

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1938

"The Liberal Record"

He was, of course, addressing an uncritical audience of his own party supporters; but Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., ought really to be more careful than to commit himself to such an outline of "the Liberal Record" as is attributed to him, and endorsed, by our afternoon contemporary in its editorial columns yesterday.

For example: The Liberals, according to Mr. MacLean, "had put the tariff back where it was under the previous Liberal administration."

This, of course, is what the Liberals promised to do but nobody (except at a Liberal political meeting) would contend that they have done so. According to the recognized Liberal tariff authority, Mr. R. J. Deachman, M.P. for North Huron, the facts are these:

In 1930, just before the Liberals went out of office, the average rate on dutiable textiles from the United Kingdom was 20.3 per cent, leaving out sales tax, excise tax, etc. In 1937 the average rate was 20.1 per cent.

On foreign trade: In 1930 the average rate on dutiable goods was 28.9 per cent. In 1937 it was 34.8 per cent. The Sales Tax, in the meantime, increased from 1 per cent in 1930 to 8 per cent in 1937.

This year there have been no tariff changes, and Finance Minister Dunning was at pains to point out, in his budget speech, that he saw no "reasonable hope" of making such changes except through bilateral agreements—in other words, except by way of tariff bargaining, the very policy which Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers—including Mr. MacLean—so strongly denounced in 1933.

Furthermore, at the last parliamentary session—just to discover "how many Liberals in this House actually believe in the Liberal platform"—a C.C.F. member, Mr. M. J. Coldwell, moved, as a budgetary amendment, that tariff rates on farm and fishery implements be reduced in accord with Liberal pre-election pledges. Not one Liberal member—not even Mr. MacLean—supported the motion.

We note also the statement attributed to Mr. MacLean that the Liberals had been criticised "for not reducing the Sales Tax." The Liberals were criticised for increasing the Sales Tax, after promising to reduce it. The removal of the tax on building material only applies, as Mr. MacLean knows, to certain materials entering into construction. According to the Financial Post, the benefits are at least partly offset by the resultant levy on raw material. Even on Mr. MacLean's calculation that the reduction is "equivalent to a one or two per cent reduction all round in the Sales Tax"—an entirely exaggerated estimate, we submit—the tax would still remain higher than when the Conservatives went out of office.

Millions of dollars, Mr. MacLean says, were voted for unemployment and drought relief, transportation development, etc. Millions were also voted under the Bennett Government for these and other purposes, the only difference being that federal revenues, due to a world depression, were then at low ebb, whereas last year's taxation revenue was the highest in Canadian history.

Why Bring This Up?

Among the parliamentary activities noted by Mr. MacLean and by our contemporary as worthy of mention, was the voting of "provincial grants in aid of provinces." Is it necessary to recall that the last increase in our provincial grant from Ottawa was obtained while Mr. MacLean and his colleagues, here and at Ottawa, were in Opposition?

Mr. MacLean undertook to explain why Parliament was in session this year for so long a time. His answer was that if all the members talked as long as Mr. Bennett the House would be in session for more than six years. But it was Mr. Bennett's duty, as Opposition leader, to discuss every measure of public importance. Much of his time was occupied with reviewing Liberal pre-election pledges which the King Government had either forgotten or pretended to forget.

major trade pact for which the Liberals claim credit is the Washington agreement. In the two years the treaty has been in effect there was a net increase in export of goods of \$28,859,858. But during the same period, Canadian exports of goods on which the United States made no tariff concessions increased by \$82,281,682. At the same time, American exports to Canada of goods on which Canada made tariff concessions increased by \$40,142,759 as compared with the \$28,142,759 benefit received by Canada under the treaty. This year so far our U. S. trade has shown a most discouraging decline.

The only bright spot in our trade picture is with the United Kingdom, thanks to the initiative of the Bennett Government in negotiating the Empire Agreements which Mr. King (and incidentally Mr. MacLean) predicted would be a failure.

The "Liberal record" on Mr. MacLean's showing is indeed a sorry one. It only goes to show that even an able parliamentarian like our Prince County representative cannot make bricks without straw!

Longest Non-Stop Flight

The British Royal Air Force can now claim for Great Britain the world record for a long-distance non-stop flight. Months of work were necessary before this journey was undertaken, and the arrangements were kept secret. On the 8th of July four Vickers Wellesley bombers of the R.A.F. Long-Range Development landed at Ismailia, Egypt, after a flight of 4,300 miles. This was an improvement on the Italian record by nearly 1,000 miles. The planes started from Cranwell, Lincolnshire, flew to Ismailia, then to a point on the Persian Gulf, and returned to Ismailia. The total time in the air was 32 hours and the average speed 135 miles an hour. The average flying height was 10,000 feet, and no technical difficulties were encountered at any time. This is testimony to the sturdiness of the machines and the efficiency of their crews. Squadron Leader R. Kellert was in command and each of the four machines had a crew of three.

Editorial Notes

Weekly half-holiday. "The Clerk of the Weather" (Royal Observatory, Greenwich) "born" this date, 1675.

Garden party this afternoon at Government House where the gardens are unsurpassed in loveliness.

The Caledonian Club members and friends are assured of a cordial welcome today from Ugg where the Caledonian Sports are to be held.

An authority on pulchritude declares there are no beautiful co-eds—or hardly any. He examined the year books of 80 colleges, and found only one who might be classed as beautiful. Year book photography is not intended to display charms but brains.

"One wonders," says Earl Baldwin, "if there ever will be sufficient sanity in this world between nations, when they will cease to make larger guns and instead will compete with each other in growing the biggest onions. It would be a wiser world and would serve a more useful purpose."

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, declares that the Anglo-American Trade Treaty is not likely to be ready for signature for a considerable time yet, "because of the many items involved and the meticulous care with which each is considered." This does not promise well for the Canadian-American Treaty which is dependent upon the adoption of the first named treaty.

Professor Frederick W. Olgive, the new chief of the British Broadcasting Corporation, has no practical knowledge of his new job. He is president and Vice Chancellor of Queen's University, Belfast, and an authority on adult education, unemployment problems and the tourist industry. He lost his left arm in the World War, and in his new job will receive a salary of \$45,000 per annum.

According to the New Statesman and Nation, London's Socialist Weekly, it is the other Dominions which are preventing our pro-American Government selling us commercially to the United States through the proposed British-American Trade Treaty. Says our London authority: "Actually it appears that an agreement with the United States has been virtually reached for a reciprocal and modest tariff reduction applicable to a variety of industrial products, but that British negotiators cannot see how to meet the American demands for lower duties for agricultural products without protest from the Dominions. . . . Canada is apparently willing to make sacrifices (of our farmers, that is) in the hope of compensation in gains from the new treaty between herself and the United States. But Australia and New Zealand, who have less scope for trade expansions, are not." So that's that.

Present day socialists and reformers are apt to think that the way of the dictator is best in the interests of the horny-handed individual who wants to get on.—That this is not so has been proved again and again and yet again in the case of Great Britain. There ability and industry usually bring their just reward. This is recalled by the announcement of the death of Sir David Shackleton, 74, a cotton mill worker who rose as one of Great Britain's pioneer labor leaders and subsequently trusted Civil Servant. He was a mill worker until his 30th year but thereafter rose rapidly in the Weavers' union. For two years he was president of the Trades Union Congress. On his retirement from Parliament in 1910 he became Senior Labor adviser to the Home Office and during the early years of the Great War was National Health Insurance Commissioner. In 1916 he was appointed permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labor. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1917.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The experiment of fixing boxes on buses plying on one route in Bombay having proved a success, boxes are being provided on the route. It has been found that letters posted in these boxes reach the G.P.O. quicker and a later hour of posting is allowed. Letters are cleared at a stop near the G.P.O.—Indian Press Union.

It is announced from Berlin that students taking examinations at German universities must be able to run two miles in 13 minutes; jump 13 feet, six inches; throw a 16 1/2-weight eight yards; and swim 200 yards in 60 seconds. Imagine a Goethe up against a physical test of that description, or a Handel or a Beethoven. Or, reduced to absurdity, fancy imposing those "matriculation" conditions upon two of their most prominent authors, the ponderous Goethe and the crippled Schubert. But that, of course, is the absurd essence of Nazi-ism; not what its leaders could or should do, but what the rank-and-file must do.—Halifax Herald.

The Ottawa Journal professes to find joy, comfort and satisfaction in learning that King George VI. and President Lebrun of France spoke at an official banquet in Paris and said all they desired in not more than 15 minutes. King George said less than 500 words and the French President some 700. The Journal thinks this is something for ambitious afterthoughts to be trotted out in a sort of pattern after which they should do their knitting. All of which makes things rather confusing. One of our native speakers noticed writers taking harpoons and flinging them at speakers, urging that they talk too long and say too little. If the speaker has our native speakers in such a state of fear that they will refuse to give utterance at all.—Peterborough Examiner.

Lord Halifax may tote around the portfolio of Foreign Secretary in the Cabinet of Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, but it is not clear that he has kept most of his colleagues and professional advisers in the dark, while he carried on diplomatic business of far-reaching importance. That person, a letter to Mussolini last summer, the mission on which he sent Halifax to Berlin and the moves toward an Anglo-Italian treaty, led to Anthony Eden's resignation as Foreign Secretary at the end of last February. And in the recent conversations with Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and the general European set-up, Mr. Chamberlain has been at it again.—Harris in Windsor Star.

Cats and birds, as we all know, do not happily consort together (though occasional friendships are recorded). In fact, no species of bird has quite such a polemical hatred of the cat as the blackbird. One of my neighbors has recorded that a person once saw a cat and finally perch on its back to the end of better pecking. A charming story of this hostility reaches me from Kingiam. A garden there has been very carefully wired against cats and the birds are very tame. One hen blackbird which has brought off a succession of broods spends a good deal of time looking in at the kitchen, its chief source of supply for the hungry family. The other birds, when they hear the angry noises, and when the owner of the garden was attacked, the bird flew in short stages, looking back at all steps, until it reached the gate. Immediately outside prowled the cat that had roused the blackbird's anger, though wire and gate still kept it at a safe distance. The bird, however, attracted the man's attention to the approaching danger, we must judge the bird to be as intelligent on occasion as the dog, which will certainly all men to its aid.—London Spectator.

Among London's American visitors are two New England ladies who will have much to say to their bank manager in their town about their diverting experiences in London in spending some old sixpences and shillings through him from a Boston bank of 20 shillings. They were of the reign of George III. A few were early Victorian. The sixpences (40 in number) included some of the "old" variety. The Americans had expected, when they bought ten dollars' worth of English shillings and sixpences, to obtain a quantity usually seen in circulation in England. Instead, they received the residue of a sort of Rip Van Winkle money, badly tarnished. A bus conductor who has certainly encountered unready to accept a William IV sixpence of 1834, and he said was "I've got you a young one. It'd be worth ten shillings." A porter at Waterloo thanked them but hurried off to consult a mate. At several shops they were asked to wait until the manager had been consulted. A taximan who was offered a George III shilling and a William IV sixpence along with some moderns did not restart his cab until he had rubbed the old coins on his trousers and scrutinized them closely. These tourists had a lot of fun for their money.—Manchester Guardian.

According to a recent pronouncement by the learned English counsel, the statement that the characters in this book are purely imaginary, and have no reference to any living person, which is appended nowadays to nearly every work of fiction, is "not worth the paper it is written on." This puts the novel in a difficult situation, if he is to avoid unforeseen and unfortunate coincidences. However bizarre he makes his invented name, actually is worth to prove as a name, and produce a Roland for his Oliver, or at least a living Snoopelein for his imaginary one. To revert to initials, and talk of initials is to strike an impersonal note that detracts from conviction, and may even defeat its own ends, and rise to the suspicion that the writer is going as far as he dare toward indicating an actual person; while the descriptive method, used by dramatists in the past with Shakespeare and Falstaff, Backbiters and Wellbreds, is a handicap to verisimilitude, and is hopelessly out of fashion. Possibly a hint could be taken from the Italian Commedia dell'Arte, with its stock names and characters, and a list of names licensed for use by novelists be drawn up. Manifestly it would appear that a precedent set by

That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. THE INVISIBLE EYEGLASSES—CONTACT LENSES

You may be hearing and reading about the new "invisible" eye-glasses or contact lenses as they are called. Perhaps you dislike wearing glasses with rims because you lose them at times, they get in the way, are dangerous when playing any game or because they spoil your appearance. You may therefore get the idea that you would like to try these "contact" lenses.

They are called contact lenses because the outer portion rests upon or is in contact with the white part (not the centre of seeing part) of the eyeball. The centre or lens part is made up of transparent glass ground to suit or fit your particular type of defective eyesight. Perhaps you are long-sighted, astigmatism (rays of light do not reach a single point), nystagmus (eyes moving from side to side and up and down), or strabismus (crossed eyes).

Before purchasing the contact glasses you should have your physician refer you to one possessing the knowledge of your requirements and skilled in the fitting of these particular glasses. Dr. Alexander G. Fewell, Philadelphia, in the Pennsylvania Medical Journal states: "Contact glasses must rest on the sclera (eyeball) in such a manner that no pressure is produced. When too tight the eyeball becomes inflamed and there is a flow of tears (epiphora). If the fit is too loose, the salt granules with which the lens has been filled before placing it in the eye, leaks out and bubbles form interfering with vision. The centre or corneal part must not rest on the centre of the eyeball."

The length of time that contact glasses can be worn varies with different individuals; some can wear them for only three hours, others as long as 8 hours at a time. The actual fitting of contact glasses requires time, patience and experience. All patients should be first tested by the usual methods. The head is bent forward and the lens is transferred to a small rubber suction bulb and filled with salt solution. The lids are separated by thumb and forefinger of the left hand and shell inserted first beneath lower lid and then the upper lid. The bulb is then removed by releasing pressure. The patient soon learns how to do this.

The Poet's Corner FROM "THE ROCK"

The Eagle soars in the summit of Heaven, the Hunter with his dogs pursues his circuit. O perpetual revolution of configuration, O perpetual recurrence of determined seasons, O world of spring and autumn, O world of day and night, and the endless cycle of idea and action, Endless invention, endless experiment, Brings knowledge of motion, but not of stillness; Knowledge of speech, but not of silence; Knowledge of words, and ignorance of the Word. All our knowledge brings us nearer to our ignorance, All our ignorance brings us nearer to death, But nearness to death no nearer to living? Where is the wisdom we have lost in Heaven? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information? The centuries, centuries, centuries, Bring us farther from God and dearer to the Dust.

Dickens in choosing names from the London Directory, is not one lightly to be followed.—Christian Science Monitor.

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HATCHERY APPROVAL CHICKS Preliminary reports of 1938 hatchery operations under the Hatchery Approval Policy and Hatchery Regulations indicate that there is an increase in the number of chicks being reared in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, compared with 1937.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of public interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE MILK PROFITEERS

Sir—Hon. H. H. Stevens, in the Bennett Government regime, instituted that extensive enquiry into "price spreads" and profiteering in natural products. As an outcome an Act was passed to create marketing boards, and to regulate purchase, sale and export to protect the home producers and consumers. Part II of the Act deals with price spread profiteering, which conflicts very seriously with the local milk combining legislation.

For instance milk is being sold all over the Province, in hundreds of thousands of gallons at 28c lb. butter fat test, and thousands of this in the city of Charlottetown. This represents approximately about 2c per quart for 3-7% test. This milk is sold to the consumers at 10c per quart. How does this 8c per quart conform to the Federal price spreads regulations? And why must the Charlottetown consumers alone be deprived of the right to buy also at 2c per quart a privilege enjoyed by all consumers outside the city? Why must our citizens a dollar and upwards for butter fat the market value of which (delivered) is only 28c?

The matter of wheat the King Government are operating under its provisions in fixing 80c as the minimum price to be paid for wheat. There is no power to interfere, sponsored by the Halifax Herald, to apply this price fixing also to fish, which like all natural products come within the provisions of the Act.

That Act however recognizes the legal status of governments, that they have no power to interfere with the inherent rights of British subjects to merchandise products without prohibitions beyond regulations necessary to protect the public interest, and so when a minimum price is fixed it is emphatically based upon that world wide principle of compensation to those suffering loss by reason of the regulations.

Thus the western miller must pay the producer 80c for wheat which on the open market is worth 71c. But he does so, and the government refunds to him the 9c difference to compensate his loss. Likewise, he must sell to the flour mill at market values, and if in so doing, by government regulation, he makes a loss, that loss is refunded him out of the national treasury. Because the government has no power to arbitrarily fix prices without compensation is the reason for their refusal to give similar aid to the fisherman.

What lessons the Ottawa government could learn, and how to subvert British law and over-ride the national constitution, if they only had the intelligence of our Provincial thirty to give them lessons in the art of deftly turning national laws and scattering every principle of legislative power to the four winds of heaven?

The projected League of American Nations—proposed last March through the Pan-American Union—seems to have drawn a bit nearer. This would replace European dependencies with an all-American brotherhood. It would make the Monroe Doctrine—long regarded by many Latin States as a threat to sovereignty—a matter of mutual advantage.

Venezuela is the ninth Latin American country to sign off with the League. Twenty western hemisphere republics originally belonged. It isn't particularly surprising (if see Venezuela make this move. Her foreign minister, Dr. Gil Borges, is thoroughly pan-American. He was long assistant director of the Pan American Union in Washington.

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UNCLE SAM VIEWS AMERICAN LEAGUE NEW YORK, August 9.—(CP)—Venezuela's withdrawal from the League of American Nations is another demonstration that the Americas are pulling away from Europe and seeking security and self-sufficiency among themselves, say observers here. The projected League of American Nations—proposed last March through the Pan-American Union—seems to have drawn a bit nearer. This would replace European dependencies with an all-American brotherhood. It would make the Monroe Doctrine—long regarded by many Latin States as a threat to sovereignty—a matter of mutual advantage.

FOR The Ladies We carry a complete stock of Max Factor's Society Beauty Aids including the Powder Foundation Cream, Cleansing Cream, Skin and Tissue Cream. Face Powder in five shades Rouge in five shades Lip Sticks in seven shades Brilliantines and Eye Brow Pencils, etc. We also carry complete lines of Evening in Paris—Ashes of Roses—Derry's Three Secrets—Three Flowers—Gemey and Yardley's.

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