

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States

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Morning Maxim Mentally weak people haven't strength enough to hold their tongues.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1933.

FOR FREER TRADE

In his goodwill speech at the annual convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday, President John W. Ross, LL.D. of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, emphasized one factor in the trade negotiations between Canada and the neighbouring Republic in a manner which should clear the ground of much confusion and misunderstanding. He said:

"Some business men here suggest that trade relations between our two countries will be considerably embarrassed by the Empire pacts. Such an opinion is in fact too superficial. Ottawa quite truly laid a broad foundation for freer trade within the British Commonwealth. But it did far more than that. It laid the foundation for freer trade among all nations. Any British country can seek to increase its commerce with any foreign nation. In certain items, a margin of British preference has been guaranteed for a period of years. When the trade relations between Canada and the United States are considered, however, the Empire pacts will not seriously interfere because there is ample scope for a more satisfactory adjustment of tariffs between our Dominion and your Republic without approaching any undue encroachment on the Empire treaties."

A statement of this kind from an unbiased organization like the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is opportune at the present time, in view of the campaign in this country against the Empire trade agreements as affecting adversely Canada's future trade relations with the United States. Such propaganda is recognized for what it is worth by thinking Canadians, but it was necessary to offset its possible effect in the neighbouring Republic, and this President Ross has effectively done in the statement above quoted.

WORLD CONFERENCE

At last week's conference in Washington both President Roosevelt and Premier Bennett expressed satisfaction with the progress made in preparing the ground for the World Monetary and Economic Conference which is to assemble in London less than six weeks hence. The heads of the two nations agreed that the primary need is an increase in the general level of commodity prices, and that to realize this need economic and monetary policies must be adjusted to permit a freer international exchange of trade. The joint statement concluded: "We have also discussed the problems peculiar to the United States and Canada. We have agreed to begin a search for means to increase the exchange of commodities between our two countries and thereby promote not only economic betterment on the North American Continent but also the general improvement of world conditions."

Premier Bennett commented in a hopeful vein upon the new will for co-ordination which has arisen among the nations, and he added: "I promise that Canada will play its part in seeking world recovery through co-operation with this and all the other nations of the world." He placed special emphasis upon the vital importance of re-establishing an effective and stable international measure of exchange value to facilitate an increased volume of world business. In putting forward this statement he admitted that there is as yet no general agreement on the means by which such a wholesome readjustment is to be achieved. This is one of the pressing problems upon which the chancelleries of the nations concerned must concentrate their best thoughts between now and June 12th. As the Prime Minister told the newspaper men, "with her income largely payable in pounds sterling, coming from the sale of primary commodities in the British market, and with her obligations largely payable in dollars

in New York, Canada is in a position to feel more keenly perhaps than other countries the effects of fluctuations in the relationship of the two leading currencies of the world."

President Roosevelt has still to obtain from Congress special authority to enter into tariff agreements with other nations, which, of course, includes Canada. There does not seem to be much doubt that this authority will be quickly forthcoming from a Legislature, both Houses of which are strongly Democratic in personnel and which heretofore has conceded everyone of his requests. Up to the present time the greatest thing that has come out of last week's conversations has been (1) a seemingly abandonment by the great neighboring nation of its age-long policy of isolation, and (2) an apparent willingness on the part of the Washington administration to act in full accord with the rest of civilization in the solution of pressing world problems; in the restoration of international trade and in the re-establishment of prosperous economic conditions.

SAFETY AT CROSSINGS

Mr. E. W. Beatty in a speech at Toronto commended to the Industrial Accidental Prevention Association the example of Quebec in passing a law which says motorists must come to a full stop before proceeding over a railroad crossing. On the other hand, the Ontario Legislature has adopted an amendment to the Traffic Act to the effect that the speed of an automobile must be reduced to not more than twenty miles an hour when passing over railway tracks. It is a question, says the Ottawa Gazette, which rule will be the more effective. For the most part laws of this sort are obeyed or ignored, according to the will of the individual driver. Obviously they cannot be enforced strictly, because to do so would require the presence of an officer at every crossing on 24-hour duty. About all that can be accomplished is the bringing home to the motorist of his responsibility. If he can be impressed with the folly of heedless approach to a level crossing, induced to give some thought to the safety of himself and his passengers, the intent of legislation is served.

A COSTLY SERVICE

The discussion on Parliament on the purchase by the Radio Commission of C. N. R. broadcasting stations and facilities elicited some interesting information regarding the very large expenditures on these services. The stations, it was contended, had never given satisfaction from the taxpayer's viewpoint, yet large amounts were required year after year to keep them functioning. The original valuation of the C. N. R. stations were as follows: Ottawa, \$37,938.44; Moncton, \$25,765.19; Vancouver, \$37,774.35; Halifax, \$8,930.22; Montreal, \$21,693.88. The expenses in the past few years were:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1923 ... \$10,146.06; 1924 ... 122,466.01; 1925 ... 240,686.49; 1926 ... 233,662.51; 1927 ... 285,604.30; 1928 ... 317,287.88; 1929 ... 441,082.00; 1930 ... 420,028.17; 1931 ... 226,248.32; 1932 ... 80,384.01

EDITORIAL NOTES

March saw another large increase in the canned lobster imports from Canada by the United Kingdom, the amount being 94,976 pounds as compared with 6,048 in March last year. The three months of 1933 imports by the United Kingdom

NOTES BY THE WAY

The word Scottish includes Scotland geographically, but in many functions they are different and independent of each other, such as Scotch law and Scotch banking. While England boasts some 12 years and Canada about 10 years without a bank failure, it does not seem to be generally known that "the true homeland of real banking" Scotland, has not had a bank failure since the City of Glasgow Bank failed in 1878, 55 years ago!

Alarmism is a plant of rapid growth, and nothing but harm can come from the straining of facts in support of suspicion. But what is real and undeniable, on the other hand, is the existence in Europe of a temper of vague anxiety, of a feeling that trouble is in the air and that some untoward incident might lead to a serious rupture. Such a condition of suppressed "scare" could and should be met by discussion, and by renewed agreement upon a pacific course of policy, among the principal partners in the task of preserving the tranquillity of Europe.

Our indebtedness to China for many things that have been handed down through the ages is generally admitted. Now we have an American professor in the National University of Peiping, who has spent seven years there advancing the theory that the original Cinderella was in all probability Chinese. He bases his theory on the fact that an ancient Chinese document dating from the 8th century, and but recently discovered, contains a complete version of the story so familiar to this generation. Some authority has said there are but seven basic themes for all stories ever written or to be written. It may be, indeed, that Cinderella and in fact, all the six other original stories were of Chinese origin.

Canada's importations of Welsh anthracite were highly commended at the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Limited, held in London recently. Having referred to marketing difficulties with other countries, the chairman said that these unfair restrictions had driven the British Empire to measures of self-protection. "Within the Empire," said the chairman, "Canada has proved for British anthracite a lower of strength and a real friend."

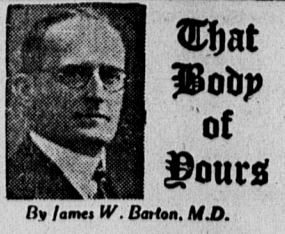
A letter in the London Times comparing Britain's financial position before and after the war, says, "On March 31, 1914, the National Debt amounted to 649,000,000 pounds. On March 31, 1932, it amounted to 7,420,000,000 pounds: so that it has been multiplied more than 11 times as a result of the war. The Debt charge—that is the cost of interest and management—was under 17,000,000 before the war. Last year Mr. Chamberlain had to set aside 276,000,000 pounds for the same purpose. The annual burden of the National Debt is therefore 16 times greater than it was before the war."

It is reported that when a Senate filibuster threatened President Roosevelt's farm relief bill he called all the Senators to the White House, told them frankly that he would welcome changes to meet the situation, agreed with them that he disliked the power it gave the President, and asked for their alternative. Having none and being obliged to admit it, they returned to the Chamber convinced that nothing could be done except leave it up to the President.

During the centuries miles of Britain have disappeared into the sea. A strip half a mile wide has been taken off the coast at Yorkshire in the last 150 years, and at least thirty villages have been submerged. Lower down the coast at Dunwich, a whole medieval city has disappeared, and yearly services are still held at the sea's edge in memory of the cathedral and eight churches which are now below the waves. Not far away, at Pakefield, it is possible at low tide to swim and touch streets of ruined and submerged houses.—London Sunday Pictorial.

In going off the gold standard the British gained a certain advantage over the United States in world trade. The Lausanne agreements made action with regard to the war debt inevitable. The Ottawa agreements completely changed the status of trade between the United States and Canada, as well as between this country and the other British Dominions. The belief is that if these discrepancies can be ironed out a material contribution will have been made toward a revival not only in the United States and the British Empire, but in all the world as well. The conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Macdonald are therefore, of primary importance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

from Canada's totalled 234,640 pounds as against 42,000 in the same period last year, the value being at the pound sterling par value of about \$124,000 as against \$23,000. Canada dominates this market.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HIGH FREQUENCY CURRENTS FOR ASTHMA

It is only within recent years that the physician has attempted to cure asthma. As students were taught that there was nothing that would cure or prevent asthmatic attacks, and that all that could be done was to have the patient carry little containers with amylinitrite which he broke into his handkerchief and simply sniffed this up the nose to obtain relief.

Then it was found that if certain obstructions to nose and throat—enlarged tonsils, enlarged turbinate bone in the nose, a bent septum (or partition in between the nostrils)—were removed or corrected, some cases of asthma were cured. Later it was found that some of these cases of asthma were sensitive to certain foods, furs, feathers, pollen of plants, and other substances, and if they avoided these there were free of asthmatic attacks. In many cases these substances were injected into the skin in small quantities and just as a small dose of small pox vaccine will prevent small pox in most people for months and years, so these injections prevented attacks of asthma.

However there are some cases of asthma that follow bronchitis, or their cause cannot be found, and operation on nose and throat, and the injection of the substances above mentioned have no effect. Research physicians have been looking about for some means of relieving these sufferers. As extreme heat cures certain other ailments, Dr. S. M. Feinberg and Associates, used the heat treatment in a group of 42 patients with severe asthma, all of whom had not been helped by the usual methods of treatment.

Fever, produced by high frequency currents, was tried and found to be a safe method of treatment. In those in whom the results have been learned 51 per cent had complete relief from asthmatic attacks, varying from several days to 9 1/2 months, and 29 per cent showed improvement.

In the treatment the aim is to keep the temperature (taken at lower bowel) at 104 degrees Fahrenheit for 8 hours. The temperature is not allowed to go over 106 degrees. Usually the course is two treatments at two or three days interval, and these courses may be repeated. Quieting medicines are usually given to allay discomfort. This method should be worth trying in cases that have resisted other forms of treatment.

Heat is certainly one of the man's best friends; indeed heat is life itself.

Oysters Versus Potatoes

(Toronto Globe) The Canadian public has a feeling that, in these stressful days, when economy is the national watchword, its representatives in Parliament might be better engaged than in airing their knowledge of oysters and potatoes. This same public has its own tastes and its own opinions in regard to such edibles, especially the latter; and these cannot be changed by Parliamentary oratory.

There is at Ottawa an unwritten elimination law that forbids members discussing subjects with which they are unfamiliar. The potato man should keep clear of oysters, and vice versa. For instance, a man from the wheat fields may, if he wishes, discuss mining in Nova Scotia, but he does so at his peril; a revelation of ignorance of the subject may be his undoing. The Commons has discovered the most circumscribed field of debate yet opened, a field into which, apparently, but two members had the courage to enter and gambol about; and one of these did not do any too well in the game. It was not the gold standard nor inflation that invited the oratorical gladiators. Oysters were on the bill of fare. The debate proved one point: It is not wise that any honorable member discuss oysters with a Prince Edward Islander.

It was gathered from the debate other British Dominions. The belief is that if these discrepancies can be ironed out a material contribution will have been made toward a revival not only in the United States and the British Empire, but in all the world as well. The conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Macdonald are therefore, of primary importance.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ottawa And After

(Toronto Globe) Events in the economic field have moved rapidly within the last year—so rapidly, indeed, that even the trained observer finds it difficult to keep major developments in proper perspective.

Only a few months ago the Empire Economic Conference in Ottawa completed its labors. Has the public already forgotten it? Or is there a general tendency to dismiss its results as negligible? The Globe does not believe so; and it finds support for its belief in the utterances from time to time of men who loom large in the world's affairs. New men enter the economic scene; new interests claim attention—yet in the minds of many calm and detached students the Ottawa Conference still holds a place of major importance.

Among those who have recently essayed a reappraisal of the effects of the Empire gathering is Right Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., who presents his findings in the London Spectator. Asked to say "what we have gained from Ottawa," Mr. Amery affirms that the first credit item to the account of Ottawa is that it saved for Britain an existing system of Imperial preference of immense importance to trade. Had the Conference failed the whole policy of Empire preference would have been discredited and abandoned. A crowning disaster, Mr. Amery is convinced, was averted.

The second credit item entered by Mr. Amery, as he casts up his trial balance, is the fact that existing preferences were greatly extended and were secured for five years; and a third lies in the agreement that intra-Empire tariffs shall be based on principles of fair competition. The working out of the system is left in the hands of impartial Tariff Boards, before which British importers will be entitled to a hearing.

Up to this point Mr. Amery's summing-up may seem at first sight to be made up in the main of large generalities. Yet a real service is performed in setting forth anew in clear terms what has been accomplished by the Empire in the consolidation of its gains. Such fundamentals must not be lost to view, especially at a time in which the stage is being set for a still larger Economic Conference. The greatest credit item from Ottawa, Mr. Amery reserves for the last; and he will be widely supported in the belief that the Ottawa parley marked a turning point in British history and, indeed, in that of the world. The crisis from which the world is suffering, he observes, has arisen from the attempt to restore economic internationalism in the monetary sphere side by side with the continuous intensification of economic nationalism in the sphere of trade and industry.

"The only solution," Mr. Amery proceeds, "lies in a compromise which, by the closer association of groups of nations which are prepared to work permanently with each other, satisfies both the instinct of a wider nationalism and the economic need of the world for large markets, for highly diversified sources of supply, and for a wide range for trade and investment. The Ottawa Conference has established the beginnings of such an economic group, of which the solid kernel will always be the British Empire, though it may be to some extent enlarged by the ad-

hesion, through special trade agreements and by acceptance of the sterling system, of other States which, for one reason or another, may wish to be permanently associated with the British economic system, rather than with such other group systems as may constitute themselves in the future."

Thus, in Mr. Amery's opinion, the British Empire at Ottawa not only began to save itself by its own exertions, but "to help the world to save itself by following our example. Those who sensed the ethics and standards of a Parliamentary oyster debate no doubt concluded that Mr. Myers might discuss oysters with, say, "Admiral" Duff of Antigonish-Guysboro', who knows fish intimately, but has only a dining acquaintance with oysters. Mr. Duff, it is supposed, might discuss oysters with a Great Lakes fisherman, but only vaguely. Not by any stretch of imagination could the chain of camaraderie be extended to include a wheat farmer. The only bright spot about this dissertations of the merits of oysters and potatoes lies in its indication that the end of the session must be at hand.



TWILIGHT

Now is the hour struck, the magic here. The snails on silver curves drowse in this light. That is not light, but seven times more clear. Than any hour of day by sun made bright. These trees, this field, might be an image seen. In crystal, where a breath would blur the whole; The boughs with whispering hearts together lean, Feeling the wind's invisible chariot roll. On wheels of delicate sound. A thrush's note Pierces the air. A slow and tender sigh. A languorous movement, are unreal, remote.

He who stands here has no age, and no youth; Immortal, he looks upon the face of truth.

—Eleanor Alletta Chaffee, New York Sun.

The Vacation To Come

(Toronto Globe) Prime Minister Macdonald has renewed his pledge to come to Canada "in the near future" on a holiday; from which it may be assumed that he is still looking forward to that exceptional occasion. Writing from Washington, The Globe's Parliamentary correspondent recalls having interviewed Mr. Macdonald when he made the famous trip associated with a sojourn on a log by the Rapidan River. This may have appeared like a holiday to some, but it was business. Another interview occurred in Ottawa, when the Prime Minister spoke of Lissieux and oatmeal porridge; this was not the holiday. He has been spending four days in Washington, including a seven-hour yacht outing. The holiday is to come. Sitting at President Roosevelt's mahogany desk in the White House, about to return home for a momentous Budget debate, he remembers that the holiday is still due. He has had "pleasant and friendly conversations" with the United States President and has enjoyed meeting Mr. Bennett once more. He is coming to Canada, however, on a holiday and "in the near future."

The people of the United Kingdom, high, low and medium of degree, have the reputation of taking frequent holidays, but apparently not the sort one takes when coming to Canada. Former Premier Baldwin, it will be remembered, promised to come to Canada to settle when "out of a job." It may be Mr. Macdonald is looking forward to the occasion when he can forego "the job" long enough to have a real holiday such as this country can provide.

Looking over the British Prime Minister's activities, much significance should be found in his hesitations, through special trade agreements and by acceptance of the sterling system, of other States which, for one reason or another, may wish to be permanently associated with the British economic system, rather than with such other group systems as may constitute themselves in the future."

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promise that this time will be "in the near future." In Britain he has almost come to be considered the Premier in absentia. When he is not in Geneva he is in Paris, Berlin, Rome, or some other European Capital, endeavoring to overcome the warlike spirit, settle reparations or war debts and get the nations to talk and act like long-lost brothers. Is his trip to Washington to crown his efforts with success, so he can take a holiday? His farewell messages carry high hope. He and the President "clasp hands as friends and dedicated themselves to the task of removing the burdens that are oppressing the people of all countries." There was no "bargaining or hagling," and there are no final agreements, and America is not "plunged into the maelstrom of Europe," which the British Premier is so capable of interpreting. "A closer understanding" has been reached. "We came here," he said, "with the hope that we would come to an agreement. We are going away with a greater imperative than that. We are going away with the determination that we are going to come to an agreement, because it is our moral duty to do so." The more definite part is to come. But Mr. Macdonald is more optimistic than after some of his European trips. It is to be hoped his vacation is in sight. "Daughter," said her dad, "there are worse places than home to spend an evening." "Don't I know it," retorted his modern daughter, "and Bob and I are going to visit a number of them to-night."

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