

The Charlottetown Guardian

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1935

Shadow For Substance

Worse and worse for our farmers under the Treaty. It turns out that the quotas given are not for Canada only but all importing sources. In a statement issued by the Press Secretary of Agriculture WALLACE said: The new agreement made by a Democratic administration, leaves all protected commodities on the dutiable list, since the Trade Agreements Act forbade lowering duties by more than 50 per cent and specifically prohibited adding to or removing from the free list. While the duty on beef cattle was lowered from 3 to 2 cents a pound on cattle of 700 pounds and over, a quota of 155,000 head was fixed for total importations—not from Canada alone into the United States. This slight tariff reduction and the small quantity to be admitted, less than 1 per cent of the domestic production, would not be noticed he said. Mr. WALLACE said that the United States imported, during the prosperous years of the last decade, more than twice as much Canadian cream as will be admitted under the quota assigned in the new agreement. So there you are—what have our farmers got but the shadow?

Britain's Policy

Britain's future foreign policy is a subject of absorbing interest and considerable doubt. France has entered into treaty with Russia which falls to be confirmed by parliament next month, and if Britain's entente is to be maintained, she will have to make a similar agreement. On the other hand Germany is violently antagonistic to Russia, yet Britain has no prospect of preventing an arms race without an amicable arrangement with Berlin. Then the Japan-Chinese situation seems to make Anglo-Russian cooperation unavoidable. Russia appears to see the necessity for this and with amazing swiftness is changing over from a Communist regime to conditions increasingly approximating the normal lines of capitalist development, as is illustrated now by the return to a system of stabilized currency related to the gold standard, and payment of wages in accordance with worth and output.

Cuban Potato Imports

For many years imports from Canada were the dominating factor in the Cuban market, writes Mr. G. S. MacDONALD, Acting Trade Commissioner in Havana in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. During the past half-decade, however, her position has been weakened materially for edible potatoes as a result of the development of the domestic industry and the decline in buying power in the island republic. Within the six years from 1929 to 1934 Canadian exports of table potatoes to Cuba fell from 57,563,591 kilos to 968,921 kilos, while those from the United States fell from 26,279,546 kilos to 16,182,910 kilos in the same period. (One kilo equals 2.2 pounds). During those six years imports of seed potatoes from both countries fluctuated considerably as a result of the unsettled conditions obtaining in Cuba and the low buying power of its planters. By the end of 1932 Canada had increased her exports to Cuba by almost 100 per cent, over those of 1929, while the United States experienced a fall of 75 per cent, recovering by the end of 1934 to about 120 per cent of the 1929 position; Canada fell to the 1929 level in 1933 but exceeded it by over 25 per cent in 1934. Canada now occupies the place formerly held by the United States as a supplier of seed potatoes, largely on the ground of quality and of their condition on arrival; in the case of edible potatoes, domestic plantings and the tariff preference accorded to the United States have practically eliminated Canadian competition.

Bread Upon The Waters

It takes money to make money, Montreal Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce are rediscovering. Mayor HOUDE went to St. Louis this fall and dramatically extended an invitation to the American Legion to hold their 93rd convention in Montreal. A committee sent from Montreal to New York Legion headquarters finds it will cost at least \$20,000 gift to the American Legion to induce them to accept the invitation, and another \$30,000 at least to receive them, entertain them and treat them properly while they are in Montreal. These figures are based on the expenditures made by St. Louis which had the convention this year. They spent \$35,000 to receive and entertain the convention. There were about 270,000 people went to St. Louis, including delegates and their wives and families. Just how much money they left in St. Louis is difficult to calculate exactly, but the bank deposits in the city went up about six million dollars during the time the convention was there.

Japan In China

The current news from the Far East continues to point steadily to another achievement in the process of Japanese imperialism in China. Seemingly, another puppet government, under the tutelage of Japan and presumably on the model of Manchukuo, is to be created in North China. It is to take in a great territory and population, and perhaps it will include all of China north of the Yellow River, together with the ancient capital of Peiping. It is being organized very much as if Japan, biding her time and seizing her opportunity amid the preoccupations of Europe (as she has done consistently in the world left by the Great War), is now prepared to consolidate her self-appointed mandate and seizure on the Asiatic mainland with

the boldest and most adroit stroke of all. Most of the news, and the explanation of it, is coming up from Japanese sources, but the significance of it, say the Vancouver Province, is so clear that we are hardly obliged to read between the lines. The new movement is represented—but only perfunctorily—as a demand by the people of North China for autonomy in government. We are told that thirty influential organizations of North China, including chambers of commerce and bankers' guilds, have united to denounce the Kuomintang. But the Japanese informants hardly trouble to maintain the fiction of a native revolt and uprising of the North Chinese people, and we are told, quite as a matter of course, that Japanese military commanders throughout all the area included in the new coup have been ordered to prevent the Nanking Government from any interference.

Editorial Notes

The swing from KING has begun. The last Big Event before Christmas is Double Dollar Day. Premier TASCHEREAU is blithely whistling to keep his courage up. A petition is being circulated in the City in favour of Prohibition. 'The fight has only begun' says Mr. GOULIN, and everyone will admit he is some fighter—a chip of the old block.

Just as the early bird catches the worm, so, some citizens seems to argue, the early municipal candidates may land the voter.

Ominous of the coming shock in Quebec was the fact that neither the Gazette nor the Star referred editorially to Monday's election in their Saturday's issues.

Attorney-General ROEBUCK has got another rebuff from Premier HEBURN, who has instructed him to abandon his challenge of the validity of the Maritime Freight Rates Act. But that does not imply that Ontario endorses the Act—the threat of challenge is still there.

Under our Ottawa Agreements the English Steel Corporation, Ltd., has been able to supply six solid forged boiler drums for two boilers being installed at the Ford Plant at Walkerville, Ontario. These boilers are the first of their type to be erected in Canada, thanks to Mr. BENNETT.

It must be remembered, says our contemporary, that Mr. KING called his entire cabinet together and obtained their approval before signing the Washington treaty. Unfortunately Prince Edward Island is not represented in the King Cabinet.

Are you burning Welsh coal? In the first ten months of this year, 847,871 tons of anthracite were shipped to Canada from West Wales, an increase of 6,000 tons on the corresponding period of last year. The 1928 total was only 414,308 tons. This supplanted the U. S. A. anthracite.

As Premier HEBURN could not attend a Cabint luncheon at Queen's Park, Toronto, the other day, Acting Premier NIXON invited his sister to represent him. The result of the confab was that while his colleagues protested "Mick" must abandon his idea of retirement, his sister asserted he was definitely "through with politics."

Some of the old Provincial police are endeavouring to get Liberal Poll Committees to send delegations to the Government praying for the removal of the R. C. M. P. One or two assented, but the majority of right-thinking Liberals have turned them down flat. The abolition of the Prohibition Commission and the Mounties at the same time is more than any reasonable Liberal can stomach.

According to official returns the total vote polled in the late Federal election by the three prairie provinces was 856,943. Of this vote the Liberals obtained 307,551, while the combined vote of the other parties was 549,392. The present Government represents 35% of the Prairie electors who went to the polls on October 14th. Throughout the whole Dominion Mr. MACKENZIE KING obtained the votes of less than 30% of the electors on the register.

There was a sharp advance in the export of butter in October which rose to 64,967 cwt. at \$1,504,786 from 641 cwt. at \$14,002 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 64,121 cwt. at \$1,483,695. Cheese exports decreased in volume but increased in value. Last month it was 130,503 cwt. at \$1,630,494 compared with 150,288 cwt. at \$1,536,156 a year ago. The amount to the United Kingdom was 127,249 cwt. at \$1,584,041, the next largest purchasers being Belgium 892 cwt. at \$11,432, United States 481 cwt. at \$7,853,000, Jamaica 500 cwt. at \$6,319.

Attorney-General ROEBUCK is making the HEBURN Government toe the line in boycotting Government House functions, resulting in the cabinet as a whole refusing to accept the invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor to attend a dinner in honour of the new Governor-general. This even C.C.F. Mayor SIMPSON considers an affront to the KING's representative. Remarkable that he would "certainly be there." His Worship felt that the cabinet ministers should have been prompted to accept the bid by "instinctive courtesy" and their obligation to represent the people who elected them at such official functions. The mayor commented that Dr. BRUCE was the "most practical idealist" who had ever graced the position of Lieutenant-Governor.

Notes By The Way

Although a Canadian tourist is to be privileged to bring \$100 worth of goods into Canada duty-free when returning from the United States, it is stated the word "tourist" will apply only to persons who have been absent ten days or more. The buy-and-run visitor does not count.

Mr. Charles Phillips, in his "Padrewski," tells a story of Lord Balfour. In 1917, Balfour was in Washington, and one evening at dinner he handed back the menu card to the negro waiter, and placing a generous tip by his plate, said: "Just bring me a good meal." A very good meal was served, and the same thing happened several times. On the last occasion the tip was trebled. "Thank you, sah," said the negro, "an' if you done got any othah frien' w'at caint' read, you jes send em to me, sah."—Calendar.

A 135-carat sapphire, stated to have belonged to Chalemagne, was shown for the first time at the Antique Dealers' Fair at Grosvenor House. The stone is acknowledged by experts to be the finest in Europe, and some years ago an offer of 50,000 pounds was refused for it. Napoleon is said to have taken the sapphire from the clasp of the imperial robe enshrining the Emperor Charlemagne's remains in his tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle and to have given it to the Empress Josephine. The stone later belonged to Napoleon III.—London Telegraph.

A new ware is being sold in London—it is gas masks. They are about \$18 each. But they are self-adjusting so that people of all ages and sizes, from children up to adults, can use them. In pattern they are said to be exactly like those supplied to the British army. Already a big firm states that the demand for the masks has been so good that the price has gone up—and customers are advised to apply quickly before the present supply is exhausted. The demand for the masks is one result of precautions being taken by the Home Office to protect the civilian population in case of an aerial gas attack.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Recommended to people throughout the countries who pretend to pity the lot of dwellers under the sodden of Convention Bureaus at Cincinnati that during the first seven months of the year more than 10,000 tourists visited Canada from the United States and that the figure would probably be 12,000,000 by the end of the year. It would be neither fair nor wise to cast doubt on a statement of this sort, since it is the business of the Travel Bureau Director to show that entering Canada for touring purposes is a popular and profitable pastime. He ought to have an interesting story to tell some time, however, on the means taken to check up on tourist traffic and compile the results, among which he lists an estimated expenditure of \$200,000,000 in 1935.

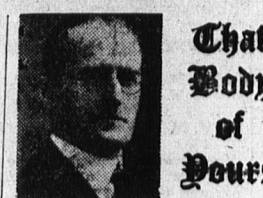
Under a new regulation made recently under the Federal Fish Inspection Act, shelled oysters—"shucked" sometimes spoken of as "shucked" in glass or paper containers and not otherwise. Each container, when filled for marketing, must bear the name and address of the original packer and it must also be marked so as to show in liquid measure terms, what quantity of oysters it holds. Thus a buyer will receive his purchase in a sanitary container, he'll know what quantity of oysters he's getting for his money, and if it should happen that there is any cause for complaint the name and address on the container will enable blame to be placed.—Fisheries News Bulletin.

A plot of Swiss soil 9 ft. by 10 ft. on which stood Astrid, Queen of the Belgians, was purchased last week by His Majesty Leopold III, still cruelly torn by pangs of grief and remorse. In his castle at Brussels the King continues to reflect that Astrid, to whom he was wholly devoted, would be at his side today if an instant's inattention had not sent the car he was driving off the road and crashing into a tree (Time magazine, Nov. 9). The Queen is buried in Belgium, but around the tiny plot of Swiss soil Leopold III ordered built a low wall with a cross erected inside.

A typographical alteration of three letters made The Berlin Lokalanzeiger quote Nazi Minister Hasses saying, "You share the honor of being able to count yourself part of the greatest despolment of freedom in German history." The editor went to jail suggesting that the alteration was not entirely an error.—Moncton Transcript.

Canadian publishing houses and publishers of Canadian magazines are among those who are not jubilant over the reciprocity pact. The treaty is considered as most unfair by publishers and it is predicted that unemployment will be created in this industry.

There is unemployment in Jamaica, and the causes of it are obvious. Our population is a growing one; it increases every year. There was once an outlet for the surplus in emigration to various countries; our labourers could go to South America and to Cuba and work on plantations or on construction jobs; persons better educated went to the United States and there found occupation. Those doors are now closed to us. But there was another means of absorbing increased population. The development of our own agriculture was such a means. The production of a large quantity of bananas and other products had as its corollary a development of business in the island generally, which of course meant more employment. We are not producing any less today than we ever did before, on the whole we are probably producing more. But prices have slumped badly in nearly everything except bananas, and when this happens either fewer people have got to work harder for the same wages, or the same number of people are employed at a somewhat reduced wage; in either case the surplus population to be absorbed cannot readily find employment.—The Gleaner, Kingston.



By James W. Barton, M.D. PAIN FROM RHEUMATISM AFTER CAUSE IS REMOVED

While it is definitely known that the removal of infected teeth, tonsils, and gall bladder, and the correction of constipation will give relief in rheumatism, there are a number of cases where the symptoms "hang on," or where there are attacks of pain despite the removal of the infected parts and correction of constipation.

This is, of course, discouraging to the patient but the reasons for these attacks are now becoming more generally known. The first point to remember is that just as a factory that closes down still has goods on its shelves, so gradually disposed of, so also are the poisons from these infected parts (teeth, tonsils, gall bladder and large intestine) still in the blood, glands, and intestine itself, to be gradually removed over a period of weeks or even years. And until these poisons are removed or the body forces have overcome them, pains and aches will occur from time to time.

Further, there is often, perhaps always, some damage done to parts by rheumatism, and it takes very little—dampness for instance—to cause a return of some of the symptoms. Thus we find patients for many years after the removal of the cause of the infection, able to forecast the weather and tell as correctly as a barometer whether or not there is rain or the weather ahead, because they have or have not some pains or aches in muscles and joints. Strange as it seems there are also a number of patients, clear of rheumatic pains or aches most of the time who will have a return of these aches or pains if they undergo any emotional disturbance such as fear, worry, anger, or other depressing emotion.

There are others who find that certain foods—fish, eggs, meat, and others—can bring on these pains even in warm clear weather. They have skin tests made with certain suspected foods which cause large weals (hives) if "positive." By leaving these foods out of their diet or eating them in very small quantities, they are kept free of these rheumatic pains. The first thought is of course to get rid of the cause—bad teeth, tonsils, gall bladder—and then try to avoid those things that may bring back the symptoms—dampness, coldness, emotional disturbances and foods to which one is "sensitive."

The Poet's Corner

TO LESBIA My sweetest Lesbia, let us live and love; And, though the sager sort our deeds approve, Let us not weigh them. Heaven's great lamps do give Into their west, and straight again revive. But soon as once set is our little light, Then must we sleep one ever-during night. If all would lead their lives in love like me, Then bloody swords and armour should not be; No drum nor trumpet peaceful sleeps should move, Unless alarm came from the camp of Love. But fools do live and waste their little light, And seek with pain their ever-during night. When timely death my life and fortune ends, Let not my hearse be vexed with mourning friends, But let all lovers, rich in triumph, And with sweet pastimes grace my happy tomb. And, Lesbia, close up thou my little light, And crown with love my ever-during night. —Thomas Campion (1567-1619).

Prince Edward Of Kent

The young son of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, according to a cable from London, will be named Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick, and he will be known as Prince Edward of Kent. The naming of a royal baby is not an easy task. There are not only both families but the nation as well to be considered.

The father's first two names are George Edward. With the son, the names are reversed. Edward, of course, is an old royal name and the present king has brought honor to the name of George. Before His Majesty occupied the throne, the name was not in such high favor, as Queen Victoria pointed out in a letter to the Prince of Wales after the birth of his second son, the present king in this letter, on June 13, 1865, she wrote:

"My Dear Bertie: I fear I can not admire the names you propose to give the Baby. I had hoped for some fine old name. Frederic is, however, the best of the two, and I hope you will call him so; George only came over with the Hanoverian family. However, if the dear child grows up good and wise, I shall not mind what his name is. . . ."

If both the names George and Edward be now well established, the royal baby nevertheless holds a record. He is the first male heir ever born to a Duke of Kent. There have been only three in British history. The first Duke of Kent died in 1740 and the second, Prince Edward, fourth son of King George III, he received the title in 1797. He had an only child, a daughter, destined to become Queen Victoria. There have been, however, innumerable Earls of Kent, that title dating far back in English history and it was revived again in 1866 for Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, father of Queen Marie of Rumania. The earldom "King Lear" there is a Duke of Cornwall and a Duke of Albany but Lear's staunch supporter was the Earl, not the Duke, of Kent.

Ten Million Visitors

(Toronto Globe) Mr. Leo Dolan, Director of the Canadian Travel Bureau, told the Rotary Club and the Convention Bureaus at Cincinnati that during the first seven months of the year more than 10,000 tourists visited Canada from the United States and that the figure would probably be 12,000,000 by the end of the year. It would be neither fair nor wise to cast doubt on a statement of this sort, since it is the business of the Travel Bureau Director to show that entering Canada for touring purposes is a popular and profitable pastime. He ought to have an interesting story to tell some time, however, on the means taken to check up on tourist traffic and compile the results, among which he lists an estimated expenditure of \$200,000,000 in 1935.

Probably the Department of National Revenue is a chief source of information. Its reports tend to confirm the optimistic outlook of Mr. Dolan. It is able to state, for instance, that 78,246 United States motor vehicles entered at Niagara Falls during September, which is about 1,000 more than during the same month last year. Inward passengers numbered 519,698, but many of these must have accompanied the 32,562 Canadian cars admitted. There were 18,182 60-day touring permits issued, besides 148 travellers' vehicle permits.

Reports from Customs Collectors at most of the large ports showed a decided improvement this year in this traffic. At Windsor 103,676 touring permits for 60 days were issued between April 1 and Aug. 15; at Fort Erie, 70,519; and at Niagara Falls, 38,845. The majority of cars are admitted for periods of 48 hours or less, and this must require careful computation on the part of officials to arrive at the approximate financial returns to hot-dog stands, service stations, and welcoming merchants in general.

One of the remarkable features is that in many instances about half as many Canadian cars as American are reported crossing the border. Is this the reason we fail to recognize a cumulative doubling of

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