

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TARIFF FACTS BROUGHT HOME.

Those who heard the forceful addresses of Messrs. Tummson and Rowe at the Strand Theatre Tuesday night, must have been impressed with the fact that there is something radically wrong with our tariff situation as it applies to the agricultural interests of this country. The speakers, practical farmers themselves, gave facts and figures which are irrefutable, and these facts and figures point to but one conclusion, namely, that the present administration at Ottawa has been callously indifferent to our agricultural interests. Take, for instance, Mr. Tummson's citation from the latest available report of the Department of Trade and Commerce. For the twelve months ending July, 1929, we spent \$902,440,421 in the purchase of United States products, an increase of \$139,298,224 over the corresponding previous twelve months. We imported \$302,148,770 worth of agricultural, vegetable and animal products, about one-half of which came from the United States. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, approximately 75 to 80 per cent. of these products imported are "such as are produced in Canada."

Our farmers, on the other hand, are being forced to purchase more and more machinery from our southern neighbors. In 1925 we imported \$6,000,000 worth of farm implements; in 1928 this amount had risen to \$29,000,000, and for the twelve months ending July last it had reached the enormous figure of \$49,634,219. Quoting other authoritative figures in substantiation of his statements, Mr. Tummson showed that not only did we send back to the United States every dollar that we received from them for products which they purchased, but we sent in addition seventy-five cents out of every dollar that we received for goods sold to the British Empire.

Dealing with the dairy situation, Mr. Tummson pointed out that the decrease in milk production in Canada in 1927, when the effect of the Australian butter importations became apparent, was equal to 14,378,115 pounds of butter. In the same year we imported from New Zealand and Australia 14,195,789 pounds. In other words, the shrinkage or decrease in milk production in 1927 as compared with 1926, expressed in pounds of butter, agrees with the amount of butter imported during the same period. As the speaker pertinently asked, can any better evidence be required to show that the importation of foreign butter at one cent per pound duty is gradually driving Canadian dairymen out of their own market?

Able supporting the arguments advanced by his colleague, Mr. Rowe emphasized the advantages which would accrue to Canada, and particularly to the farming, fishing and mining interests of the Maritime Provinces, if the policy of adequate protection for Canadian producers, as advocated by the Hon. R. B. Bennett, were put into effect. The prediction that the next general election would see Mr. Bennett returned at the head of a strong Conservative administration was voiced by both speakers, and was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Canada, indeed, is ripe for a change. The "wait and see" policy of the MacKenzie Government is threatening the very life of our agricultural interests, and the note sounded at Tuesday night's meeting will touch a responsive chord in the minds of many electors to whom politics, as such, make little appeal.

OUR CROP PROSPECTS.

Much is being heard these days about the crop and price prospects for this season. There is good ground for optimism. Crop reports for this Province indicate that the yield in

all lines will be fully up to the average, and there are definite reasons for the hope that prices will be well maintained and in some cases will exceed those of recent years. There is a tendency in the midst of abundance to be less careful about the quality of our marketable products, and a word of caution may not be out of place at such a time as the present. It will not be forgotten that in the last analysis prices depend upon quality.

Of prime importance, perhaps, to the people of this Province is the marketing of our potato crop. During the last year or two the reputation of Prince Edward Island potatoes has received a distinct upward impetus, and it is of the utmost importance that this reputation should be maintained. With compulsory inspection of every shipment of potatoes leaving the Province there is every reason to believe that the good name of this product will be enhanced. Inspection alone, however, will not ensure quality. It will require the utmost care on the part of every producer, and it may safely be assumed that this care will be taken. Prince Edward Island has this year an exceptional opportunity to build up a market for many years to come. As to the manner of marketing, whether in bulk or in handy packages, the shippers who have made a study of the subject may be depended upon to adopt the most modern methods, and they in turn must depend upon the care and the watchfulness of the producer in providing a quality product.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The report of the meetings of the Canadian Good Roads Association, now in progress in Charlottetown, will be followed with great interest throughout Canada generally, and particularly by the people of Prince Edward Island. No Province needs constructive advice on highway building and financing more than we do. Our roads during the past year have been anything but a credit to the Province, and many of the suggestions made at the present conference, while generally applicable to every Province, have a particular significance for us. For example, the salient features of highway financing, as summed up yesterday by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, might fittingly be engraved, framed and hung up in the office of the Provincial Minister of Public Works. Mr. Ferguson said:

"Borrowing money for highways should not be lightly undertaken until the economic requirements have been thoroughly studied and the traffic needs scientifically determined. . . . The term of the bonds issued for road building should not exceed the anticipated life of the road, and a definite portion of the principle should be repaid annually. Such a method would ensure that the present generation of taxpayers would pay for improved roads as they are built without laying an unfair burden upon the succeeding generation."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is regrettable that owing to unforeseen and other circumstances our roads are not as good as might have been desired at present. The Good Roads Association now in convention here, will, in all probability, diagnose the condition and we trust may prescribe a remedy.

According to the local Liberal organ's news report of Tuesday night's meeting in the Strand Theatre, there was "a fair sized audience" present. According to its editorial opinion, however, the attendance was "small," and was "composed solely of old dyed-in-the-wool Tories." This statement, surely, is to be interpreted in a Pickwickian sense. There was at least one super-Liberal present in the person of the Patriot editor. Its other comments on the meeting are equally interesting from a psychological point of view.

Notes By The Way

The greatest of modern theatres, the Theatre Pigalle, has been erected in Paris by the Baron de Rothschild at a cost of \$2,000,000. It is greatly unlike any theatre heretofore erected, and costly as it has been in its construction and equipment it will seat but 1,100 persons. Most of the space is taken up by the requirements of the mechanical appliances of the four stages, which can be shifted about raised and lowered.

There are several enormous foyers one of which is fixed for dancing, and is flanked by two charming balconies, from which the orchestra discourses music. The larger foyer is surrounded by a modernistic grill of chrome metal in geometric design. Passing from the largest foyer into the auditorium one goes through a double set of glass and wooden doors, discreetly lighted by oblique shafts of crimson.

The auditorium is a rare thing of beauty. There are three balconies above the orchestra. The entire interior is of solid mahogany, upon which have been carved in straight lines designs in keeping with the modernistic decorations throughout. The chairs are covered with an especially woven rose-tinted velvet, into which one sinks several inches.

In the ceiling is a huge glass dome resembling mother-of-pearl, constructed like four shells of graduated sizes. Here there are thousands of electric bulbs which may be lighted in hundreds of colored combinations. These lights will be constantly changed during the performances to suit the mood of each scene.

At a recent soiree in this most luxurious and modern of theatres, and to show its possibilities and the capabilities of its staff, the passing of an entire day was shown. The rose-colored curtains parted, and it was dawn. Dainty clouds appeared in the sky, which seemed to stretch miles in the distance; it grew brighter until the full glare of the sun indicated that noon had come. Then the heavens slowly grew darker, while the stage turned almost black. A dim moon appeared peeping through jade clouds.

The Theatre Pigalle will open early in October with a new spectacular play called The History of France, which will be done in 80 scenes. After that the production will be limited to intimate comedies and drama.

The British standard of living has

materially changed since the war, according to the report of the Westminster Bank Review. This very high authority is in a good position to gauge the situation. It appears that under the system of taxation over there a married man with three children and a wholly earned income of £100 a year paid 5.4 per cent. of his receipts in taxation of all kinds in 1913-14, and 11.9 per cent. in 1925-26. The recipient of £50,000 a year under similar circumstances paid out 8.4 per cent. in the pre-war year and no less than 44.4 per cent. in the post-war year.

The wealthy, taken as a whole, have suffered a diminution in their real income, as compared with the period before the war, the incomes of the wage-earning classes has sensibly improved. The retail cost of necessities for a working class family have increased by rather more than 60 per cent., while wages of the employed workers have advanced about 80 per cent. The result is a somewhat improved standard of living among wage earners. The wealthy classes feel the burden of taxation and the savings of the nation have unmistakably declined.

British family migration to Canada is reported to be arranged under a new plan agreed upon by the Immigration Department at Ottawa and Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal. It is promised that legislation will be introduced in the British Parliament at an early date whereby the old age pensions and widows' allowances now paid by the British Treasury to residents in Great Britain, will be continued to those beneficiaries if and when they emigrate to Canada and take their families with them.

A well authenticated report is current in Ottawa to the effect that before the next Dominion election the MacKenzie King Cabinet will be materially reconstructed, in the course of which Hon. Robert Forke will be appointed to the Senate and a new minister will succeed him as head of the Immigration Department. Mr. Forke has not quite satisfied his own colleagues that his administration of the department has been efficient or successful. His intentions were probably better than his performance.

Laborers in the rubber industry of Australia receive only \$6 a week. Better dressers of Greece are wearing American patent leather shoes. Chile bought nine American airplanes in the first quarter of this year.

That Body of Dents

By James W. Barton, M.D., D.D.S. BETWEEN PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST

One of the unfortunate positions in which a patient sometimes finds himself is trying to decide whether he should follow the advice of his dentist and leave his teeth in, or his physician and have them removed. He has confidence in both of them and yet he knows that in so far as he is concerned, they can't both be right.

In the routine of examination by his physician he has been requested to have an X ray of his teeth, and the physician thereon advises the removal of one or more of them. His dentist, examining the same X ray film, advises that there is not really sufficient trouble in his teeth that he should condemn them and have some removed. He points out that no teeth, grinding teeth particularly, can ever take the place of his own teeth and that his general health will suffer if he has these teeth removed and a bridge or plate substituted.

In an effort to do the "right" thing the patient consults the X ray specialist who tells him that he has sent his report to the dentist of to the physician depending on which of these sent the patient to him. The X ray specialist reports exactly what he finds, pyorrhea, pulpless teeth, incompletely filled teeth, areas of infection about certain roots, and so forth.

Now three out of five patients treated in hospitals suffer from diseases traceable to infections from some source in the body.

You can understand that poisons manufactured about the teeth, gums, tonsils, or nose, can be carried anywhere by the blood stream and start trouble at a point far distant from the mouth.

Now what is the patient to do? Very often, as he naturally doesn't want to undergo the ordeal of having his teeth pulled, nor does he want to lose his teeth, he allows them to remain in.

Of course, the physician can quite naturally say that as they are the patient's teeth and he has infection from them, if he wants to keep the teeth and infection he is welcome to them.

You can thus readily understand that the patient is not getting at the root of the matter which is to get infection out of his system. He should get physician, dentist, and X ray specialist together, and if necessary have any organisms about the teeth examined by a bacteriologist.

This seems like going to a lot of trouble, but remembering that three out of five people sick in hospital got there from just such types of infection, it is certainly worth this much trouble to try to avoid serious and often fatal illnesses.

The Poet's Corner

THE CELESTIAL SURGEON
If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning
skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in
vain;
—
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake;
Or, Lord if thou obdurate I,
Choose thou, before that spirit die,
A piercing pain, a killing sin,
And to my dead heart run them in!
—R. L. Stevenson.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

QUEEN ANNE'S GIFTS TO CANADIAN CHURCHES
Q. What were Queen Anne's gifts to Canadian Churches?
A. Queen Anne's gifts consisted of solid silver communion plates, now of great historic interest and value. St. Paul's Church of England, in Halifax, received two flagons, an alms basin bearing the arms of Queen Anne and a chalice bearing her arms of "G. R." for George I. Another set was presented by the Queen to "her Indian Chapel of the Mohawks." When that member of the six nations confederacy moved, with the United Empire Loyalists to Canada, these sacred vessels were taken with them where they are treasured to the

The Arras Memorial

(Manitoba Free Press)

On a ridge in Artois, southeast of Arras, stands a massive block of stone set in a court of paved walks and well-kept lawn. It is a Canadian monument, and on it are engraved these words:

The Canadian Corps, 100,000 strong, attacked at Arras on August 26th, 1918, stormed successive German lines and here on September 2nd, broke and turned the main German position on the Western Front and reached the Canal du Nord.

This is the story simply told which John Buchan has described as "beyond doubt one of the greatest feats of arms in the history of the world."

On August 22, after 11 days of brilliant fighting in front of Amiens, the Canadian Corps was withdrawn from the front, and hurried north again. Eastward from the ancient city of Arras lay some of the bloodiest battlefields of the War, over which the tide of fighting had rolled back and forth ever since 1914. Since the spring of 1917 it had endured comparative quiet, and here tens of thousands of Russian prisoners and countless German working parties had labored to construct an impregnable line of defence. Its outposts lay only five miles from the gates of the city. Behind this first line, the bastion of which was Monchy-le-Preux, lay three other modern lines of fortifications. These consisted of belt after belt of barbed wire, and concrete emplacements and pillboxes so angled and placed that each one covered and enfiladed its neighbors. All the experience of modern war, unlimited time and labor had combined in the building of these works.

Here there was no chance of a successful surprise attack. The enemy was on the alert; eleven divisions, it was later learned, were concentrated on that narrow front through which the Canadians were to advance. Delay on this front was a necessity of German strategy. If the Hindenburg Line failed, there could be no intermediate stand, which Ludendorff considered essential for his plan of campaign.

In the moonlight of August 26, at 3 a. m., the Canadian 2nd and 3rd Divisions attacked, with the help of a heavy barrage of artillery and machine-gun fire. By a brilliant encircling movement, the 8th C.M.R. Brigade captured Monchy village, which stands on the crest of a steep hill high above the surrounding country. By 10.40 p. m. the Hindenburg Ridge fell before the assault of the 6th Brigade. An advance of 6,000 yards on a two-division frontage had been achieved. Next day the attack continued, and when night fell another 4,000 yards had been gained. Cherisy and Vis-en-Artois had been captured, and Canadians were entrenched on the outskirts of Hautcourt, Remy, Boiry-Notre-Dame, and Pevels.

In spite of heavy casualties and flanks insecure from counter-attack, the preliminary assault had been successful. It had, however, to be continued on the following day, for expected relief was not forthcoming. Further progress was achieved, and that evening the battered troops were withdrawn, and were replaced by the 1st and 4th Divisions.

The Corps now lay before the famous Drocourt-Queant switch, where the Hindenburg Line divided into two main sections. The western line had been captured. The junction itself, a position described by a British staff officer after the battle as "an impregnable one," lay ahead. To storm that position was now the Canadian objective. Four days were spent in preliminary fighting. In any other engagement the actions from August 28 to September 1 would have been described as full-dress attacks, but the Corps realized they meant only rehearsals for the great effort. The Fresnes-Rouvroy line had to be pierced, as well as the Vis-en-Artois system, while Crows Nest, St. Servins Woods, and Upton Wood, all local strong points of the first order, had to be stormed.

On the morning of September 2, in a driving rainstorm, the 1st and 4th Divisions swept forward to their objectives. Heavy artillery had cut the huge belts of wire that lay in dark masses over the shell-torn soil. Tanks moved forward with the infantry. In the rear, the cavalry waited to exploit, if possible, the success. The Drocourt-Queant line itself, together with its support, and the village of Dury, fell quickly; but resistance stiffened, and as the troops advanced without the shelter of a heavy barrage, enemy shelling and murderous machine-gun fire first retarded, and later checked, the advance of

old Mohawk Church near Brantford. Part of this set was given to the Indians at Deseronto. Queen Anne also presented a set to St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Maryland, and Trinity Church, New York.

left and centre as the men slipped and staggered over the wet, chalky, shell-broken ground. On the right there was better fortune, and the 1st Division pushed on to capture Bulisy. This success outflanked the Germans on the south, and that night their main forces were withdrawn behind the Canal du Nord. On the night of September 3-4, the two attacking Divisions were relieved by the 2nd and 3rd, and the most important phase of the battle was over. The line had been advanced 6,000 yards, 5,000 prisoners had been taken, and the Hindenburg Line was in Canadian hands. Its flank had been turned. The Ludendorff strategy had ended in utter defeat.

Glorious as the victory was, the cost had been heavy. The 75th Battalion, which stormed the sunken road between Hendecourt and Dury, lost 24 officers and 310 men in two days of fighting. Pill-boxes and emplacements which fell into our hands during the battle each took heavy toll of gallant men. An eye-witness told of a platoon rush upon a stubbornly defended post. Every man fell in the attack, while over the enemy machine gun lay the body of the sergeant, killed in his own moment of triumph, for the post was silenced.

In those two days a smiling countryside, until that time little affected by the destruction of war, was converted into a desert. Whole villages disappeared before the flame of our barrage, wood and copse became a mass of twisted and blackened stumps. Landmarks vanished.

Today peace smiles again in Artois. The peasants again till their fields, the villages have been rebuilt. Only the gleaming stone of the Dury memorial set upon the crest of the hill up which the 1st Division stormed that day eleven years ago remains to remind the visitor of the heavy price that victory exacts.

NEW BEEF GRADING AND BRANDING SERVICE TO BECOME OPERATIVE

The Hon. Dr. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion announces that the new beef grading and branding service will be in operation by September 23rd.

Beef grading and branding is to be undertaken voluntarily by the packers under Departmental regulations and supervision. This new policy is in line with the recommendations of the Joint Beef Committee made up of representatives from the producers, packers, retailers and provincial governments which was appointed at the National Beef Conference called by the Federal Department of Agriculture in the summer of 1928.

Under this policy consumers will be assured of the quality of their purchases as "Choice" beef will bear a red brand, while "Good" beef will bear a blue brand. Only two grades are being branded at the outset and the brands will be so applied to the carcasses that a portion of the brand will be present on any retail cut which may be purchased. Hence the consumer who seeks assurance in regard to the quality of his or her beef pur-



Whooping Cough

Is dangerous and must be treated promptly if serious complications, such as bronchial pneumonia, hemorrhages and heart affections are to be avoided. The speedy control of coughing spells and spasms is most essential. At the same time the throat and bronchial tubes must be cleared of phlegm and mucous matter which cause distress in the day time and sleeplessness at night.

MAC'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY

is so compounded from pure drug and chemicals with the end in view to check the racking cough, bring up the phlegm, control the infection and soothe the inflamed respiratory tubes. Protect Your Child. Get Mac's Whooping Cough Remedy. 50 Cents Per Bottle. A tonic is necessary to build up the child who has or has had Whooping Cough. Pure Cod Liver Oil has a wonderful effect as a builder.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

Advertisement for TUCKETTS MARGUERITE cigars. Includes an illustration of a cigar and text: "Bill always has a good story. Here's one he told me the other day about an immigrant girl. 'Gas Stoves' said she, 'are a great invention. I lit the one at our place two weeks ago and it ain't out yet.' 'That reminded me of my favorite cigar—Marguerite. Not the least of its good qualities is the fact that once you light it, it burns evenly—steadily to the end with a flavor that comes only from carefully selected Havana Leaf, skilfully blended and mel-lowed.' The below TUCKETTS MARGUERITE FOIL-WRAPPED BUT STILL 10c G-34

chases should look for the red or blue brands when "Choice" or "Good" beef is wanted. It is expected that under this policy the domestic market will function to better advantage in placing greater emphasis on the better qualities of beef produced. Arthur Grimes died recently at Gortnagam, Ireland, at the age of 100. Better dressers of Germany are wearing American silk stockings. Malaya produced nearly 65,000 tons of tin last year, breaking all records.

Advertisement for BRAHMIN TEA. Text: "BRAHMIN TEA IS THE FINAL CHOICE A Tea Full of Strength And Fine Flavor Sold only in Red, Airtight Packages."

Advertisement for Hyndman & Company Ltd. Text: "President Hoover says: 'I often wonder why it is that insurance must be secured by solicitation. It is indeed due only to one thing, and that is the lack of appreciation of the fundamental character of the investment that they make in insurance, which is an investment in savings, and savings in a form that brings to them not only a direct return from savings but an enormous return in social benefits. I believe that it is our duty that we should encourage the whole theme of insurance. Other countries have found insurance so fundamental to their commercial and economic fabric that they have given special impulse to insurance through exemption from income taxes in respect to that sum of money that may be invested in insurance itself. It is but a sign of our lack of realization of the values of insurance that we have not long since adopted into our national tax fabric this particular and invaluable impulse to the increase of insurance in its many forms.' Insurance—the modern safeguard of Home and Business. Have you availed your self of its many advantages? Our representatives are always ready to be of service to you—phone or write us. Hyndman & Company Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1878 Provincial Managers The Great-West Life Charlottetown

Advertisement for Dr. Ffrench's Vermicide Capsules. Text: "Dr. Ffrench's Vermicide Capsules Give Best Results in Eliminating Worms From Foxes and Other Animals. This preparation needs no introduction to FOX RANCHERS as it is used and endorsed by most of the leaders in this industry throughout the world. Our sales of these capsules have increased so rapidly that it is necessary to place orders a long time in advance to make sure of their delivery. We know the value of Dr. Ffrench's Vermicide Capsules, because we are in a position to see and hear of the wonderful work they are doing in saving our foxes from the terrible worm menace. When we tell you from experience how safe and effective these Capsules are and how easily administered, we feel you will be convinced its the only remedy to use. \$1.00 Box (30 capsules)—Full strength given now. E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sunnyside