argus, there can be no doubt of the advantage to the Dominions. It will be for the exporting countries to make the most of their advantage, and to see that the quality of the products offered in the British market is deserving of the preference that the tariff bestows upon it.

The railway situation in the United States is to be reviewed by a commission similar to the Duff Commission which reported recently on the Canadian railways. In fact, the Washington correspondent of The Province says the appointment of the Coolidge Commission is a direct result of an enquiry made in Canada. The railway situation in the United States resembles that in Canada in certain respects and differs from it in others. In both countries the railways are in difficulties and to a certain extent the reasons are the same—large and continuing overhead expenses with reduced traffic due to the depression, excessive competition among the roads themselves, and serious competition from motor cars and motor trucks and from the waterways.

The most interesting passage, says the London Times, in the statement made by S. M. Bruce (Australia) on landing related to complementary production. "As a result of Ottawa," he said, "Great Britain has fully recognized that the Dominions will continue to develop manufacturing activities, and the Dominions have agreed to limit such development to industries for which they are economically fitted. This," he said, "affords the proper basis for complementary production," and added that "the governments of the Empire have now accepted the principle of complementary production in industry, and I am firmly convinced that provided the manufacturers of both Great Britain and the Dominions are prepared for a vigorous prosecution of this policy, this aspect of the agreements will be of great benefit to industry throughout the Empire." Mr. Bruce indicated that the new Australian tariff would be laid before parliament within four or five weeks. There would be a number of increases in the tariff to enable an improved margin of preference to be given to Empire goods.

A sample of the way in which a city can turn the energies of its jobless citizens to good account was provided this fall in a middle-western industrial town, which has just opened a charming new park where a small rubbish heap held sway a few months ago. The rubbish heap was turned into a park by the unemployed working under the direction of officials of a charitable organization. The unemployed were being supported by the organization anyway; they had no chance of getting any other work; they were glad to be able to make some sort of return for the help they were getting. So now the city has a nice new park, which will be a delight to its citizens for years to come—and it got it at no extra cost. The plan is well worth copying elsewhere.

Sailors Home From Sea

Burial of two distinguished Canadian writers, Sir Gilbert Parker and Dr. Robert Norwood, in their native soil in recent weeks, after long years' work in other lands, reverberates in the tender sentiment of Steaks that this be written at his grave: "Here he lies where he longed to be: Home is the sailor, home from sea, And the hunter home from the hill." There is something stirring, something to rouse a national reverence, as we note these last home comings. Canada has meant something, after all, to these wanderers who won fame and fortune elsewhere. Each revisited Canada as the years passed, and Dr. Norwood left his Nova Scotia but a few hours before fatally stricken in New York. In his last published book, "Issa," which was partly autobiographical, Norwood wrote: "Then let me have a home beside the sea, O let me be forgotten in a garden plot. Until my spirit rises with the daffodil." Last week Norwood's body was brought to Nova Scotia, his old home, and laid within sight of the sea at Hubbards.

There was poetry in the interment of Sir Gilbert Parker last month in the old cemetery at Belleville, after his novels had been read wherever English is spoken. A few years ago he wrote to Mr. H. G. Wade, a Winnipeg friend: "I have not lived in Canada since 1885, but my heart is always there, and there my bones shall lie. I am old enough in body, but young at heart, and Roberts, Carman, Lampman, and all the rest I knew, save William Wilfred Campbell. God be good to the land that produced such singers."

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

SUGAR IN URINE NOT ALWAYS DIABETES

It is only natural when an individual learns that his urine contains sugar, that he immediately believes that he has diabetes and may have to use insulin if his life is to be saved. Now the fact that there is sugar in the urine must never be ignored, because this is the first sign in diabetes, but it must never be forgotten that, on the other hand, there may be sugar in the urine at times, in many cases, and yet not due to diabetes.

If the examination of the urine has been made shortly after eating a starchy meal it is not unusual to find a trace of sugar in the urine of many normal individuals. What often happens is that the patient may be suffering with some infection in the system—infected teeth or tonsils, some intestinal disturbance—which poisons the blood to a considerable extent, and results in some sugar in the urine. Dr. Hirsch has shown that an increase in sugar occurs in rabbits injected with vaccines.

In some old skin infections, and also when some vaccines have been injected into the blood, sugar is often found in the urine. The big point of course is that in these cases, there is really nothing wrong with the pancreatic gland. In diabetes, as you know, the pancreatic gland fails to do its work properly, and sugar is thrown out of the system by the urine that should have been used to give the body energy.

In these cases where the sugar in the urine is not due to diabetes, it has been found that the alkali reserve of the blood has been lowered, that is the blood more nearly approaches an acid condition. As the sugar increases the alkali decreases.

Research physicians report a number of cases of infections of the skin in which there was sugar in the urine, the sugar disappearing from the urine when the skin infection was cured. The thought then is that should a single sample of urine show sugar there should be a number more samples taken. And even if the sugar persists other symptoms or disturbances of the system should be investigated such as bad teeth, bad tonsils, sluggish intestine or old skin infections, before a diagnosis of true diabetes may be given.

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That Body of Hours

The Sailor's Grave at Claco-oose, Vancouver Island.

Out of the wind's and the waves' riot Out of the loud foam, He has put into a great quiet And a still home.

Here he may lie at ease and wonder Why the old ship waits, And hark for the surge and the strong thunder Of the full straits.

And look for the fishing fleet at morning— Shadows like lost souls— Slide through the fog where the sea's warning Betrays the shoals.

And watch for the deepsea liner climbing Out of the bright west, With a salmon sky, and her wake shining Like a tern's breast;

And never know he is done for ever With the old sea's pride, Borne from the fight and the full endeavor On an ebb tide.

—Marjorie Pickthall.

Canada's War Memorial

(The London Times)

The Canadian National War Memorial, which is eventually to be erected in Ottawa but is to be seen for a while in Hyde Park, where it will be assembled on a temporary scaffolding, was designed by the late Vernon March and executed at Farnborough by himself and his brothers, who have continued the work—began in 1926—after his death two years ago.

The memorial, it is clear, was planned to combine three characteristics, a grandiose conception, a great degree of realism in the faces and attitudes of the figures, and complete accuracy in the representation of every detail of military equipment. It is natural that this should be required in any war memorial, even though it is not always easy for an artist to provide it. Here the tall arch—the whole memorial is to be sixty feet high—surmounted by two allegorical figures in bronze of Victory and Liberty, with classical forms and draperies, but in the more agitated poses which modern allegory commonly assumes, provides the more imposing aspect of the memorial. But through the archway, and supported on a pedestal some height above the ground, there march nineteen figures, two of which are mounted, representing all branches of the Canadian service. These figures are mostly about eight feet in height, and they are cast in bronze by thecire perdue process, which exposes all the roughness of the original modelling. In these there is little idealization and much accuracy.

It is not easy to judge the general effect from the isolated figures in the sculptors' studio, which are not yet assembled together, and from the model for the whole memorial. But an examination of the latter suggests that the figures will combine together in a sufficiently coherent composition and that their relation to the arch will be satisfactory. But the model also suggests that their vigorous progress on the pedestal may have a rather uneasy effect, and that the whole composition is not so well bounded horizontally by the pedestal as it is

vertically by the arch. But the combination of a simple monolithic piece of architecture with such highly realistic figures, and especially with figures represented with so natural an air of movement, presents an almost insuperable problem, and the designer has done well to contrive any kind of relation between the two.

The figures themselves, taken singly, are interesting and forcible. The particularity with which the faces are described has not often interrupted the roundness of the heads, nor the elaborate equipment the general movement of the bodies. Perhaps their chief defect is in the draperies, many of which are disposed in a rather arbitrary fashion. They are blown or fall into folds which make no very clear rhythms, either in themselves or by following the lines of the body. But there is little sign of affectation or strain in these figures, and they are neither sentimentalized into softness nor forced into any excessive demonstration of power. And they are so far separated by the arch above, which are much more conventional, that there is no particular conflict between the two very different conceptions.

A newcomer to the Canadian fur farm is the nutria, whose habitat is South America. The animal resembles the Canadian beaver, and is sometimes called the South American beaver. The number recorded on the farms at the end of the year 1930 is 10 and the average value is given as \$70.

Canada's Permanent Character. There is iron and rock in the veins of Canada, as well as gold and silver. The stern and heroic qualities that conquered a wilderness and built a Dominion, united from Ocean to Ocean, still predominate in Canadian character. There is a permanency in this country that grows out of that character. It is expressed in institutions as well as individual craftsmanship and frugal industry. The Bank of Montreal was the first permanent Bank in Canada. Having successfully co-operated with this country's people and business through the ups and downs of 115 years, the Bank today faces the future firm in its faith in the permanency of Canada's progress and the character and resourcefulness of the Canadian people. BANK OF MONTREAL. Established 1817. TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000. Charlottetown Branch: S. R. FINLAYSON, Manager.

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