

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Island Potatoes Handicapped

The seed potato quota has now practically expired for this year, and further shipments to the American market will either have to pay the exorbitant 75 cts. per 100 lb. duty, or be held over until next year. This illustrates the particular disadvantage to Prince Edward Island shippers and producers of the terms negotiated by the KING GOVERNMENT in the agreement signed last year at Washington. This Province, with the largest acreage of seed potatoes, is handicapped by reason of the fact that our crop is somewhat later than in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. According to reports from the latter province, New Brunswick is likely to face a seed potato shortage by reason of its heavy shipments this year. The bulk of the seed supplies from last fall's crop are already cleaned up, and the December exports to Cuba, for which preparations are now being made, will absorb most of the balance. A large quantity of New Brunswick seed was shipped this year to the State of Maine under the quota provisions. Even Nova Scotia has been shipping this year to Florida, as well as to Cuba and Bermuda.

A tariff quota which enables our competitors in other provinces to ship large quantities of potatoes before the crop is harvested here means a serious handicap. The whole quota for all the Canadian Provinces is only 750,000 bushels. We could fill this quota ourselves if we had the opportunity. If we enjoyed a proportion of it comparable to our acreage, it would not be so bad, but the fact is that while the 45 cent tariff under the quota applies from March till November, we are only able to come in at the eleventh hour, so to speak. The result this year is that we have about 200 cars of export seed left on our hands, which if marketed under next year's quota provisions will still further reduce our opportunities of marketing next season's seed.

The Taxation Burden

Liberal pre-election assurance of reduction in income tax have so far failed to materialize that for the present fiscal year the Dominion Government anticipates a yield of \$100,000,000 from this source alone. On top of this there is the Federal Sales tax, now raised to 8 per cent., which is expected to bring in another \$100,000,000.

What a calamity it would have been if the Liberal attempt to vest the Provinces with the right to impose indirect taxation had not been defeated by the Senate! Had this Liberal measure gone through—a measure which the Campbell Government was very enthusiastic in supporting—the result would have been the erection of inter-provincial tariff walls and an orgy of taxation all around.

Public Libraries

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just issued the report of a biennial survey of the libraries in Canada, bringing the information down to the end of 1935. In that year the operation of 642 public libraries throughout the country cost less than two million dollars, over twenty-one million books for home use being lent and large numbers of volumes being loaned to borrowers in the various reading and reference rooms. Taking the per capita cost of the libraries, it works out at about eighteen cents, which is less than two per cent. of the cost of public schools and about ten per cent. of the cost of universities and colleges. Comparison is made with conditions in the United States, where the cost per head of population is more than twice that of Canada (thirty-eight cents), but where nearly twice as many books are borrowed, on a per capita basis, than in this Dominion. In Great Britain, also, four and a half volumes per person are borrowed, as against two in Canada.

Of the total receipts of public libraries in 1935, \$1,902,691, the lion's share, \$1,225,993, went to the maintenance of the libraries of Ontario. Total income from Quebec libraries, the next on the list, was \$177,072 with British Columbia following, with \$110,400; Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Yukon follow in that order. Taking the Dominion as a whole, there were more non-fiction books on the shelves of the public libraries than fiction, though the circulation of the latter was greatly in excess of the former.

Editorial Notes

It was fog not frost, held up shipping in the St. Lawrence Saturday, so perhaps the prophets were not so far wrong after all.

It has been suggested the local Government should insist upon Bruce Stewart & Co., participating in the munition contracts now being distributed throughout the Dominion.

Those interested in the Boy Scout Movement have an opportunity of showing that interest by attending the annual meeting in the City Hall tonight.

The millionaire proprietor of the Globe and Mail which issues its first number today, says his policy will be to support what ever Government is in power—whether Liberal or Conservative. The streamer above its editorials should therefore now be—"Our Government—right or wrong."

With Hon. Arthur Meighen and Professor W. M. Drummond of the University of Tor-

onton, Dr. Wilfred Bovey was a judge in the inter-provincial public speaking competition at Toronto Winter Fair Friday night. The contest was arranged by the Junior Farm Clubs to give voice to youth's conception of its place in agriculture. It was sponsored by the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

One way of accomplishing a balanced budget is to borrow \$50,000 more than necessary to repay a loan. Another is that adopted by Mr. Hepburn which held up \$3,000,000 in school grants months after they were due. The effect, Mr. Rowe said, could be clearly seen when teachers could not get their salaries, and in many cases had been forced to borrow from the people with whom they were boarding.

Hon. Thomas Lodge, C.B., Commissioner for Public Utilities since the inception of the Newfoundland Commission Government in February, 1934, has terminated his tenure of office and sailed for his home in England. Mr. Lodge was one of the three British representatives on the Commission appointed in 1934 when the Legislature was suspended. At that time it was considered he would fill the position for a term of three years, but it is understood his services are urgently needed in another capacity by the British Government.

The Manchester Guardian has received a report that Chancellor Hitler intends to restore the monarchy in Germany and offer the throne to Prince Louis-Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, son of former Crown Prince Wilhelm. The editor said the report "seems so far from what appears probable to authorities on German affairs in London that I would not give it were it not that the source is one that cannot easily be dismissed. The report is that Herr Hitler has been won round to the view held by several of his closest advisers that a revival of the monarchy is the best way to give permanence to the Nazi regime."

Although the new Governor - General of South Africa is being hailed as a South African, he is so, as the Hon. C. A. Dunning would say, by adoption. The Hon. Patrick Duncan, C.M.G. L.L.D. (Edinburgh), K.C., is an Aberdonian, born in the city, the son of a Bouffshire laird. He graduated from Bailliol College, Oxford, and entered the Colonial Civil Service in 1894, becoming private secretary to Sir Alfred Milner. In 1901 he was appointed treasurer of the Transvaal, in 1903 Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal, in 1906 Acting Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal. After the union of South Africa, he became Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education, and in 1932, Minister of Mines, from which portfolio he has been raised to the Governor-Generalship in succession to the Earl of Clarendon.

According to Hon. Earl Rowe, Ontario farmers are getting a raw deal from the Hepburn Government. In the East Hastings by-election the Conservative leader condemned the Government for its "ruthless betrayal" of the farmers of Ontario. The Government had foreclosed farm mortgages and then sold the land to its friends and supporters at less than the value of the mortgages, Mr. Rowe declared. Never before in Ontario's history had the needs of the farmers of the province been so ignored. On "scores of occasions," Mr. Rowe continued, he had been kept busy from morning until midnight with farmers waiting in line to pour out their troubles to him. These were the farmers who needed loans to save their farms, he added, but had not been able to borrow any money because the Government would not take the risk.

This is the centenary of the birth of Sir W. S. Gilbert who with his illustrious colleague, Sir Arthur Sullivan has done more to unify the operatic world than any other two men in the history of music. Their catholicity of purpose; their diversity of theme and melody; their audacity in treatment and execution of topics, national and personal, have placed their names upon the escutcheon of artistic achievements never to be eradicated by time or locality. Sir William was a big man, physically, mentally and generously—he stood six feet two inches—a fine specimen of the typical British gentleman, sturdy, brusque and blunt, disclosing many of the Scotch tendencies bequeathed by heredity from his distaff side who came from Aberdeenshire; in fact, writes a friend, "I had the pleasure of seeing Sir William in kilts; he was a captain in the 3rd Gordon Highlanders and believe me he looked every inch a Highlander in the 'Garb of auld Gaul'."

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe has this to say about the ammunition situation—and he is in close touch with the Prime Minister: "There is no suggestion here that war is just around the corner. In fact, the Prime Minister is convinced that the situation in Europe is steadily improving. Others are convinced that it will continue to improve as Britain brings her military, naval, and air forces to sufficient strength to put the fear of God into the hearts of the sabrerattlers on the other side of the North Sea. But that Mr. Mackenzie King's Government has decided to lay the foundations for an adequate national defense force—with emphasis on defense—there can be little doubt. It is true that two destroyers don't make a navy any more than one swallow makes a summer, and it is not likely that Canada will go in for very much of a navy. Britain is better qualified by tradition and training to look after the freedom of the seas. But Canada and the Canadians achieved an enviable reputation in the air when gallant sons like Bishop and Barker and Brown vanquished the enemy's best in the stupendous struggles of twenty years ago. So it seems probable that the Canadian Government will seek to discharge its obligations by building fighting planes capable of defending these shores against a hostile invasion."

Notes by the Way

It is a curious fact that the two Ontario events in recent years which have attracted most foreign attention have been concerned with children—first the Dionne quins, and second the Millar will babies.—Mail and Empire.

The announcement that His Majesty the King will not broadcast a message to the Empire on Christmas Day, as his late father had done in former years, has been received with special regret in Canada. In no other part of the Empire, except perhaps the West Indies, did the late King's broadcast come in so timely a manner. Made early in the afternoon at Sandringham, it was heard in most parts of Canada in the early morning, just when everyone had wakened to the fact that Christmas Day had dawned; and while the children excitedly explored their stockings, suddenly all would become silent as father or mother would say, "Hush, the King is going to speak now." Many a time on recent Christmases one would hear the remark in Canada, "Didn't it make Christmas Day start good to hear the King speaking as though quietly to yourself and giving you his personal good wishes?" Yes: Canadians will miss the King's message on Christmas morning.—Canada's Weekly (London).

The United States has not abandoned the principle of high tariffs, and there is no probability that it will. Notwithstanding Roosevelt's friendly gesture in the matter of reciprocity with Canada, the United States is still a high tariff country and will be until the standard of living in European countries is at least comparable to that in America.—Toronto Telegram.

A manager in the Maritime Provinces for one of the largest firms of implement makers in Canada is the authority for this important statement, respecting business conditions in Nova Scotia. His firm's business in Nova Scotia increased fifty per cent over that of the previous year. Two-thirds of the business was cash—something they never previously experienced. The farmers are carrying less than one-third that they carried in 1933, in the form of notes and agreements of sale.—New Glasgow Chronicle.

Spanish insurgents had better be careful. One of their shells landed in the press gallery of the Madrid Government buildings, while another wrecked a newspaper plant. How do they expect to get newspaper support if they behave like that?—London Free Press.

It seems that Lemke polled about 750,000 votes in his presidential race. It is recalled that Father Coughlin vowed to go off the air if he did not gather 9,000,000 votes for him. The good father's election forecasts seem to have been not much more out of line than his monetary and sociological theories.—Mail and Empire.

The National Government in Great Britain meets the whole cost of unemployment relief; the National Government pays 60 per cent of the cost of education; and the National Government supervises police work and pays half the police bill. In Canada we have two governments, Federal and Provincial, to take the place of the National Government in the Old Land. How these two divide the costs mentioned is no concern of the municipalities. But undoubtedly they should be dividing them.

"One of the most preposterous of our human limitations is that so few of us escape being either what is called Left or what is called Right. I wish we could put an absolute ban on these two damned words. In the most vital human concerns there is no Left or Right at all. There is no Left science in spite of the desperate attempts of some of our friends to represent Marxism as a scientific philosophy. Science marches on and marches on neither to the Left nor to the Right, but straight forward.—H. G. Wells.

With the passing of October, seven full years have elapsed since the great Wall Street crash that ushered in the depression. The seven lean years having been survived, possibly seven full years lie ahead. Certainly a changing mental outlook is evident. As the New York Times remarks: "The deluge of printed or spoken argument in 1933 regarding abolition of the gold standard, irremediable breakdown of the capitalist system, even on occasion) the collapse of civilization, has already come in retrospect to seem a curious and almost forgotten episode in political history.—EX.

Eighty-nine per cent of this year's graduates of Toronto University have found employment, it is said. The medical and dental graduates and mining engineers



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE LOCATION AND TIME OF OCCURRENCE OF PAIN IN STOMACH OR DUODENUM

An ulcer of the stomach is not uncommon in young people, and as those who are nervous are more likely to develop stomach ulcer, it is not to be wondered at that so many, when a pain occurs in the abdomen, think they have ulcer of the stomach or ulcer of the first part of the small intestine—the duodenum—into which the stomach empties. Thus the ulcer of the duodenum may be only an inch or two from the place in the stomach where ulcers usually occur. Now before believing that every pain in the abdomen is caused by an ulcer of the stomach (gastric ulcer), or of the first part of the small intestine (duodenal ulcer) there are two points that, if remembered, will relieve all worry about the pain in the abdomen being an ulcer.

First, there is the location of the pain. If the pain is down in the region of the navel or umbilicus it is likely due to a spasm in the large intestine, because the pain from gastric or duodenal ulcer is situated high up in the abdomen just below lower end of the breast bone and to the right.

The reason for the mistake made by patients in thinking the pain is due to ulcer of the stomach or duodenum is because they think the stomach is almost the whole abdomen. This is the reason that the physician always asks the patient to put his hand on the part of the "stomach" where the pain occurs.

The other point is the time the pain occurs in relation to the eating of food. Many are of the opinion that if the pain occurs soon after eating food, that this food rubs against the raw surface of the ulcer and causes pain; in fact they think this is the reason that only "soft" foods are given to ulcer patients.

As a matter of fact the pain due to ulcer of the stomach or duodenal ulcer occurs usually two or more hours after eating and is thought by some to be due to the fact that the digestive juice of the stomach reaches a certain degree of strength by the end of two hours, or that the lining of the stomach and intestine at this particular point is exposed to so much activity and pressure that pain results.

The thought then is that the pain in stomach ulcer and in intestinal ulcer is "high up" in the abdomen and occurs two to three hours after eating.



A DOOR

Ten thousand times I closed upon the night, And twice ten thousand, opened to the day; Long years the well-attired found me a way, And liveried footmen here used to alight.

Now you may see I'm in a sorry plight— Bleak rains and cold neglect have left me gray; But, traveller, hear me! For a moment stay, While I recall again some vanished sight!

Dead lovers come once more, and hearts that leap At joyous tidings o'er my threshold brought; I knew both birth and death—men laughed and wept At happenings with which my task was fraught;

Trusts with the past here still are sometimes kept By those who long ago my friendship sought.

—Alexander Louis Fraser.

were among those who did the best. Of the Arts graduates, 85 per cent are said to have got employment, but sometimes of an unusual nature. The whole survey is taken to indicate a definite improvement in conditions.—Winnipeg Free Press.

More and more we perceive that the danger of the dictator is that he must command, exhort, inflame. The world is shaken because men are in power who can not speak calmly or move except with an effort of violence.—New York Times.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of current events. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

"MEN OR MACHINES"

Sir,—Apparently the time has arrived in this machine age when the mind of the individual must be turned upon himself and a thorough investigation made to ascertain as to whether or not we are really human beings to be governed by a clear conscience toward God, or mere machines to be operated by a chief engineer to serve selfish aims and ambitions.

I have long since learned to regard man as a creature of Divine creation made in the Divine likeness having within him great natural ability and resources to be developed which if recognized by God would make every human being a power for good, and the master of marvellous achievement as he grows into the likeness in which he is created. This knowledge of our own creation, coupled with faith in God and the inspiration derived from such faith is the great incentive to progress that has been the motivating power of aspiring men and nations for ages.

But, we ask, what has hindered steady progress toward the high and holy attainment of God-likeness? It has always been earthly power, false pride and self will. The result for the individual possessing such characteristics will always be failure, disappointment and despair. National false pride and disregard of an overruling God spells disaster and doom to that nation or country.

Man is not an animal to be exploited by other men, nor a machine into which is to be poured intoxicating liquor for the purpose of turning out money for any treasury, whether private or public. The destiny of our great country is already written if we continue to place cash before character, and treat men as machines, and God as some far off mystic neutrality.

To professing forces of righteousness individual and collective I take the privilege to make exhortation.

We are facing a crisis. The decree has gone out to kill and to destroy and to cause to die, men, women and children.

Alcohol is the instrument of death. By releasing the flood gates and allowing alcoholic liquors to flow into our fair land, our very life's blood is being sapped and the souls of men hurled to eternal blackness and despair. Thus the destiny of a great people, and one of the fairest lands under heaven, is being written by unrighteous men clamouring for popularity, position, power and material gain regardless of the cost.

Let us erase farce from the face of our Provincial life in regard to our liquor policy, and write in its place, sincerity. Let us also remember that if we altogether hold our peace at this time, deliverance shall come from another source, but we and our father's house shall perish. Who knoweth whether we have not come to the Kingdom for just such a time as this.

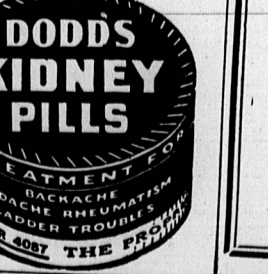
I am, Sir, etc.,

C. WATTERWORTH

A LIBERAL PROTESTS

Sir,—In the summer of 1935 the party to which I have always given my unwavering loyalty won a victory at the polls which was unparalleled in our history.

With other Liberals I rejoiced—not only in the completeness of the victory, but also in the magnitude of the opportunity which confronted the new Legislature. What could they not accomplish! Thirty men, with such a mandate from our people, meeting together periodically to discuss our problems and seek solutions for them; introdu-



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cing new legislation from time to time for the betterment of our people and the advancement of our province. Differing opinions they were bound to have; helpful criticism they would no doubt welcome, but with bickering, time-wasting opposition, merely for the sake of opposition, they would be unhampered. Surely the door of opportunity had been thrown wide. Those of us who knew Mr. Lea—his vision, his strength of character and his inviolable integrity had no fears that the party he led would fail to justify the trust reposed in it by the voters of Prince Edward Island. Alas, all too soon our leader was called upon to pass on the torch, and we could only hope that the young man who took it up might have the wisdom and the courage to "hold it high." The opportunity now confronted him; did he see in it a challenge to duty, statesmanship and service or did he see only an opening for a clever opportunist?

Personally, the writer continued to hope until Premier Campbell's letter appeared in the Guardian of Nov. 18th.

Why should a minister of the Gospel be branded as a propagandist because he seeks the medium of the press through which to call attention to the evils of our day? Is it possible that the pulpit too, may presently be censored? When we have a circumscribed pulpit and a dominated press we shall be serfs indeed. Are we drifting in this direction?

Is Mr. Watterworth's later letter also "propaganda," or is it a challenging statement of facts that demands a straightforward reply?

Mr. Watterworth has raised the question, why a vendor's store in Souris? May I repeat it and ask further: Did our doctors ask for it? (This seems unlikely as Dr. McDonald represented Souris in our legislature for a number of years and we had then no vendor.) Did the people ask for it? (This also seems unlikely when bootleg liquor is so easily obtained as it is in Souris and vicinity.)

Is it true that doctor's prescriptions for intoxicants are no longer limited?

Is it possible that our government is deliberately trying to increase the revenue from the sale of intoxicants?

Why is Prohibitionist's letter also branded as "propaganda"? Does the Premier think that there are no more Prohibitionists—none left to care that the law which our fathers so proudly placed upon our statute books is being brought into disrepute?

This letter is not "propaganda." If these questions can be satisfactorily answered no one will be happier than the writer, who is still a Liberal, always a prohibitionist and also, believe it or not, Mr. Premier,

Souris, Nov. 20.

ONE OF MANY

FIRST AID HORN

DUNCAN, B. C., Nov. 21—(CP)—William Holmes, suffering from a

bullet wound in the hip while on hunting expedition received special hospital treatment thanks to horn on a stalled automobile, freed blasts of the horn summoned Fred and Sidney Medley back their parked car where they found Holmes. The wounded man bandaged and driven to hospital here.

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