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CANADA'S TERMS

The general subject of discussion throughout the Empire today is not so much what Great Britain is prepared to offer the Empire in preferential terms but what Canada has submitted. The delegates at Ottawa and the Empire press have been eagerly studying the speech of Premier Bennett on the subject. Summarized, as already given in yesterday's Guardian Mr. Bennett's proposals are:

- (1) Extension of the free list. (2) Retention of the existing preferences in favor of Great Britain. (3) Increased preferences in respect of a selected list of articles in which Great Britain is especially equipped to supply the Canadian market without incurring efficient Canadian enterprise.

In exchange, Canada asked: (1) The retention of existing preferences. (2) Their effective extension to those other natural and processed products of which the United Kingdom is an importer.

The proposal was directed to the United Kingdom but "in principle," Mr. Bennett added, "it is offered to all the other parts of the Empire wherever its application will be mutually advantageous."

The crucial point, of course, is what the Canadian Government considers natural and processed products, and what the select list of articles on which increased preferences are likely to be given. The writer in the Financial Post, as mentioned yesterday, indicated that the opposition to its ratification will not be so strenuous as was at one time anticipated. The Star says: "On the assumption that some such bargain should be struck, the Bennett Government has struck an excellent one."

PRUSSIANISM

Prussianism used to be synonymous with cold-blooded coercion, regardless of the consequences to the individual. The term may have to be revived as the result of the coup d'etat perpetrated in Berlin this week. The German Government has taken the Prussian Government by the scruff of the neck and thrown it out in the street. Prussia was proclaimed a Republic in 1918, and its present constitution was adopted in 1920. Its parliament consists of a lower chamber, the Diet, and an upper chamber, the State Council, the function of which is to advise and control the Diet. The Diet elects the Premier and he appoints the other members of the cabinet. Evidently the opposition of the present Prussian Government to the Von Papen regime in the Federal field had become too pronounced to be tolerated, and Von Papen simply resorted to the good old Prussian plan of driving them out lock, stock and barrel. A dictator after the type of Mussolini, has been substituted; indeed this was the fear largely responsible for the Prussian government's opposition to Von Papen. He is said to be favorable to Hitler, and Hitler favors a system of absolutism. It will be interesting to see how long the iron heel will be permitted to grind the neck of republicanism.

A SCRAP BOOK

There has been issued from the Irwin press today "An Is'and Scrap Book, Historical and Traditional, A Sequel to 'Memories Long Ago,'" written, edited and compiled by Mr. Benjamin Bremner. Appendix is a list of dates of important events in Prince Edward Island history, which for reference purposes, it consists of 161 pages of reading matter, together with 6 pages of dates and 26

pages of illustrations, making a fairly bulky volume of close on 200 pages, packed full of good things which the reader will richly enjoy. The beautiful illustrations reproduced of ancient and modern scenes, buildings and groups are a delight to look upon. The letter-press is excellent. The Scrap Book being credit alike to the editor and compiler and the printers. It will be sheer pleasure for Islanders at home and abroad, as well as tourists, to peruse these pages, full as they are of historical happenings, old time stories and harmless witticisms. In addition there is a vein of humor throughout the whole book, which makes it entertaining from beginning to end. There is a captivating history of the military forces of the Island up to today, as well as a reliable summary of athletic events up till 1905. An unique feature is a romantic tale by Sebastian Cabot reproduced from the Examiner of 1847. Mr. Bremner in his preface protests the volume is neither history nor biography, but nevertheless it is chock-full of historical happenings and brimming over with his own personal recollections and reminiscences. This is a book worthy of being published and worthily published. We feel sure there will be a great demand for "An Is'and Scrap Book" and a thorough appreciation of it both as a work of art and a labor of love. The book will be on sale next week.

ENIGMATIC

The Canadian Press on Tuesday carried the following enigmatic statement issued by the Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King, Liberal Leader, with reference to the resignation of Sir Henry Thornton. "He was very sorry to learn of the resignation of Sir Henry Thornton as President of the Canadian National Railways, and greatly deplored the circumstances whatever they might be which had occasioned his resignation."

GOOD FOR QUEBEC

The Montreal Star welcomes the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty as a boon to Quebec. As the Star reflects very largely the opinion of the financial centre of Montreal, it may be taken for granted that the opposition to its ratification will not be so strenuous as was at one time anticipated. The Star says: "On the assumption that some such bargain should be struck, the Bennett Government has struck an excellent one."

"The cost to Canada could not well be less. We get a half-billion enterprise—not counting the expenditures on power plants—for less than forty millions. Thirty-eight million dollars, to be exact, is an investment smaller than the capital expenditure on the Hudson Bay Railway and Terminals, which ran to \$50,000,000. The new Welland Canal alone cost \$128,000,000, well over three times as much. The National Transcontinental Railway, which we all wish we had never heard of—cost \$165,000,000. Yet we now get a deep waterway from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, with a couple of million extra horse-power thrown in, for \$38,000,000!"

A WOMAN'S ADVICE

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin is as popular among men and women in England as is her husband, and she is popular for the very good and satisfactory reason that she is a wife and mother, first, foremost and all the time. Mrs. Baldwin has never sought to shine in public life. She has never made the Scrap Book invaluable for reference purposes. It consists of 161 pages of reading matter, together with 6 pages of dates and 26

day with her distinguished husband she was interviewed by a Canadian Press representative, and fittingly enough, gave a message to the women of Canada, based on her own habits and practices throughout life. "Stick to it—stick in the belief that better times are coming," she says. "We realize that you here in Canada are going through the same difficult times through which we are going in England. "And I feel that so much depends on the woman because after all she has to carry a great bit of the home on her back and on her depends the happiness of her husband and of the family. And it lies in her hands—with strength of determination and purpose—to make things easier all round."

"I know she has a particularly difficult job. It is not easy when the man who is unemployed feels that he is losing his self-respect. But it is up to her to keep alive his feeling of self-respect. Filled with the belief that better times are coming, there is one message I would send to my fellow-women and that message is 'stick it, and with God's help we will win through.'"

These are golden words from a gem of a wife and mother.

RETAINING DEAD TEETH

A patient suffering from neuritis was advised by his physician to have two molar teeth removed. They were both dead teeth (nerve removed), the nerve canals were not filled right to the bottom, and one root showed slight changes. As the teeth looked good, despite the X ray findings, the dentist advised that teeth be not removed.

The patient returned to his physician in great distress, utterly undecided what to do. His neuritis was still severe, but he was trying to carry on with his work.

In the meantime he had learned of a wonderful remedy containing sweet spirits of nitre, epsom salts, the juice of lemons and water, and he asked the physician about leaving his teeth in, and trying out the medicine.

Instead of being annoyed the physician advised him that his dentist was using his best knowledge, but it conflicted with the advice of Dr. Weston Price, America's outstanding dentist, and Dr. Chas. Mayo, America's outstanding surgeon, both of whom advised the removal of dead teeth after the age of forty. This man was past fifty.

However he might use the remedy as it would help clear out the poisons from the system in a shorter time than if nothing were used; that the acute attack was likely nearing an end anyway, and that he would likely get relief from his pain, and might be free of it for some months.

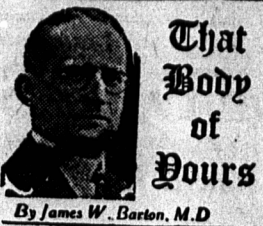
He pointed out to him however that when infections from teeth or other sources in the body, got to the point where they were causing neuritis, the infection had likely been in the system a long time. Infection, at first, causes lassitude, tiredness, breathlessness on slight exertion, but later on begins to affect the joints and muscles, and oft-times the heart.

Now this patient and others with similar conditions may tide over one or more attacks of neuritis, or arthritis, by using large and regular doses of epsom salts, but each attack is bound to leave its effect upon the joint to say nothing of the effect upon the heart.

Fortunately dentists and doctors work together in trying to remove infection from the system, because in medicine and dentistry, one looks for the commonest causes first. The commonest causes of neuritis are infections of teeth and tonsils.

THOSE U. F. O.

An attempt was made last Saturday to resuscitate the U. F. O. of Ontario by carrying out a monster demonstration of farmers at Ottawa, on the eve of the Economic Conference. Premier Bennett had been communicated with in advance, and had told the Secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario that while he was prepared to meet a delegation of the farmers to hear any questions they wished discussed at the Conference, he did not have time or opportunity to address a demonstration. Notwithstanding this the demonstration was held, and party capital was attempted to be made of the fact that while Premier Bennett courteously received the delegates he declined to go back on his word about addressing the demonstration. That is all there is to the matter. Discussing the incident the Montreal Gazette says:



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

Retaining Dead Teeth

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Preferences in the British market will prove of comparatively little advantage to us unless we utilize these preferences in an intelligent and forthright manner. We must send the right kind of goods. We must pack them properly and we must make sure of maintaining a continuous supply of such goods. There is not much doubt that the United States Senate will ratify the waterways treaty, but it is wise for Canada to wait for that ratification before asking the sanction of Parliament. The Senate has a habit of holding up, amending or rejecting treaties which the State Department has negotiated. President Hoover cannot speak for the Senate with the same assurance that Mr. Bennett can speak for the Canadian Parliament.

The text of the agreement arrived at between the English and French governments is simple and straightforward and sets forth in a general way the trend of the co-operative policy to be pursued. It provides for complete and candid exchange of views relative to the problems affecting the European regime; for the co-operation of England and France in mutual effort to settle the disarmament question; for teamwork in paving the way towards a world economic conference, and by this document both nations bind themselves not to discriminate against each other pending negotiations of a new commercial treaty. There is nothing in the pact so made but that sort of good understanding and friendly partnership which should normally obtain between nations in treating of the difficulties wherein they have a stake and their interests are bound together.

A magistrate in the province of Quebec condemned, the other day, a bolterous and erratic citizen, who was charged with cursing his wife and not supporting his family, to refrain from speaking to his wife for a period of two years. There is an original method of distributing riches . . . for silence is golden!

Bows and arrows in the hands of Canton's semi-civilized aborigines, the Yiu tribe, temporarily repulsed Chinese soldiers when they advanced on a village near Canton recently. Use of the bow and arrow by Chinese is not surprising when it is considered that in the war with Japan, in the years 1894-1895, the Chinese regular army employed treacherers and such things in addition to guns and rifles in their battles with the very progressive Japanese soldiers, which in part explains the Chinese failure at that time. The Mikado's forces had the latest equipment, and nothing short of that. And the same story is to be told today.

President Hoover really makes a contribution to world betterment when he writes a most explicit letter to Senator Borah denying that his Government had anything to do with the Lausanne agreements and asserting roundly that it will not be influenced in any way by the combined action of its debtors, should such action, "either open or implied," follow the Lausanne "gentlemen's agreement." This should convince the American people that the Hoover Administration is not a party to any secret understanding by which it will scale down the war debts to the European nations after the elections. Had Mr. Hoover preserved silence, his political opponents would infallibly have charged him with this "crime." They would have said that his emissaries in Switzerland had given the Lausanne delegates to understand that, if they agreed upon a European settlement, the American Government would meet them, once it was free from the menace of the elections.

The British Government has resolutely refused to enter into new commercial engagements, for example with her excellent friends of Argentina, until after the Ottawa Conference. Whatever is done at Ottawa will be a domestic Imperial matter. There will be no grounds for claims of "discrimination" by foreign powers. The Empire has complete faith in the determination of the British Government to put the Empire first. The only thing in a Franco-British accord that might worry this Dominion would be the least suggestion of a "counter-alliance" against the United States. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, has made it absolutely plain, beyond peradventure, that the understanding is in no way directed at America, and specifically has absolutely no connection with the war debts owed to the United States.

Devotion to a friend does not consist in doing everything for him but simply that which is agreeable and of service to him and let it be revealed only by accident.

Holland's Scheme Of Reclamation

(Montreal Gazette)

Holland is the delta of the Rhine just as Egypt is the delta of the Nile, and as every schoolboy knows, the country which of old was called Batavia stands below sea level, so that almost every acre of its area represents territory that has been rescued from the encroachment of the ocean and converted into fertile farmland by the skill, ingenuity and unceasing industry of the Netherlands people. Napoleon I is said to have claimed Holland on the score that all its land was merely the silt and deposit of the rivers from other lands over which he held sway. "The uplands are 'mine' by right of conquest. The lowlands, which owe their existence to the river which I have appropriated, are mine by right of devolution." So ran the creed of the first consul. But he was hopelessly in error. The Hollanders have in their history done more with the spade than Napoleon with the sword and wrought greater achievements in Europe by their industrial arts than the great warrior by the force of his armies. They have never wasted their substance in militarism and the debt which European civilization owes these people in matters of law, literature, printing, arts, trade, agriculture, navigation, social life, mechanical inventions and fiscal affairs, is incalculable. Considering the area and population of Holland, no country in Europe has exercised a stronger influence upon the continental nations; and of the Hollanders it has been said the reactions of their habit upon their character is only unmatched by their own skill in subduing an ancient morass and afterwards an oceanic mud flat to their own interests. Time was, and this in the eighteenth century, when the Netherlands were visited by disastrous inundations of the sea at intervals of about seven years apart. The dyke-building operations now so familiar came into vogue with the result that hundreds and thousands of acres were rescued from the ravens maw of the sea, and between 1833 and 1877 Holland added some 3,000,000 acres to its farming area.

The famous Zuider Zee affords a typical example of the conditions to be met. It is probably not generally known that this vast tract was at one time a land flat or had been fenced off from the eruptions of the German Ocean. In the thirteenth century the sea burst over this area and buried towns and villages beneath its waters. It has ever since, or rather up to recent date, been a sort of inland lagoon. The waters of the Zuider Zee are shallow. In the seventeenth century were mooted plans for the drainage and regaining of this submerged territory, but it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the Hollanders entertained serious proposals concerning this engineering enterprise. In 1920 the scheme to build a dyke from the mainland of Holland to the Island of Wieringen was approved and this structure, one and a half miles in length, was completed in 1926. Today a larger intake or dyke fencing has been completed, or is near completion, which it is estimated, will include more than a half million acres and add about seven per cent to the total land area of Holland and ten per cent to its arable land whenever it becomes fit for cultivation. It is reckoned that the four "polders" or areas, thus enclosed will not have become so free from the salt tang as to reach their full value until about fourteen years have elapsed from the time the sea waters have been drained off. But the engineering project which looks towards the recovery of the Zuider

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Zee for farm purposes is justly regarded as one of the most stupendous and daring enterprises of its kind ever attempted. It is stated that fifteen millions sterling have thus far been spent upon this gigantic scheme of constructing a dyke from Wieringen to Friesland, and the achievement of this feat reflects great credit upon the Hollanders, who had already earned their high repute as first rate farmers and horticulturists, the peer of any folk upon earth. And in this latest reclamation adventure brought to successful issue, the Netherlands stand fast by their national motto, "Struggle and Uprise."

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