

Prince Edward Today
"THEY LEARNED ABOUT WOMEN"
 ALSO SHORT TALKIES

CAPITOL TODAY
"MAN—WOMAN—WIFE" With Norman Kerry—Pauline Starke
 Also Comedy and News Reel

CANTON
 WITH ORCHESTRA
TOMORROW
 Drumming hoofs—golden smiles—youthful love riding—into fighting—tearful romantic action... the West... at its romantic best!



Tom TYLER
 FRANKIE DARRO
 ALSO SOUND CARTOON AND COMEDY
Gun Law

Mat. 3—11c, 16c
 Eve. 7.15 & 9.00
 16c, 25c.

PRINCE EDWARD TOMORROW
 Matinee 3.00 16c and 37c.
 Evening 7.15 & 9.00 26c, 42c, 52c.

ACE OF AIR TALKIES
THE LOST ZEPPELIN
Melodrama Up-to-the Minute!
 Thrilling, Tremendous Conflicts with Man the Valiant and Nature the Wanton.
 Throbbing Love Theme of Two Gallant Braves Who Lay Siege to the Heart of a Woman.

Conway Tearle • Virginia Valli • Ricardo Cortez
 ALSO TALKIE COMEDY AND SPORT REEL
 GREATEST TALKING SENSATION



Central Guardian

RECEIVES DECORATION—Major J. Graham, P.E.I. Light Horse, has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

LEADS CITY SCHOOLS—Prince Street School had the honor of leading the city schools in the Prince of Wales Entrance examination, as well as having the greatest number successful. This is a feather in the cap of the principal Major Lowther, and he is to be congratulated on the remarkable showing of the school.

LEFT FOR BOSTON—Chester Anti and Fritz Posselt, who were detained here in connection with the murder of Rodrigues on the steamship "Winding Gulf" left Monday by train for St. John, from whence they leave by boat for Boston.

CIVIL SERVICE—Among the list of permanent appointments in the Civil Service of Canada, recently gazetted, appears the following: Post Office, Harold Latson Pickard, from Postal Clerk to Senior Postal Clerk, Charlottetown; Wilfred Clark Wright from Postal Helper to Railway Mail Clerk, Charlottetown District.

ISLAND VISITORS HAVE AN ACCIDENT—Two young ladies from Quebec, driving a tudor car Monday afternoon crashed into the bank near Tormentine and badly smashing the car. One of the young ladies was seriously injured and was taken to a doctor's residence in great pain. It is understood the young ladies were coming to the Island to give hair-dressing demonstrations in a barbershop.

CHURCH ARMY VAN—The Church Army Van visited Sour's last week and the response given was splendid. Owing to the illness of one of the officers, the open-air service, which should have taken place had to be cancelled. On Thursday this week, the Van will visit Montague. An open-air service will be held at 8 p. m. on Friday and the officers will hold an open-air service at Murray Harbour at 7.30 p. m. and Murray River at 8.30.

ON VISIT HERE—Dr. F. W. Christopher, accompanied by Mrs. Christopher and Miss Louise, arrived on the Island from Boston last night and will no doubt receive a cordial welcome from their many friends. The Doctor is still interested in harness racing as evidenced by his successful campaign through the Mohawk Circuit last year with his good filly "Emma Azoff." They intend remaining until after the Charlottetown Exhibition, as the Doctor is still of the opinion that the race meeting held here compares favorably with any he attends in the United States. We wish them a very pleasant vacation and hope they will continue their annual visit to the Island.

ATTEND CONVENTION—Messrs E. A. Foster, Charlottetown and A. J. Matheson, O'Leary, are attending the annual convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association now sitting at Halifax.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT ART GALLERY—Yesterday a large number of citizens and visitors to the Island, numbering approximately 80 registered at the Harris Memorial Art Gallery and about half as many more without registering viewed the magnificent paintings.

TRANSFERRED—Miss Jacqueline MacDonald who was for a number of years a teacher of West Kent School has now been transferred to Prince Street. Miss MacDonald was a very successful teacher and will be greatly missed by the staff of West Kent as well as the school in general, but what will be their loss will be Prince Streets gain.

PERSONALS

Mr. Walter McKenzie, Springfield, P. E. I. left on Monday morning for Moncton, N. B. Mr. McKenzie will be absent for some time.

Mr. George Hegarty, of Rumbold, Maine, has returned home after spending two weeks visiting relatives in Fort Augustus.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Conley, left Thursday morning for their home in Saugus, Mass., after spending the last month in New Argyle, the guests of Mrs. Conley's mother, Mrs. Mary D. MacKinnon.

Mr. and Mrs. William Byrne, accompanied by their two children, Gloria and Bobby, have returned to Moncton, after visiting Mr. Byrne's sister, Mrs. Angus MacNeill, Kent Street.


Mrs. E. H. Wing, accompanied by her son Gaylord, left by motor for their home in New York, after visiting Mrs. Wing's sister, Mrs. Harry Matheson during the past three weeks.

Sister Maura and Sister Joseph Eugene have returned to St. Paul Minn., after spending a month's vacation at their former home in Fort Augustus. While in the city, Sister Maura was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Leo Weatherby.

Mr. and Mrs. Wing, Miss Beatrice Mathews, of New York, and Miss Ethel Hughes, of P. E. I. were visitors in Petitoctidoc on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hughes. The party later left for P. E. I. (St. John Telegraph Journal).

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Purcell and little son, Jackie, accompanied by Charlie, Mrs. Wm. Purcell and son, Buddy, arrived by car from Chicago, Ill. Saturday night, "Dick" reports a wonderful trip, having fine weather since leaving on Tuesday.

Never travel Without Eno
 Any change of climate, great or small, is apt to disturb the inner system. So the experienced traveller makes sure to pack his bottle of ENO.



ENO'S FRUIT SALT

C. G. I. T. Camp

The Canadian Girls In Training Camp at Caroe Cove which terminated on Monday, was one of the most successful ever held on the Island, and fifty happy, healthy girls returned to their respective homes with determination to attend again next year.

The camp was under the direction of Miss Jessie Fullerton and a very capable staff, composed of Mrs. R. H. Rogers, Camp Mother; Miss Collett, P. N. Camp Nurse; Miss Belding, Sports Officer; Miss Ruth Miller, Handcraft Officer; Miss Doris Tait, Music Leader; Miss Helen Duchemin, who gave a course on Canadian Poets and their works; Miss Betty Wilkin, Leader of Dramatics; Misses Esther Taylor, Bessie Prowse, Karle Carr and Lillian Cooke, leaders in Bible

Study; and Mrs. Harry Cudmore and Miss Mabel Matheson, Business Managers. The program was carried out daily, without a draw-back from 7.15 a. m. till 10.15 p. m. The weather man was ever on hand with the best possible camping weather and it is a record to be able to say that not once during the ten days did rain prevent the usual and much anticipated camp fire in the evening.

One hour each morning was devoted to Bible Study and during this period the girls were taught much about the Life of Christ and of how they could take His example for their own lives, and increase as He did "in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." Some of the things which will linger long in the memories of the Campers are: The Treasure Hunt; The Initiation Ceremonies; Morning Worship and Vespers; The Camp Newspaper; The Birthday Parties; Visitors Day, etc. Probably, never before has handcraft

been more popular or sports more enthusiastically carried on than this year under the leadership of Miss Miller and Miss Belding respectively. For the first time at an Island camp, gymnastics were added as a branch of the sports program. This proved to be extremely popular with the girls, and they learned some very clever stunts in their period. Baseball provided great amusement for all, and a series of games was played which culminated in a game between the winning team and the Staff. This was highly entertaining to the on-lookers.

The Camp Paper was a success. Miss Duchemin and Marjorie Shaw were the editors. It is expected that some day they will achieve prominence in the journalistic world.

Betty Rogers was great little Chief of Camp and Marjorie Shaw was scribe. Each was elected to her position by a ballot vote of all the campers. A "Serve Others Box" was

placed in the dining room and when opened was found to contain about \$8 by vote of the girls this money is to be handed over to the Crippled Children's Fund. The food at camp was all that he could be desired. The Business Managers fulfilled their obligations in every respect. Every phase of the camp was a success and the campers are indebted to Mrs. F. R. Heartz and Mrs. R. H. Jenkins for their very generous donations.

The Family Physician—The good doctor is always worth his fee. But it is not always possible to get a doctor just when you want him. In such cases, common sense, suggests the use of reliable home remedies, such as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is wonderfully effective in easing inflammatory pains and healing cuts, scratches, bruises and sprains. The presence of Dr. L's remedy in the family medicine chest saves many a fee.

treaty Canada has sold more to New Zealand than the latter has sold to Canada, and that something has to be taken in return. We are not suggesting that New Zealand butter should be barred but that it should be put in competitive position which will enable it to ship here without destroying the Canadian industry. We want to see our automobiles, lumber, fisheries and paper sold abroad but why should the dairy industry be picked out for a monopoly of sacrifice.

"We understand that when Mr. Robb came back from Australia his recommendation to the government was that our general tariff on butter should be raised to seven cents a pound and the British preferential rate to four cents a pound. Had Mr. Robb's recommendation been accepted, the dairy industry would never have been hurt. When we needed extra butter it would have come from Australia and New Zealand, and everybody would have been happy. The suggestion was not accepted by the government as a whole and Mr. Robb has been blamed, we believe wrongly, for something he was not responsible for.

"No government can afford to neglect the legitimate claims of an industry which produces annually from \$262,000,000 to \$280,000,000 worth of products. A tariff of four cents a pound is only a ten per cent tariff at present butter prices. Compare that with the protection on other products imported into Canada."

Must Restore Quality

"Has not the quality of New Zealand butter something to do with the preference it has obtained in this market?" Mr. Caulder was asked.

"It is as good as the finest Canadian butter and better than the lower grades of Canadian butter. That is the strongest argument in favor of reasonable protection for Canadian butter. When New Zealand's summer butter comes into Canada's markets at prices below the winter cost of production in Canada, farmers distant more than 40 to 50 miles from large cities are going to stop milking their cows in the winter, and they cannot do that without affecting the quality of the cows and of their milk later on. Cows should be milked ten or 10½ months every year and if they are not milked in the winter you are going to see a steady deterioration in herds and in the butter from the milk they produce in the summer. Farmers with non-milking herds economize on feed and on shelter and on everything that costs money. The cows come on to pasture in the spring weeks skeletons of what they should be, and one-half of the possible summer production is also lost.

"This duty will encourage the western as well as the eastern farmers to build up his herd again. Unfortunately we let 89,000 of our finest dairy cows go to the United States recently. They only want the finest, and they want them because the tariff protection just given by the United States will make them more valuable. The protection given by the United States, however, is far too extreme and they will suffer from it.

Mixed Farming Will Develop

"Our mixed farming will again develop. We will not depend so much on wheat and the trend will be observable in the next few years. It was in the West from 1906 to 1929 and closely connected with the dairy industry there for 20 years. I saw it grow from nothing to an industry which made 55,000,000 pounds of butter."

BIG REDUCTION in DELIVERED PRICES

on the 1930
WHIPPET 6
 Deluxe Four-Door Sedan
\$1045

LOW Delivered Prices on WHIPPET 4 Four-Door Sedan \$885

(With wood wheels, fender well and trunk rack)
 Deluxe Sedan (wire wheels) \$1145

DELIVERED IN CHARLOTTETOWN
 COMPLETELY EQUIPPED TAXES PAID

WHIPPET

F. R. McLAINE,
 186 Grafton Street, Charlottetown

P. J. NOY, Hunter River, N.S.
 RUSSELL CLARKE, Mt. Stewart.

KINGS COUNTY GARAGE CO. LTD., Montserrat.
 CORNEY BROS., Summerside.

Says Canada to Regain Her Own Butter Markets In Period of Five Years

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting regarding the effect that cheap grain would have in making cheap feed for farm animals, thus enabling Canadian hogs once more to compete in markets of the world, applies just as much to butter, cheese and dairy products generally.

Canada Should Export Butter

"Canada should be an exporter of butter instead of an importer, and her butter should re-establish in the chief markets of the world the reputation for quality which it had in the past. Cheese has maintained its position better than butter because it has not been subject to the same unfair competition.

"In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925, Canada exported 25,000,000 pounds of butter, and in the 12 months ending June 30, 1930, we imported 44,800,000 pounds of butter. My claim is that, if the industry had not been tampered with, production would have kept on climbing instead of declining during these years. It would have kept pace with increasing consumption as it did in the years from 1906 to 1926 when there was a steady upward movement in butter production, especially in the prairies, except for a slight decrease in 1917. This continued through war years and the climb was not stopped by \$3 wheat nor by the price or scarcity of labor.

"Some speakers in the recent campaign have been claiming that it has been the high price of wheat which has stopped Canada producing butter to a considerable extent, but the war experience shows that that is not the case so long as butter maintains a price in line with the price of wheat. But when wheat went up in 1925, 1926 and 1927, butter went down

owing to the enormous floods of butter from New Zealand as a result of the treaty which only imposed a duty of one cent a pound. The treaty came into effect on October 1, 1925, and we saw the effects six months later and still more so a year later. Owing to the slump in the British market New Zealand butter has been dumped into Canada at very low prices.

New Zealand's Costs are Low

"The cost of production of butter in New Zealand is less than in Canada. They can pasture the cattle 12 months of the year and, because their summer is at the same time as our winter, they can bring the cattle in daily from the luxuriant natural grass pastures, milk them by machinery, and make butter for a total cost of 19 cents a pound, including everything. They are then producing under ideal conditions while our farmers have to feed their cows under difficult winter conditions. If it were not for that difference, the dairy farmer in Canada would not have known that the treaty was in effect. Add to that the fact that the ocean freight on butter from New Zealand to Vancouver or Montreal is 1½ cents a pound while from Regina to Toronto the railroad freight is three cents a pound, and the New Zealand butter still competes with western butter with the advantage on its side.

Freights Favored New Zealand

"The freight on a carload of Canadian butter from Vancouver to Toronto is \$3.58½ a hundredweight and on a carload of New Zealand butter \$2.30 a cwt., or 1½ cents a pound less for New Zealand butter than for Canadian because New Zealand butter gets the import freight rate. It is argued that under the New Zealand

Must Go Back Into Butter

"However, it is the great bulk of Canadian farmers living more than 50 miles from the large cities that I refer to. They should be encouraged to keep up good herds and they can only do it with winter milking. At present prices it is also one of the principal ways by which farmers can continue to buy products of manufacturers and commodities from merchants. It does not hurt the dairy manufacturer directly as he gets his spread of profit in any case, but it does affect the volume of production and that is where the manufacturer gets hurt. Understanding that, there is not a single dairy manufacturer in Canada who does not work on the closest possible margin of profit in order to keep the farmer coaxed along. We buy in the summer on an export basis. If we buy butter in the summer at 30 cents a pound and it goes to 40 cents in the winter then the farmer is being paid in the winter on the basis of 40 cents. His price is ruled by what we can get for our butter in the winter. But, as I have already explained, if the farmer does not milk his herd in the winter, summer production also drops and the volume available for dairy products manufacturers also drops. He therefore loses through drop in volume and quality of milk offered him. That is why we welcome the duty of four cents a pound on butter."

CEDAR SHINGLES

We have on hand the following Cedar Shingles viz:—
 500 M. EXTRAS. 700 M. 2nd CLEAR.
 500 M. CLEAR. 400 M. CLEAR WALLS.
 200 M. X NO.1's.

PRICES LOW—
L. M. POOLE & CO.
 PAOLIS' WHARVES