

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim
A diplomat is a man who remembers his wife's birthday and not her
age.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 22, 1932.

MR. KING CUTS ADRIFT

Our contemporary reshapes the
quotations it gave on Saturday of
Empire statesmen who on many
occasions have spoken with enthu-
siasm of the ideal, now achieved,
of a commonwealth of nations
within the British Empire, but it
does not succeed in bringing these
statements into line with Mr. Mac-
kenzie King's declared anti-Imper-
ialism. It does not even quote cor-
rectly Mr. King's statement which
a few days ago, it said summed up
the issue between the Conservative
and Liberal policies. And what is
this issue? It is, according to Mr.
King, the issue between Common-
wealth and Empire. According to
the Prince of Wales in a statement
quoted by our contemporary, the
Empire is "a partnership of free
nations, nations living under the
same system of law, pursuing the
same democratic aims and actuated
by the same human ideals." That
correctly defines the Imperialism
to which Mr. Mackenzie King, on
his own showing, is opposed.

For how can a partnership of na-
tions, a common system of laws
and common pursuit of the same
aims and ideals exist within a
"commonwealth" as defined by Mr.
King, where every nation is free,
not only in its sovereign rights but
"free with respect to fiscal policies
and all other matters, free to de-
velop as they think best but in no
way interfering with the auto-
nomous rights of other parts."
"Partnership" means first and
foremost the state of being a part-
ner. It involves certain contractual
obligations. The only kind of part-
nership Mr. King seems to have
in mind, so far as Canada's rela-
tions to the Empire are concerned,
is a sleeping partnership, in which
we assume no Imperial responsibil-
ities or obligations whatsoever, not
even as we stated before, the com-
mon obligation of allegiance to the
Crown.

Our contemporary complains that
we have raised "the worn out loy-
alty cry." It is not The Guardian
that has raised this question; it is
Mr. Mackenzie King. He it is who
has gone out of his way, time and
again, to sneer at British "Imper-
ialism" as if it were a sym-
bol of slavery and oppression.
He it was who talked ambiguously,
in a centre of recent Communist
activities, about Canada being in
danger of becoming "a subsidiary
unit of an Imperial holding com-
pany." Does that sound like the
Prince of Wales? Does it echo the
sentiments of Colonel Amery, of
Lord Milner, of Sir Robert Borden
and other staunch Imperialists
whom our contemporary quotes in
the same breath with its party
leader? Not at all Mr. King is
"on his own." He has cut himself
adrift from the Empire sentiments
he so eloquently professed at the
Imperial Conference of 1923; and
all because the people of Canada
voted him out of office and placed
in his stead a man who has been
hailed throughout the Empire as
the prime mover in the greatest
economic conference ever held
within its borders.

It is surely a tribute to Premier
Bennett as an Empire builder that
the Opposition leader's spleen and
jealousy should force him to adopt
the unpopular role of Empire
knocker!

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

There is, says the Toronto
Globe, (Liberal), an object lesson
for many industrialists in Canada
in the shipment last week of \$300,-
000 worth of canned fruit and ve-
getables from St. Catharines to the
British Isles. The manufacturers
maintained their connection with
the overseas market for many
years, and as soon as the Empire

expressed faith in her destiny and
future, and that Canadians believe
their country has promise. Such
advertising—if that it may be called—
is the more effective in times
such as these.

The repercussions from our effort
towards financial self-sufficiency
will be manifold. The loan should
improve the credit standing of the
Dominion. This means that Cana-
da should be able to borrow on
better terms with substantial sav-
ings to the taxpayer in annual in-
terest charges. Such a demonstra-
tion of national solvency will natu-
rally tend to increase the flow of
investment funds to Canada, bring-
ing greater development and gen-
erally easier interest rates, the first
step on the road to reconstruction.

There is not an individual or an
institution in the Dominion which
will not benefit, directly or indi-
rectly, from the success of the loan.

DECREASED DRINKING

The British market is now clos-
ed to the staple products of the
Irish Free State, chiefly cattle, pig
products and dairy products, by high
tariffs, but Pres de Valera pre-
tends to be undismayed and says
his Government will never pay the
land annuities, which are the cause
of the dispute. There is no other
external market for these products,
and the people of the Free State, if
they choose to support the present
Government, must prepare for some
extremely radical measures. De Val-
era is aiming to make the Free
State a self-contained country.

The total sum expended by all
Governments in Canada in 1913—
the last year before the war—was
equal to 50 per cent of the farm
value of all field crops in Canada
in that year as estimated by the
Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In
1931 governments in Canada ex-
pended a sum equal to 216 per cent
of the value of all the country's field
crops. It may be argued that prices
were exceptionally low in 1931 and
the yields not high. Cleansing the
 Augean stables is nothing to the
task which confronts our govern-
ments, in getting back on a basis of
economic expenditure.

Congress may prove difficult in the
matter of war debts settlement by
the demand of Borah that a plan
for disarmament precede any scal-
ing down of war debts, and by the
suggestion of the Democratic Sen-
ator Walsh of Montana that, if im-
mediate action is desirable, a spe-
cial session of Congress be summon-
ed at once. Certainly this Congress,
which is on record as strongly op-
posing any further extension of the
moratorium, will not take its orders
this time from Hoover alone. All
that is really asked by the British
and French Notes is an extension
of the moratorium. A subsequent
Conference at Washington is sug-
gested; but both Governments would
be quite satisfied if assured that
the American Government would
take up the question of their debt
payments with each of them sep-
arately and privately.

The new French scheme for a
three point disarmament plan to
day before the Disarmament Con-
ference at Geneva presents some
novel features, according to advance
information regarding the princi-
pal clauses. It is stated that these
include a renunciation of the right
of world nations to declare neutral-
ity in case of war; the establish-
ment of a general staff for all Euro-
pe, and armies, to be placed at the
disposal of any nation which is the
victim of aggressive attack; and a
general accord for a reduction in
armaments.

The pound is all right, says the
London Daily Express. It is the
soundest unit of currency in the
world today. Behind it are the char-
acter and resources of the British
people. Nothing can destroy its
value. But the foolish sayings of our
public men and the irresponsible
actions of isolated mobs can tem-
porarily depress it.

On all the main issues the econ-
omists have long ago given their
answers, and they can do no more
than bring their facts and figures
up to date. What remains to be
decided is whether the politicians
will act. If not, each in their own
countries will have to deal with the
falling revenue, gaping deficits,
chronic unemployment, hunger mar-
ches, rising discontent, with conse-
quences which no one can foresee,
but which will assuredly not make
for the peace of Governments or
the wealth of nations.—J. A. Spender
in the London News Chronicle.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One of the brightest features of
Canada's industrial situation is the
progress of its gold mining industry.
The Canadian gold output for the
first eight months of 1932 is sub-
stantially higher than that for the
corresponding period of 1931, and
total production for the year will
undoubtedly reach record figures.
Production for every month of 1932
shows an increase over the corre-
sponding month of 1931, and compar-
ed with the 1929 monthly totals the
average increase has been almost 60
per cent.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The war debt payments due from
Europe to America on December 15
amount to \$123,000,000. Of this total
\$95,000,000 is due from Britain and
\$10,000,000 from France, the balance
being the instalments accruing from
the other European nations that
were Britain's allies in the war. It
is notorious that none of these coun-
tries except Britain and France are
able to pay. Several of them have
in fact officially notified the Amer-
ican Government that they will
be unable to respond to the December
instalments. In the circumstances,
Britain and France ask for a review
of the whole war debt situation.

A rise in the pound sterling is
good for prices of Canadian prod-
ucts exported to the British mar-
kets. It is better for this country
than a decline in the Canadian dol-
lar. Yet the rise of the Canadian
dollar to parity with the United
States dollar, unless sterling rose
correspondingly, would bring more
disadvantages than advantages.—
London Advertiser.

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That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

REST IS EQUAL TO FOOD

A group of women were discuss-
ing the matter of reducing weight,
when one who was very stout de-
clared that she was through with
dieting. "I have tried and tried to
reduce my diet, and I believe that
I have been quite faithful, yet I
have not lost any weight. I have
now decided to try the thyroid ex-
tract, as I am persuaded that I am
not the type that can reduce weight
without it."

"Why, do you know," she said, "I
actually lie in bed until noon every
day, and just get up in time for
lunch, so that I can do without
breakfast, and thus lose that much
weight. I'll admit I'm ready for
lunch and eat a hearty meal but I
think I am entitled to it, as I've
done without breakfast."

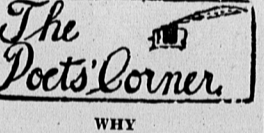
Now this woman has likely got as
much sense as the rest of us, but
when it comes to getting rid of
weight, she is making one of the
simplest yet biggest mistakes possi-
ble.

Although a certain amount of
food is needed by the body for its
ordinary work—digestion, breathing,
the beating of the heart and so-
forth—a considerable amount is
needed to keep the muscles in good
condition which is done when you
simply walk around the house doing
the little household duties. If in-
stead of lying in bed this woman
were to get up, eat the ordinary
light breakfast, and do the little
household duties, all the food eaten
at breakfast would be used up by
the system before 11 o'clock in ad-
dition to some of the food eaten the
night before. By lying in bed in the
morning the food eaten the day or
the night before gets a good oppor-
tunity to get deposited in the body
as fat, instead of being used or
burned up.

In addition to this, by getting up
and around, the heart becomes
stronger and does more effective
work in circulating blood and re-
moving wastes from the body.

The big point to remember is
that rest is the same as food to the
body. That is the reason that those
who are thin or poorly nourished,
are advised not only to get a long
rest at night, but when possible to
get a half hour's rest at 11 o'clock
in the morning and 4 o'clock in the
afternoon.

So doing without a little food and
taking more rest therefore, means
that rest takes the place of food,
because no fat is burned or used,
and thus no weight is lost.



WHY

For a name unknown,
Whose fame unblown
Sleeps in the hills
Forever and eye;

For her who hears
The stir of the years
Go by on the wind
By night and day;

And needs no thing
Of the needs of spring,
Of autumn's wonder
Or winter's chill.

For one who sees
The great sun freeze,
As he wanders a-cold
From hill to hill;

And all her heart
Is a woven part
Of the flurry and drift
Of whirling snow;

For the sake of two
Sad eyes and true,
And the old, old love
So long ago.

—Bliss Carman.

After a long absence an elderly
person (locally known as "Old Ann
Young") had been persuaded to at-
tend church. The preacher who was
of the hearty sort who did not always
announce his hymns in stereotyped
fashion; so, giving out the number
of the first hymn, he added, "Now,
let old and young stand up and
sing!" "Indeed, I'll do nothing of
the sort!" said Ann, as she in-
dignantly pushed her way out of
the church.

expenditure on which the welfare
of others depends, without neces-
sity, in times like these, after the
requirements of prudence have been
reasonably met, is to do the State
not service but disservice. The vast
and still growing deposits at the
banks are a sign that the Chancel-
lor's exhortation to spend wisely is
well-timed.

AT WORK FOR YOU
Life Insurance is more than practical evidence that a man loves his
family.
It is building the foundation for financial happiness, setting up a
safeguard that guarantees home, education, opportunity for wife and
children, using a thrift plan that brings results, guaranteeing ease when
old age comes.
Life Insurance requires setting aside or depositing a small percent-
age of your income.
If your income was cut ten per cent. or more, you would keep on My-
ing, wouldn't you? Cut it yourself and put the money where it will do
you and your family the most good.
Remembering that the man who does not provide a fair amount of
insurance makes a bet that he will live—a bet which wife and children
pay after he is dead.
The Great-West Life Assurance Co. is the champion of thrift, and
the guardian of thousands of Canadian Homes.
Consult your nearest Agent, or write or call on
Hyndman & Co., Ltd.
Provincial Managers
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown

Lord Methuen
(London Times)
Lord Methuen was one of the last
of the eminent fighting soldiers who
belonged to the military generation
before the Great War. His name be-
came familiar to the British public
at large in the early days of the
South African campaign, and he
continued to serve his country in
various responsible posts until his
seventy-fourth year. When he died
he was senior Field-Marshal of the
British Army after the Duke of
Connaught, and for twenty-eight
years he had been Colonel of the
Regiment of Guards with which he
had been so long and so honorably
associated. The Scots Guards were
still the Scots Fusilier Guards when
Lord Methuen was gazetted in them
as an ensign; and he remained all
his life first and foremost a Guards-
man whose whole purpose was the
service of his country.
He was as stern in the demands
he made upon himself as in the dis-
cipline he imposed upon his sold-
iers; and he carried this principle
to the point of preferring to get
into the fighting-line when he was
in command of an army in action.
He was better indeed in action than
in planning; and both in the first
year and in the last year of the
Boer War he was the victim of a
decisive setback after a short series
of successes. Later he proved him-
self a highly popular General Officer
commanding the troops in South
Africa, where he won not only the
confidence but the real affection of
the race into whose hands he had so
lately fallen as a wounded prisoner.
His imperturbable courage and
his innate courtesy made him equal-
ly successful as Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of Malta during
the Great War. A simple loyalty
was the keynote of his character. He
was trusted by all who came in
contact with him because nothing
could ever turn him from the path
of truth and honor; and he got the
best out of others by believing in
them and trusting them.

Africa To The Rescue
(London Times)
A missionary visited President
Hoover the other day and lightened
his many troubles with a gift. The
natives of his particular mission

Max Factor's Society Beauty Aids

Created by Max Factor,
Hollywood's make-up genius,
who for many years has been
chief cosmetic for the
screen and stage profession.
Max Factor preparations
are in a large way responsible
for the splendid complexion
of the celebrities.
Some of our lines include
FACE POWDER
FOUNDATION CREAM
SKIN & TISSUE CREAM
LEMON CREAM
ROUGE AND LIPSTICK
These preparations are
made from the purest ingredi-
ents in correct color, har-
monious shades, to blend with
individual complexion color-
ing. And is delicately perfum-
ed, to please the most fastid-
ious taste. Its peculiar ad-
hesive qualities make it "stay
on" and "cling" under most
trying conditions.
Visit our store—and look
over this line of toilet pre-
parations.
THE 2 MACS
149 Great George St.
Mail Orders Given Prompt
Attention.

Chew -
HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S
BLACK TWIST TOBACCO

A Pure Tea
Brahmin Orange Pekoe
Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

The Leather Glove and Mitt Industry in 1931

The production of leather glove
and mitts in Canada in 1931 a-
mounted to 420,205 dozen pairs, a
decrease from the preceding year
of 51,799 dozen pairs, or 11 per
cent. The total value of the fac-
tories was \$3,123,370, a decrease of
\$934,159, or 23 per cent. Working
gloves comprises the chief part of
the output, the total under this
heading in 1931 amounting to 305,
399 dozen pairs, compared with a
total of 114,806 dozen pairs of dress
gloves.

"Soup is no good with salt alone,
and intellect is but the salt."
—Lady Reading.