

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887) President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor, Frank Walker

Subscription Rates \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City, \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to F. E. Island \$3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1938

Denouncing Canada Now

Canadians will rub their eyes with astonishment to read the attack levelled against this country in the Nazi press, charging that a "campaign of hatred" has been "unleashed" against Germany in the Dominion. Canadians are told brusquely to "mind their own business and cease mixing in the affairs of other countries of which they know nothing."

This insulting statement appears in Chancellor Hitler's own newspaper, and so must be taken as representing the attitude of the German dictator towards this country. It is an amazing revelation of the mentality of the man who holds the fate of Europe in the balance.

Surely, we can claim to have acted as inoffensively as any nation in the world towards Nazi Germany in its latest demonstration of barbarism. We have said nothing at all officially. Indeed, the Toronto Globe and Mail complains, with some show of justice, that Prime Minister Mackenzie King was lax in failing to indorse President Roosevelt's denunciation of the treatment of Germany's Jewish minority. Be that as it may, this unprovoked attack on Canada in the Hitler press shows how impossible it is to live on terms of amity with a state which resents any expression of the spirit of democracy.

Canada last week concluded an agreement at Washington in which tariff reductions are given to countries, some twenty-six in all, with which Canada has favoured national treaties. These countries include Germany. It is an ominous portent for Mr. King's policy of "appeasement" that this friendly gesture should so quickly be followed by the shaking in our faces of Herr Hitler's mailed fist.

The Crux Of The Trade Pacts

Now that the smoke has cleared away, the outstanding feature of the new U.S.-Canada trade pact is more clearly discerned. This is the fact that while Canada obtains reductions in duty on 120 items in the United States tariff and a bound or "frozen" level for the duration of the agreement on 73 additional items, Canada gives in exchange reduction in duty on 283 items in the Canadian tariff, including a wide range of agricultural, fisheries and forest products, in addition to binding 146 items in the tariff at their present rates. Also she gives substantial slices of the tariff preferences now enjoyed by Canadian producers in the British market, obtained under the Ottawa agreements.

The question is how these changes will affect our trade balance with our American neighbors. Trade figures from Washington show that under the existing agreement, Canada's exports to the United States declined out of all proportion to the decline in imports. They indicate, in short, the return of the very condition which the Ottawa treaties were designed to rectify, and this at the moment when the benefits of the Ottawa treaties are on the point of being nullified in part by new agreements.

In the first nine months of this year, according to the Washington figures, Canada sold the United States goods valued at \$185,375,000 compared with \$312,595,000 for the same period last year. In the nine months, this year, our imports from the United States were \$359,015,000 and, a year ago, \$381,630,000.

This means that Canada, which had an unfavorable balance of trade of \$69,000,000 last year, has an unfavorable balance of \$173,000,000 this year.

There is a lot of red ink involved in that extra hundred-million-odd dollars. Where are we going to get the exchange to make it good? We can only get it by selling more goods to some other country or countries than we buy from them, and so create a favorable balance. Will the new treaty enable us to do this with our American neighbors or will it accentuate the present unhealthy trade balance against us? That is the question on which discussion will hinge in Parliament, and upon which, at present, Ottawa commentators are strangely silent.

Function Of The Daily Press

The newspaper publisher of the near future will strive to establish his newspaper's circulation at a level beyond which it is sold at a loss, Mr. Martin Boeckel, director of Editorial Research Reports at Washington, D.C., said in a Paul Block lecture at Yale University.

Important changes in the American press are to be expected because of the rising cost of newsprint, Mr. Block asserted. Mass circulation, he remarked, is seldom quality circulation, which is now demanded by the advertiser, and there is a keen demand for newspapers that do not have the circus aspect, are not marked by sensationalism and do not overdramatize news.

Prices of newsprint, he pointed out, have risen from \$40 a ton in 1935 to \$50 a ton in 1938, an increase of 25 per cent in three years—and most of this increase has come during the last year. A reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of paper a hundred years ago produced the "penny press" of the Eighteen Thirties and Forties, which laid the foundations for the mass press of today.

"The circus aspect of the modern newspaper," Mr. Boeckel continued, "is one of the results of the striving for circulation. Sensationalism, overdramatization of news, is another. With the pressure for more and ever more circulation

removed, with the development of a demand for more intelligent treatment and interpretation of the news, newspapers in the future will give more attention to the primary function of the daily press, which is to provide 'the knowledge it is necessary for a free man to have' in a democracy."

An Awkward Situation

Complaint is made by Hon. F. W. Pirie, Minister of Lands and Mines in the New Brunswick government, that potato shippers of New Brunswick are ruining the provincial export market by price slashing tactics, and that as a result the province will sell less than 100,000 crates of seed potatoes to the Argentine this winter where last year it sold 700,000 crates. "Legislation," said Mr. Pirie, "must be put into effect that will give some control over these chisellers or scalpers."

Mr. Pirie as a staunch Liberal no doubt spoke and voted against the Bennett Government's market control legislation, which was an issue in the 1935 federal election. Such an Act, however, would precisely meet the difficulty the New Brunswick potato industry is now experiencing. Of course, provincial legislation could be introduced but it will be somewhat awkward for a Liberal government to sponsor such a measure after all the criticism levelled against it in the Liberal campaign.

Editorial Notes

Admiral Lord Beatty received the surrender of the German fleet this date, 1918.

Both merchants and customers were highly pleased with the success of last week's Dollar Days.

The mildness of the weather has enabled most farmers to get all their Fall work completed and a good bit of their Spring work as well.

The three per cent surcharge on goods sent to Canada via the U.S.A. has been wiped out. This was practically a subsidy to Montreal, Halifax, Saint John, and Vancouver, for it necessitated foreign goods for Canadian consumers being shipped direct to these ports.

It is too bad the bootleggers have refused to co-operate with the Campbell Government necessitating the importation of expensive undercovers. Is it not possible that the break is due to the fact that the bootleggers found they were being double crossed by the Campbell Government entering the bootleg business themselves?

Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports cold storage stocks of creamery butter on November 1 at 62, 338, 814 lbs., compared with 47,763,204 lbs. a year ago. Cheese stocks totalled 43,493,395 lbs. on November 1 against 36,562,193 lbs. a year ago. Cold storage eggs numbered 5,146,790 doz., against 6,050,315 doz., a year ago. Fresh eggs total 285,836 doz., against 208,543 a year ago.

Montreal's City Council have joined hands with the Governments of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in their drive to legalize lotteries. Out to get revenue for municipal charity purposes, of late seriously affected by depression, City Council Leader A. E. Goyette moved, and councilmen unanimously adopted, a motion asking the Quebec Government to make representations to Ottawa to have the Criminal Code amended to make lotteries possible.

Officials of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Los Angeles, announce that an order for fifty reconnaissance bombardment airplanes with Wasp engines placed by Australia has been confirmed by the Commonwealth Government. The amount of the order, exclusive of spare parts and equipment for the fleet of high-speed, heavy-duty bombers, is about \$4,500,000. This was reported to bring the Lockheed backlog to a record peak of \$28,500,000. The order will be delivered in 1939, along with an order for 200 similar ships for England.

It appears that the women rule the roost in Ontario homes. Miss Byrne Hope Saunders, a Toronto magazine editor told a service club that the average Ontario husband has 15 cents to spend out of every dollar he earns and his wife handles the rest, basing her statement on information gathered in a provincial survey. Women have the happy faculty of "hanging on" to money, but they also have ability in making it, she said. "I am astonished at the number of church mortgages that have been lifted by lemon pies and frilled embroideries. After hours spent in preparation for a charitable function the women turn around and buy each other's efforts back again." She said unjust criticism had been directed toward women in the business world, for a survey of fifteen countries showed that 63 per cent of the "working" women supported dependents, 22 per cent were sole supporters of dependents and only 15 per cent earned salaries for their own use exclusively.

Some here who have been guests of the Mackintosh of Mackintosh when visiting Scotland will regret to hear of his death at Moy Hall, Invernesshire. The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, whose mother was a MacLeod of Dalvey, played a prominent role in Highland affairs for more than 50 years. He retired a few years ago from the chairmanship of Inverness County Council. A freeman of the burgh of Inverness, the Mackintosh was a colonel of the Third Cameron Highlanders during the Great War and performed valuable military service at Invergordon. He is survived by his widow, a daughter of the late Edward Priest Richards of Plas Newydd, Glamorganshire. Their only son died in Canada. Known as "Mac-an-Troisich" in Gaelic, the Mackintosh was chief of the Clan Chattan, an old Highland confederation dating back to 1609 and embracing eight separate clans. His estate in Inverness covered 124,000 acres and his residence, Moy Hall, was a Highland showplace with many historical associations. In 1746 Bonnie Prince Charlie was a visitor and in more recent times King Edward VII and King George V were regular visitors during the grouse shooting season.

The contests between the Bluenose, Nova Scotia's fish saltbanker, and the Thebaud, pride of Gloucester, should have been mild things, and they involve races between real ships, manned by real sailors. But at the close of this race, won by the Bluenose, Captain Angus Walters came out to say this: "As long as I am master, the Bluenose will never race in the United States. The master of the Thebaud, on the other hand, said: 'The Bluenose is a robbed of the trophy.'"

NOTES BY THE WAY

A flask of mercury, the first ever produced in British Columbia, has been shipped from the Bridge River country to Eastern Canada. British Columbia has imported a lot of mercury during the 80 years, for use in the recovery of gold. Now the province has a mercury mine of its own. The shipment marks an interesting if not important point in the mining history of British Columbia. The shipment is also another bit of evidence of the mineral wealth of the Cariboo district. —Vancouver Province.

Never a day should pass that citizens concerned about the future of their country should neglect to think upon the eight years of successive national deficits. This country is to have a deficit this year. It will be in the neighborhood of four thousand million dollars. In 1940, when a new President is to be elected, the national debt will be 40,000,000,000 and of 1950, 100,000,000,000 will be the Roosevelt debt. All this in piping times of peace. At the moment there is no other way to keep a peace which commends itself to our citizens. No other is so ugly and menacing. —Charleston News and Courier.

A note in the "25 years ago" column of The Ottawa Journal reports that eggs were sold at 50 cents per dozen. They were quoted here Saturday at 45 cents which in terms of the dollar of 25 years ago would make them a good deal less than that. The story behind the story is that the early development of the hatchery business on a considerable scale, with early chicks produced by the thousand, has made fresh eggs as scarce as hens more available than in the old farmyard henneries. It does not cost any more to keep a pair of chickens today than it did in October than a pullet or yearling which doesn't — St. Catharines Standard.

One authentic detail of the proceedings at Munich has, I think, gone unrecorded hitherto. When on the Friday morning, the time came to sign the Hitler-Hitler declaration, Herr Hitler said to the Prime Minister, "Now you must sign with my pen." The British Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, turned out to be inkless too. So the declaration was signed in the end with the Prime Minister's pen. Mr. Chamberlain was left to reflect that the famous German efficiency could be found wanting on occasion. —London Spectator.

A unique example of "fish out of water" was provided during the week of the arrival of the Langfish. The fish arrived incarcerated in solid blocks of African mud. Langfish have the swim bladder in their stomachs, and by means of which the fish can ride over long periods of drought. As the dry season approaches, the swim bladder is a mucous-lined cell connected with the upper air by a narrow breathing tube. Here it is immune from the air which enters the body of several months. Langfish are collected for the Zoo by the simple expedient of digging them up in the mud. The fish are then packed in so-called foot-square solid blocks of Africa direct to London. The fish are eventually liberated with the aid of a chisel and hammer. —London Observer.

The recent announcement from London that the British Admiralty is considering the construction of a pipe line from Turner Valley to Vancouver, in order to ensure that the supply of oil for the navy need cause no surprise. If there is any one enterprise in which the British naval authorities are interested it is the production of oil. There are few fields within the Empire itself. There is oil in Burma and in Trinidad, but most of the oil for the fleet is obtained from Persia, from Mosul, formerly from Mexico and other fields which are under foreign control. It can be taken for granted that for the next few years progress in oil development in Alberta has been noted with a keen eye in London. It is not long since Sir Edward Ellington paid a visit to Turner Valley. — Calgary Herald.

The great Golden State of California has no asset—cultural, artistic, educational or scenic—of greater value and loveliness than its great Redwood Forest. More than any other single factor, these giant trees have called millions of visitors over the years from every land and clime. Trees that have stood when the Founder of Christianity roamed the olive groves of Palestine stand vigilant guard along some of the most majestic highways and sea coasts in the world—picturesque Northern California. Despite the reverence which millions hold for these trees, the forest is being cut down and spared the great trees. Commercialism, intensified to the point of rank greed, has taken deep toll in the Land of the Redwoods. The mind of the irreplaceable value of the great trees, the woodman's axe has wrought tremendous havoc in almost every fine stand of California's Redwoods. Today, mile after mile in numerous areas testify, by the stark nudity of the forests, the heavy toll taken by the commercial loggers of the state's greatest asset. Much of the damage was permitted by lack of adequate laws covering these great natural resources, and by promises that reforestation would be faithfully carried on. Reforestation, however, cannot recreate for many decades the forests that have been destroyed, and size as have fallen, and still further threatened, by the sawmills, which are steadily eating their way into the very heart of the great Redwood Forest. —San Francisco Argonaut.

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That Body of Yours by James D. Borlon, M.D. THE MIDNIGHT TOOTHACHE

A tooth may ache at times during the day, but it is often in the middle of the night that the severe attack occurs that gets the individual out of bed in a hurry looking for a pain killing drug, or if a cavity is present some oil of cloves to push into the cavity on absorbent cotton.

As a rule this severe attack of toothache does not come out of a clear sky because there have usually been some "rumblings" of trouble for days or perhaps weeks previously. Had the dentist been consulted after the first or second slight attack of toothache, this severe pain might have been avoided.

What causes this severe pain? In order to learn whether pain is due to an abscess at one of the roots of the tooth, Dr. F. F. Smith, in Hygeia, says: "Is it a filled tooth? Does tooth feel long? Does it hurt when you bite on it? If it does, the chances are you have an abscess. Try some cold water in your mouth. Hold the water around the tooth. If the cold water gives some relief from the pain then an abscess is present.

The Poet's Corner FROM "GARNERED"

I have forgotten many things But no: the song the river sings Where reeds are growing; And in some dim pagan way I hear the sun and moon today. I have forgotten many things— But not the strange perfume that clings To beads of amber; Nor scent of honey in the comb— How they have been carry home Where grape-vines clamber. I have forgotten many things— The name of Pharaohs and of And Khlans long-sleeping; But there are names carved on my heart. So they will never more depart From out my keeping.

I have forgotten many things— Old griefs and bitterness found wings Wherewith to vanish; But though the years go by—one night Touched by the moon to silver white, No time can banish. And laid in rosemary and rue I keep some letters, tied with blue, To stir all aching. To stir the things—oh, well I know By land and sea—where'er I go I will be taking! —Virna Sheard.

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Remember there is nothing better for your Stomach than Dr Evans' Stomach Mixture PRICE PER BOTTLE 85c. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

AIRPORT DISPUTE

Sir,—I wish to advise you that political interference is now prevalent at the airport. I thought the dispute between the city officials and Mr Douglas was satisfactorily settled. I was advised that all laborers would be taken from the city unemployed list. On Saturday morning Nov. 19 several men without credential tickets were put to work. On the same day other men with working tickets from the city were told that there was not room for them at present. Mayor Foster is trying to keep the airport project in operation so as to employ as many as possible until winter sets in. I hope the working men will appreciate his efforts. If anything should happen that the work in definitely closed for this year you can put the blame on political interference. There is no reason why the work should not be continued if the selection of men were taken from the city unemployed list. Every working man in Charlottetown should stand behind Mayor Foster and his working committee while they are endeavoring to promote the interest of the unemployed. The writer of this information has no axe to grind, but I think at the particular time of the year that city project should be left to city men and representatives of Governments should be silent and not making goats of the poor working men who are suffering from the present situation. They are their dependents. Why not let the city officials handle the work for this fall and give employment for those in need. I am, Sir, etc., LABORER

THE PROHIBITION FEDERATION

Sir,—Was it merely a coincidence that the Liberal Convention and Federation meetings were staged to meet on the same day? It was certainly a coincidence. It is gratifying to find that the Liberal Party is so anxious to be the faithful to kill two birds with one stone, passing their resolutions of mutual admiration at one meeting and a meeting of the Federation of the Liberal Party at another. The staunch old Temperance Alliance was asked to stand aside on the allegations of politics, and that they had secured the popular displeasure, to give this new aggression an opportunity to function in the interests of temperance. Since the creation of what has it accomplished? What has it even attempted to accomplish? Admittedly the Alliance had not enlisted the friendship of manhood. To do its duty and play its part in suppression of wrong was not an exercise conducive to popularity, at least not with the offenders, the sides and the public. Had they ever cringed to the traffic, or to the politicians behind the law breakers the demand to suppress it. But because it had in its ranks men who had courage to stand to the call of duty, and without flinching apply the laws of the land to enforcement, it was induced to stand aside, and for what? First from their funds to finance the suppression of the Alliance's monies, subscribed for betterment of prohibition, to purposes of the general public without visibility. Then comes this paradox in resolutions—"That this federation reaffirms its appreciation of the Government law enforcement program," and then with a striking overturn—"That we express the hope that the Attorney General see to it that a more determined effort be put forth during the coming year to make the enforcement of the law still more effective." Why in the name of common sense ask for anything more effective than what we have already received the blessing and "appreciation" of this august body, and that that appreciation so richly reaffirmed? And this resolution was a white blanket appreciation of the many evils denounced by honored clergymen and others, whose exhibiting some outspoken courage, at the meeting, and of almost all the evils against which temperance people, province wide, have been denouncing for nearly a century back. The old Alliance insisted upon publicity. It protested, and with marked success against any secrecy any branch of enforcement. At their own expense they made public the facts. They had influence with governments to limit the number of scripts. They were able to get amendments to stiffen penalties, instead of reducing to \$10 for the favourite offender, and the extreme \$500 for the less fortunate through its officials and private channels it furnished evidences invaluable in securing clean convictions. They insisted upon and kept enforcement in the hands of an independent commission, outside of the political enclosure. They managed to have annual statements of receipts and expenditures, and quantities of liquors bought and used through the vendors, published to the people. There was none of that back door hiding and secrecy, now so "appreciated" by the idol worshippers of the Federation.

LABORER

The Premier Campbell very aptly applied the natural law of contraction and expansion, likened to an inflated bladder, in which squeezing the bootlegger out of business (if it were so), by increasing the vendors sale of booze from those obliterated bootleggers. Are those customers of the supposedly exterminated bootlegger so seriously ill that the nature of their trade to the government coffers is entitled to such high "appreciation"? Is it possible that they are really ill, those now buying from vendors, and that they have been getting the medicines of doubtful quality from illicit vendors, without doctor scripts, yet salvaged over with approval by a body claiming to be all in and all for true temperance? And what a slap in the face to these worthy women of the W. T. U. those who know the evils of the traffic, and who without pandering to any party cited the evidences of drunkenness and vandalism, and by "resolution" protested against the present state of affairs, and asking that the sale of beer (by the Government) be discontinued, and scripts limited to 50 per cent."

There were at that meeting some manly and womanly protests made to whom honor is due, but

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES. The perfect form in which tobacco can be smoked. SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

It would have stood better in public estimation if those protests had been crystallized into action, and not to end in a weakling compromise of passing resolutions directly contradictory to their own and public declarations. I am, Sir, etc. LEWIS F. TANTON. N. B. Above was written before Mr. Bentley's pointed criticism appeared. It might have been added to, refresh thinking minds, that the detectives of 1913 were employed by the Temperance Alliance, paid for from Alliance funds, and not from the taxpayers treasury, the present and best depository for the rich harvest of collected fines. A comparison might also have been made between the clean character of those Alliance detectives, and that disclosed in published evidence of recent trials. There was this other important difference.—In 1913 Mr. W. E. Bentley was chief adviser of the Alliance, and "the power behind" which made no compromise with evil. L. F. T. PREACHED AT 103 LUCKWELL BRIDGE, England (CP)—Rev. Matthew Gold, Britain's oldest minister who preached his last sermon on his 106th birthday last February, is dead. He bicycled when he was 82 years old.

WHERE DOES ALL THE MONEY COME FROM?

MORE than four and one-half million depositors in Canada have "money in the bank."

They are satisfied to leave their money on deposit because Canada's chartered banks are ready and able to pay back promptly every cent when the depositor calls for it.

These deposits in the chartered banks total roughly \$2,262,000,000—approximately 10 per cent. of which they carry in cash—in other words Bank of Canada money or "legal tender."

Some people do not fully understand banking operations and might ask:

- 1. What have the banks got to represent our deposits if they do not have it all in cash? 2. How can the banks repay our deposits, over \$2,262,000,000, with the amount of cash they hold?

The answer to No. 1 is: Look at any bank balance sheet and you will see for yourself that a bank owns more than it owes. That is to say—if all of its depositors were paid off and all of its other debts paid, a balance would be left belonging to the shareholders.

That should answer your first question satisfactorily. And now for No. 2:

Look again at a bank balance sheet and you will see that in addition to the cash it holds, the bank owns assets quickly convertible into cash, or which can be used to borrow from the Bank of Canada.

Experience has taught banks the amount of cash it is necessary to carry to meet ordinary day to day demands, and also the proportion it is necessary to carry in gilt-edged quick assets which can be liquidated to meet even any extraordinary demand. Banks know that it is absurd to expect all depositors to call for their money at the same time.

That would be like saying that if everybody got sick at the same time there would not be room in the hospitals to take care of them.

Or that if everybody who travels by street car decided to travel at exactly the same hour, there would not be enough cars to carry them.

Or that if every person who carries life insurance died on the same day all the claims could not be met.

Or that if every sea were drained dry there would be no ocean liners.

Such statements are meaningless when you expose them to the cold light of commonsense.

Where, then, does all the money come from? That question can best be answered by asking this one: Who owns it—and how do they get it?

Addressing ourselves to 4,740,000 depositors we answer: "This money is yours. You own it. When you call for it, do you ever fail to get it promptly?"

We ask you, too: "Do you regard your deposit as figures in a book?"

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience.