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THE GLOBE'S DILEMMA

The good old Toronto Globe, standard bearer of old-fashioned, traditional Liberalism, is sadly worried these days. On the gyrations of its federal party leader, Mr. Mackenzie King, it has ceased to offer comment, the course which Mr. King has pursued in his antagonism to the Empire trade agreements and other issues vitally affecting Canada's relations at home and abroad being diametrically opposed to the Globe's idea of Liberal policies. It has been looking hopefully for light and leading from British Liberals, but here again its expectations have been frustrated. Only the other day, the Globe hailed with delight Sir Herbert Samuel's announcement: "Liberals we are and Liberals we must remain," it saw in this statement an intention on Sir Herbert's part to "nail his colors to the mast for all the world to see." The Globe, after bestowing its benediction on this announcement, proceeded to discuss Empire trade relations and the benefits which have accrued to all concerned from the Ottawa agreements. And now, from Sir Herbert Samuel in the British House of Commons, comes the statement that he is opposed to the Empire trade agreements. He quotes, apparently with approval, Mackenzie King as promising, if returned to power, to do away with these agreements,—the same agreements under which, according to the Globe, "trade has grown to the benefit of all concerned."

WELL KEPT FARMS

Timely is the emphasis placed in "The Tourist Bulletin," official organ of the Tourist Bureau of the Province of Quebec, on the importance of well-kept farms as an attraction to summer visitors. For the past ten years, the Quebec Department of Roads has been contributing to the beautifying of properties situated along the main highways of the Province by the distribution of lime and ornaments to trees, and this year several agricultural societies of the Province have included in their program a farm embellishment competition. Commending this movement, the "Bulletin" says that the most powerful attraction exerted on visitors from the outside, particularly those from the United States,—who for the most part know only the stifling atmosphere of great centres strongly industrialized—is that of rural landscape. They experience a lively pleasure in travelling our countryside, stopping here and there at some farm which attracts their attention by its tidiness, the beauty of its flower garden and its orchard, or again by the charming tableau presented by a whole family, father, mother, and numerous children, working together in the fields. But too often it happens, says the Quebec publication, that the agreeable impression given by such a charming rustic picture is immediately destroyed by the appearance of neighbouring farms, dilapidated, bare of trees, flowerless, minus anything in the way of a lawn, with buildings and fences verging on the tumbledown state, exhibiting, in short, a total lack of taste and care on the part of the owner. The traveller, stopping for a moment to drink in the charm of some lovely landscape, might well beat a hasty retreat, asking himself, perhaps, if the charm of the country dwelling has not been a little bit exaggerated. Although he might not cut short his sojourn it is altogether likely that another year he will direct his course towards more pleasant scenes. Neither must it be forgotten that beauty about a farm exerts a happy influence on the tillers of the soil themselves. It sometimes takes very little to improve the appearance of a farm: a fence put in order, a ditch run to line, some flowers about the house, trees, buildings arranged to a plan and kept in good condition, implements mowed away after use; there are plenty of things the farmer might do at little cost to improve the appearance of his property immensely. He will be the first to benefit. Returning from the field at close of day, what a feeling of comfort and quiet restfulness should be his at sight of his tidy, welcoming—not forbidding—home. He will have a greater love for the land on which he toils all day; and so will his

sons and daughters. And the young people will be less tempted to leave the land and try their fortunes in the city. In these times when the thronging in cities of people who ought to be on the land is creating vexing social and economic problems, wholehearted support should be given to any movement destined to preserve in our people the love of the soil and give that same love back to those who might have lost it.

A MAGNIFICENT GRANT

Announcement has recently been made of a grant for the study of Canadian-American relations on a vast scale, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is proposed that independent studies of political, economic and social aspects of Canadian-American relations will be made by a large number of acknowledged authorities on either side of the line—as many by Canadians as by Americans—and the whole cost, which in the end must run into millions, will be borne by the Endowment. The ambitious program calls for studies in history, economics, sociology, political science, education, international law and international relations.

Dean Corbett, of McGill, will direct the Canadian studies in political science, and Dr. R. H. Coates, head of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will conduct research in the movement of population. Professor D. C. Harvey, Archivist of Nova Scotia, a native Prince Edward Islander, and Professor R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University, have been named for the historical committee of the survey. The studies will be largely objective and factual, and in no sense propagandist. In announcing the grant, Dr. James T. Shotwell said: "It would be highly injudicious to attempt to interfere with the processes of national education by propaganda of any kind, even in the good sense."

THE AUTO'S AGE

The automobile, says a Quebec exchange, is still regarded by perhaps the majority of people as a fairly recent mechanical development, and certainly it has travelled far from its first beginnings. Nevertheless, the invention has reached quite a respectable maturity as we are reminded by the anniversary of the birth of Gottlieb Daimler, whose centenary was celebrated in Germany last month. This eminent engineer will always be remembered for his work on the internal-combustion engine and the construction of the first light high-speed engine using spirit as fuel. His patent for this type of engine was taken out in Germany on December 16, 1883, and two years later, he made his first trial with a vehicle fitted with one of his engines.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was, notes an exchange, under typically happy circumstances that King George entered the jubilee year of his reign—at home with his family.

Notes By The Way

If Edward Thomas, 35, had not had such a big foot, he might not have appeared at London sessions, and then have gone to prison for 12 months with hard labor. But a footprint 13 1/2 inches in length was too good a clue for police, and led them infallibly to Thomas, who stands seven feet in height. In all London only one foot-size to beat that which he had found Thomas for house-breaking is reported. One firm regularly ships 17-inch boots to a customer at Shanghai!

The Nazi attempt to drag the Church into "goose step" harmony with National Socialist ideals seems to have failed. Recently an emissary was sent from Sweden to Berlin bringing a memorandum which declared that Protestantism through out the world regarded "the persecution and dismissal of opposition pastors a disgrace to Germany." Now Bishop Mueller, under pressure from Hitler, has abrogated the decree of January 4, by which he attempted to get himself up as a dictator of the Protestant Church in Prussia, and has declared amnesty for the dissenting pastors.

Dr. Garfield, a prominent Canadian man in London, has started a new religious movement which is reported to be commanding widespread attention. The sole condition imposed on his followers is that they shall not be members of any political and social, in the light of the four Gospels of the New Testament. Dr. Case seems to be advocating a return to Christianity.

A college professor declared in a public address in Ontario the other day that 1300 words are enough in any language. And yet there are several thousand words in the English language and the number is being added to every year.

I am unable to answer the question "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" It too often is, however. Little children begin bragging to one another almost as soon as they have learned to speak. They insist that their father is smarter, or bigger or richer than the fathers of the children they are talking to. They know nothing about religion, yet declare that the church which their parents attend is the only church worth going to. If men and women would leave off bragging when they get out their tongues, we would be happier and a better contented race.—Exchange.

Mussolini's drastic decree, making cuts in rents and salaries is only one symptom of this financial uneasiness. The esoteric mysteries of international high finance are not revealed to normal intellects. Indeed, even the most renowned experts at the angles papers that are constantly amongst themselves on certain cardinal points. Even political economy is developing its Einstein theories of relativity. But it will be a momentous fact in human history if the gold standard, which has ruled the world's business through so many centuries, presently toes the line with the Dodo.

From Budapest comes a story of how an unemployed locksmith got himself in trouble because he tried to keep somebody else out of it. He robbed the till of a laundry and took a receipt bearing his name. When he was caught and asked why he did it, he said: "I am too decent to want to get the cashier in trouble." He was given three months in jail.

It is hard to beat London Punch when it comes to dithering. A sly poke under the fifth rib. Dealing with the prevalence of murder and the cheapness of human life in some parts of the United States, Punch recently remarked: "We see by the angles papers that a murder has been committed there for ten shillings! It doesn't seem much, but ten shillings here and ten shillings there soon counts up."

Gangland in the United States has taken to manufacturing its own machine guns and revolvers, which constitutes yet another challenge to the Federal and State Governments. The disarmament of the criminals across the border threatens to become as difficult a problem as international disarmament.

Mussolini has scored another triumph. Under his direction the Pontine marshes have been drained. Instead of fever-infested swamps, which they were for centuries, they are now fertile and habitable meadows and provide homesteads for thousands of unemployed war veterans.

A man who knows the world will not only make the most of everything he does know, but of many things he does not know, and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition. One of the strangest natural phenomena known to history is reported from a deep oil well at Poland. Carbon dioxide gas, under great pressure, is forced high into the air where it solidifies and falls back to earth in the form of snow which is identical with the commercial "dry ice" we now have.

Mr. Lloyd George has a plan to put unemployed people in Britain to work. He would take a million surplus workers out of the cities and put them on the land. Reclamation of waste areas, reforestation, the training of youth for farm life are included in his scheme. It sounds well. But, when the war, Britain tried to get her unemployed to go on land in the dominions, she failed. People in the slums have been moved to the country and made thoroughly miserable. Habits, the habits of generations, are hard to change. A Hitler in Germany, but a Lloyd George in England, we don't think. But that does not necessarily make the plan a bad one.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barker, M.D. THE NEW WEIGHT REDUCING DRUG—DINITROPHENOL

During the year 1933 a number of experiments in reducing weight were carried out by Drs. W. C. Cutting and M. L. Tainter, San Francisco, with a new drug known as dinitrophenol.

They found that dinitrophenol, used in proper doses, causes an increase in the rate at which the body processes work, no matter what form or combination of foods are used. Even when as much as five pounds in a week was lost, it would seem that the structure of the body—the actual tissues—was not broken down; that the actual loss of weight was due to the using up of the stored fat or starch in the body.

Thus Drs. Cutting and Tainter state that "dinitrophenol is very useful in the treatment of extreme overweight (obesity), and may be useful in other states when the body processes are slower than normal."

Naturally a drug that can be taken by mouth to reduce weight is bound to be very popular with those who are overweight who do not wish to reduce their food intake or increase their exercise. However the Journal of the American Medical Association cautions against the general use of this drug as yet, as much of the material on the market is not pure and overdosage may cause dangerous symptoms or even death.

Recently Drs. I. M. Rabinowitch and A. P. Fowler, Montreal, have done considerable experimental work on dinitrophenol, employing various tests. In each test the subject (patient) was kept in bed for at least 15 hours beforehand and until all food was given for 15 hours before the drug was given and none until after the test was completed. Slips of water only were given as it was felt that this would allay thirst and prevent discomfort, because the disconnection from thirst would increase the rate at which the body processes were working and so spoil or at least affect the test.

It was noted that in some of the tests the rate of the body processes was increased by as much as 50 per cent. Notwithstanding this increase in the body processes, the heart and pulse rate were not increased.

Despite the favorable results so far obtained Drs. Rabinowitch and Fowler state that because dinitrophenol does not always act the same way in the same individual, and because of the danger from overdosage, further study must be made and in their opinion all experiments for some time to come should take place only in the hospital.

Brighter than the bright moon, Clear as a summer moon, Fair as the wheeling Seven That nightly dance in heaven, She stretched her arms to him out of the bay— Smoother than beryl; and white was she, Whiter than frost-white stone can be— White as the wind-whipped spray of the sea.

Her voice was like the lute Touched where waves are mute, Two leagues under water. By the wan Sea-King's daughter; Amber her hair in its amber comb— She laughed and called to him out of the foam, "Fisher lad, are you toiling yet? At broken oar and torn net? Look no more for the spiced gale To fill and lift in your crimson sail."

Put by the years of spent endeavor Furl up the wings of your ship forever; In a dew-sweet dawn step down to me, Step down and be lapped eternally In the cool embrace of the sea." (Audrey Alexandra Brown in the Dalhousie Review.)

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Joe Miller And His Book

(Exchange) Joseph Miller, famous for the jokes he never made, was born 260 years ago last Monday and a group of his professional descendants, comedians and writers of show material, did him honor in New York City on that day. They placed a plaque in memory of Joe and the great joke perpetrated on his name—the joke that ascribed to him one of the wittiest tongues of his day, whereas the recorded truth was that he made only one and certainly not more than three jokes in his whole life of fifty-four years.

The original Joe Miller was an actor and a popular one in such parts of Teague in Sir Robert Howard's "Communist." Triculus in "The Trunpest," the First Grave Digger in "Hamlet" and Marplot in "The Busybody." On the stage he was apparently an excellent comedian, but when he took his case in his inn, the Black Joe in Clare Market, London, he laid humor strictly aside and the numerous matrons and theatrical wits who congregated there could never get a smile out of him.

It became the custom, in fact, to ascribe all sorts of wild stories to Joe Miller; since he would have been the last man on earth to tell them, and after his death on August 16, 1739, his friend, John Motley, the playwright, made a collection of jokes and anecdotes from many sources and published them, under the title of "Joe Miller's Jests; or, the Wit's Vade-Mecum." The book appeared one year after Joe's death, when his memory was still green, and had an enormous success. It has been reprinted innumerable times, generally with additions and modernizations of the material.

U. S. Crime Menace

(Montreal Gazette) State and municipal forces of law and order have admittedly failed in the work of preventing and detecting serious crime in the United States. This charge may not apply to all cities, but the work which the federal forces have had to be requisitioned to wage warfare against criminals in many sections serves to prove the oft-repeated assertion that the evidences have been so meagre as to secure protection and avoid punishment.

here that politics enters, and some recent events in this connection are illuminating. In Illinois, for instance, United States agents have won what is termed a major victory in forcing from John "Boss" McLaughlin, Chicago politician, a confession that he had helped dispose of \$53,000 of the \$200,000 in small bills paid for the ransom of Edward Bremer, a St. Paul banker. As McLaughlin and three others charged with conspiracy which seems a comparatively mild charge where the terrible crime of kidnaping is concerned.

The case of the Chicago politician is not an isolated one. Flagrant scandals resulting from corrupt politics and the appointment of ward bosses by party bosses have recently been exposed in New Jersey and New York. In the former state one judge told an investigating committee that he had paid \$25,000 for his appointment to the bench. He paid more than cash, however, for he informed the committee that he was so harassed and intimidated by party bosses that he kept a revolver on his person while presiding on the bench to protect himself. If necessary, against racketeers who wanted him to obey their orders with regard to the disposal of charges against their friends. He also declared that he had been called out in New York there was another sign relative to the trial of the Bar Association as being "hopelessly corrupt," for being in close relationship with a notorious fixer, who, though not a lawyer, appeared regularly in court, and went the length of sitting on the bench beside the judge during the trial of cases in which the bosses for whom he was acting were interested. The usefulness of the judges in question in the two neighboring states is of an end, but the system that permits such corrupt practices of judges during the trial of criminal influence is to be abolished. The Attorney-General of the United States is striving earnestly to bring about reform and the various associations are aiding him, but there can be little change for the better until the way of corruption is made impossible for the ward and district politician. "Political" judges do not dispense fair justice, and corrupt politics encourage crime.

The War Debts Issue

(Vancouver Province) The Hest Press, represented in this section of the continent by the very aggressive Post-Intelligence of Seattle, has again taken the war-path on the war debts question. The British budget with its surplus of \$39,000,000 has aroused its fury and it is off, war-paint, tomahawk, feathers and pointed with a satisfaction of looking for it, it only have found another reason for getting worked up in the announcement, a couple of days after the budget came down, that the Bank of England gold-holdings amounted to \$192,000,000—nearly the greatest amount on record. But one reason was probably enough. Listen to the war cry:

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, in his budget speech last week, boasted of his country's business recovery, and pointed with a satisfaction that none begrudged it a national surplus for the year of thirty-nine million pounds. He announced that this surplus would enable the government to reduce the income tax and many other taxes weighing heavily upon the British people. But he did not say that concealed in the budget and passed over in silence was a piece

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Henderson & Cudmore MEN'S WEAR

of fraudulent deception: He did not point the attention of an applauding House of Commons to the fact that he had omitted from the budget any reference to the unpaid instalments upon England's debt to the United States or her actual default on the debt. "There must be many in England who wince at finding the government's attitude toward that most important debt on her books that of a weaker and repudiator. And yet the world is told that this is true by responsible ministers. It can not, however long continue to be true! Gains got by cheating—success that rests upon fraud—credit built upon repudiation—are not things which even the momentary beneficiaries of the cheat, the fraud and the repudiation, like to contemplate." There is more of this attempt to create ill-will between the two great English-speaking nations, and it is set forth with all the typographical art which the Hearst Press knows so well how to use. But what is the truth of the matter? Britain has not repudiated. President Roosevelt himself has said that he "has no personal hesitation" in saying that he does not regard her in default. He has expressed the opinion that a debtor may at any time approach a creditor with representations concerning the debt and ask for readjustment." Britain has made just such representations and advanced arguments with respect to the debt. These representations have not been formally taken up because the President has suggested that it should be better to defer discussion until "certain factors in the world situation, commercial and monetary become more clarified." "On the contention that the American Government had by implication admitted the close debt connection between war debts and reparations when it proposed in 1931 a moratorium on all international obligations; that the initiative in devising a settlement of reparations was then taken by Germany's creditors with the cognizance and approval of the

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