

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1940.

Pound And Dollar

Canadian currency being tied to sterling, the decline in the value of the British pound is a matter of direct importance to citizens of this Dominion. The "official" rate, as between the pound and the American dollar, stands at \$4.02 1/2 to \$4.03 1/2; but the "free" market quotes a lower figure—the lowest level since 1933. In terms of gold, according to Business Week, the pound has not sunk so low at any time since the devaluation in 1931. This is not, however, to be regarded as in any way disastrous for the Motherland; on the contrary, it brings her real advantages in international trade. For instance, it attracts customers, and so supplies the British treasury with needed foreign currency. Moreover, the articles of which Britain has more or less of a monopoly—such as rubber, tin, jute, diamonds, Scotch whisky—must be paid for at the official rate of upwards of \$4, while on articles with which British traders have to compete the lower "free" rate prevails.

The official rate for the Canadian dollar is ninety cents, but New York has quoted as low as eighty cents. However, exports to the United States must be settled at the higher official rate, according to the ruling of the Dominion's exchange control board. So that, take it by and large, the situation is not one to be deplored. Anything that helps the Mother Country in her formidable task of financing the war will be cheerfully borne by the loyal member states of the Empire.

Canadian Fisheries Affected

Canada's fishery industry, already seriously handicapped by lack of export markets, has been further threatened by the new Australian import restrictions designed to recoup losses in sterling exchange. The effect of the restrictions will be to reduce Canadian fish sales to Australia by more than \$3,000,000 annually. It is pointed out that the balance of trade with Australia is heavily in Canada's favor; but this will afford little satisfaction to our fishermen, or to our farmers either. The chief beneficiaries of Canada's Australian trade have been the manufacturing industries in Central Canada. Australian farmers, in return, have received substantial tariff reductions on lamb, poultry and other products entering Canada. Almost every year has seen some readjustment of schedules favoring Australian farm imports. Now it is our fishermen who must "take it on the chin" by being excluded from the Australian market as an offset to the too-thriving business our manufacturers are doing there.

The Dominion Government should find some means of compensating our farm and fishery industries for losses sustained through trade policies resulting in anomalies of this kind. Perhaps when the Sirois Commission report on Dominion-Provincial Relations is tabled in Parliament, it will be found to contain recommendations along this line.

Dairying Progress

Dairying in Canada entered the present war with a very different set-up than characterized at the opening of the last Great War. At that time cheese was still the leading product and the output of dairy butter was yet larger than the production at the creameries. At present creamery butter is the outstanding product of the industry; cheese has dropped into second place; and the dairy butter output is much smaller than the creamery product. During the same period there has arisen a new factor in the situation, the manufacture of concentrated milk, which now plays an important part in export trade. The milk production of the Dominion has also risen notably during the same period.

In 1915, the year after the last Great War opened, the production of creamery butter in Canada amounted to 83,911,000 pounds. In 1900 it had been 36,057,000 pounds and in 1910 it was 64,698,000 pounds. Meanwhile, production of dairy butter had risen from 105,343,000 pounds at the opening of the century to 138,099,000 pounds at the end of the first decade. When the war was over, by 1920, the output of dairy butter was approximately 103 million pounds, while that of the creamery product had risen to about 112 million pounds. Production of creamery butter in 1938 had reached 266,887,000 pounds, while at that date the output of dairy butter was 105,076,000 pounds. Dairy butter production is not available for 1939, but the creamery product in that year was practically unchanged from the previous year at 266,879,000 pounds.

Anglo-Spanish Treaty

Of a greater significance than the publicity it received would indicate was the announcement made recently in the British House of Commons that a commercial treaty had been signed at Madrid between Spain and Great Britain. This treaty may well mark a turning point in Spain's history, since it is indicative of the adoption of a policy which has been hinted at during the last few months of the turning away of Generalissimo Franco from the embarrassment of an understanding with Hitler that the Nazi leader certainly hoped would culminate in a military alliance. A friendly Spain will undoubtedly strengthen Britain's position at Gibraltar and thereby consolidate her control of the Mediterranean, which was challenged during the progress of the Span-

ish civil war. Moreover, Spain has taken the first step towards return to her historic friendship with Britain.

Ever since the fall of Madrid and the close of the civil war, Germany has been angling to cash in on her assistance to Franco. Hitler saw the value of a commercial agreement with Spain since by such an understanding he would be able to get a supply of that indispensable war material—iron ore. Britain has done a great deal for the development of the iron mines of Spain, and has a large financial interest in them. The civil war threatened to wipe out this stake in Spain, but apparently this danger no longer exists, and the valuable source of supply is cut off from Germany.

Under the terms of the commercial treaty Britain will advance some \$10,000,000 to Spain. This loan will not affect Britain's foreign exchange fund for it is to be liquidated in goods and raw materials. In addition, Britain will advance to Spain a sum equal to half the amount of her indebtedness due to British merchants.

The financial terms of the treaty should prove disheartening reading to the Nazis and its political aspects will be even more discouraging. Spain has swung definitely away from the Rome-Berlin axis. Britain has convinced Franco that his best interests lie with the Allies. British diplomacy has won again.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Nazi officials declare their alleged American diplomatic disclosures on the war as "cheap wine" compared with the "vintage material" yet to follow. We suppose they mean "boozleg" or "moonshine" compared with "vintners."

From now on the dirt roads will not be much good for hauling, but hard surfaced roads, except where they are blocked with snow, will permit ordinary auto and wheel traffic, a convenience much appreciated for mail and other rural deliveries.

A suggestion has been made that the Parliament should meet for two months four times a year, instead of one session of interminable length. This, it is argued, would give the people's representatives active control of administration and dispense to a large extent with orders-in-council. Those who contend thus reckon without Prime Minister Mackenzie King as host. Whatever the make-believe democracy he advocates, in actuality he pursues the paths of the dictator, even to the scuttling of Parliament.

There is no official Hansard of the local Legislature so that when a member denies having made statements or admissions there is no recourse to official record for verification or otherwise. Under the circumstances when the Premier denies having insulted the representative of the King by refusing to answer a question directed to him in his own office, it is a choice between the word of the King's Representative and the Premier. The public has its choice.

Santi Raphael died this date, 1520. His "Vision of a Knight" is in the National Gallery, London, and of "St. Michael and St. George" in The Louvre Paris; while his decoration of the Vatican with a series of paintings depicting philosophical and historical evolution from paganism to Christianity, include "Poetry, or the Parnassus," "The Dispute of the Sacrament," "Philosophy, or the School of Athens," "De- liverance of Peter from Prison."

What the advertiser and his agent want today is more adequate and accurate information as to the qualitative character of all media, points out Dr. Lyndon O. Brown, director of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, in an interview in Editor & Publisher. "With all this 'tonnage of advertising' hitting the public through the eye as well as the ear, the consumer has become more intelligent, more cagey and sensible, he said. "This means that advertising media have a greater responsibility in delivering a receptive audience rather than volume of circulation to the advertiser," he added.

The scuttling of the Law Courts follows as a matter of course to scuttling of Parliament. According to Premier Campbell, a secret caucus of Liberal members is greater than any court of appeal, and can render judgments of the Court nugatory. Yet we are supposed to be fighting for the maintenance of democracy, the bulwark of which is our system of Law Courts. But this action on the part of the Premier is merely another step in the direction of absolute autocracy, commenced when Minister of Public Works MacIntyre denied farmers of the right of appeal to the Courts over the compulsory acquisition of their land by the Government, and of similar rights in connection with the provision of the so-called National Park.

History will repeat itself in due course. Mrs. Annie Bethune McDougall writes: "May I preface my remarks by paraphrasing the appeal attributed to a certain young British statesman of the last century who apologized to the House of Commons for the crime of being a young man, 'Inversely I, herewith, offer my humble apology for the crime of being an old woman. And yet in coming over the present political situation there must be many who, like myself, vividly recall the manner in which Sir John A. Macdonald swept the country in 1878 after having met with a signal and spectacular defeat in 1873. There were not wanting then, those who pronounced the demise of the Conservative party, and buried it with suitable obsequies. Yet, history records the great part it played in Canada during many years to follow. Let us face the facts, viz., that Canada never needed a Conservative party so much as today; that the House of Commons, when it convenes, never more urgently required an able and strong Opposition. So, instead of gloating over the present victory, or assessing blame for defeat, might we not better put our trust in 'that Divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may' and feel that some circumstance will arise to supply our need which may be unseen to even the most astute politician today."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Chicago police are seeking a bandit who springs puns on his victims. Entering a pun at the point of a gun would be defined as a felony.—Edmonton Journal.

As a novelty, popular songs are now sung backwards. A caustic correspondent suggests that an even better idea would be to start at the end and then stop.—Punch.

England's "economic strangling" on other lands enrages the Nazis. They prefer a strangling-hold on a little less throat.—Buffalo Evening News.

Mr. Alexander Kerensky, who was premier of Russia for a short time following the 1917 revolution, forces another revolt in Soviet Russia. The people are ripe for it, and only co-ordination will, if a revolution is to come in Russia, just now would be as nice a time as any.—Windsor Star.

Mr. James Scott, speaking at a bakery whist drive in Crawford's Cafe, Toronto, said: "Baking is an ancient craft. I read the other day that pancakes were first made by the monks in old England's monasteries. This no doubt accounts for the popular expression 'Out of the frying-pan into the fire'."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The police are often the targets of criticism, sometimes justified, sometimes not. In the absence of all the facts, however, it is not possible to determine whether there is any justification for the membership of the Ontario-Edin District Agricultural Society for facing the blame on the police for a faculty which they say they experience in obtaining cartridges to fit their guns. While the planters make the vague charge that they are treated "indifferently" when they apply for permits to purchase cartridges, the shopkeepers of the Ontario, Palo Seco, and Erin districts are said to be complaining that they are "worried" by the police that they have decided not to replenish their present stock of cartridges.—Trinidad Guardian.

Six months from the beginning of the last war Belgium had been overrun; German armies had been within thirty miles of Paris and had leveled a large part of France; the Scandinavian countries were sympathetic to the Kaiser; Turkey and Bulgaria were the Kaiser's allies; the main threat from Russia to Reich was over; German equipment was so vastly superior to the Allies that the British Cabinet was already alarmed and prepared for a drastic reorganization; Czechs were forced as part of Austria, to fight with the Central Powers; so were the Hungarians; submarine warfare was seriously threatening the efficiency of the British Navy; Germany was a new and powerful navy and vast wealth; the United States was by no means sympathetic to the Allies cause. Just a few things in remembering.—Hamilton Spectator.

At her desk in the Harborview hospital in Seattle sat the head nurse supervising the rest of human suffering. She had done what she could for the patient in 4-B, who had had a relapse of his illness, and anticipated a present routine day, when into her room strode an eminent professor of psychology from Washington University stating that he was now ready to deliver to her his lecture on memory. As far as the nurse was concerned it was no recollection of any of any kind in the hospital since she had either unwillingly to admit this they were the lecture began. Right from the beginning it was a huge success. He had no doubt with him, each one agreeing privately that memory was a great paid attention, and at the end did not forget to give three rousing cheers for the speaker. Greatly pleased, he thanked them and wanted to look at the date book and discovered that not only had he delivered the speech a week too early but to the wrong audience as well. "I do not remember much about it," said the memory expert when interviewed, "but to the best of my recollection, I at least got the subject right. It was 'Memory, was it not?'—Washington Star.

Tourist business in the province is confined to the hands. The provincial authorities have re-established the council which will stimulate the whole organization by trying to reconstitute tourist services. It has made an appeal to heads of departments and civil servants directly concerned with tourism, as well as to mayors of municipalities, representatives of chambers of commerce, social clubs, hotels and the press.—L'Evenement-Journal (Quebec).

Everyone feels about crime as Calvin Coolidge's preacher felt about sin. Everyone is against it, yet no one expects to see it abolished. The citizen has a right to expect that efficient police and honest prosecutors should deal with crime as a public health department deals with disease; that they should be alert in finding out the sources of infection and promptly cleaning them up. Crime so controlled still represents a heavy tax on society, but if a heavy crime is allowed to reach epidemic proportions, when the machinery of controlling it falls under the dictation of criminals and their allies, that tax becomes unbearable. Chicago Tribune.

Magistrates must use their full powers to punish the detestable crime of cruelty to children, especially to evacuate children. Recently a man was sent to prison for six months for the barbarous ill-treatment of two evacuee boys, aged five and six. Six months' imprisonment is the maximum sentence permissible for this offence at a summary court. But magistrates cases to a higher court, where the punishment may be increased to two years' imprisonment. Even this is insufficient for the worst offenders. They deserve the cat—and if the law does not allow it, then the law should be altered.—Daily Mail (London).

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest to the CharloTTetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

LIQUOR PROFITS
Sir—I agree with "Citizen" that the public should know the officials of the Affiliated Offices, Limited.

I was dumfounded to hear of so many of our so-called respectable citizens engaged in the liquor traffic.

Strange, is it not, what some great will do for profit? I am, Sir, etc. DISGUSTED CITIZEN.

INVADING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
Sir—While the Provincial Parliament has been given economic control under the British North America Act, it has not been invested with power to despoil British subjects of rights acquired under the Charter of Rights.

Mr. R. B. Bell has been elected by a constituency as a representative of the Legislature, confirmed by the highest judicial authority, the Province. This is a right beyond interference by our local Parliament; it would be well to consider whether such an act is ultra vires of a provincial legislature.

We might also ask if our Supreme Court by intruding politicians to increase their partisan power may not be depended upon to quash such legislation. In such a case judgment under a differently constituted court cannot be challenged by the Provincial Legislature. I am, Sir, etc.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR
Sir—I read your report of the newly formed Research Council with great interest and pleasure.

If this organization can effect, even to a small degree, the object it seeks to attain its members will make the greatest contribution to the economic welfare of our Province since the days of Confederation. Their effort is commendable and deserves the attention and co-operation of every thinking citizen. Being a meat packer, I am particularly interested in their announcement that another packing plant should be established here. I operated a meat packing plant in Ontario for some years prior to the last Great War which has since been closed and dismantled. I am thoroughly conversant with the Island Live Stock Industry and in their view that an establishment of this kind successfully operated to the advantage of our farmers and live stock dealers.

Their work is kind permission I will deal with its possibilities through the medium of your paper in subsequent issues. I am, Sir, etc. J. M. ROOP.

HOG PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
Sir—Your issue of Feb. 29th contained a brief address on "Grading" by H. W. Clay, Dominion Hog farmer, in which he states that farmers are not paying enough attention to their breeding stock, that in two years the percentage of 4-B hogs had increased 300 per cent, and that the same was true from Fredericton to Summerside as one in which this is the case.

It is quite apparent that the hog industry in this province is in a bad way. As one who has had experience in hog raising and marketing for the last fifty years, and for a number of years directly in contact with about 60 farmers once, and most of them twice each year, in my endeavor to raise and improve the breed, I feel compelled to say a few words from the farmer's point of view.

The hogs we have kept were always those that were selected and recommended by Government officials. The one we now have come from Ontario, selected by Mr. Clay, the one that came from New Brunswick. His sire was first prize boar at the Hog Show in Ch' town, and sired the highest in the advanced Registry. Test of any kind in the Maritimes. The one before that was one of McAlay's best; and the one before that was one of the best on the Island. These farmers in general have a very good class of sows and give their hogs ready for market at about six months old. Some years ago they got a good percentage of Selects, "Grade A" but each year the number of selects kept getting less, causing my great disappointment. As the time approached the "Grade" went down.

There is something wrong somewhere, and something should be done about it at once. I understand from those who are interested and in a position to know, that if a representation of the farmers of different districts were to be made to the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Public Health, they would consider their requests and take the steps necessary to make the desired changes. That the farmers may understand the law re shipping dressed hogs, as it now is, would the Department of Agriculture publish a brief on the same? Also give the duties of the Hog Grader and the salary and other allowances paid him by the Government. I am, Sir, etc. W. J. SEAMAN Springfield, Lot 67.

FISHING SEASON OPENS
Sir—The trout fishing season opens on the morning of the 16th and no doubt the old hook and line and a ready being dug up.

This year large trout that were put in streams in the fall of 1938 should now be getting to a fair size and if these are still alive we should be getting results. There has been considerable destruction of trout fish, more on account of carelessness. Bait fishing is I think more destructive to small fish than fly fishing, because a large baited hook gets deeper in the throat of the fish; the hook sticks in the gill cover and practically kills a small fish before it reaches the surface and the rest of the hook often breaks in the neck with a large fly, and it makes up, it makes up, it makes up, because that fish is fit for

food. The little four, five, six or seven inch fish is a rather delicate thing and a swift jerk and a slam against the bank is fatal, and even if thrown back it dies.

I would like to stress the importance of not taking small fish at all, and when hooked to treat them carefully; first let them off the hook if possible by their own efforts, and if not possible, care in taking the hook out, thirdly not to slam the little fish back as a penalty for hooking itself, but to gently let it slip back into the water and thus give it a chance to live.

My fishing, in my opinion, while it can be abused, is not so deadly to the small fish because the fly fisherman has a chance to pick up his fish as it breaks water. A careful angler knows the small fish breaks that it is not worth taking, and he dodges the fly away and waits for the bigger ones. I may say, however, that many fly fishermen are more to blame when killing an undersized trout than the bait fisherman, because they have a chance to avoid the taking of small fish as it comes up.

Youngsters in their enthusiasm take fish home so small that their parents throw them out or feed them to animals. Parents can help to make fishing better for themselves by telling their boys and girls to "fish for the small 'weenies'." Tell them to grow some more. I am not blaming altogether the youngsters either as I have met grown-up men on streams boasting about their catch of small fish around five inches and even four. Cut the heads and tails off and what have you? A fish about three inches long and not fit to eat.

These are some of the things we might do to help the situation. Hence good luck to every angler on the opening day, and please remember to put the small ones carefully in putting them back. That goes for some of our grown-ups as well as the youngsters who possibly do not know there is ever a season or a size limit. Will you not all help in this work and your boy goes a-fishing tell him not to take small ones. I am, Sir, etc. W. A. GAUDET, Pres. Fish and Game Association.

WORLD OUTLOOK?
Sir—We stand today on the edge of a precipice looking ahead wondering what way to take: War is a catastrophe which may lead to such catastrophic proportions that will appal us.

We are, as it were, feeling our way in the night, knowing this awful chasm is right before us, and most shuddering at what the outlook may be when the dawn of tomorrow lights up what lies ahead. Will the dreadful wreck and mangled out to some nations still spread, until more smaller nations are annihilated?—God forbid!

On the one hand we see two great powers who have encroached upon and dominated smaller nations, taking from them by force of arms, with awful toll of life, their peace, security and safety; swallowing them up, leaving death and devastation in their wake. We see Germany around herself of an outer ring around herself on the North and West a semi circle of neutral nations, on the East a long line of conquered Poland territory, on the South the almost impassable mountains, till borders of neutral Switzerland a-bud up against the Maginot line, again on the West.

It would seem that Germany has been making certain that whatever battles are fought to bring her to justice will again be fought outside her borders. She has not lost any time in consolidating her gains in order to make this aim a certainty.

Two possibilities seem evident here, internal strife in the Balkans, in which Italy might take a hand to straighten things out, or a quick thrust through one of the neutral nations to the north in order to Germany to have an extended coastline, a strategic and quick striking distance from England; either case would mean extending our line and diverting men, munitions and equipment to other points; which will it be? No doubt the next few months will tell; if it should be to the north the nation least prepared or the one in a position to offer the least resistance would be the objective.

We see Russia busily engaged in consolidating her positions in the newly acquired conquered territories of Finland; it would seem that the recent veiled threats against the Government of another Scandinavian country are very similar to those voiced before the sudden merciless attack on Finland.

On the other hand in this turmoil we see Great Britain standing firmly united with France, closely watching every move, and making ready to strike swiftly when the opportune moment arrives.

MAX FACTOR'S SOCIETY MAKE UP
We have just received from Hollywood a full shipment of Max Factor Beauty aids.
Included in the shipment are such items as:
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Max Factor Honeyuckle Cream.
Max Factor Cleansing Cream.
Max Factor Powder foundation Cream in three shades.
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Max Factor Face Powder in the following shades—Natural, sacaline, lunette, Olive and Sunn Tan.
Max Factor Rouge and Max Factor Lipstick.
MAC'S BLOOD FOOD
The ideal Spring Tonic. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those anaemic where their blood is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.
These Pills are used extensively as a general tonic, will improve the appetite and impart strength and tone to the whole system.
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fighting the cause of freedom for the whole world, standing firm by principles that have always been predominant; with Turkey holding the key to the Dardanelles and closely watching her own borders. The alliance with Great Britain and France would no doubt allow the passage of armed cruisers into the Black Sea in order to cut off Germany's supplies from Russia by water. This would form a horseshoe shape around Germany shutting off her supplies from directions now open, leaving only the land route through Poland from Russia and from Vladivostok, on the east coast of Siberia a port of continuous supply from other parts of the world. The appearance of British and French cruisers in the Black Sea might cause Germany to act speedily and complete her plans where the Balkans are concerned, either towards further acts of aggression, or to cause internal strife in countries where she is vitally interested regarding the supplying of necessary supplies for war purposes.
WHIST THESE MOVES ARE BEING CARRIED OUT THE REST OF THE WORLD ARE WONDERING—WHERE NEXT? I am, Sir, etc. JOHN R. CAMPBELL, "THE LILACS" Gramhams Road, Emerald, P. E. I. No. 3
OFFERTORY ALARM
CROYDON, England.—(CP)—An alarm bell on an offertory box in St. Gertrude's Church here aroused the priest who found Joseph Budd, 67, a seaman, attempting to steal from the box. Budd was given three months' hard labor.
MOTHER MISINFORMED
GRIMSBY, England.—(CP)—Four days after seeing her son off to sea, Mrs. Edith Wells heard he had died. The Admiralty later found the casualty was another man of the same name, and that young Wells was safe.

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