

The Charlottetown Guardian

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The Cuban Tariff Again

At a meeting last week of the Associated Potato Growers and Shippers of New Brunswick a resolution was adopted to appoint a delegate to meet delegates from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island associations, together with the Ministers of Agriculture from the three Maritime Provinces, to impress on the Dominion Government the necessity of freer trade relations for the sale of table stock potatoes to Cuba.

It is surprising that two years have been allowed to lapse without effort being made by the Mackenzie King Government to obtain wider access to the Cuban market. We say "with-out effort" advisedly, because it was repeatedly stated by both federal and provincial Liberal campaigners in 1935 that only one thing was holding up our Cuban potato trade. That was alleged to be an order-in-council passed by the Bennett Government affecting importation of Cuban sugar, for which, "in retaliation", Cuba had barred Maritime potatoes. Nothing could have been easier than for the Mackenzie King Government to rescind this order-in-council when it came into power. We understand it has not yet done so. This is a striking example of the manner in which the Maritime agricultural vote was obtained on false pretenses.

Most of our farmers are now aware that there was not a word of truth in the Liberal assertion that Cuba "retaliated" against the Bennett Government. Cuba's application of her maximum tariff against Canadian products did not come into effect until March 10, 1936. And the King Government sought the removal of this tariff—not by lifting the dumping duty on Cuban sugar which they had claimed was the determining factor in our potato business with that country—but by endeavouring to show that Cuban statistical returns did not give Canada credit for as large purchases of Cuban goods as were shown in Canadian statistics and also that Canada purchased Cuban goods in the United States. That line of argument, of course, applied just as strongly to our trade relations under Conservative administration.

Australia Shows The Way

For the sixth successive year the Government of Australia has reported a surplus, revenues exceeding expenditures in the year ended June 30 last by 1,276,637 pounds.

This, comments the Financial Post, is in sharp contrast to Canada's record. Government deficits in this country continue large although we are now in the fifth year of business recovery. During the past six years, while Australia has been reporting surpluses, deficits of Canadian governmental bodies have been piling up at an enormous rate and debt has been increasing.

The budget surpluses in Australia also indicate that economic recovery in that country is much better balanced than in this country. In Canada, the continuance of government deficits threatens us with monetary instability. Unless the situation is corrected soon, Canada may find herself faced with a financial crisis surpassing that of 1929. Few people, adds the Post writer, seem to realize the dangers inherent in continued government deficits. If Canada continues to overspend in good times as well as in times of depression, then the ultimate result must be either repudiation of debts or inflation. One is as bad as the other and the effects on the country of either would be disastrous.

In 1929 Australia was faced with national bankruptcy and her debt and finance problem was much greater than that of Canada's. Only through drastic action was Australia able to save herself from insolvency and to put economic activity in the country on a sound basis. It is in this connection that Canada has much to learn from her sister Dominion.

Auto On Rails

There has been no confirmation of the report, current last week, that a new type of automotive equipment designed to run on regular gauge railway tracks and on highways as well, is to be tried out shortly in Prince Edward Island. All that is known definitely is that the Canadian National Railways have placed an order for such vehicles, which are thus described in the current issue of "Canadian Business":

The new cars are going to be somewhat of a combination of a motor bus and a stream-lined car railroad train. They are to carry some 26 passengers and to be equipped with rubber tires. They will be driven by either a Diesel or a gasoline motor. A corresponding car will be made for freight traffic which will have a capacity of some 2 1/2 tons on the highway and 5 1/2 tons when used exclusively on the steel rails. It is expected that they will be able to greatly increase the service to parts of the country where traffic does not warrant the running of numerous steam trains. For service on the iron rails the new cars' weight will be carried on the rubber tires, but they will be kept on the rails by steel wheels with iron flanges, which can be let down or raised up, as the case may be, in approximately 60 seconds.

The risk of accident from a blowout is negligible, because if it does occur the weight of the car will be carried on the guide wheels. Complete equipment for both highway and rail traffic such as horns, whistles, flags, headlights and lamps will be carried to comply with the legal qualifications for both types of service.

The first of these new cars should be delivered shortly, whereupon a period of exhaustive tests will be carried out, the results of which will be watched with interest for their possible results upon the railroad burden at present carried by the Canadian taxpayer.

Fulfilling Their Creed

Some illustrations of how Boy Scouts have been fulfilling their creed in United States were given by the Chief Scout Executive, Scouts in the Huntingdon (W. Va.) area gave 150,000 hours of volunteer service in flood relief early this year, including movement of more than 500 families in boats by Sea Scouts, Rockford (Ill.) Scouts gathered thirty truckloads of so-called waste materials for the Goodwill Industries. A troop in South Corning, N.Y., fixed the well and kept the lawn mowed at the village community church. Roswell (N.M.) Scouts held a Christmas party for Mexican children, many troops repair and distribute broken toys, and one little group in San Francisco will not soon forget a mother who could thank them only with silent tears of joy for the playthings they brought to her three little ones.

Commenting on this, the Christian Science Monitor asks: "Is it to be doubted that these boys are learning the wider meanings of brotherhood? There is a movement open to all nationalities, races and creeds. An Eagle Scout whose letter won a \$5000 peace scholarship offered by Eddie Cantor related that since attending the 1933 Jamboree in Hungary he had been corresponding with Scouts he met from Estonia, Luxembourg, England, Austria, Persia, Syria, South Africa, and Australia, exchanging stamps, songs, literature and articles characteristic of their countries. 'After these contacts,' he asked, 'how could we ever want to go to war against each other?'"

Editorial Notes

Jane Austin died this date 1817, and Dr. W. G. Grace born in 1848.

Ordinary picnics, while wholly enjoyable at the time, usually leave an after effect of lassitude and "a don't care a continental" sort of feeling. European picnics must be even more so, for we are told the Cabinet Ministers who were away three months have gone into retirement for recuperation purposes.

Evidently the Calgary protest against opening Quebec to liquor broadcasting has lost its effect. Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has issued the following statement: "In view of current misunderstanding and misrepresentation the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announces that the acceptance of programmes sponsored for the sale of spirits, wine or beer is not contemplated for any of the stations of the corporation or any of its networks."

Oranges from Brazil will come to Canada in increasing quantities from now on, according to Mr. Alzerto Coccozza, the largest exporter of citrus fruits from the South American country, who is making a tour of Canada, the United States and Europe to study markets for this fruit. Free entry into Canada is allowed to Brazilian oranges from April to October and they thus offer little competition to Empire produce. There will, however, be competition with the Florida and California product.

Everybody is doing it, doing it, doing it now, but Prince Edward Islanders. Doing what? Sharing in the huge defence expenditure voted last session of Parliament. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and right across the Prairies to British Columbia have their hands in the Federal Treasury, but poor little docile Prince Edward Island is left out in the cold, comforted by such praise given in the Patriot by the cynical Sir Andrew Macphail, as being the only place in Canada without unemployment, and in the world with Prohibition.

Japan is at her old tricks. She broadcast her surprise at the "unfortunate accident" which began her renewed attack on China; and then presented the Nanking Government with these demands: First, complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from the western banks of the Yungting River and evacuation of the town of Lukouchia. Second, severe punishment of all officers adjudged guilty of causing clashes. Third, absolute suppression of all anti-Japanese movements. Fourth, co-operation against Communism. Because the Chinese declined to concede her demands, Japan now says "your blood be on your own heads."

It is a matter of satisfaction to learn that the once down-and-out Newfoundland is going ahead under its Commission form of government. A group of almost 1,000 unbrowned men and \$500,000 in machinery are waging a successful battle with nature as they hew a great airport out of virgin timberland, in Newfoundland's bid for transatlantic air-route recognition. Under the direction of Resident Engineer T. B. Woodvatt of Toronto, one of the builders of St. Hubert airport outside Montreal, shifts of men and machines work 24 hours a day; cutting, clearing, ripping, levelling and grading over an 860-acre gash in the dense timber country 213 miles northwest of St. John's by rail, and about 130 miles from the capital by plane.

New Zealand, with whom the Bennett Treaty has been renewed with amendments, is in a by no means weak trading position. The Labor Government which was in office at the beginning of 1936, and still is, has succeeded in balancing the national budget notwithstanding the extension of a number of social services. Railway traffic increased during the year; factory production increased and secured a larger share of the home market. Primary and secondary production together increased 17.7 per cent. in 1935-36; there was a rise in employment, in note circulation and bank debits, and 1936 witnessed a 24 per cent. increase in building. New Zealand's total trade per capita has been estimated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations as the highest in the world, the 1936 value reaching \$403,500,000 on a population basis of 1,500,000. This total included imports of \$176,500,000 and exports of \$227,000,000, both figures being substantially higher than those of the previous year. The favorable visible balance of \$50,500,000 was, however, more than offset by invisible items, such as overseas payments on public and private debts, tourist expenditures, etc.

Notes by The Way

Anecdotes concerning the Coronation are still seeping through. One concerns an American visitor who was being conducted about St. James' Palace to see the many wonderful art treasures it contains. He paused in wrapt admiration before a magnificent portrait of King Henry VIII, and exclaimed, "The face from every angle." "Say," he remarked finally, "I guess I wouldn't be so keen to play poker with that guy! Why, he could bluff you with a pair of threes!"—Harrison in Windsor Star.

In an address at a medical convention in England the other day a noted physician emphasized the benefits of walking as a means of building up health and retaining it. As a general thing Canadians do not take nearly enough exercise. The average man in this country nowadays seems to have lost in a large measure any fondness he had for this method of exercising the muscles.—Guelph Mercury.

It is paradoxical that the looser the bonds of union between the Dominions and Great Britain have become the stronger has become the solidarity of the commonwealths. This defies logic and reason. It could not have happened in ancient Rome. The fact that it can happen now and here in modern Britain is the best surety that there is still great vitality in the Empire.—New York Herald Tribune.

"With grief in our hearts we must state that events in Germany are the struggle conducted there against the Church reduce the reputation of the German nation, and that these facts react upon the German groups of people in foreign countries. A war is being waged against the Christian religion for which there is hardly any precedent in history. What they want is not to make bishops and priests martyrs, but to stamp them as criminals, to expose them to general contempt. This is done by means of the sufficiently known so-called morally trials which are carried out in the public not to punish the offences of individuals, but only to degrade the Church."—Archbishop of Vienna.

It has been brought to our attention that on occasions the motorist, who in the majority of cases are of the middle class, and not persons of great wealth, have been levied high rates for meals and lodgings by the managements of hostels and tourist cabins alike. The sight of a foreign motorist license plate causes an immediate jump in prices. Nothing could be more unfair to either the local population or their prospective guests. Visitors will eventually be driven away never to return so that the pressing of exorbitant rates is simply a matter of "killing the golden goose."—Campbellton Tribune.

London reports that a coal-heaving mouse is causing more comment than any singing rodent. It was seen dropping pieces of coal about one inch long, one inch wide and three-quarters of an inch high, over a wood partition into a partly empty room. Nearly 30 pieces were dropped in before the rodent was discovered. It then disappeared. As two mice had been trapped in the house before it is thought the heaver is trying to build up an emergency exit ladder.—Chronicle Telegraph.

There is no such thing as a household drudge in South Africa. Even the poorest farms or in the nearest suburb, there is a native to do the work of the home. He will start at half-past five or six in the morning, and if he is well trained he will not only do all the cleaning and tidying in the house, but he will cook all the meals, and perhaps find time to launder or garden.—London Telegraph.

So far as it has gone, the experience of the war in Spain has strongly supported the evidence of the Great War that the defence is paramount at present. This has added significance because relatively small forces in vast areas offered the attack more scope, and a better chance than it had on the closely packed Western Front. There has been a British success gained mainly by maneuver, but offensives by either side have in general had small effect in proportion to their cost of life. And, even when a local moral breakdown has momentarily cleared the attackers' path, it has again congealed. The War is showing that conditions set a term to the powers of exploiting it. In taking the offensive each side was embarking on a venture whose tactical foundations were unsound, and the chance of any great effect lay in the psychological sphere—in the possibility that opponents might be ripe for a moral collapse. Otherwise a heavy sacrifice of life with little to show was the probable result.—The Times, London.

Despite all that is happening to undermine and uproot them, we rejoice to believe that the rising generation will not prove to be decadent and retrogressive. We do not believe that the young manhood of Britain and every other free people will be lured away to worship false gods of glorified and idealized war. Such belief is accompanied by the conviction that should the testing time come this same young manhood will not be found lacking in the defence of the law which Mr. Baldwin so fittingly spoke, whose force is now in the background. Were that freedom to disappear, what would there be worth conserving in the Empire? The Divine right of kings no longer holds; nor will the "Divine right" of dictators.—Belfast Telegraph.

The publication of a letter found in the apartment of a Paris munition agent reveals that the Madrid government purchased huge stocks of rifles and machine guns from Russia, but ever there from German munition makers to be exact, act. 100,000 rifles and 20,000 small machine guns. Everyone knows how the sympathy of Germany lies, but

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SORE THROAT CAUSES RHEUMATISM RHEUMATISM CAUSES HEART DISEASE.

The cause of many cases of heart disease is an attack of rheumatism and the cause of many cases of rheumatism is a sore throat, or infected tonsils due to streptococcal infection. Unfortunately the sore throat which caused the rheumatism is sometimes so light and the rheumatism occurs so long afterwards—from a few days to a few weeks—that the sore throat has been completely forgotten and is of course never thought of as the cause of the rheumatism.

Dr. J. Barwell, in the Lancet, London, says: "There is little room for doubt, then, that acute rheumatism is caused by streptococcal infection, but just how the effect is produced is still uncertain. It seems to be due to a faulty method of handling poisons from these little organisms." The patient who develops an attack of rheumatism never handles these products produced by the streptococcus in a peculiar way.

The chances of the tonsils and throat being attacked by these little organisms (streptococci) become much less if the tonsils are removed.

"When there's a sore throat has been followed by rheumatic fever, it is proper that the tonsils be removed. Dr. Barwell points out however that even after the tonsils have been removed there are numerous small masses of lymphoid tissue (like tonsil tissue) that remain scattered over the back of the throat, and acute inflammation of the tonsils has been removed. Thus removing the tonsils does not with certainty prevent further attacks of rheumatism though it makes them less likely to occur.

The thought then is that a slight or passing sore throat, with little or no symptoms, may cause the most severe attack of rheumatic fever which in turn may infect the lining and valves of the heart causing permanent damage. There should not be the slightest hesitancy about having tonsils removed after but one attack of rheumatism.

Bad tonsils invite rheumatism and rheumatism causes heart disease. Any adult who still has his tonsils should remember the possibilities of rheumatism and heart disease which often follow a slight sore throat.

The Poet's Corner

TO MY GENERATION

(On his 70th Birthday) Together in the twilight time we stand, Nor fear the uncertain echo of our feet.

Along each darkening aisle and downward beat Of Oblivion. We shall disband Unwearied, yet not discontent to greet Dismissal from this poignant fairy-land

Of consciousness and conscience, and demand that make our journey sweet. Today we linger, but tomorrow

For mystic, indecipherable fold, Without beginning and within an end, Where dead and yet unborn their trysts may hold.

Youth laughs to see us fade, forgotten, down, Hope's each foot's-cap still on each grey crown. —Eden Philpotts.

evidently the munition-ring has lived up to its reputation of arming friend and foe like.—Moncton Transcript.

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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.

BUTTER AND GALL

Sir,—Our older readers will remember that school-book story of "The Daw in borrowed feathers." The "Caw" of the Patriot on butter prices revives this memory. It also reflects that immortalized truth.—"O, what a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive."

If butter prices are higher than under the Bennett Government, wherein is it to the credit of the King Government? What did they do to enhance the prices? Absolutely nothing. Prices advanced in spite of their opposition, and positively because of the Bennett Government's action. In absolute fact the only efforts made by the Liberals was towards reducing the price.

They reduced the duty on New Zealand Butter to 1c per lb. under which millions of pounds flooded our markets and forced prices down to 16c per lb. And now when the Bennett party increased that duty to 8c, and further purchased millions of pounds, paying a minimum of 24c per lb. purported it to reduce the congestion, thus increasing prices to dairy-men, the Patriot has the unutterable "gall" to claim credit to the King exploiters.

The first move of the King Party, on assuming office, was to stop the Bennett aid by government purchase and export, and to hit the butter blow to the already improving industry. I challenge the Patriot and all concerned to show the slightest move by its party to benefit butter prices. They stopped the export, but they dare not cut off the Bennett duty, and so the prices moved upward, thanks to Bennett, and in spite of King.

It then proceeds to deceive, by taking selected years and a selected month in those years, to make its comparisons. The New Zealand summer commences in August and ends in March-April when under King it duties they flooded our markets. In July, the Patriot's selected month, the New Zealand floods of butter slackened, and prices in Canada firm.

Get down to the more solid facts. In 1936, under Meighen and Connolly, the price of butter advanced to 37c per lb. the year's average. As it is well known by every farmer and creamery, butter dropped to 16c & 16 1/2c under the King 1c duty. Under Bennett, after the 1c duty was repealed the price advanced first to 19c, then slowly upwards till 1937 when it advanced to 24-25c, and not 22c as the Patriot asserts so deceptively.

As every farmer knows in raising cattle it takes two to three years for production to affect prices. When prices go to zero, as under the King 1c duty, cattle production at once commences to fall off. Similarly it takes the same time to work off accumulated stocks and stimulate markets to better prices. The Bennett policy did this and now the Daw in Peacocks feathers is cawing over its beauty and accomplishments.

There is not a farmer in the Province who will be deceived by such cackle. They will see through it and ask what did the Liberal Government do to advance prices, except to leave the Bennett policy in operation?

STERN FACTS

P.E.I. Potatoes

By A. M. Bell M. D.

The requirements of the potato at the various stages of its growth depend on the character and nature of the climate, which here is most ideally constituted for optimum development.

The United States Department of Agriculture made an extended investigation at the various stages and development of the potato and showed conclusively that the critical period in the life of the potato occurs when it is developing its tubers. The drain upon the vital energies of the potato during this period is greater than at any other period of its growth and development.

The climate and all conditions must be favorable at this most critical period of growth in order to have satisfactory development as

Sussex! Sing Sussex! Shout Sussex! BUT BE SURE YOU GET SUSSEX! SUSSEX PALE DRY GINGER ALE. Includes image of a bottle and a group of children.

regards both quality and amount of yield. In order to accomplish these results—there must not be prolonged heat with insufficient moisture extending through both the days and nights. Neither must there be excessive rain falls at this critical time especially if accompanied by dark cloudy days extending over a long time. The climate and conditions prevailing on P. E. Island are claimed to be most favorable for the potato at this critical stage of its development. Neither floods or even prolonged heavy injurious rain falls have ever been known to occur here, but is favored with frequent rain falls at intervals, and never too copious, which contribute to the essential soil moisture. As what is often spoken of as "thunder showers" generally accompanied by lightning but which has never been known to cause any injury to human life. The course of these thunder storms follow the sea coast and extending inland for some distance. The lightning accompanying the thunder is claimed to greatly increase the fertility of the soil by acting on the nitrogen of the air of which it constitutes about four fifths, and other elements, causing a chemical reaction resulting in the formation of nitric acid dispersed on the surface of the soil. The rains wash this down into the ground where it unites chemically with its calcium content, resulting in a rich supply of calcium nitrate in the soil, which as has been shown—the nitrates are the most valuable, most costly and hardest to obtain and conserve of all the essential elements. Another factor of great value in the production of a high quality potato is—Sunshine. P. E. Island is very fortunate in having a large amount of sunshine. When a green plant is exposed to sunlight certain rays are absorbed and in the presence of exceedingly small molecules of a body called chloroplasts, which is present in the green pigment of the leaves of the plant and distributed in the protoplasm of the cells of plants and also in animals, important carbon compounds are synthesized from the carbon supplied by the carbon dioxide of the air. This process is called photosynthesis. Plant life is closely related with carbon dioxide and water for these plants synthesize such carbohydrates as cellulose, starch and sugar. Plants have a greater synthetic power than animals. They synthesize starch and cellulose from carbon dioxide and water. They also synthesize proteins from ammonium nitrate and other substances. The green matter of plants is known as chlorophyll. It appears green because the green part of the spectrum is least absorbed, which suggests that it may be the red portion of the spectrum which is most effective in photo-synthesis. Chlorophyll is a complex magnesium compound and Prof. Willstätter discovered that the chlorophyll of plants and the hemoglobin of blood may be regarded as being derived from a common substance—Aetio-porphyrin. Hemoglobin contains iron while chlorophyll is a magnesium compound but iron is in some way associated with its formation. This probably explains why a deficiency of magnesium in the soil has such a profound effect on the product grown on such soils. The process of respiration is characteristic of all living things, whether animal or plant. As far as known, all living plants give off carbon dioxide as do animals. Green plants absorb carbon dioxide in sunlight and give it off in darkness. Thus the fundamental fact of photosynthesis, is that plants are able to convert Carbon dioxide and water, which have no fuel value or energy value for life, into carbohydrates, which possess a high food value. As the potato has a high carbohydrate content, the great importance of sunlight is very readily

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