

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

44.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (founded 1867) 65.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacEwan, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928

A FURTHER INVASION

HERETOFORE the poultry business of Canada has been protected from United States importations by the fact that there was no Federal inspection required for the export of American canned meats. Because of this no American canned chicken was imported into Canada, as the Dominion Government permitted the importation of canned poultry products only when the poultry used in them had been inspected in the country of origin. The United States Government has overcome this difficulty by providing inspection service, on request, to canners, with the result that United States chickens, canned and souped, now may compete with Canadian fowls on Canadian soil. That this will injuriously affect Canadian poultry business goes without saying. American canned products are imported into Canada at a low rate of duty as compared with the duty charged by Americans for a similar product from Canada. The Canadian poultry business has been growing by leaps and bounds in the past few years. Our American neighbors, seeing in this a prospect of getting it to "it" as well as other Canadian trades, have taken the necessary steps to invade Canada with these goods also.

The American Government is perfectly justified in making this provision for its farmers. They are extending their trade into Canada year after year, and this latter innovation will widen their market and make for increased prosperity for the American farmer. Canada has in its hands the remedy by which this poultry business may be conserved for our own people. The present duty on American canned chicken coming into Canada is 27 1/2 per cent, plus 3 per cent sales tax; while the American duty on Canadian products of this kind is 35 per cent. Shall the King Government face the situation and at least equalize the duties, giving Canadians an equal chance in their own market with foreigners?

A WORTHY TRIBUTE

IN a recent issue of The Guardian reference was made to the tribute paid by the students of Mount Allison Ladies' College to the memory of their late fellow students, Miss Rena MacLean, R.N., who gave her life in the service of her country during the Great War. A bronze tablet, suitably inscribed, was unveiled by her father, Senator MacLean, and during the course of a brief but impressive service Principal Ross paid tribute to the heroic young woman who had been one of the first to answer her country's call, and who lost her life when the hospital ship Llandoverly Castle was torpedoed off the Irish coast in June, 1918.

Commenting upon the incident, the Halifax Herald says in part: "The martyrs of the Llandoverly Castle are remembered, and among their friends and old companions the memory of Dead Sisters is green and cherished. There was the noblest contribution to the Cause in the last war—

Bold behind the battle in the open camp all-hallowed, Patient, wise, and mirthful in the ringed and reeking town, These endured unresting till they rested from their labors— Little wasted bodies, ah, so light to lower down!

"The men who served sometimes feel that the part taken by the Sisters does not receive the recognition it deserves. But the Sisters know that among those to whom they ministered the nobility of their memory endures."

NATURAL RESOURCES

THE natural resources of a country are those things which nature has provided and which ingenuity and enterprise can turn to the best advantage. To the question: "What are Prince Edward Island's natural resources?" probably nine persons out of ten would answer: Our soil and our fisheries. It requires little ingenuity to make a living or even a competence out of either one of these. Where the ingenuity is required is in taking up those things that are now wasted or lying idle and turning them to good account. In almost every country in the world the wastes and the neglected things have been taken hold of by some enterprising person and made to yield profitable returns. In this Province there is abundant proof that we have a brick clay of the finest quality. It will be remembered that some years ago this clay was selected because of its fineness for the surfacing of a tablet in Paris. Yet we are making no use of this potential factor of wealth. It is suitable for the finest pottery, and could be so used if only someone would start the project. We have in many of our bays and rivers a quality of seaweed second to none in the world for upholstering purposes, and no one has yet taken up the matter. We have practically all around the coast a quality of fine sand admirably suitable for glass making, as was proved some time ago by experiments in Ottawa.

These are a few things that some day some enterprising person, probably a foreigner, will take hold of and turn into a fortune. Why not try it ourselves? There are difficulties in the way, no doubt, but nothing worth while has ever succeeded without overcoming difficulties.

TIT FOR TAT

THE reaction in England to President Coolidge's now famous Armistice speech has been strongly expressed in the British press, particularly the literary weeklies. The New Statesman, the Saturday Review, the Nation, and even the Spectator, which is the staunchest exponent of "hands across the sea" policies, join in criticism of the President's utterance. The New Statesman, in a special editorial headed "Pecksniffian guff," declares that President Coolidge broke the rule that an outgoing president should not make an important speech or take any other significant step.

"After years of sonorous silence only punctuated now and then by the utterance of some discreet inanity, he suddenly delivered a sort of dying kick with a viciousness of which few people on this side of the Atlantic would have supposed him capable," the paper says. "His Armistice Day speech was in effect a denunciation of Europe and all its works from the standpoint of a 100 per cent. New England backwoodsman."

Concluding a more than page-long editorial along the same tone, challenging the president's facts and motives, the New Statesman says that after all speeches like President Coolidge's or Lord Birkhead's reply to it, can do no very serious harm because the real relations between the United States and Great Britain do not depend upon mutual civilities, but on common interests, institutions and instincts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

After listening to some of the political speeches that have been coming in over the radio, many of us have become convinced that there are worse things than static.

Notes by the Way

AMERICAN warships and marines were sent to Nicaragua during the past year and many were inquiring what it was all about. A writer in The Century tells that it is all about "the Canal," meaning the projected Nicaragua canal, which was much talked about at the time the Panama route was decided upon and the present canal was constructed. The Nicaragua route had originally been preferred to that of Panama by a majority of the commissions sent from Washington to investigate. But there were great difficulties other than those of an engineering nature—political obstacles to be overcome. Before the United States could build a waterway between the two oceans by either one route or the other, a treaty must be made, and neither Columbia, which included the Panama route, nor Nicaragua were willing to make the required concessions. At length the reluctance of Columbia was evaded by Panama seceding from Columbia.

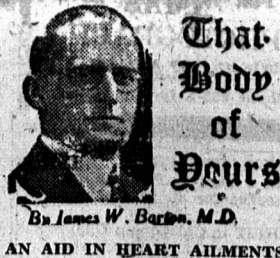
Then the United States agreed to pay the new Republic of Panama \$10,000,000 for the rights required, and build the present canal, which was opened in 1915. Traffic has increased so rapidly since that date that it reported to have reached over 70 per cent of the full capacity of the canal, and is growing more rapidly than ever before. For that and various other reasons it is contended that the Nicaragua canal must be built as speedily as possible to provide for increased inter-oceanic traffic. It is a revolutionary country down there and Uncle Sam with his money and warships will no doubt accomplish his purpose, even if he has to resort to a stimulated secession and the creation of another republic as was done in the little difficulty with Columbia. He must have the two canals before the next big war, if possible, it seems.

A revolution was started in 1912 on the east coast of Nicaragua to break away from the central government. It happened that two Americans, Groce and Cannon, had joined the revolutionists, and although not in uniform, they laid a mine in the San Juan River with the intention of destroying a troopship which President Zelaya was sending with 600 troops to quell the revolution on the coast. The explosion occurred prematurely, and the greater number of the soldiers reached the shore, but many were drowned. Groce and Cannon escaped to the woods, but were captured and executed. Then angry feelings were aroused and American marines were sent "to protect citizens of the United States." President Zelaya offered resistance, with the result that 2,000 Nicaraguans were killed, their capital taken and Zelaya forced into exile. Then Diaz was elected president "under the protection of American marines" and has since continued in office. Quiet was secured and a treaty was made between the Diaz Government and that of Washington was made by which the United States obtained the right to construct, operate and maintain the Nicaragua canal for \$3,000,000.

But the Diaz Conservative government is in a minority, the majority of the people being so-called Liberals. And if the Liberal party should gain power, one of their first acts would be to abrogate the treaty. (They remember that Panama got ten millions as the price of similar rights in her case.) Hence during the past year it became necessary for Uncle Sam to send more ships and marines to Nicaragua "in order to secure a fair election." Many Nicaraguans don't like these "big stick" methods, just as many Canadians would not like to have a foreign power sending warships and big guns into our ports in order to secure a fair election in Canada.

But the Republican party in the States, flushed with victory at home, is telling the world that it is prepared to meddle in the affairs of other nations by way of giving unasked advice instruction and warnings of various and unusual sorts, of which President Coolidge's armistice speech is a specimen, and of which the Nicaragua episode furnishes an illustration. And it now transpires that a draft of the Coolidge address was submitted to Mr. Hoover before it was delivered.

Big canals and waterways are good aids to world transportation, and a second ship canal across Central America, even though it be entirely under Washington control, may become necessary and useful. But is there anything in the methods by which Washington dominates in Central America was brought about and extended, that is likely to induce the Canadian people to look with favor upon a St. Lawrence waterway constructed and operated jointly by the Washington



Dr. James W. Barlow, M.D.

AN AID IN HEART AILMENTS

One of the points folks do not grasp or remember, is that many of the ailments from which they suffer affect the heart, and actual heart disease may result after the other ailment has completely cleared up.

For many years now it has been known that rheumatism is the cause of the majority of cases of heart disease.

Accordingly it has been the custom to carefully guard the heart during rheumatic attacks. Just as long as there is any pain or swelling in affected joints the patient is kept at absolute rest.

As you know, the lining tissue of the heart becomes inflamed and the little valves that close the openings of the heart get inflamed also. Fibrous or hard scar like tissue results as the inflammation departs and this valve that should exactly fit the opening, has puckered edges which allow the blood to flow or leak back.

And so it has been thought that if when you recovered from rheumatism or other illness and there was no leakage of the heart, that the heart was just as good as ever.

However our hospitals now have what is called an electrocardiograph a machine that records the actual nerve and muscle condition of the heart.

This instrument has been able to show that even when the rheumatism has passed, all signs of joint involvement gone, and the heart is normal as far as the physician can detect it with his stethoscope, that there may still be some heart ailment.

Also, at the beginning of the attacks of rheumatism and the physician is watching the heart carefully, that this machine or instrument will record trouble that he cannot detect.

And so these electrocardiograms confirm the opinion which is now widely held that the heart is involved in all cases of rheumatic fever, even if there are no signs by which the physician can detect it.

Now while this machine is of value in enabling the physician to guard the heart, nevertheless as the main cause of rheumatism is from infected teeth and tonsils your first thought should be the prevention of rheumatism by having an X ray of your teeth taken regularly, and the tonsils, if you have any, examined by your physician.

Q. Is it permissible for a man, escorting a woman on a train, to spend part of the time in the smoking car?
A. Yes, but he should not overdo it.

Q. Does the servant remain after bringing in the tea at an afternoon tea?
A. No.

Q. What is an unpardonable breach of etiquette when playing golf?
A. Talking, or moving, while another player is hitting the ball.

Household Scrapbook

By Roberta Lee

Wrinkled Garments
To remove wrinkles from garments moisten common starch with water, apply on the wrong side with a cloth and then iron.

Velvet Piano Cover
To clean a velvet piano cover, brush well, then sponge with a weak solution of benzine or borax. Dry thoroughly and then brush the pile the right way.

Pie Crust
Soft butter or lard should never be used in making pie crust. Whatever shortening is used should be hard and cold, thus making a lighter pie crust.

and Ottawa Governments? We do not think so. Such joint control is, we believe, already planned and agreed upon between the Republican Government in Washington and the Liberal Government in Ottawa. Time will tell whether this is true. At best such a partnership would be perilous to the future of Canada. It would give the United States a strong political foothold within the Dominion, and prepare the way for just such political dominance and interference in Canadian elections as has been carried on in the South.

Although they have never met in person, a family in Sheerness, England, has corresponded with another in Northern Ireland since 1888. In London recently 11 people while preparing to board an air were found living in one room, plane at Talara, Peru, recently, a while below them were two families, passenger strolled too near the propellers of 10 persons each occupying peller and was killed instantly, two rooms.

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MEN'S WEAR

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