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64.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States
Morning Daily (founded 1827) \$2.00 per year (in advance) delivered

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1930

Not a Cent

When a Government, or its Prime Minister begins to think it or he, owns the country it is time for a change. This is the position at Ottawa. The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King dropped his mask of subservience, and told the House of Commons that he "would not give a single cent to any Tory Government on earth." Is this the reason why the Duncan report is being held up, and why the Maritime Provinces are being deprived of their just due? Two of the Maritime Governments are Tory, and the other is evidently of so little importance that it is not considered salt enough to savour the whole. Before the Provincial Election the Liberal cry was to have two governments in line in order to get our outstanding subsidies satisfactorily settled. They are in line, but it has availed us nothing, and in view of the announcement of policy now made by Premier King, it is because the other two are not "in line." One would imagine that people are not to be trusted to think for themselves, provincially. They must elect and re-elect Liberal Provincial governments, however decrepit and untrustworthy, if they are to receive any consideration at the hands of the autocrat at Ottawa. It is not the people, but Mr. Mackenzie King that must decide the kind of Government we have provincially. Usually when an autocrat reaches that stage in his career, he finds the people have got more than enough of him, and his career is about to end. In the present instance the provinces "to whom he would not give a single cent," because they do not have a Liberal Provincial government, will soon find themselves increased in numbers, but before then the likelihood is that Premier Mackenzie King and his government will be numbered, among "the has beens."

Mr. Lea Talks Tariff

"I will admit that I believe the immediate effect of increasing the tariff against New Zealand butter would be a slight increase in butter prices, and the milk that is now manufactured into cheese and exported to the Old Country would immediately be manufactured into butter. Then what would happen? The production would increase and down would go the price. That is why the most intelligent—well, perhaps I won't say that, but the majority of farmers are strongly opposed to the policy of protection in Canada. . . . Still this entire summer, almost weekly if not daily, The Guardian newspaper, that is edited by some wise man that knows more about dairying than the Minister of Agriculture, has been hounding him for not proclaiming "Free Trade."—Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, in the budget debate.

Of course, the most intelligent people are always those who agree with the Hon. W. M. Lea! Nevertheless, there is a pretty solid body of opinion, represented by the National Dairy Council of Canada and not merely by The Guardian, that ventures to differ with him. Mr. Lea, in his special pleading for the New Zealand butter producers, left out of account a number of very important considerations. He neglected to state that the monetary loss to our farmers, due to the decline in butter production following the Australian treaty, has not been counterbalanced by increased exports of cheese to the Old Country. New Zealand has captured our cheese as well as our butter markets. If Mr. Lea was aware of this fact, he succeeded in concealing his knowledge very skillfully in the extract from his address given above. One would imagine the Minister of Agriculture was under the delusion that we are still supplying the English market with cheese. The fact of the matter is that the impetus given to the New Zealand farmer by the King Government has resulted in that country becoming a menace to the Canadian farmer at home and abroad, and has resulted, among other things, in Canada's place in

supplying the English market being taken by New Zealand. And the decline in butter production from 26,646,535 pounds in 1925 to 1,949,800 pounds in 1928 not only means lost sales due to the money going to New Zealand for imports. Butter importations into Canada this year will represent sales of many millions of dollars which should go into the pockets of our own farmers; but that is not the whole story. For if the importation of New Zealand butter continues to increase, it is evident that it will eventually lead to New Zealand obtaining complete control of the Canadian, as well as the British, market for dairy products. This will place us at the mercy of foreign producers who can, as our demand will exceed home supply in a correspondingly increasing ratio, put the price of butter at any level they desire. And when they have killed the Canadian dairy industry, how long does Mr. Lea figure it will take to revive it again, and how would he propose to do it except by Protection?

A Mare's Nest

That wonderful "declaration" of the present custodian of the Prince County Jail, charging that when he took office, on the dismissal of Mr. Steele, the Conservative appointee, he had found cans of beer and mash in the prisoners' quarters, was completely exploded in the Legislature by Mr. A. F. Arsenault. Mr. Arsenault stressed the seriousness of the charge, and the duty of the jailer to have reported the alleged discovery immediately. He then asked the Premier and Attorney General if he had received such a report at the time. The Premier did not reply. Mr. Arsenault again put the question, which the Premier again ignored.

"I ask the Premier," Mr. Arsenault persisted, "did the Jailer ever communicate with the Department of Justice, advising that conditions, when he took charge of the jail, were such as stated in the declaration now produced in this Legislature."

And the Premier continued to gaze stolidly at the ceiling, without offering to reply.

There was loud applause, but it did not come from the Liberal benches.

French Market for Fish

The consumption of fish of all kinds is very large in France, but the fishing industry is so well developed and the production of both salt and fresh water fish is so considerable that imports, with the exception of canned salmon, are relatively small and almost balanced by exports, writes Maurice Belanger, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Paris, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

The total value of the annual production of the French fishing industry, including the deep-sea fisheries, is estimated at 1 1/2 billion francs, which at the present rate of exchange is equal to approximately \$50,000,000, or the total value of the fisheries of Canada in 1927. A very large proportion of this total is consumed in France. Exports of fishery products in 1928 amounted to not more than 276 million francs and in 1926 to 331 million francs.

Imports of fishery products amounted in 1928 to 365 million francs, but were made up for the most part of canned fish such as salmon, sardines, lobster, and of a few varieties of fresh fish of which the local production is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Competition in canned fish comes mostly from the United States, while Japan exported important quantities of canned salmon during the past year. Imports of canned fish from Scandinavian countries are relatively unimportant. Portugal, Spain, and Algeria are the main sources of canned sardines.

Notes By The Way

If the archaeologists continue to find cities of such advanced civilization as those recently discovered in South Africa and dating back beyond 4,000 B.C., we, of these modern days will be forced to the conclusion that we are not the kings and princes of civilization that we had imagined ourselves to be. The people of those far off days evidently had a rule of life which was different from ours. They knew how to build for the future, and do not appear to have worried about producing more than they could consume, which is the bane of modern civilization.

Now that the legislators have had their say the farmers may begin to prepare the food for the coming year. There is an unauthenticated tradition that wheat has been sown in this province as early as March. It would be interesting to know what foundation, if any, there is for this rumor. In any case the earliest sowings and plantings in former years would be interesting history. Possibly some of our diarists would be able to give some information on this subject.

During the inclement political weather of the past few weeks some of the smaller Liberal craft suffered considerable damage from which it is doubtful that they shall be able to recover before the next election. Meanwhile the feeling of gratitude pervades the Government representatives that they are not to meet their constituents within the next year.

The customary provision it is stated will be made to prevent automobilists on the roads during the muddy spring days. The summer condition of the roads will depend very largely upon the care taken during the formative days of early summer.

Canada still holds first place in the British Empire for the fastest-growing country, economically and financially, Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, who was Under-Secretary for the Colonies in the last Conservative Government, recently told the Constitutional Club, London. But it was a remarkable fact, he added, that the colonial section of the Empire that vast federation of non-self-governing territories—had made a greater economic advance than any other portion of the Empire except Canada since the war. The colonial group came very close to Canada when the growth of exports and imports since the pre-war period was reviewed, Mr. Ormsby-Gore declared. Colonial production had increased threefold since the war. Imperial preferences, he urged, would help in the development of the colonies, which as a group could become the biggest economic entity within the British Commonwealth. That is why it is of importance that inter-trade between Canada and the West Indies should receive every encouragement.

Greatly increased parliamentary representation is expected by Saskatchewan, after next year's Dominion census. Population of the largest of our four western provinces is now close to 800,000 and next year's figures are expected to indicate growth of 150,000 for the 10 year census period since 1921. Re-distribution of seats for Saskatchewan is expected to have some bearing on the character of representation as urban ridings will be shown more than ever. At the present time Regina City, for which Mr. Dunning is member, takes in a wide rural area besides the city of Regina. The riding extends east 20 miles, northward 25, west four miles and south 10. In the rural section there were 26 polling divisions.

In 1921 Regina's population was 34,000. It is now more than 60,000, exclusive of the rural area included in the federal constituency. According to the present basis of representation Regina will be entitled to two members and there is some possibility that Saskatoon also would be given two seats. The province's increased population is "expected to provide for eight new seats."

In ten years Canada's grain exports have increased from \$220,000,000 to \$476,000,000. In the same period her exports of animal products have decreased from \$156,000,000 to \$55,000,000. Canada in 1920 was an exporter of all the principal animal products; today the Dominion is an importer of bacon, butter, mutton and lamb, and her export of the other animal products is a mere fraction of the 1920 figures. . . . In 1930, for the first time in 40 years, Canada's exports of bacon to the United Kingdom will be practically nil. And that market, it may be mentioned, absorbs 900,000,000 pounds of bacon a year.

Minard's has Wonderful Antiseptic Power.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Another Cause of Colds.

That adenoids and infected tonsils are responsible for a large number of the 'colds' with which children suffer has been amply demonstrated.

With the removal of these conditions many children keep free from the frequent 'head colds' with which they were previously afflicted.

However just when the family doctor and the nose and throat specialist have been congratulating themselves on the excellent results obtained, they come across cases where, despite the removal of the adenoids and tonsils the child continues to have these 'colds'.

The family doctor begins to wonder if the nose and throat specialist has made a clean job of their removal.

However in justice to the family and to the child itself he has the specialist make an examination. There is no sign of more adenoids and the tonsils are completely gone—not even a tiny stump remaining.

In order to try and learn why the cold still continues the special makes an examination of the sinuses or little caverns adjoining the nose. Here he finds that the sinus in one of the cheek bones is a little 'cloudy' and although no pus is obtained, considerable mucous is discharging into back of nose and throat and is really the source of the 'head colds,' as they are called.

By washing out the sinus it soon cleared up and the child did not have any more colds.

It was formerly thought that unless there was pus in the sinus that no harm could come even if there was a considerable formation of thick mucous.

Research men now tell us that this thickened mucous, due to an inflammatory condition of the sinus, is responsible for a great many head colds.

The little hair like processes that should sweep matter out of the sinus are unable to sweep out this thick mucous.

This means then that where colds continue after removal of adenoids and tonsils, that the sinuses should be investigated. Also that while adenoids should always be removed, tonsils in fair condition need not be sacrificed where the trouble is due to sinus condition.

One of the reasons that sinus trouble is now so prevalent is because of the flu in 1918. It left many chronic cases of sinusitis.

The Poet's Corner

APPARITION

None saw whence she had come
Men only knew
A sudden whisper where the fern
ung wet,
And magical light footsteps weaving
through
The hyacinth and vine and violet.
And where the larkspur burned, they
saw her pass
A tremor of pale music that the
flowers
Scarce sensed or knew; across the
pallid grass
She moved flowerlike, to meet new
twilight's hours.

And none knew when she left. It
seems she went
When no man heard the passing of
her feet.
Late, late that day the lambent crocus
bent
A little lower; there were steps less
fleet.
Where she had gone, they say . . .
Perhaps she passed
With wind-swept hair, along forgotten
ways,
To some lost loveliness, too dim to
last,
Or dreamt world of all the yesterday-
days. . . .
—Evelyn Graham Frost in the Bermondsey Book.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

VALUE OF CANADA'S FARM LANDS

Q. What is the latest estimated value of Canada's farm lands?
A. According to a recent estimate of the value of Canadian farm lands the average per acre by provinces is as follows: P. E. I. \$48; N. B. \$36; N. S. \$35; Que. \$55; Ont. \$60; Man. \$38; Sask. \$25; Alta. \$28; B. C. \$40—the highest. The estimate for all Can-

What Is Going On

(T. B. E. in Manitoba Free Press)
Politicians are the one class of gentlemen who can be most persistently and voluminously wise after the event has happened and gone wrong. Since the year 1918, when the great War ended, there has been a steady line of publication from the statesmen who guided the world into the war and who were in charge while it was being fought. Millions of words of explanation and excuse after the war; but the strangest sort of dumbness during the years before the war broke out.

In 1909 a London Journalist, Robert Blatchford, who was editor of a Socialist newspaper named the Clarion, was so certain a war was coming and that it would take the Empire by surprise, that he rang up Lord Northcliffe on the telephone and asked if his Lordship would give him space to express his opinions in the Daily Mail. Northcliffe consented and Blatchford, beginning December 13, 1909, wrote ten articles solemnly warning the British people that a whirlwind was brewing to destroy them. He believed Germany was preparing to attack the British Empire, and he began his first article with a straight naked thrust into the realities of the international situation. "I write these articles," he began, "because I believe that Germany is deliberately preparing to destroy the British Empire; and because I know that we are not able or ready to defend ourselves against a sudden and formidable attack," and so on.—for ten successive publications days he developed his reasons for his extraordinary and exciting assertions.

When his articles finished in the Daily Mail they were gathered into a pamphlet and broadcast over Great Britain, and while they received attention they caused no sensation; they produced, indeed, rather curious asus.

Ordinary commonsense people simply dismissed Blatchford as an alarmist crank and said he was crazy.

A number of Socialist organizations ensured him for being an imperialist scaremonger. A great London newspaper replied to him in another pamphlet ridiculing his fears and rebuking him with heavy gravity for writing as he did about a friendly neighboring power. Slighting references to him as a common sort of newspaper fellow who was disturbing the delicate machinery of international affairs were made in the House of Commons, and generally speaking the British nation, four years distant from the great War, accepted Blatchford's and Lord Northcliffe's attempt to tell them what was happening, with a lack of interest that was, in the circumstances, a historical incident in itself. Blatchford was playing Cassandra—whose fate it was always to tell the truth and never to be believed; and he had jeers for his reward.

We know now, of course—because they all hastened to tell us after 1918—that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, and Lord Grey, and Lord Haldane, were taking Robert Blatchford's view about Germany. We know now, because they have written numerous thick books on the subject since 1918, that they were actually engaged in preparations to fight the war which

ada, including both improved and unimproved land as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings is \$37 for the year 1929.

Blatchford told the British people was approaching. But in the nine years or so before the war, all those statesmen insisted in public that there was little or no danger of war, that Germany was their good friend, and that people who wrote as Blatchford did were damaging the cause of peace. They may have been right in their tactics, or they may have been wrong; it makes little difference now. What we have to note is that through the diplomatic silence of the statesmen the war dropped on the British peoples like a bomb out of a clear sky. They were deep in the tragedy of Armageddon before they realized that war had broken out. The secret had been kept so well, the diplomatic game so obscurely played, that even all the members of the British Cabinet did not know until a few days before the outbreak that the war had come.

All that is past. What nobody wants is that it should happen all over again. Nobody wants the leading statesmen of the present moment to explain to the world—after the event—how another great tragedy came to happen, and how ably and brilliantly they worked for the peace of the world, but, unfortunately, failed. If there is anything to tell, the time to tell it is now. We do not know whether the populations of Europe would have had sense enough to forbid a war had they been told the facts before 1914; but it is reasonable to assume that if the existing situation is leading towards danger, and the world was frankly told so, by the official voice, and who was responsible for the danger, the public reaction would at least be intelligent to the facts. The populations, who after all foot the bills and pay the deadly piper, would know what really was going on.

What is going on? Under the murky conjectures and guesses of newspaper correspondents, and the meaningless "statements" from officials and ministers, what is happening? The peoples who have been participating in the great effort will expect their representatives to tell them the raw, real facts.

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