

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim Merry hearts never meet dull times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1933.

UPTREND IN BRITAIN

How Great Britain is weathering the economic storm is told in many reassuring news items in the current issue of "Industrial Britain," a monthly news bulletin issued by the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

What better illustration of British optimism and enterprise could be afforded, for example, than in the following statement from the bulletin:

"Including the largest graving dock in the world and an ocean quay capable of berthing simultaneously eight of the greatest ships afloat or contemplated, the completion of the extension of the Southern Railway's Southampton Docks is expected before the end of this year. The ocean quay was begun in 1927. The graving dock was sanctioned in November, 1930, and this part of the scheme is likely to be finished during the summer months.

"Beyond these extensions, which will cost approximately £13,000,000 further works of equal or greater magnitude are contemplated in the future, including a new quay about a mile long and a second graving dock similar to that now being built."

Evidence of a revival in the coal industry is found in the statement that coal shipments from Barry Docks (Wales) have been greater than for two years and that increased shipments of coal and coke were made from the Tyne last year to Finland, Denmark, West Indies, Australia, British America, (Canada, Newfoundland, etc.) and South Africa.

The change in Great Britain's fiscal policy from free trade to tariff protection is cited as one of the chief causes leading directly to the establishment of new industries and the building of new factories.

"British toy manufacturers who are holding exhibitions of toys in Manchester hotels state that orders to the value of nearly half a million pounds have been placed by Lancashire buyers with British firms, thanks to the 25 per cent. tariff on foreign toys imposed last March. Orders for hundreds of thousands of pounds are being placed for next Christmas and are being placed. Twenty new toy factories were established in England last year, eight of them being controlled by firms which formerly exported to this market from Germany."

Other examples are given of the rapid growth of new industries. For example:

"In June, 1932, the Holt Hosiery Company took over mills in Bolton, Lancashire, for the manufacture of knitted cotton underwear. Now their weekly output is 26,000 garments and they have a staff of three hundred workers. Day and night shifts are being worked. The firm are experimenting in other materials, and expect to enlarge the scope of production by including wool, silk and rayon articles."

UNION WITH CANADA?

According to Mr. Robert Lipsitt, Ottawa correspondent of the Mail and Empire, there is a real prospect for union between Canada and Newfoundland. Mr. Lipsitt sees in the personnel of the Royal Commission to report on the future of Newfoundland "the first definite step towards the union of Britain's oldest colony with Canada."

It is not the fact that two members of the commission, Sir William Staver and Hon. C. A. Magrath, are Canadians that leads to the belief that, for the first time since 1867, the situation favors union, but rather that conditions in Newfoundland are such that a commission was necessary and acceptable.

"At the moment," writes Mr. Lipsitt, "there is no great enthusiasm in favor of union in official circles in Canada, but there is realization that there may be no other alternative unless the Empire is to see the oldest colony pass from the Commonwealth."

Labrador which was awarded Newfoundland by the Imperial Privy Council.

The current indebtedness of Newfoundland is in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. "In usually well-informed circles it is declared Great Britain would assume a portion of this, provided the colony, or Dominion, as it now is, was able to enter into an agreement with Canada regarding the balance and union."

Neither in Canada nor in the United Kingdom is there the slightest suggestion of compulsion. In fact this time the sailor for union will be Newfoundland itself. On any reasonable basis it is unlikely Canada would turn a deaf ear to proposals, though the question of administration holds many complications no Canadian Government would be anxious at this time to assume.

NEW TARIFF BOARD

A feature of the Tariff Board recently appointed by the Bennett Government is that it cannot be used as a political bumper, as the old board under the Mackenzie King administration too frequently was used. The Government will retain full responsibility for its tariff legislation, with the new board operating as a semi-judicial, fact-finding tribunal. The board will not make tariffs; its function will be to get at the facts. Moreover, its reports will be public. This last feature is receiving particular commendation in the press. One of the defects of the board under the King Government was that its conclusions were secret. The public could read the evidence taken before it, but no one ever knew what the board concluded from the evidence, or what recommendations it made to the Government.

WORTH REMEMBERING

"Canada," writes Mr. Arthur Brisbane, editor of the New York American, "is buying \$200,000,000 less from the United States than it used to do, and in the meantime it is selling goods in other countries while American exports shrink." These words of a writer who is by no means partial to Canada should have a stimulating influence upon Canadians.

It cannot be too often repeated that this Dominion is better off than the neighboring republic, and that our people, despite their troubles, should regard this remarkable achievement as a reason for gratitude, pride and fresh effort.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hon. Dr. MacMillan's tribute to Premier Stewart in the Legislature yesterday is one in which every member will concur.

Mr. W. M. Lea was wandering far afield yesterday when he advocated lower tariffs and currency inflation in the Draft Address debate. Was he by chance rehearsing a federal campaign speech?

The appointment of a returned soldier from North Rustico to the position of doorkeeper was made on the opening day of the Legislature on motion of Mr. Bethune. Our contemporary's omission of this appointment from its report should be rectified.

The Opposition leader explained yesterday how he had come to throw cold water on the cranberry industry. He should have waited until Mr. W. H. Dennis comes back. Mr. Dennis has his own views on the subject, and he expressed them in no uncertain terms of criticism against Mr. Lea at the last session of the Legislature.

NOTES BY THE WAY

John Bull is used to paying, says Truth. He has been paying ever since the war, and has become hardened to standing treat to the nations. The pleasing conviction prevalent abroad that whatever happens John Bull will foot the bill so sedulously fostered by successive British Governments, is as strong as ever. Even the staggering prospect of handing over colossal sums to the U. S. A., while getting not a penny for our own debtors does not appal the British taxpayer. Nothing appals him any more. He knows from long experience that he is "for it" in any case.

"The King is dead! Long live the King!" is one of the most expressive and cynical expressions in the world's literature. In it is revealed and epitomized the fickle nature of public acclaim; and it illustrates better than learned essays how readily mankind turns from its departing to its incoming heroes. President Hoover must realize something of this spirit. While he remains in the White House, officially President of the United States he is out of public affairs. The peoples elected representatives have been almost eager to override his power of veto on important questions, and in every respect he is merely the man whom Mr. Roosevelt is to succeed. For visiting diplomats and aspiring statesmen and politicians all roads lead to Mr. Roosevelt's residence in Albany, not to the White House. The Roosevelt star is in the ascendant. President Hoover is passing under the eclipse that generally overtakes the defeated man.

Here is what Mr. King said in his 1930 election manifesto: We have made it quite clear to our neighbours in the United States that while we are anxious at all times to deal with them on fair and equal terms we have now reached a point where we consider it to be our interest to transfer a very considerable portion of purchasing power from the United States which is apparently unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our kith and kin in Great Britain, who have given us a position of absolute equality with British producers in the British market. And yet Mr. King has condemned the Ottawa agreements for closer relations between Canada and the British Empire as a whole, and now supports a resolution aiming to have the representatives of this Dominion go on their knees to Washington asking for reciprocity.

Mr. Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia is exercised over alleged threats to the peace of Europe. This statement is based on the charge that France is arming her Balkan allies against Italy. The Balkan "bloo" must be considered a "provocation." Il Popolo d'Italia says, adding that new war clouds are collecting over the continent. This, and kindred reports from Europe are disquieting. They show easily misunderstandings may arise and how little is really needed to set off the powder magazine.

Today an American example is full of warning for Ireland. The two Houses of Congress have passed bills which provide that the Philippine Islands shall receive full independence within the next ten or twelve years. These measures are inspired by no exalted zeal for liberty. Their motive is that the Philippines shall be outside, rather than inside, the American wall, and that all Philippine products which compete with American products shall be excluded. Now the British farmer contemplates a similar treatment of the Free State by the Imperial Parliament. The new turn which his thoughts have taken is a direct and baneful result of Mr. de Valera's policy.—Dublin Weekly Irish Times.

An impression that the mildness of the last two seasons has been due to a swerving of the stream many miles west is dissipated again by a naval officer, this time a lieutenant on a British destroyer which has been making a survey between Halifax and Bermuda. He states that the Gulf stream has not changed its course at all with relation to the Atlantic coast, and that its limits south of Nova Scotia as outlined in the Admiralty charts printed in 1911 "check perfectly with its present position."

With regard to our public schools the efficacy of the school books and the daily dose of subjects set for the pupils' study. It is not with bricks, plaster and wood that human brains are developed, but with the rays of mind. The intellectual life of our people does not suffer, through poor lodgment. Far from it; but this great truth is sometimes forgotten in moral and spiritual training of the young. Such forgetfulness may cost us dearly.—Le



By James W. Barton, M.D.

STRENGTHENING THE HEART WHICH IS TOO EASILY AFFECTED BY SLIGHT EFFORT

You may be lying down resting and putting your index and middle fingers on your wrist on the thumb side you feel your pulse beating regularly at 68 to 72 beats to the minute.

You rise to your feet and are surprised to find that the heart rate has increased by nearly 50 per cent, beating perhaps as high as 100 beats to the minute. Naturally you expect the rate to increase when you stand up, as the heart has a harder job pumping blood when you are standing than when you are lying down on the level. This is because the heart does not have to pump the blood upwards to the upper part of the body, and away down to the feet with enough power to bring it upwards all the way back to the heart again.

In the average person, arising from the lying down to the standing position increases the rate of the heart beat by 6 to 10 beats in the minute.

What has made your heart beat so fast with such a little effort? Have you heart disease?

As a matter of fact you are likely in poor condition physically, and need some toning up.

Dr. W. Allan, Charlotte, N. C., reports 25 patients in which the heart rate increased an average of 95 beats on simply arising from a reclining position; in 25 the systolic pressure (with arm band tightly inflated) fell and in 26 the diastolic pressure (with arm band not inflated) rose, the difference between the two pressures being only 18 instead of about 40, the normal difference.

None of these patients showed any murmurs (leakage) or any enlargement of the heart.

Should these cases be given digitalis to slow the heart and advised to rest as much as possible?

No! Dr. Allan advises that if the tone of the heart and bloodvessels is to be raised it is necessary to feed the patient well and to restore the tone to the muscle by graduated daily exercise.

I believe most physicians will agree with Dr. Allan.

Exercise such as walking or simple calisthenics, calls upon the heart to send more blood regularly and rhythmically to distant parts of the body thus building up the power of the heart muscle, and the muscles of the blood vessels.

The Last Mail Coach

(Exchange) In these days of railway centenaries it is difficult to realize that in 1837 the mail coach was still running between London and Holyhead in a desperate struggle with the train. A model of the last mail coach to run on this great road has just been presented to the London Museum. It is about four feet long and is complete with whip, horn, spare trace bars and the blunder-buss case for the guard to use against highwaymen from his seat over the mail bags.

The model was made in 1842 by Mr. Stephen Tester, whose father drove the original coach until 1837. It shows that the coach was drawn by four horses and carried four passengers inside, four on the roof and one next to the driver.

The first London to Holyhead coach was started in 1780 by an enterprising innkeeper, who advertised it to "be" the first night at Castle Bromwich, the second at Oswestry, and on the third to arrive "if God permits," at Holyhead.

Five years later a mail coach started running over the same route and later the "new Holyhead mail" ran which followed a slightly different route. It left the "Swan With Two Necks" in Lad Lane at 7.30 p. m., and took 38 hours to reach Holyhead. The "Irish Mail" the oldest train in the country, which for over 70 years has left Euston every night at 8.45 o'clock, does the journey today in about 5 1/2 hours. Yet many people would willingly sacrifice something of the speed of the train of today for the romance of the coach of a hundred years ago.

That Body of Ours

Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE NEW COMERS

Sir,—A recent communication in your paper stated that only two people who came to this part of the Province in 1858 from Scotland, commonly referred to as the "new comers", were now living.

This statement is not quite correct. There are, besides Capt. James McLeod and Murdoch Benton, as per the notes above referred to, at least five other persons. The oldest of the five is Mrs. Donald Matheson, Brooklyn, who was fifteen years old leaving Scotland. This old lady, walked about a mile early this winter to see her niece, Mrs. John Matheson, who was suddenly taken ill, and who also was one of the "new comers". There are also Donald McKenzie and John McKinnon of Brooklyn, and Jane McKenzie McDonald of Strath-Alban a sister of Donald McKenzie. There may be others besides, who may have left the province years ago, not known to the writer.

I am Sir, etc. BROOKLYN

KNITTING.

Sir,—The other day I was thinking of the multitudes who are in need of clothes in our Dominion. Somehow it sent my memory back to the War years, when you would see women knitting everywhere, in their homes, at public gatherings, on the streetcars. They were knitting for their men overseas. Those gifts for the soldiers, made into innumerable parcels, were very welcome and very serviceable.

The need is much greater now than then. We soldiers had our uniforms and a reasonable issue of other clothing. Today there are many thousands in Canada who lack warm apparel. What do you think of trying to start the ball, the knitting-ball, a-rolling again?

If the idea is given publicity and takes the fancy of the women, a plentiful supply of good woollen socks, sweaters, other garments, and children's things would soon be pouring into relief centres and allied organizations.

I am convinced that the suggestion will have a strong appeal to all those kind-hearted folks who are able to help in this way. A great number have very little cash to spare for substantial gifts of money but could buy a supply of yarn from which they might make the wanted articles. It will be a right good thing if the knitting habit starts up again vigorously and spreads everywhere with our own impoverished people as its objective.

Maybe our big stores would generously help by offering a skein or two of yarn, for this charitable purpose, to customers whose purchases reached a certain amount.

We do not agree as to the merits of Technocracy, Communism and other isms, Inflation, Deflation, or other monetary theories advanced as solutions to our economic problems, but surely the practical and immediate value of a widespread epidemic of knitting is clearly evident to us all.

I am Sir, etc. GEORGE C. F. PRINGLE

A Threat Or A Promise?

(Frederick Gleaser)

Peter Verigin has informed Canada and the wide world in general that he intends to leave this Dominion forever. It is not likely that anyone will stand in his way. If he can carry out his threat—a promise to the most of us—that he will remove the Doukhobor colonies to Mexico or to South America, his name will be thrice blessed. Canada made an error in settling these people within her borders, and the climate of either Mexico or South America would be more suitable than that of Canada for some of the demonstrations of the followers of Verigin. Today the "Donk" leader is aboard a train rolling in a general westerly direction. At the risk of a charge of plagiarism it can be stated—"In again, out again, gone again, Verigin!"

Advertisement for PENSLAR Hypophosphites Compound, as a creator of new strength and vitality. This preparation consisting of the best ingredients for rebuilding the system is sold at \$1.00 per bottle at The Penslar Drugstore.

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Advertisement for The Poet's Corner, ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Advertisement for I think he had not heard of the far towns, Nor of the deeds of men, nor of King's crowns, Before the thought of God took hold of him.

Advertisement for He numbered not the changes of the year, The days, the nights, and he forgot all fear.

Advertisement for But he walked through the ancient wilderness, O, there the prints of feet were numberless.

Advertisement for And holy all about him! And quite plain He saw each spot an angel, silver-shod, Had lit upon: where Jacob too had lain.

Advertisement for The place seemed fresh;—and bright and lately trod, A long track showed where Enoch walked with God.

Advertisement for And often, while the sacred darkness trailed Along the mountains smitten an unveiled

Advertisement for By rending lightnings,—over all the noise Of thunders and the earth that quaked and bowed From its foundations—he could hear the voice

Advertisement for Of great Elias prophesying loud To Him whose face was covered by a cloud.

Advertisement for —A. O'Shaughnessy.

Advertisement for a general westerly direction. At the risk of a charge of plagiarism it can be stated—"In again, out again, gone again, Verigin!"

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Advertisement for 25c Box Bayer's Aspirin Tablets, 50c Box Bayer's Aspirin Tablets, \$1.25 Bottle Bayer's Aspirin Tablets, 25c Bottle A. B. S. & C. Tablets, 50c Jar Vicks Vapo Rub., \$1.00 Bottle Enos Fruit Salts, \$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine, \$1.50 Bottle Fellows Hypophosphites, \$1.00 Bottle Nujol, 40c Bottle Lysol.

Advertisement for THE 2 MAGS DRUGSTORE

CHOCOLATE BARS

The following bars are now on sale, and meeting with popular demand:

Green's Island Maid Bar Creamy fudge centre, dipped in soft caramel, rolled in freshly roasted peanuts, and all this coated with rich, creamy chocolate.

Green's Delicious Bar This is a combination fudge and caramel bar, dipped in chocolate.

Green's Brazil Nut Bar This is a soft caramel centre, with lots of whole brazil nuts through it, also dipped in chocolate.

Only the purest and best materials are used in the manufacture of our Bars. Save The Coupons Packed with each Bar.

Manufactured by SIDNEY T. GREEN & CO. 51 Queen St. Charlottetown

GROUND LIMESTONE

Write for NEW LOW PRICE Delivered to Island Points Brookville Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Operating Government Lime Plant) BROOKVILLE, N. B.

January Imports Of Coffee Jamaica was the chief source of Canada's supply of green coffee in January, the amount from that country being 1,201,137 pounds valued at \$125,250. British East Africa was next with 972,414 pounds at \$114,371. Colombia sent 566,920 pounds at \$72,423. The total importations of chicory and coffee were 3,463,286 pounds at \$454,142, compared with 2,405,937 at \$324,398 a year ago.

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Regularly fed throughout the winter season is The BEST Guaranteed of Assured Results in Reproduction

The largest litters born last season and also the highest average of pups raised to maturity were in fox ranches where IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS comprised a most important part of the foxes' daily winter diet. Line up with the world's successful ranchers and insist on having "IMPERIALS," the best fox food obtainable.

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