

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1928

CONSERVATIVE VICTORY IN B.C.

W H I L E complete returns from the British Columbia election on Wednesday have not yet been received at the time of writing, enough is known to indicate that the Liberal Government with its large majority has been swept out of existence, its leader and several of his cabinet colleagues having been personally defeated. The new Conservative leader, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, who a few months ago, resigned his seat in the House of Commons to accept the leadership of the Provincial Conservative party, was returned by a substantial majority.

OUR INTEREST.

A few years ago business men in Canada noting the indiscriminate export of raw material from this country, particularly of lumber to the United States, started an agitation for an export duty on lumber. Part of the proposition was to place an export duty on pulp wood and other raw lumber. Ostensibly, to settle the question, the Government appointed a Royal Commission to look into the whole question. The Commission visited many points in the lumber producing sections of Canada at an enormous expense. The Commissioners with their stenographers, assistants, travelling and hotel expenses ran up into some hundreds of thousands of dollars. What came of this widespread enquiry? It will be remembered that apart from the business men in Canada, who had started the agitation, the only interested people in the question were Americans, particularly Americans engaged in the manufacture of paper. They set up a campaign throughout Canada against the proposed export duty. Their lawyers scoured the country from end to end and from side to side for men who were prepared to testify that an export duty would be injurious to Canada. After weeks of this enquiry and of such evidence the Government decided not to place any kind of embargo on the export of Canadian lumber. The result has been that Canadian lumber in round logs, pulp wood, pulp partly manufactured, is still going to the United States in unlimited quantities.

The anxiety of the United States manufacturers to retain their grip on free Canadian lumber for manufacturing purposes is quite justifiable. They have a right to draw from all parts of the earth if they choose material for fabrications in their own country by their own people. They are doing this to build up the industries of their own country. What about Canada's interest in these matters? We are exporting not only raw lumber but raw materials and import-

ing the fabricated articles largely from the United States. We are importing manufactured goods at the rate of twenty-seven millions per year, practically all of which could be manufactured in Canada by Canadian workmen from Canadian raw material. The policy of the Conservative party has been and still is to manufacture as much as possible of its raw material and so give employment and the profits of manufacturing to the Canadians. During the present administration at Ottawa customs duties have been revised downward on four different occasions with the result that the importation of manufactured products from the United States has increased enormously, while at the same time, the exodus from Canada has correspondingly increased. The question of the wisdom or unwisdom of the present Canadian fiscal policy, if policy it can be called, is now on trial. The Hon. R. B. Bennett is pleading the cause of Canadians and enunciating the policy which he believes Canada should pursue. All unbiased Canadians will agree with him that if Canada is to grow to the proportions which it has a right to expect, the policy of protecting Canadian industries is the only safe and sound one.

While our markets are glutted with foreign imports, whether of factory or farm, Canada cannot expect to grow. The people have a right now and have the opportunity to take the full measure of the present Canadian fiscal policy. It is high time that political bias and political juggling should be eliminated from our Canadian National management. There is, under the present Government, no definite fiscal policy. What policy there is, is dictated by divergent groups, each with its own ideas regarding free trade, protection and sectional interests. The policy which won the war, namely, unity of purpose and unity of command is the only policy which will enable Canada to become the great country it has a right to become. This policy is the national policy, enunciated half a century ago by Sir John A. Macdonald, and still adhered to with such modifications as necessity may dictate from time to time, but always adhering to the principle of protection.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are many visitors in the Province at present, and it is refreshing to hear their favorable comments on our cool, invigorating climate and the pastoral beauty of the Province. To those accustomed to the smooth paved roads of other countries, our roads are rough and dusty, but all this is forgiven in the admiration of our beautiful landscape.

The present season from the beginning until now has been exceptionally favorable for the growing crops and there is no reason to expect that there shall be any diversion from this rule. Indeed this is not an unusual thing in Prince Edward Island. We have never known even a scarcity, let alone a famine, and it is no exaggeration to claim, as we do claim, that we have the best soil and climate in North America.

Notes by the Way

MORE tourists are coming to Canada this year than ever before. Most of them, as stated by The Toronto Globe, "will take away extremely favorable impressions of Canada, impressions both of the country's charms, and the country's gifts for wealth production. They go home and speak of the country as the greatest field for settlement and industrial expansion in the world. They say, as do the most enlightened of our own people, that the great need of the country is population. Does not everybody say and believe that to be true? The King Government alone appears not to have that faith. That Government ought to be bringing in hundreds of thousands of immigrants every year from the United Kingdom, from countries of northern Europe and from the United States. Why does it throw cold water on the idea of recruiting our population from the British Isles? Why does it especially discourage immigration from that quarter? It does not admit that it is prejudiced against British connection and that its iciness toward people desiring to come to Canada from Britain is part and parcel of its separatist policy.

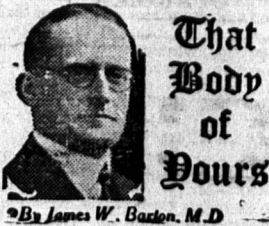
But it is not to be granted that the King Government's non-progressive stand on immigration is logical? A Government whose trade policy has had the effect of driving hundreds of thousands of our people to the United States to earn their living, must have its own estimate of the size of the population that can live under it. To bring in more people would, it must be said, mean the pressing out of further numbers of the population now here, unless a change in the trade policy is made to enable more people to find productive employment here. Has the King Government concluded that Canada has now all the population for which a living can be found under its tariff policy, framed for the particular advantage of the United States? The British people that do come here are in too many cases obliged to move on, and they keep the waiting lists at the ports of entry to the United States filled all the year round. All that can get into that country at the beginning of the fiscal year when the quota listed is opened, push in. They would abide here, as would our own who have been expatriated, if Canada's home market were reserved in due measure for the products of Canadian industry."

The Globe's article is a truly remarkable one. It is a forceful blow against the King Government, recounting its anti-British immigration and trade policies, and its separatist doctrines, all of which tend to expatriate our native born sons and daughters, to prevent the incoming of British and other desirable settlers and make the Dominion tributary to the United States. All the leading Opposition journals in Canada have been saying these things from day to day. The Globe, by far the ablest and most influential of the exponents of sound Liberalism in Canada, now joins in the chorus of condemnation. No one can doubt the sincerity and strong conviction which prompted The Globe's article, extremely damaging as it must be to the King Government. And there is not in all the Liberal journals of the Dominion that have hitherto supported the Administration the courage and capability that can break the force of The Globe's exposure.

The Canadian dollar is now at a discount of three-fifths of 1 per cent. in New York, which is said to be the lowest figure since 1926. This is the more remarkable as the tourist season, which is now booming, has usually put Canadian money at a premium owing to the unusual demand from American tourists visiting Canada. In the American view so much Canadian gold has been exported to the States that Canadian notes have not enough specie behind them to supply the requirements of the gold standard. This unusual condition, it is stated, causes comment in Wall Street.

The traditional legend about forty consecutive days of rain, now supposed to be due, resembles prohibition. Some days are wet and other days are dry. What the average will be we shall know when the time is up. Dry weather will be welcome during the hay-making season. There seems to be increasing speculation in the Liberal camp as to whether the coming plebiscite will give a dry or a wet majority. That indicates a waning confidence in the stability of prohibition.

A very confident statement was given out by Premier Maclean on the eve of polling day in the British Columbia election. Gains in Victoria and throughout Vancouver Island were predicted by him and further gains in Vancouver City.



By James W. Baden, M.D.

DOUBLE USE OF DYE TEST.

It is now possible for your doctor to measure how much work some of your organs will do within a certain period of time. In doing research work on the liver they have found that it will take out from the blood, say 90 per cent of foreign material such as a dye within a period of half an hour. If it takes longer than this, then according to the length of time taken they can get a fairly accurate idea of what is wrong with the liver. If there is an acute inflammation of the liver, only 50 per cent of the dye will be removed from the blood by the liver because the liver cells are inflamed so much that they can't do their work properly. On the other hand if there is cancer of the liver, as the cancer only affects a certain portion of the liver cells, the rest of the liver cells will be doing their work properly, and will remove 70 per cent of the dye in the half hour. They have found that in individuals who keep their nervous system in order, the liver removes only 60 per cent, instead of 90 per cent within the half hour. This gives you some idea of what worry and anxiety can do in interfering with the organs of the body. You will remember that by giving dye either by the mouth or by injection into the veins, Drs. Graham and Cole, of St. Louis, were able by means of the X ray to show up the shape of the gall bladder, and the presence of the stones therein. By using this same dye in one large dose they have been able to show how well the liver is doing its work by the quantity of dye it removes from the blood within a certain time, and by taking an X ray picture of the gall bladder they can also learn the condition of the gall bladder also. You can readily see, then, that with this knowledge in hand they are in a position to treat the case from a scientific standpoint either by medicine or surgery. They are not working in the dark.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE
Q.—Should the grapefruit, at breakfast, be placed on the table when it is set, or should it be brought in later?
A.—Either way is correct.
Q.—Is it necessary to make a call if one has been present at an afternoon tea or reception?
A.—No, it is not necessary if the affair has not been formal.
Q.—Which is the more formal salutation, "My dear Robert," or "Dear Robert"?
A.—"My dear Robert" is the more formal.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon
WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "Mr. Brown deals with cotton." Say, "deals in" to express traffic.
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: after. Pronounce the a as in "ask" not as in "at."
OFTEN MISSPELLED: epoch.
SYNONYMS: method, mode, manner, rule, system.
WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: DIGRESSION; the act of turning aside from the main subject. "Here is a startling digression from the facts."

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

WAR PLACE NAMES IN CANADA

Q.—What are some of the war place names in Canada?
A.—The Geographic Board of Canadians decided on several place names in Canada that have been suggested by the war, especially in mountain peaks such as Pollux, a peak in the Yoho Valley, in place of the Rockies carry Kitchener's name. Others thus remembered are: Foch, Joffre, Jellicoe, and Beatty, which Jack Cornwall, the boy hero of the Battle of Jutland, has a peak named after him. So has Edith Cavell, while famous battles such as Vimy, Courclette and Peuteubert are on the list along with others. "It is now only a question of the size of the Government's majority," he said. On the other hand, the Conservative leaders put out a formidable list of prominent Liberals who had at various times during the past two years voted against the present declared policy of the Government. The list includes Maclean, Manson, Pattullo, Sutherland, Barrow, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Ian MacKenzie and A. D. Patterson.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE
A Canning Hint. When canning if one will paint the ends of the first finger and thumb with collodion and let it dry there will be no stained fingers.
A Rusty Grate. Paint a rusty grate with black lead, and leave it undisturbed for 24 hours, or if possible a couple of days. The black lead will absorb the rust and the iron can be polished in the usual way.
Glue on Furniture or Fabrics. Remove glue by dipping a cloth in vinegar and rubbing hard. If the glue has hardened keep wetting it with vinegar and when softened rub it off.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

July 20, 1928.
A WISE CHILD—Hearken unto thy father that begat thee, and despise not thy mother when she is old.—Prov. 23:22.
PRAYER—Be Thou our guide, Lord, and we cannot then fall in our duty.

SOME TIME AT EVE.

Some time at eve when the tide is low, I shall slip my mooring and sail away, With no response to the friendly hail, Of kindred craft in the busy bay. In the silent hush of the twilight pale, And the voices call in the waters flow,— Some time at even, when the tide is low. Through the purpling shadows that darkly trail O'er the ebbing tide of the Unknown Sea, I shall fare me away, with a dip of sail, And a ripple of waters to tell the tale, Of a lonely voyager, sailing away, To the Mystic Isles where an anchor lay, The crafts of those who have sailed before, O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unseen Shore. A few who have watched me sail away, Will miss my craft from the busy bay; Some friendly barks that were anchored near, Some loving souls that my heart held dear, In silent sorrow will drop a tear,— But I shall have peacefully furled my sail, In moorings sheltered from storm or gale, And greeted the friends who have sailed before, O'er the Unknown Sea to the Unknown Shore. I shall slip my mooring and sail away. —E. C. Hardy.

MARGOT ASQUITH—WRITES A BRILLIANT FIRST NOVEL OCTAVIA

Renowned for her wit, brilliant, fascinating, and a noted horse-woman, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith numbers among her friends the most prominent figures in English politics and society. Up to the present time her books— which never fail to create a stir—have been published in England, though Octavia is her first novel. The "Autobiography of Margot Asquith" caused a tremendous sensation by its searchlight on some of the most famous people of her generation. Margot Tennant was born—one of twelve children—at "Glen," thirty miles from Edinburgh, in 1864. "Glen," a castle designed in Scottish baronial style, was isolated from the station by ten miles of moorland with stretches of heather sweeping up to the garden walls. The Tennant children were left much to themselves and ran wild about the estate climbing trees and roofs, riding horseback, etc. They always had two governesses at a time, French, Swiss, German, Italian and Greek. Margot and her beautiful sister, Laura, were very close to each other until the latter's death at the age of 23. Both sisters were alike in many ways having vivid personalities. They had many suitors during their teens, often discovering that the same men had proposed to both of them. Among the many guests who came to "Glen" were, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour, Lord Gladstone, Lady Frederick Cavendish, the late Hon. Arthur Temple Lytton Bishop of Southampton, Alfred Lyttelton, Sir Remeil Road, Lord Curzon (of Kedleston), Godfrey Webb and others. After Laura's death, Margot went to London for consolation. Upon meeting the Princess of Wales her brilliant career in British society was begun and has continued to this day. During the years that have followed, she has been feted at all the important "hunts" in the empire. Her suitors have been many and ardent. She finally became the wife of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Herbert Asquith, who became Prime Minister of England. Her children, An-

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