The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary Lieut Col D. A. MacKinnon D. S. O.
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.60 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U. S.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 29, 1937.

An Empire Preference Jubilee

Tomorrow, Thursday, will mark the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most historic speeches ever made in Canada by a British statesman. It was on Dec. 30, 1887, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, father of the present Prime Minister of Great Britain, first abandoned his free trade principles and urged an economic union of the British Empire. He was then one of the British Commissioners to the fisheries conference at Washington, in company with Sir Charles Tupper, and had spent the Christmas holidays at Rideau Hall with the Marquis of Lansdowne. On his way back to Washington he stopped off at Toronto and was the guest of the National Club. There Mr. Chamberlain, who was evidently impressed with the feeling among certain sections of the Canadian people for commercial union with the United States, broke away from his previous adhesion to free trade and openly advocated a trade federation of the British Empire.

That speech, recalls Fred Williams in the Globe and Mail, created a world-wide sensation. That so eminent a free trader as was Mr. Chamberlain would even hint at so sweeping a fiscal change was big news. It was featured in the Canadian and British newspapers, but the latter did not seem at the time to realize that Mr. Chamberlain was in earnest in at least believing that the time had come for reconsideration of Britain's trade policy. Mr. Chamberlain himself seems to have repented somewhat when he went home, for he did not follow up the Toronto speech; indeed, when, three years later, Colonel G. T. Denison was in England and urged Mr. Chamberlain to come out freely and frankly for an Empire trade zollverein, the Colonial Secretary is reported to have said: "Do not tell a soul that I ever said I would think of such a thing. In the present condition of opinion in England it would never do."

Seven years after that Mr. Fielding introduced the British preference in the Canadian tariff, which involved the denunciation of trade treaties with Belgium and Germany. When this issue came before the Imperial Conference of that year, Mr. Chamberlain said that if all the Colonial Premiers asked for the change the treaties would be denounced. They did so, and the way was cleared for the first time for inter-Imperial trade agreements.

It was not, however, until May 16, 1903, that Mr. Chamberlain returned to the stand he had taken in his Toronto speech of 1887, and strongly favored "preferential treatment of the colonies." His electors in Birmingham, one of the great free trade centres, were astounded at his attitude, which he admitted, was due to changes in the Empire structure by the aid given by the Dominion and colonies in the South African War. He repeated his change of faith in the House of Commons a few days later, and was at once denounced as a protectionist who would wreck Britain's commerce "for a sentiment." Chamberlain converted some of the members of the Balfour Ministry to the new policy, but he could not carry them to the taxation of food, which was the basis of his policy, and so he resigned, to carry on a campaign through the country for "Tariff Reform"; but he failed to convince the country, though winning his seat in Birmingham, despite a free trade barrage.

Forty-five years after that Toronto speech, Mr. Neville Chamberlain signed at Ottawa a trade agreement between Great Britain and Canada based upon the very principle which so electrified the world fifty years ago. Joseph Chamberlain and George Taylor Denison and the latter's allies in the Imperial Federation propaganda had gone; but their ideal had triumphed at last. The unity of the Empire which had been cemented in blood in the war with Germany made inevitable the unity of trade which was secured by Mr. R. B. Bennett at Ottawa in 1932.

Trade With Japan

Japan's undeclared war against China has meant greatly increased purchases on the part of Japan of nickel and other war materials. Altogether, her imports of ores and metals increased by nearly 150 per cent. in the nine months period January to September, 1937, as compared with the corresponding period last year, according to figures published in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. For the first time, Japanese statistics this month do not classify imports of steel, iron, lead, aluminium, tin, copper, nickel, zinc, etc., separately, but only show one item "ores and minerals" in the returns. It is known, however, that large quantities of nickel are being imported into Japan at the present time, and according to the returns of the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, exports of fine nickel to Japan for nine months of 1937 totalled 71,083 cwts. valued at $2,869,225. Japan's largest imports from Canada in other commodities were lead, lumber, pulp, wheat, newsprint and aluminium.

Japan's total trade with Canada for the January-to-September period of 1937 was valued at 92,576,274 yen as against 65,338,302 yen in the 1936 similar period, an increase of 27,237,972 yen. Exports to Canada were valued at 14,808,204 yen as against 9,561,608 yen, an increase of 5,246,506 yen; imports from Canada were valued at 77,768,070 yen as against 55,776,604 yen, an increase of 21,991,466 yen. Japan had thus an unfavourble balance of trade with Canada amounting to 62,959,866 yen as compared with an excess of imports during the 1936 similar period of 46,214,906 yen, an increase of 16,744,960 yen.

This is according to Japanese statistics, which do not, of course, show indirect exports to Canada of such products as raw silk, which is purchased chiefly through New York. If Canada's purchases of Japanese raw silk were taken into account, Japan's unfavourable balance of trade with Canada would be reduced to a considerable extent.

By far the largest supplier of Japan in the period under review was the United States, with British India second and Manchukuo third.

Japan's trade relations with the United States and British countries complicate very considerably the situation resulting from the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Editorial Notes

Gladstone born this date, 1809.

* * * *

The endeavour to constitute Boxing Day a statutory public holiday has the support of the Provincial Government.

* * *

Mr. Paul Bouchard, who was defeated by Mr. Joseph V. Francoeur in Lotbiniere County, Quebec, is an extreme Nationalist and separationist. He out-Hepburn's Hepburn so far as dissociating Quebec from the other provinces is concerned and would cut off Ontario as well as the West.

* * *

The late Sir Douglas Hazen was one of the stalwarts who stood by this Province when Premier Mathieson, Messrs MacLean and Arsenault fought for our rights at Ottawa, and obtained increased subsidy, and the fixing of our parliamentary representation at not less than four.

* * *

Production of gold in Canada during October amounted to 358,836 ounces as compared with 348,109 in September and 335,683 a year ago. Total output during the ten months ended October was 3,376,121 ounces compared with 3,095,433 in the same period of 1936. The average price of gold on the New York market during October was $34.99 in Canadian funds; valued at this price the output in the latest month was worth $12,555,672.

* * * *

"Eighty percent of the men engaged in fishing from Massachusetts ports are aliens, chiefly Nova Scotians, "says the Boston Post. "Only a scattering of Americans can be found in the entire fishing fleet. Those engaged in fishing claim that Americans cannot or will not 'stand the gaff.' It requires a particularly hardy sort of individual to battle with the rigors of the sea in mid-winter. It is too much to expect persons on the relief list, even those with some sea experience, to jump at the chance of a berth on a trawler. So long as it is possible for them to find a softer way of earning a living, they won't go to sea. Yet, in Canada and Newfoundland, there is never any lack of men for very much harder and more dangerous fishing jobs than a trawler provides and, if the immigration bars were let down, there would be a flood of men from over the border eager to get berths in our local fishing fleet. We simply do not raise any more of the old breed which made Gloucester famous. Those hardy men loved the sea and scorned its danger. But the life holds no appeal for the newer generation."

* * * *

At the time of the birth of Christ, graft, corruption and oppressions prevailed to such an extent, that the tax gather's job was synonomous with highway robbery. The influence of Christianity practically wiped out this practice and consequently, for hundreds of years public life has been more or less free from abuse. Alas since Christianity has become a profession rather than a practice there has been a reversion to type on the part of councils and officialdom. Nearly half of Buffalo's Common council stand indicted on felony charges and a grand jury plea for a special prosecutor has been forwarded to Governor Lehman. An "overtime" grand jury investigating city affairs shook the officialdom of New York's second largest city to its roots for the second time in seven weeks. (1) Indicting four city councilmen, an assistant city paymaster, a former Erie County supervisor and four others: (2) Including a plea in its final report for appointment of a special prosecutor to carry on the city investigation —this work the jury described as a "gigantic task." (3) Requesting the setting up of an extraordinary grand jury to work with the special prosecutor. Supreme Court Justice James E. Norton, who received the jury's report, said he had ordered the plea for a special prosecutor sent to Governor Lehman. Meantime, the accused have been arrested, joining three other city councilors indicted by the same grand jury earlier in the month. Seven of a city council of 15 have now been indicted.

* * * *

No one doubts that the United States Government would seize very hungrily upon any means of greeting Ontario into line on the St. Lawrence seaway project, says the Gazette. That, substantially, is what Mr. King said to the Ontario Government in his September letter to the Provincial Secretary. The idea that the Canadian Government might be seeking to further the seaway project by the same means, for the benefit of the United States seems to have been expressed first of all by Mr. Stewart Lyon, then chairman of the Hyrdo-Electric Power Commission, who resigned recently at Mr. Hepburn's request and is now attacking his former employers for having renewed the Quebec contracts. Mr. Lyon's ideas in September appear to have been more agreeable to Mr. Hepburn than they have been since that time, or are likely to be now. The principals are all at logger-heads now and the three-way movement of Seasonal greetings which is enlivening the season is the more interesting to the public by reason of this singular unanimity of animosity. The same public, however, are not wanting in intelligence if they fail to see just what all the rumpus is about and what purpose it is intended to serve. Mr. King seems to think that the astute and resouceful Mr. Hepburn is endeavoring to create an impression that in renewing his contracts with the Quebec companies his hand was forced by the unfriendly attitude of Ottawa. Mr. King's capacity for detecting political motives is not to be underestimated, but in this instance there is very little to connect the supposed object and the means which in Mr. King's opinion, have been adopted for its achievement.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Secretary Wallace appeals again for his ever normal granary. He has a scriptural faith in the plan. Didn't Joseph do it successfully in Egypt? Didn't Joseph ever normal granary lick the locusts and drought? True enough Joseph! Yet one reflects that Joseph had only two abnormal enemies to lick. Secretary Wallace is up against a tougner game. He must secure a never normal clinch bug, an ever normal wheat rust, an ever normal dust storm, an ever normal boreal blast, as wel. as ever normal locusts and rain, and — probably the hardest of all—an ever normal political pressure.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bull-fighting in Cuba, abolished by the American military government during the first intervention, has been approved by the Senate at Havana as an attraction for tourists. The measure calls for construction of a $500,000 ring in the capital and one ring each in six provincia. capitals costing $250,000. Net profits would be taxed twenty per cent—ten for national charities, five for tourist propaganda and five for the Civic Milatary Institute. And so one more attraction may be added to the many boasted by the Pearl of the Antilles—if you can call bull-fighting an attraction.—Harrison in Windsor Star.

Lord Michael Killanin, special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, who has arrived in Vancouver from Hong Kong, appears to be a rather pessimistic sort of person. He is reported to have expressed the opinion that Britain may soon have to surrender Hong Kong to the Japanese or perhaps it will go back to China, and in either case Britain would lose the great coastal trade Hong Kong controls. This conjures up a picture of Britain hastily scuttling out of the Far East after taking it on the chin by either Japan or China. Since China is doing some scuttling out herself at the present time, it must be Japan that is the real bogey man. But Lord Michael may be all wrong.—Telegraph Journal.

The preaching of the doctrine that a nation to be real must be racially homeogeneous bears directly on the United States. It is the basis for Hitler's ingenious classification of this country as an empire "governed by a small nucleus of real Americans." Millions of Americans of German, Scandinavian, Italian and other European racial stocks, who are contributing to the welding of a unified America will be surprised, if not outraged, to learn perhaps for the first time that they are not "real Americans."—New York Times.

The market, sitting in its gloom, apparently forgets that the dangers which it fears are no new development, and that for years threatened catastrophes have been skillfully averted, and that time is on the side of an ultimate solution. The pessimists who predict an early end to trade activity can apparently find no better reason for the contention than a vague belief that it is too good to last. While it is possible to appreciate investment discrimination under existing conditions, there seems little justification for the market as a whole indulging its nerves to the extent it has done recently.—Glasgow Herald.

Without detracting from the traditional heroism of the soldiers of Nippon, it has been the heavy artillery, the warships and the big air squadrons which have swept away opposition. In these days more than ever before, it is the strong man armed who keepeth his goods in peace. To be weak in defense is to invite aggression. That is the logic and justification for Britain's armament program.—Hamilton Spectator.

Canada operates far more railway mileage than can be sustained by available traffic under modern conditions of transportation and competition. Until that mileage is cut down in accordance with the needs instead of being maintained in accordance with political expediency, there is no chance of materially reducing the annual levy of tens of millions of dollars on the taxpayers to meet the cost of unnecessary services. Some unemployment would be caused by curtailment, but the lightening of the taxation load on the country would be bound to beneficially affect business and industry, so that there would be compensating improvement in employment opportunities in other occupations. In any event it must be a ruinous policy to operate loss-producing railway lines for no better reason than to provide payrolls that have no other justification.—Toronto Evening Telegram.

The Japanese Victory parade (through the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai) was a case of deliberately throwing a match into a powder barrel. And it bears a suspicious resemblance to those totally unjustifiable night manoeuvres of the Japanese troops near Peiping last July which led directly to the present undeclared war. The technique of provocation has been elaborated by the Japanese militarists into an art.—Wshington Post.

The social historian can trace the expulsion of the sweet 18th century flute by the 19th century banjo, the invasion of the banjo' spopularity by the concertina, and the revenge upon the concertina of the banjo's cousin, the mandoline, before the accordion itself began to oust the mandoline with a new victory of wind over string. To-day, so those learned in jazz maintain, the accordion is itself threatened by a kind of humming horn, called a kazoo. The bellringers of the Ancient Society of College Youths may well ring out a peal of defiance; their kind of popular music is more durable, and will last as long as churches have belfries or hand-bells handles. — Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.

Because he is so tall he can hardly stand up, and cannot stop growing. Said Mohammed Ghazi has been befriended by King Farouk of Egypt. The youth is 9 feet 8 inches tall and is getting taller and taller. This has made him so weak, that he must spend most of his time in bed. His family is poor and cannot afford to give him enough food or to keep him in a hospital. The young giant has had trouble in "fitting into" his parents' house. When the young king heard of Said's plight he asked the Director of Al Moassat Hospital, the largest and most modern in Alexandria, to provide a special bed and take care of the young man for the rest of his life.—Telegraph Journal.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MENTAL HEALTH AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

When we read some years ago that about 40 percent of the inmates of a New Jersey State Hospital were "cured" by having infections of teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall bladder and intestine removed, we realized how much the body and its defects can affect the mind. There is therefore present in most of us the common-sense idea that if we want to be well, to feel bright and happy, we should take good care of our bodies.

However it is only fair to that body of your that you remember that just as neglect, defect, excesses of the body and its organs can affect the mind, so can wrong or foolish thoughts, anxieties, useless worries, poor decision or lack of decision actually affect the body and its workings. That just as there is physical health to watch, so also must the mental health be watched.

What is meant by mental health?

Mental health concerns itself with the emotions, the mind and the behavior of the individual. There are degrees of mental health just as there are degrees of physical health. The goal for which we aim in mental health are the maturity or control of our emotions, taking our rightful place in our own minds—just as good as anyone else; no better than others — and adjusting ourselves to other people."

I am quoting from the Medical Health Bulletin reprinted in Hygeia.

"One problem of mental health is indecision, the cause of which varies in accordance with early training."

In childhood and youth, the school, the playing field, and the summer camp put boys and girls "on their own" and help them to make normal and proper decisions.

"During adult life we have such problems as love, marriage, parenthood, illness, death, old age, unemployment, business reverses. The person who has good mental hygiene is able to meet these various problems with buoyancy and strength."

Encourage your children to play, to mix with others, to fight their own battles and make their own decisions. And we adults to attain and retain mental health must look in on ourselves and see if we are making wise and prompt decisions, are seeing the other fellow's viewpoint, and have neither an inferiority nor a superiority complex.

The Poets' Corner

WINTER

When the winter comes along the river line
And Earth has put away her green attire,
With all the pomp of her autumnal pride,
The world is made a sanctuary old,
Where Gothic trees uphold the arch of grey,
And gaunt stone fences on the ridge's crest
Stand like carved screens before a crimson shrine,
Showing the sunset glory through the chinks.
There, like a nun with frosty breath, the soul,
Uplift in adoration, sees the world
Transfigured to a temple of her Lord;
While down the soft blue-shadowed aisles of snow
Night, like a sacristan with silent step,
Passes to light the tapers of the stars.

—Bliss Carman.

STRATEGY

During the battle the captain rushed up to his men and said:—
Now, boys, fight like the very dickens until your ammunition is gone—then run.
Then the captain started for the rear at top speed.
Where are you going shouted a private.
I'm starting now, boys—on account of my rheumatism.

Kidney Acids Rob Your Rest

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on "nerves" when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

PUBLIC FORUM

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

TRAIN SERVICE

Sir,—As one of the many travellers on the railway I would like to know what most of the trains on the Island are running for.

First Souris train leaves Souris at 8 a. m. arrives in Charlottetown about noon and returns leaving the city at 10 p. m. leaving us about two whole hour for business, dinner, walk up town and down. Dent st's offices are closed from 12 until 2 o'clock; no visitors at the hospitals until 2 p. m. How can we get to these important places and go to the city limits for the train all in 10 minutes? Another train leaves Tignish at 7 a. m., Summerside about 11 a. m., the conductors inform the passengers they will have 20 minutes there. It's impossible to go up town and get dinner in that time, so on we go to the city, arriving there anytime from 2 to 3 p. m. and leave at 3.20 p. m. nothing to eat from 6 a. m. Now if this train must be all day travelling 116 miles, give us a diner so we won't starve.

Leaving Tignish a short time ago on this train and going East we arrived in Charlottetown at 2.05 p. m. and as I was going East I had to leave at 2.10, nothing to eat from 6 a. m. until 5.30 in the evening. That's service!

In this fast age we have more to do than sit in old coaches at the tail of a creeping freight train with nothing to eat for ten hours. This Tignish train has often been held at Emerald Junction for several hours while passengers waited in ignorance of what time it would come along the line. Now let us have a change. Have the Souris train leave Souris at 10.30 and return, leave the city at 6.30 after boat train. People will be in the city then in business hours and passengers from the mainland won't have to spend Sunday in the city waiting to go East and West. Have that Tignish train express and get to the city not later than noon and leave at 4.30 p. m. or put the Jitney to work West and connect with slow freight leaving Summerside at 7.45 a. m. then people will travel by rail, people with tickets and not a few with free passes. The train is going anyway, so run it in a way to serve the public.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TRAVELLER

Bristol, P. E. I.

Duke's Men In Cornwall

(London Times)

London.—When Charles I, the last reigning sovereign to do so, visited Launceston he was not Duke of Cornwall, and when his present Majesty's father was there he was not King. George VI is both. Cornwall, which as an earldom was held by Richard King of the Romans and other princes of the royal house, was erected by charter into a duchy for the Black Prince, with the limitation that it should be held for ever by the eldest sons of his heirs being kings of England, and that in the temporary non-existence of such a person it should vest in the crown. The sixth centenary of that charter has already been kept this year; but the anniversary has no doubt prompted the desire to revive for the Sovereign and Duke some of the ancient rites with which his predecessors were welcomed.

The royal duchy may legitimately feel that in so doing it is supplying the omission of the rest of the realm. Had the Coronation been celebrated with the full observances, His Majesty would have received in Westminster Hall the feudal service due to him from a number of his tenants in serjeanty in respect of their land. The lord of the manor of Scrivelsby would have stood forth as his champion; the successor in title of Tezelin, the Conqueror's cook, would have borne to his table a "mess of maupygernoun"; the lord of Man would have brought him two falcons, and the tenant of Heydon would have held the towel while he washed his hands. These services were pretermitted because of the omission of the banquet. But there were many hundreds of such serjeanties in the land system of feudal England; and, although the obligation to perform the services was abolished with the feudal tenures at the Restoration, many of them are on record, and the heirs of the mediaeval serjeants have on this occasion claimed as a privilege to make their renders which as Cornishmen their ancestors owed not to the King but to the Duke. It has fortunately not been necessary to call upon the service of that serjeant who held his lands in Devon by commanding the advance guard when the King crossed the Tamar, and the rearguard when he came back. Nor apparently was the Duchy tenant who acted as seneschal of Launceston Castle itself on duty. But a representative assembly was brought together, whose renders suggested not only serjeanty proper, but several other obsolete services and dues, including socage, purveyance, and the "firma burgi" by which incorporated towns paid for their privileges.

PROTEST ORDERS GOING TO NAZIS

BLOEMFONTEIN, Dec. 28.—(CP)—Large orders for airplanes and rolling stock, placed with German firms by the South African government, has aroused widespread criticism and demand for explanation.

Oswald Pirow, minister of defence, supplied the answer at a meeting of the United Party congress here. The government, he declared, had merely followed accepted business practice in purchasing the best articles available.

When Britain could offer something better, the Union government would buy from her with pleasure.

Recently, the South African railways awarded locomotive contracts worth £1,300,000 ($6,500,000) to two German firms who submitted the lowest tendes.

Dealing with this award, the minister said that despite the disparity between German and British tenders for the railway engines, the Union had decided to spend £500,000 ($2,500,000) with the British Locomotive Company for 45 locomotives. This, he said, had been done for two reasons—not to put all the government's eggs in one basket and to give the share of the deal to South Africa's best customer—Britain.

BETTER SERVICE

DALHOUSIE, N. B.—(CP)—Dalhousie citizens are supporting a movement to have the town put on the main line of the Canadian National Railways. They plan to place the matter before the federal government.

BIG GAME

BOIESTOWN, N. B. — (CP)—The largest deer taken in New Brunswick during the 1937 season was shot near Cross Creek by William Griffin, a veteran guide. It weighed at least 300 pounds and the antlers spread 27½ inches, with 25 points.

"I. Q." ABOVE AVERAGE

(By The Canadian Press)

NEW YORK—Nine New York bridge experts underwent a standard 20-minute intelligence test recently. They hit an "I.Q." average of 121.1 of a possible 144—well above the general adult mark of 95.

We thank our many friends and customers. for the wonderful reception given our

Holiday Fruit Ice-Cream Brick

and for the many fine comments on its SUPERIOR QUALITY.

We will continue the manufacture of this special for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

All Perfection dealers receive a fresh supply daily, and you may procure your requirements from them, including

"KOLD-PAK" STRAWBERRIES,
CHOCOLATE DIPS, and
PERFECTION ICE CREAM

CENTRAL CREAMERIES LTD.

MAKERS OF PERFECTION BRAND
Dairy Products — "KOLD-PAK" STRAWBERRIES
WHOLESALE ONLY

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
For a Delicious Cup of
Full Flavoured Tea
Use BRAHMIN
Orange Pekoe Tea

WINTER CRUISES

Now is the time to think about that Winter Trip. Book early in order to secure the best accommodation. I represent all rail and steamship lines.

Consult

T. B. ROGERS

City Ticket Agent — Can. Nat. Rys.
181 Queen Street — Phone 540

E. R. Brow & Son

Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis
144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

ATTENTION
Swine Breeders

NOW is the time to guard against
PIG-WORM
by using the most effective remedy on the market;
Mac's Pig - Worm Tonic Powder

It will thoroughly abolish all traces of worms and improve the health of your herd

Price 35cts. per lb.

Don't delay. Order by Phone or Mail. All orders promptly attended to.

Phone 315
THE TWO MACS
Prescriptions A Specialty