

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. Moore, M.P. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor—Frank Walker and D. R. Curran.

Morning Daily (Founded 1897) 50¢ per year (in advance) 25¢ per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1934

IMPORTANT MEETING

No organization has shouldered more responsibility during the depression years than the Children's Aid Society, upon whom demands are constantly being made. During the past year the Society in Charlottetown has been energetic in prosecuting its beneficent mission.

THE BENNETT RECORD

The Ottawa Journal recalls that it was in 1914 that Canada first reached the billion mark in foreign trade. The announcement, made to the House of Commons by Sir Thomas White, brought tumultuous cheers. A billion dollars' worth of trade, we all thought then, was a proof of prosperity.

Over the week-end announcement came that 10 months of 1934 saw a foreign trade of \$657,000,000. This year, therefore, Canada's trade will far exceed a billion dollars, will be greater by scores of millions than in 1914.

Our sales to other countries these past ten months have been 25 per cent. greater than during the same months of 1933, over 30 per cent. greater than during the same period in 1932.

DR. INGE ON WAR

Dr. Inge, the famous "Gloomy Dean," recently gave his views on the causes of war.

He declared that pugnacity at the beginning of a war needs a good deal of artificial stimulation. The irrationality of the whole business, he said, was more apparent than ever before.

"The problem of abolishing war is very difficult and complicated. I do not myself expect another war because the hideous consequences to all the belligerents can be plainly foreseen, and because it is certain that in the next war all who have anything to lose will lose it.

ence and they would have all men of good will and all men of common sense on their side.

GOVT. STRENGTHENED

Referring to the Federal cabinet changes the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire says it is the unanimous opinion that the Bennett Government has strengthened itself notably.

Hon. Mr. Stirling's participation in the work of the Commons, both on the Government and on the Opposition side of the House, has won him a high and deserved reputation for ability of intellect, coupled with soundness of judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We are definitely in the gasoline age when His Majesty abandons his eight horse state coach for an automobile in which to proceed for the formal opening of parliament.

A well-known city Liberal admitted quite frankly and openly on Tuesday that we never had two better Federal members for looking after our interests than "Chester and John."

The gentleman who is organizing for the C.C.F. is the same who wintered ago caused an agitation because he alleged the City Council discriminated against him for unemployment relief.

When you hear a man trading against his party, just quietly look into his political history, and in nine cases out of ten you will discover that he has been refused, or neglected to be given, some job or remuneration to which he thought he was justly entitled.

Our contemporary says that from the tone of Tuesday's Conservative convention it is evident the delegates came "to praise their political Caesar, not to bury him."

It is now believed the coming session of Parliament will not open until the latter part of January and that there will be an adjournment in April to permit the coronation jubilee ceremonies in London in May, and prorogation or dissolution will take place in June.

Any improvement in the trade relations between Canada and the United States must depend upon the extent to which the latter country is willing to let down the barriers against Canadian products and thereby restore reciprocal trade to an equitable basis.

Farmers who are being deliberately misled on the tariff question should bear in mind that it was under the Mackenzie King Government that the U. S. A. enforced prohibitive duties against our farm produce, while Mr. King coolly stood aside, assuming an attitude of "watchful waiting," doing nothing "lest he should offend Washington."

Notes By The Way

In neither Italy, Austria, Germany or Russia is there left a single newspaper in the sense in which we use that term. In all four countries the material published is subjected not only to vigorous censorship but is frequently required to be produced in the exact form supplied by government agencies.

A strange case is being tried in Bern, Switzerland, in which the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland and the Jewish Community of Bern lodged a civil complaint against the leaders of the Swiss Nazis and others.

A special despatch from Ottawa referring to the expected negotiations leading eventually, it is generally hoped, to a trade agreement between Canada and the United States turns to invisibles. There are invisible as well as visible imports and exports in international economics.

Winston Churchill, sixty the end of this month, told his constituents the other day simply that he was a very old man. But the idea that sixty is old is not very generally held by people in their fifties nowadays.

Money is not a thing in itself. Money is a symbol of something else, and has no existence as money excepting in its relation to that other thing. That other thing is wealth, and wealth is but a term for things which constitute the aggregate of life goes on.

"God forbid," says Newton D. Baker, "that I should want anybody to go to war. I am not a pacifist, but I am a peace man."

Dr. G. B. Outter, president of Colgate University, formerly of due. Duties were increased practically 100% on cattle, sheep, swine and meats, hence the present low price to farmers, who have no outlet except for home consumption.

If the Washington and London Naval Treaties be junked by Japan, as predicted in a cable from Tokyo, we are in once more for mad, ruinous navy building competition.

The measures which the Government and Parliament adopted in 1930 and in succeeding years, Mr. Cahan declared, "have preserved Canada from complete commercial and industrial collapse."

There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment by which fleas could be cured without resorting to an operation. Such a remedy has been found in our ointment, if the directions are properly carried out.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Weston, M.D.

SIMPLE SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING WEIGHT

The treatment of all types of overweight by cutting down on the food intake is beset with difficulties. A recent statement says that, "A diet that is strict enough to reduce the weight satisfactorily tends to give rise to considerable loss of strength."

This very strong desire for more food is often accompanied by a very strong desire for liquids also. In fact, patients who are able to control their desire for starchy foods, find it impossible to control the desire for fluids and so give up all attempts to reduce their weight.

Those reducing weight should remember this—that fat tissue holds so much water—and allay their thirst with one-quarter to one-half glass of water each time they feel very thirsty instead of drinking one to three glasses as is so frequently done.

- 1. Continue to eat their usual amounts of meat, eggs and fish. 2. Cut down by one-half on the starchy foods—sugar, bread, potatoes, pastry. 3. Cut down by one-half on all fat foods—cream, butter, fat meats, cheese made from whole milk, nuts, olive oil. 4. Cut down by one-half on all liquids—water, tea, milk, coffee, soft drinks. 5. Cut down by at least one-half on the amount of salt taken on or in food.

Acadia, discussing the spirit of the times, notes that there is a tendency on the part of the present generation to evade the responsibilities of life. The tendency is helped on by people in authority. "Social legislation," says Dr. Cutten, "is taking all responsibility for individuals. We have free clinics to be born in, free education, social insurance, and compensation all along the line."

An examination of the "peace ballot," over which controversy now rages in England, shows quite plainly why this should be a ballot of that kind presupposes that those who cast votes are at least a fair cross-section of the population, else the result is valueless.

The ministry for social administration has decided that the piercing of ear lobes is a surgical operation, and must be performed only by qualified doctors. This ruling comes at an anxious moment for Austrian jewellers; times are bad, their shop windows are full of ear rings and to crop their eyebrows the doctors have been refusing to pierce ear-lobes, maintaining that this trivial inclusion is beneath the dignity of their profession.

Mac's Pile Ointment

A safe and efficient remedy in the treatment of this wretched, torturing and oftentimes stubborn disease. It brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging and pain of piles and is a positive cure.

The Two Macs

The Problem of Russia

Mr. William Henry Chamberlain, who for the past twelve years has been the Russian correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, put out his first study of the Soviet Republic in 1920. On its appearance the New York World made the following comment: "Soviet Russia" is the finest study of life under the Soviets that has yet been published in this country."

Mr. Chamberlain has now issued a second book entitled "Russia's Iron Age" and it deserves an authoritative place in the plethora of books that deal, pro and con, with this enigmatic country; the more so since the author himself has said: "I have long felt that when I wrote a second book about the Soviet Union, it would be under circumstances which would make possible an absolutely uninhibited handling both of the facts and of my interpretation of them."

Professor Ramsay Muir, in a provocative article, "The Nineteenth Century and After," points out that the western world has made immeasurable progress in five forms of liberty: Freedom of the person, freedom of the mind, freedom of conscience, freedom of intercourse, and political liberty. It will be interesting to enquire briefly into the extent to which these vital factors of western culture are reproduced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Of freedom of the person there is little or none. The self-righteous zeal of the Soviet leaders in creating a Socialist Eden has required the shooting of thousands, the deportation of thousands, and the execution of thousands. Of freedom of the mind, there is none whatsoever. Examinations for both admission to and expulsion from the Communist party are often held, Chamberlain cites the case of one Pirsov, a factory worker. Pirsov seems to have had an exemplary record. "But . . . it turns out," says Chamberlain, "that he had criticized the party policy in private conversations, expressing the heretical ideas that too much grain was being taken from the peasants, that the speed of industrialization was too great, and that there was no real need for it. He was sentenced to expulsion." To take another example, one Demenkov, secretary of the Party Regional Committee in Chukhloma, "protested in letters to the party newspaper Pravda against the proposed pace of collectivization and, having used in one of his letters the phrase, 'we are so used to cruelties and stamps that we fear our own thoughts,' this free-thinker was removed from his post."

Freedom of enterprise there is none. Not only does construction of factories and plants depend largely on the forced labor of "kulaks" but the young engineer, as Chamberlain says, who goes to work in Kuznetk or in Magnitogorsk or in some other hard and bleak post is fulfilling a semi-contractual obligation which he owes to the state organization set up to support him during the period of his education.

Freedom of intercourse? Of this, which Professor Muir describes as "the traffic of goods and the traffic of ideas," Chamberlain writes: "Due to the activities of the Glavlit, a supreme board of censorship. 'The Soviet Union,' Chamberlain states, 'is far more thoroughly and hermetically sealed against the infiltration of outside influences than any other large country in the world.' Of political liberty there is none. The powerful Russian machine is directed by the Political Bureau, a group of men, of whom, of course, the central figure is Stalin. 'A decision of the Political Bureau . . . is the last word, whether it be a question of selling the Chinese Eastern Railroad, or intensifying or slackening Communist propaganda in this or that foreign country.'"

Now the point which I wish to bring under is this, says E. Norman Yelton: "The Communist party, at the head of affairs in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is attempting to build up on Eurasian soil a highly industrialized, classless state and, to this end, is employing typically Eurasian methods. I confess that I feel no great moral indignation over what is happening in Russia. But I feel very strongly that to apply such Eurasian methods in the western world would be to fling us back into the morass of the Dark Ages. Surely western civilization has sufficient intellectual resources to work itself out of the present chaos without adopting the Gray Pay-Off. Let our pro-Communist friends blast the stories of Russia as much as they please; but shall we, on our part, sneer at our own intellectual birthright?"

The Unknown Soldier

The identity of the soldier who sleeps in Westminster Abbey will remain unknown through eternity. What his name may be, and what his origin, are everlasting mysteries, says a writer in an exchange. Did he come from an Australian sheep farm, from the hot springs of New Zealand, or from a lonely shack on the Alberta prairie? Perhaps he was a blue-eyed Saxon from Worcestershire or a dark-complexioned warrior from one of those incredible Irish battalions, such as the Connaught Rangers, or Inniskillings, which fought so gallantly through the War and then disappeared from the Army List, to the regret of all soldiers. He may be a French-Canadian, descendant of a member of one of those famous regiments of France, the Royal Roussillon, Languedoc, Bearn or Guyenne, which marched, hand-in-hand, so many times along the banks of the St. Lawrence. Did his infant eyes first open on a lonely shieling of the Hebrides, or were they bloodshot by the fierce sun of India? Was he a Sikh who died in duty to the King-Emperor, or was he a Rajput, one of those who in sign of fealty tendered their sword-hilts to the shrine of the nation, in very famous company, their iron and steel, man, not your sword!"

"The Haberdashery" Dollar Day Bargains Thursday and Friday

We have combed our stock for Specials for those two days and have arranged a list of unbeatable bargains in quality merchandise.

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COLLAR ATTACHED SHIRTS 85c. Fine quality Broadcloth SHIRTS in White, Blue and Tan. Dollar Days ... 85c
FINE QUALITY ARROW SHIRTS \$1.39. A large assortment of fine Arrow Shirts, collar attached and separate two collar styles. Worth up to \$2.75. Dollar Days ... \$1.39
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