

STATESMANSHIP

It cannot be too frequently repeated that Canada is very fortunate in having a statesman of the calibre of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett at the head of affairs at this crisis. Usually what Mr. Bennett says and does is authoritative and essential. In his speech on the budget reported yesterday Mr. Bennett sets emphatically before the thinking world the situation as it was, is, and is likely to be. He expressly charged the Leader and leading members of the Opposition with sinning against the light. They know the actual conditions and yet insisted upon pretending that the present epoch is the same as the pre-war epoch. They are constantly uttering shibboleths along old party lines, and making charges against the administration of departing from the "use and wont" of old time party days. In no other part of the world save Canada are the old party lines and policy adhered to. It is safe to assert that if the Liberal Party were in a position to choose a new leader it also would show some initiative in developing a policy in harmony with changed conditions. Mr. King and a number of his followers hark back to the possibilities of free trade and the disadvantages of protection. Sir Arthur Salter, one of the leading political economists in the world, who has held a foremost place as a high official of the League of Nations in the capacity of General Secretary to the Reparations Commission, was formerly a staunch free trader. To-day, as the result of his practical experience, he is a protectionist and has written a book entitled "Recovery; the Second Effort", in which he sets forth that notwithstanding philosophic principles and tendencies no country at the present time can afford to be without tariff barriers for the purpose of negotiations and international dealings one with another. Beginning with these premises, that tariffs are thus necessary for the purpose of recovery, he suggests as means to an end a set of national currencies kept approximately stable in terms of prices and of one another by the co-operation of Central Banks under the leadership of the Bank of International Settlements and of the League. In credit he emphasizes the necessity for international collective control over loans to foreign governments and public authorities. On this point he makes the interesting assertion that with the exception of loans recommended by the League of Nations and the Central Bank, the bulk of loans of 1926 to 1928 to public authorities in debtor countries would better not have been made. In commercial policy he recommends working for gradual equalization and mutual reduction of tariffs and a remoulding of the "most-favored nations" principles in order to permit rigid pacts for reorganization. In economic organizations he looks to a development of cartels, of economic councils, and of the public corporation to strengthen collective leadership; and give a basis for voluntary planning. He insists on the need of devolution in Government to get rid of the many unsuitable duties which have been laid on central governments and to make the central machinery the ultimate guardian of public interest, supervising and directing satellites or provincial authorities. The prospects of peace depend on strengthening the collective system against the alternative system of armaments and alliances; and he believes this could be done with the co-operation and support of the United States, under the Kellogg Pact. Mr. Bennett realizes all this and his policy and practices are tending towards their realization. But the smaller minds of the Liberal Opposition want to ignore the new conditions and circumstances, and are constantly reiterating party appreciation by a large attendance.

sooth-sayings, playing up to the more or less economically ignorant "man in the street", who has neither time nor opportunity of studying the intricacies of the new epoch in which we are now living, and to which we must perforce adjust ourselves.

THEN AND NOW

It is a far cry from the primitive theatre of Shakespeare's time to the magnificent structure which was officially opened by the Prince of Wales at Stratford-on-Avon last Saturday in honour of the great dramatist's anniversary. The new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre is described by an American expert as "probably the best mechanism in the world today for transforming the printed pages of Shakespeare into action and speech." Elaborate wing stages with special machinery for quick scene-shifting are installed. The theatre, capable of giving unobstructed view to an audience of 1,000, opens on terraces and promenades, and adjoining are cafes, smoking rooms, and reception halls. Compare this now with the conditions of theatrical production in Shakespeare's time. Taine, in his History of English Literature, has given a vivid account of a scene such as must often have confronted the dramatists and actors of that day. We quote:

"On a dirty site, on the banks of the Thames, rose the principal theatre, the Globe, a sort of hexagonal tower, surrounded by a wooden gallery, on which was hoisted a red flag. The common people could enter as well as the rich; there were sixpenny, two-penny, even penny seats; but they could not see it without money. It rained, and it often rained in London, the people in the pit, butchers, mercers, bakers, sailors, apprentices, receive the steaming rain upon their heads. . . While waiting for the piece, they amuse themselves after their fashion, drink beer, crack nuts, eat fruit, hold, and now and then resort to their fists; they have been known to fall upon the actors, and turn the theatre upside down. At other times they were a muddy ditch, on which were given the poet a hiding, or loss him in a blanket; they were coarse fellows, and there was no month when the cry of 'Clubs!' did not call them out of their shops to make their brawny arms. When the beer took effect, there was a great upturned barrel for general use. The smell rises, and then comes the cry, 'Burn the jumper.' They burn some in the rain, and if they chose to pay an extra shilling, could have a stool. To this was reduced the prerogatives of rank and the devices of comfort; it often happened that there were not stools enough; then they lie down on the ground; this was not a time to be dainty. They play cards, smoke, insult the pit, who give them back again without stinging, and throws apples at them into the bargain."

Such was the type of audience which first greeted "Hamlet" and "Othello". Such was the atmosphere in which Shakespeare lived and worked—for he was an actor and manager as well as a dramatist. The new Memorial Theatre at Stratford, one would imagine, gives enormously greater scope for artistic production. Yet it is doubtful if, with all their paraphernalia, modern producers will succeed in adding one iota to the artistic value of Shakespeare's works. Certainly no author is less dependent upon auxiliary aids than the one who, in his own sovereign right, stands as the greatest poet of all time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are few institutions more deserving of public support than the Charlottetown Free Dispensary, which has had a particularly heavy call upon its activities during the past winter. The annual meeting of the Dispensary takes place this evening at 8 o'clock in the Board of Trade Rooms, when reports will be submitted and routine business will be disposed of. It is to be hoped that citizens will show their appreciation by a large attendance.

Soap worth 10 cents is now selling at \$2.50 a bar in Russia, and we can recall that not many months ago Russia was dumping soap on to the British market at prices lower than the cost of production in Britain in an effort to ruin a British industry. Russia is not nearly as smart as she figured she was going to be.

News comes from Shanghai that during the recent Sino-Japanese unpleasantness, the Scouts kept up their tradition of service nobly. No less than ninety were employed as messengers, guides, telephone operators and orderlies. They are said to have been drawn from troops of many nations; British, French, German, Austrian, Russian and Jewish. The Scouts are right there when a job needs doing.

The proposal of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic leader in the United States, that the world war debts be scaled down and their payment postponed for 20 years, has attracted greater interest, both in his own country and abroad, than any utterance by an American public man since the Hoover moratorium went into effect last July.

In 1916 Mr. Wilson appealed for re-election to the presidency on the ground that he had kept the United States out of the war. He was elected in November of that year, was formally installed in March, and declared war on Germany in April, 1917. It would not be surprising if history should repeat itself with respect to the war debt question, which is the greatest issue which has confronted the United States since the war. Whether Mr. Hoover or Mr. Roosevelt wins out next November, an international conference on the war debt question will likely be the first important event for which the incoming ministry will make preparation.

According to the Dominion Animal Husbandman, the present low price of oats and other feeds, in contrast with the higher cost of gas and oil required in tractor operation, combine to indicate that the horse is gradually regaining favor as a medium of farm power. He predicts that the next few years will see a revival in horse breeding and the use of heavy draft breeds on the farms in Canada, East and West.

Cabled despatches from English papers approving of the suggested 20-year moratorium by ex-Governor "Al" Smith will not strengthen him as a presidential candidate with the tall twisters in the United States.

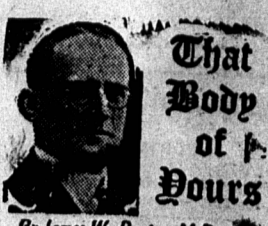
After going for nine weeks without pay, civic employees of the City of Chelsea, a city near Boston, have received their salary cheques in full. The amount paid out in wages was \$212,400.48. The First National Bank of Boston came to the rescue of the municipality and advanced a loan at six percent. Many of the Chelsea employees had been hard pressed for funds and had to get credit from the stores. They were beginning to despair of ever being paid, when the loan was negotiated.

Daily new things are cropping up concerning the gold standard and the value of gold. One of the latest oddities in this connection is the discovery of a counterfeit coin of 1863. It was an imitation sovereign and was found in a parcel of old coins that had been brought from hiding to change into cash when Great Britain went off the gold standard. Acid tests revealed this particular coin to be made of platinum. During the reign of Queen Victoria platinum was only worth about one third as much as gold. Now it is worth many times more. The old counterfeit coin had become worth more than the sovereign it was supposed to imitate.

A. I. Phillips, chairman of one of the leading tobacco firms in Great Britain, said during the course of his address at the annual meeting of his company: "Canadian tobacco in the opinion of myself and my associates is equal to the finest raw leaf tobacco in the world. It has all the pleasing characteristics of United States Virginia tobacco." This new channel of Canadian export is clearly marked for great future development.

The annual envelope collection for the carrying on of the work of the Dispensary will shortly be taken, and a generous response should also be made to this appeal. Envelopes will be left on Saturday, April 30, and collected on May 2, thus affording to all our citizens the opportunity of participating in a practical way in the benevolent work the Dispensary is carrying on.

"Play is as essential to a child as his food."—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

What is generally known as Rheumatism has become such a serious matter in Great Britain that the British Ministry of Health is doing all in its power to educate the people as to its causes and treatment. Its report had been adopted by the International League Against Rheumatism. Rheumatism is divided into three classes, viz: (a)—Rheumatic Fever, (b) Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica, (c) Chronic Changes in the Joints, which is usually known as Arthritis, or inflammation of the joints.

It is agreed that the most common sources of trouble are mouth and teeth, throat and tonsils, sinuses (cavities adjoining the nose), appendix, gall bladder, and large intestine.

In addition to the damage in the joint which often only shows itself a considerable time after infection begins, there are often some general symptoms of ill health present. The blood becomes thin, anaemia as it is called, there is loss of weight, loss of appetite, and rapid heart.

Now despite the old ideas that once rheumatism arrives, nothing can be done about it, something can and must be done about it, if life is to remain worth living.

Just as with any other ailment, there must be a cause, and the first thought is to find that cause and if possible remove it. Sometimes there may be more than one cause for the trouble and all must be found and removed. Accordingly the list of causes mentioned above should be remembered as the search is made. Dr. Miles J. Brewer, Lincoln, Neb., advises that the list of causes should be kept on hand, and each one checked off as it receives attention or investigation. The removal of one or two of the causes while others are allowed to remain present and active will almost always result in failure to relieve the trouble.

The removal of the cause will prevent further spread of the arthritis (inflammation) and take the burden off the patient's weakened system. Naturally, after removing the cause of the trouble, the first thought is to build up the patient's resistance.

Diet is important and should contain plenty of eggs, milk, fruit and green vegetables.

Getting rid of wastes is equally important, and all four organs that get rid of wastes should be kept active (a) large intestine by means of small doses of Epsom or Rochelle salts (b) kidneys, plenty of water (c) skin, by hot baths, and hot packs, (d) the lungs, by fresh air and good ventilation.

Surrender To Crime

(San Francisco Chronicle.) No one can criticize Colonel Lindbergh for calling in the gangsters to help recover his baby. You or I or anyone else under the same circumstances would take any possible means. No blame to the Lindberghs. The blame and the shame fall on the people of the United States that the Lindberghs should have to do this. The people of the United States have failed Colonel Lindbergh and his wife, have failed every other American whose child is kidnapped. Nothing before has happened to prove so completely how supinely the American people have delivered their country to crime and criminal. The local police at Hopewell, where the crime was committed, were a dead letter from the start. The state police of New Jersey were impotent. The Federal Government is helpless. It was necessary to summon the underworld, to beg his gangsters and racketeers for help, to promise them safety and immunity in the operation. America has surrendered to crime.

Some years ago, and not so long at that, the efficiency expert and the business doctor were very prominent in many fields. There was hardly a self-respecting undertaking that did not have a survey made of itself by one or the other. Now that depression has set in, where are they? If ever there was a time when a little bit of "experting" would be appreciated, it is now. But just at the time when the man who thinks he knows the remedy, should be telling others, he seems to have dropped out of sight.

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Carlyle And Goethe

(The Bookman) in the Winnipeg Free Press

The Times essayist, in a long and intricate leader on the Centenary of Goethe, quotes a private confession by Carlyle in the earlier stages of translating "Wilhelm Meister". He wrote about being busy translating that novel: "A book which I love not, which I am sure will never sell, but which I am determined to print and finish. . . . There is poetry in the book, and prose, prose forever. When I read of players and libidinous actresses and their sorry pastebord apparatus for beautifying and enlivening the 'Moral World,' I render it into grammatical English—with a feeling mild and charitable as that of a starving hyena. The book is to be printed in Winter or Spring. No mortal will ever buy a copy of it. N'importe. I have engaged with it to keep the fiend from preying on my vitals, and with that sole view I go along with it. Goethe is the greatest genius that has lived for a century, and the greatest as that has lived for three. I could sometimes fall down and worship him: at other times I could kick him out of the room." The Times adds that probably genuine readers of the great German experience the same personal feeling. It is years since I read and hated it, in spite of the chapter on the "Beautiful Soul." In his preface to Wilhelm's "Apprenticeship," 1824, and to the "Travels," 1839, Carlyle is not so frank. Moreover, he had become thrall to Goethe. He says, in passing, that barring a few phrases and sentences, "not fit for English taste," he has tried to keep to the German, exactly as it stands. "The history of Mignon runs like a thread of gold through the narrative."

The Times essayist takes four recent English books on Goethe as occasion for discourse, one being Professor Fairley's Study (Messrs. Dent) which wins the encomium, "limited but valuable." I propose to begin reading it tomorrow. It is Goethe as Poet that Professor Fairley of Toronto University discusses. In his "Reminiscences," which happily are reprinted in "Everyman's Library" and ought to become a staple "seller," Carlyle records his debt to Goethe. Writing to Jane Welsh in April, 1823, he says that Goethe's "feelings are various as the hues of earth and sky, but his intellect is the sun which illuminates and overrules them. . . . It is one of my finest day dreams to see him ere I die." As a matter of fact, the life of Schiller, Goethe's eminent contemporary, was Carlyle's first translation from the German. He had, in 1822, contributed an article on "Faust" to the Edinburgh Review, but did not consider it worth a place in his Collected Works.

His first letter, with a presentation of "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," to Goethe was written in Edward Irving's house, London, on June 24, 1824. That was the beginning of the Correspondence which we have in the volume edited by Charles Elliot Norton of Harvard (Macmillan). Goethe was seventy-five, hale and vigorous, and Carlyle was twenty-nine. After his marriage, Mrs. Carlyle sent him a purse made by herself. She read him in the German, and her criticism was: "This Goethe is a greater genius than Schiller, though he does not make me cry."

The heated discussion in the U. M. W. convention at New Glasgow over the question whether the miners should accept the wage scale under which they have been working since the middle of March, is an example of how collective bargaining should not be carried on. Negotiations between the Coal Company and the District executive of the U. M. W. began more than six months ago, and were continued till the middle of December, when they were halted by a deadlock. In such a situation, the logical and expected thing was the setting up of a Conciliation Board under the Industrial Disputes Act. This was the recourse used by the railway workers and other large bodies of employees for the settlement of their wage differences with their employers, and it is in fact the only means provided by statute for the determination of such disputes. But the U. M. W. executive would have nothing to do with a Conciliation

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The Poets Corner GARDEN MAGIC

I love the golden jonquills Because she used to say, If soil could choose a color It would be clothed as they. I love the blue-gray iris, Because her eyes were blue, Sea-deep and heaven-tender In meaning and in hue. I love the small wild roses, Because she used to stand Adoringly above them And bless them with her hand. These were her boon companions; But more than all the rest I love the April lilac Because she loved it best. Soul of undying rapture! How love's enchantment clings, With sorcery and fragrance, About familiar things!

—EILEEN CARROLL.

The Man At The Helm

(Toronto Globe) With his hand on the throttle of a huge railway engine travelling at fifty miles an hour at dawn yesterday near London, the engineer suddenly answered death's summons. Sleeping passengers knew nothing of what had happened in the engine room. The fireman leaped into command of the engine, and the train was brought to a halt. When the news spread, passengers must have realized, as so many travellers have, to what an extent their safety depends upon one man. Had this fireman not known the engineer's work, no one knows what might have happened. Trains nowadays are provided with the most amazing automatic devices aimed to guard against accidents, but in the final analysis everything depends on the brain and nerve of man. Ocean travellers are ever conscious of this. Everything depends on the man at the helm and a few associates, and finally on the officer in command of all. If badly handled the staunchest vessel is in constant peril. The man at the wheel of an automobile has his own and other lives in charge. A moment's carelessness, an error of judgment, a weakening of nerve, and the wreck may come. No one else in the car can do anything. All depends on the driver. The greatest mechanisms invented by man still need man's firm guiding hand.

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Board, and turned to the Provincial Government with the complaint that they could get nowhere with the Company, and with an appeal for Departmental action in the defence of their interests. The case was of course one in which the Government could accomplish nothing save through negotiations, and negotiations had already been in progress for weeks but had failed. Hon. Mr. Black, acting Premier at the time, conceived and carried out the idea of referring the matter to a Royal Commission, headed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncan. Thereupon a curious situation arose. The Company agreed at once to accept the finding of the proposed Commission as binding, but the U. M. W. executive would give no further assurance than that they would be guided by the recommendations of the Commission if they should find them satisfactory. Arbitration was thus started with one side committed beforehand to any award that should be made, and with the other side absolutely free from any such undertaking. Both sides were, however, agreed that the Commission had been selected in good faith, and that it was as fair and capable a tribunal as could have been chosen for the task. When the Commission made its report the Company accepted it, and the Union executive, after mature deliberation, recommended its acceptance to the colliery workers. In a subsequent referendum vote a majority was recorded against the award, the mainland collieries and those of New Waterford and Sydney Mines being for acceptance, while the Glace Bay district rolled up a heavy adverse poll. The new schedules however went into force six weeks ago, on March 15, and the miners have been working under the Duncan scale ever since. Such is the situation confronting the New Glasgow convention, which has been in session all week. Obviously there are only three alternatives before the delegates. The first is to accept the award; the second to work under the wage scale it has established without any contract; and the third is to go out on strike and earn no wages whatever till the issue has been determined by a trial of endurance between the Company and the men. An effective strike has been ruled out of the question by the in-

DOMINION OF CANADA PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

In the Probate Court 22nd George V., A. D. 1933 In Re Estate of Flora McPherson, late of Brantford in Queens County in the said Province, deceased, testatrix.

By the Honourable Harold Leonard Palmer, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, etc., of the County of Queens County or any Constable or literate person within said County. WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Angus Matheson of Brantford in the said Province, the Executor of the above named Estate praying that letters may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth; You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the said County of Queens County in the said Province on the first day of June next coming at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of James R. Johnston Esquire, Executor of the said Estate as set forth in the said petition and on motion of James R. Johnston Esquire, Executor of the said Estate, that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, in front of the School-house in Brantford aforesaid and in front of the School-house in Elliotts in Queens County aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof. GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this 26th day of April A. D. 1932 and in the 22nd year of His Majesty's reign. (L. S.)

(Sgd.) H. L. PALMER, Judge of Probate. 2222-4-28-Thur-4

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