

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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REJOICING

The conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty has been received with joy and satisfaction throughout the civilized world. From every capital of Europe, Asia, Africa and America telegrams and cables have been sent to the participants, offering the felicitations of the respective governments. Not the least significant of these congratulatory messages was that sent from Washington, in which President Hoover, not only expressed his great satisfaction at the conclusion of the Treaty, but intimated America's ardent desire to participate in the forthcoming war debt conference. It is interesting to note that the only nation represented at the Conference, apart from Great Britain, affected by the reparations decision from a war debt point of view was Canada. Canada's willingness to give up her share of the reparations payments was intimated when President Hoover declared his moratorium on war debts owing to the United States. This position Canada reiterated at the Lausanne Conference. The readjustment of reparations means a loss of an annual payment of about \$5,000,000 to Canada, but it is hoped that improvement in world business springing from the Treaty will compensate Canada for the amount the country will forego in the scrapping of the Young Plan. As stated in our Saturday's issue, the conclusion of the Conference at Lausanne has been a great achievement, and the credit for the success is due almost exclusively to Premier Ramsay MacDonald, who has been untiring and practically unsleeping, in his efforts to bring about the unanimous decision, satisfactory to all concerned.

FARM PRICES

In the last issue of the Economic Annalist encouraging reports are given regarding the future of agriculture. Reports on butter production received by the Dairy Branch and published in the Dairy News Letter of June 15, indicate that in Quebec there has been an increase of 17.8 per cent during the first three months of the year, Ontario during the first four months of the year shows a decrease of 1.60 per cent, Manitoba production in May was 13.5 per cent over that of May, 1931, while in other provinces production in April or May, depending on the date of the reports received, has decreased slightly. In regard to recovery it is a reasonable supposition that until industrial unemployment is reduced and certain international readjustments made, prices of agricultural commodities will not rise materially. Bound up with recovery are questions of cost reduction in both agricultural and industrial production. It is not likely, however, that we will soon return to the price levels of 1929, but a new balance will be set up between costs and prices at which profits may accrue. There are a great many factors which enter into the situation. Opinion as to what can be done to hasten recovery is not unanimous. Mr. G. F. Warren and Mr. F. A. Pearson, discussing the situation in the United States in Farm Economics, state in part, "It is debts, not wages, that stand in the way of recovery. Little building and limited prosperity can be expected until debts are adjusted to the price level, or the price level refitted to the level at which the debts were contracted." A noted German, Dr. M. J. Bonn, whose reputation is high in international circles says: "I am quite willing to subscribe to the theory of monetary influences on price levels: if I did not do so, I should not have been one of the earliest and most uncompromising opponents of inflation in my country. But I strongly deny that gold

scarcity or fear of gold scarcity was responsible for the collapse of prices by the end of 1929. . . . The crisis in industry is partly due to the reduced purchasing power of the communities producing food-stuffs and raw materials. Its deeper causes are, however, over-expansion and misdirection of capital. War and inflation are mainly responsible for this. . . . Fear, not real scarcity of capital, is at the bottom of the world's desperate credit situation. This fear is partly due to political causes; whether right or wrong, it cannot be dispelled by monetary tricks." Now that the Lausanne Conference has laid the foundation for a return to better times, the element of fear should be largely eliminated, thus hastening the return of all round prosperity.

HONOURING THE PAST

The celebration yesterday of the centennial anniversary of St. John's Anglican Church, St. Eleanors, marked an event of special historic interest in connection with early English settlement days. To most readers of the centennial article in Saturday's Guardian the wealth of historic material in and around the village of St. Eleanors must have come as a surprise. The fact is that this Province is rich in such material, though unfortunately much of it can now only be gleaned at second hand, from letters and diaries, and from verbal anecdotes handed down through successive generations. To those who interest themselves in preserving the history and traditions of the past great credit is due. The work of the late Mrs. Nell MacLeod in this connection will stand as an enduring monument to her memory. Invaluable also to the historian of the future is the work of the late Judge Warburton, whose "History of Prince Edward Island" is the result of indefatigable research. Of living writers on historical matters touching this Province none has approached the task so well equipped as Prof. D. C. Harvey, whose article on Roma at Three Rivers, from his history of the French regime in Prince Edward Island, was recently republished in The Guardian. Roma's career is of particular interest at the present time, inasmuch as the 200th anniversary of his settlement at Brudenell Point will shortly be commemorated at the District convention of the Women's Institutes. It is possible that Prof. Harvey will be here at that time, and, if so, every effort should be made to obtain his services as speaker at the convention. Outside of Nova Scotia and Quebec, it is doubtful if any Province but Prince Edward Island could celebrate the 200th anniversary of an important historical event. Most of the Provinces have little historic background. Some are younger even than Confederation. That is why, in this section of Canada, tradition counts for so much.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A report issued by the Empire Marketing Board on "The Demand for Honey" contains the results of a survey of the position of Canadian and other Empire honey on the British market. Members of the Board's economic section visited 1,138 retailers in London and Glasgow to get the information. It was found that Canada's honey was more popular in Glasgow than in London. Per capita consumption of honey in the United Kingdom is only about one-quarter pound a year, as compared with two pounds a head in Canada. The British people, it seems regard honey as a medicine rather than as a delicacy, its frequent presence in cough mixtures, lung tonics and balsams no doubt accounting for this conception. Here, evidently, is a field for extensive publicity on the merits of honey as a healthful table delicacy.

NOTES BY THE WAY

For Alfonso to go back to Spain now, says the Border Cities Star, would only precipitate a civil war. There would be needless bloodshed and property damage. If the ex-king waits a few years, he might be asked to come back by a vote of the people. Things are not running any too smoothly for the new republic. Spain may tire of the revolution and welcome a return to the Bourbons. Certainly that is Alfonso's best bet at the moment.

I am optimistic enough to believe, says Harry W. Hanson, superintendent of Insurance, that we have rounded the corner of the so-called depression, and it occurs to me that we should stop talking depression and bask in the sunshine of prosperity.

At the London mock trial the charge of "faking the evidence" was preferred against some of Britain's favorite and modern detective-story writers. Tell it not in Gath, neither whisper it in circles Shakespearean accusation, if justice be impartial, be levelled at the great bard himself? When he had Hamlet hire a troupe of strolling actors to perform a one-act play depicting circumstantial evidence of his uncle's dereliction, which he, Hamlet, had written overnight, Shakespeare started the detective story on its unending way and made the Prince of Denmark the world's original Sherlock Holmes.—Christian Science Monitor.

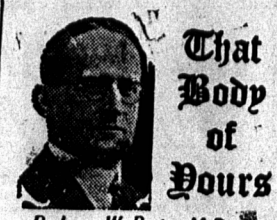
The peculiar strength and virility of the Nazi movement, says the Manchester Guardian, arise out of its connection with prewar German nationalism. It is a rebirth of that nationalism in terms of post-war idealism, or, in its degenerate form, sentimentality. It is like a militarist Youth Movement, or like a "hike" that suddenly turns into army manoeuvres. Hitler may be a fool. Much that he says and writes suggests that he is a fool. At the same time he has hit on a kind of foolishness that happens to "come off," and he has able men round him who are determined to exploit it to the utmost.

We do not feel like betting any large sum of money that Mr. Hoover will be defeated in the U. S. elections, despite his lack of popularity, despite adverse business conditions, despite the unsatisfactoriness of the "wet and dry" plank adopted by the Republicans when they met in Chicago a short time ago. There is no hurrahing for Mr. Hoover, but throughout the length and breadth of the great country to the south, there is a great deal of deep, silent admiration for the unpretentious, unimaginative, sincere and able man who guides the destinies of our American neighbors.

One thing that has commended Mr. Roosevelt to the American people is the courage and determination he evidenced, a few years ago, in fighting down a physical condition that would have caused most men to throw up their hands. Strong and athletic, he was stricken with infantile paralysis and reduced to a helpless state. But his gallant soul refused to yield to mere physical weakness. He studied his condition thoroughly, and finally, through long months of treatment, in which curative baths played a large part, he was once more able to get about, though with difficulty. Even now he supports himself with canes and artificial appliances, but it is said that this will in no way impair his usefulness in the White House, if he reaches it.

Judge Tetreau, of Montreal, gave a Southern racing man a striking example of Canadian justice this week. The Southerner was fined \$10 or a month in jail for striking a colored boy across the face with a horsewhip. "You would have done the same thing yourself in my position," the Kentuckian observed, claiming that the boy had stolen \$10 from him. "I should have done nothing of the kind," the Court replied. "I am here to see all persons in this country protected and I am here to punish anyone who is guilty of violence." No matter how a Negro might be treated in Kentucky, Judge Tetreau added, his safety was secure in Canada. Beside the penalty of a fine or jail sentence, the accused was bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace. The Montreal judge's attitude will have the hearty backing of the Canadian public. All men look alike to our Canadian courts. Canadian justice draws no color line. And this is as it should be.

The Northern Whig of Belfast in a recent issue said: "It appears that Canada has weathered the depression better than either the United States or some other parts of the British Commonwealth. There has been severe depression in some



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MIGRAINE — ONE SIDED HEADACHE

It is estimated that about 7 out of every 100 people sometime in life suffer with one sided headache —migraine. It is more common in business men, professional men, and teachers than in laborers. Drs. Balyeat and Rinkel, Oklahoma City, who are, and have been, doing considerable research work on migraine, give the records of another group of patients, 202 cases. They conclude that migraine is common in childhood since in nearly one-third of the cases studied, the symptoms developed during the first ten years. Of the 202 cases, 167, over 80 per cent, had other symptoms than the headache, showing that they were sensitive to various foods or other materials, so that a sort of poisoning was set up in the system. It is their opinion that in migraine there is dilatation of the blood vessels in a part of the brain which produces a congestion there similar to the hives or jump that is produced on the skin in some individuals when they eat certain substances.

This does not mean, of course, that any individual who is sensitive to certain foods or other substances and happens to have a headache, has the true migraine. I have spoken frequently about migraine because no one has been able to prove definitely just what causes it. The fact that it is more frequent in business and professional men and teachers than in laborers would indicate that lack of exercise might be the causative factor, but there are many individuals, particularly among women who do very hard physical work, who nevertheless suffer with migraine. The fact that children suffer with it also is worthy of note.

In the opinion of many physicians, regularity of eating, sleeping, and the intestinal habit is neglected by many of these sufferers as they concentrate on their work, and forget their physical needs. In my own opinion the liver doesn't get rid of poisons in the blood, in these cases, and hence the "bilious" attacks with which they suffer. However the fact that Drs. Balyeat and Rinkel are able to trace 'sensitiveness' to foods and other substances, in so many cases, would prove that many of these sufferers would be able to avoid migraine, if they would try to discover the substance or substances that induce the attack.

Mr. King's Last Chance

(Montreal Star)

The London Herald, Opposition organ fears that when the British delegates arrive in Ottawa, they will "find Canada split from top to bottom on the issues of the Imperial Conference." This is terrible. The Herald gets this alarming idea from reading Mr. King's campaign speeches in Royal, N.E. It seems that Mr. King, on these recent occasions, permitted himself to differ somewhat from the policies of Mr. Bennett. He even allowed the impression to leak out that he thought Mr. Bennett would be a poor representative of Canada at the Conference. Modesty forbade him to mention the name of a good representative, but there are those who fancy that the gentleman he had in mind was a person by the name of "MacKenzie King."

In this country, it is not "news" when the Opposition leader differs from the attitude of the Government. For had we thought it would be news if the same contortments occurred in Great Britain. For an Opposition leader to make real "news" he should support the Government. If Mr. King had declared that it was nothing short of providential that so stalwart a Canadian, so independent a public man, so ardent an Imperialist as Mr. Bennett would be found at the head of the Canadian delegation to the coming Conference, he would certainly have got his name into the headlines in the Canadian papers.

Leaders At Ottawa Parley

SIR GEORGE RAINY, INDIA (By The Canadian Press)

Sir George Rainy is the only English-born member of the Indian delegation to the Ottawa Conference. Since 1927, he has been a Member of the Executive Council of the Indian Government in charge of the Commerce and Railway Department. He had been knighted two years previously. After his graduation from Edinburgh Academy and Merton College, Oxford, he went at the age of 22 to India. His earlier posts were assistant magistrate and collector in Bengal, 1896; Under-Secretary to Government, Financial and Municipal Departments, 1904; Under-Secretary to Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, 1906; Joint Magistrate and Collector, Bihar and Orissa, 1922; officiating secretary to Government Financial and Municipal Departments, 1914; officiating secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, 1916. In 1919, he was made Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa; 1923, President of Indian Tariff Board and later officiating secretary to the Government of Indian Department of Commerce.

SETH HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON, INDIA

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, Muhammadan, is on India's delegation to Ottawa. He represents the Muhammadan Rural Constituency of Sind in the Legislative Assembly of India, and is noted for his soundness of judgment, his tact and skill. Mr. Haroon is looked upon as a very important factor in any economic convulsion. His knowledge of problems of an industrial character in India is extensive.

SAHIBZADA ABDUS SAMAD, INDIA

Sahibzada Abdus Samad has rendered outstanding service to the Indian Educational Service. At present he is Professor of Chemistry, Science College at Patna. Addressed as Mr. "Samard", the Indian delegate joined the Service, which is known as part of the Department of Public Instruction, in 1919. Three years later he was appointed Inspector of Schools. His appointment to Science College came in 1928. Mr. "Samard" is one of the three Muhammadans in the delegation from the Indian Empire to the Imperial Economic Conference.

Kipling On Canada

(From "Canada")

Rudyard Kipling is also among the prophets. "The Dragoman" in the Daily Express, gives a letter from him to the secretary of the Strollers' Club, which is described as "a friendly organization of Imperially-minded business men." Its main subject-matter is a brick of Canadian maple sugar which had apparently become lost in transit to Mr. Kipling, but in closing the latter says: "We are all in deep water together, nationally, but we are going to pull out of it in the next two years, and my notion is that the Dominion will have her team out first." The prophecy, with its special slogan of hopefulness for Canada, has the authentic Kipling touch. There is also a ring of confidence about it that is full of encouragement.

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The Poet's Corner

SONNET

When I do count the clock that tells the time, And see the brave day sunk in hideous night; When I behold the violet past prime, And sable curls all silver'd o'er with white; When lofty trees I see barren of leaves, Which erst from heat did canopy the herd, And summer's green all girded up in sheaves, Borne on the blar with white and bristly beard, Then of thy beauty do I question make, That thou among the wastes of time must go, Since sweets and beauties do themselves forsake And die as fast as they see other grow; And nothing gainst Time's scythe can make defence Save breed, to brave him when he takes thee hence.

Production Of Cranberries

(Moncton Times)

In connection with the idea that fruit growing may be carried on to a greater extent and with profit in Canada the Economic Annalist notes that Canada in the fiscal year ended in March last imported cranberries from the United States to the extent of 16,871 barrels valued at \$124,509. This was just about half the value of such imports in the boom years but there was little reduction in the quantity, the highest being in 1929 and 1930, about 22,000 barrels. There must be a good deal of land in these Maritime provinces unsuitable for other purposes in which cranberries may be grown as a side crop. Indeed, the Annalist quotes Dr. Cumming, of Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, as saying that cranberries have been grown in the Maritime Provinces for many years. A quarter of a century ago a fairly large volume was shipped to Western Canada, but in the interim or until 1930 interest in the production of this crop seems to have been at a low point. The renewal of interest is in part due to tariff legislation providing an import duty of 20 per cent or not less than 2-1/2 cents per pound. It is also due to the efforts of the Maritime Trade Commission which made known to Canadian wholesalers, retailers and consumers the fact that good cranberries were grown in the Maritime Provinces. In 1931 some ten to twelve carloads were available in Nova Scotia alone besides the less than car-load shipments of which no record is available. Data are not at hand regarding production in Prince Edward Island and in New Brunswick. A third reason for renewed activity might be advanced and that is that in 1930 farmers were seeking every possible source of income. In any event shipments made in recent years convinced the trade that consumers want these Maritime cranberries. Commercial production in Nova Scotia has been developed in the Aylesford and Aubin districts. Near Aubin there is one "bog" of about twenty-five acres and others range from four to five acres. Other areas in which the crop is grown on a commercial scale are the Bridgewater and Liverpool districts and in Yarmouth, Richmond and Pictou counties. A cranberry bog is not an ordinary bog. It takes capital to

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