

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure... Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

"Let No Dog Bark!"

Under the above heading our local contemporary, on July 1st last, published as a leading editorial an article from a mainland exchange, commenting scathingly on the presumption of PREMIER ABERHART in attempting to muzzle the press.

Our contemporary now has an example nearer home of the tendency of political dictators to meddle with the freedom of the press.

It may be objected that we are not under the American system of democracy and that the unprecedent authority which PREMIER CAMPBELL exercises, as Attorney General and Prohibition Commissioner rolled into one, gives him a right to dictate temperance opinion and suppress public criticism.

As a commentary on PREMIER CAMPBELL'S letter in Wednesday's GUARDIAN, this leaves nothing more to be said. To borrow Mr. CAMPBELL'S own phraseology, it "clarifies" the position at issue "in a very pointed manner."

Island Turnips At Premium

Two articles of special interest appear in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. One deals with the United States turnip market, the other with the potato market situation in Cuba.

Turnips shipped into the United States from Prince Edward Island and Ontario have commanded a premium for years over those of domestic origin, writes Mr. G. A. Newman, Assistant Trade Commissioner in New York.

Up to January 1, 1936, a duty of 25 cents per 100 pounds was imposed on turnips imported from Canada. In 1933 imports from Canada amounted to 66,020,522 pounds valued at \$49,875, in 1934 to \$8,415,202 pounds valued at \$63,215, in 1935 to 99,476,549 pounds valued at \$74,221,3, and (under the new duty of 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds) in the January-to-June period of 1936 to \$8,883,649 pounds valued at \$395,122.

This season prices quoted on the New York and Boston market for Prince Edward Island turnips have averaged about 50 cents per bag of 50 pounds ex-wharf. Under date October 31, New York wholesale quotations listed Prince Edward Island turnips at 55 to 60 cents, and Ontario turnips at 50 to 60 cents.

As shipping costs for turnips from Prince Edward Island to United States cities on the Atlantic seaboard are lower than those from Ontario, and in view of the preference (as expressed in price) for the Prince Edward Island product, Ontario exporters are advised to make every effort to develop the more accessible markets of Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other interior points.

Whiling on the potato market situation in Cuba, Mr. E. L. McGeogh, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Havana, states that normally Canadian potatoes are in demand from 92 to 93 per cent of the seed planted in Cuba, and the United States potatoes are in demand during the 1935-36 planting season (October to February) the 126,000 barrels seeded produced 970,000 bags of edible potatoes.

200 barrels. However, this year's higher prices may have an adverse effect on imports.

The annual consumption of edible potatoes in Cuba is approximately 1,700,000 bags. Assuming that the quantity of seed likely to be imported has been accurately estimated, national production should be 1,350,000 bags, leaving a shortage of 350,000 bags which will have to be imported.

Editorial Notes

The early snow belies the weather prophets. A little brief authority may become as intoxicating as Prohibition liquor.

The visiting foxmen are highly pleased with the public support which the fox industry receives here.

Rev. C. Watterworth's disclosures about conditions in the Premier's home town demand the attention not only of the Government but of every Christian in the community.

What has the Government done with that \$50,000 earmarked for redemption of loan? That is the question every one is asking.

Owing to the European armaments demands, glycerine scarcity for commercial use in Canada is threatened. Automobiles, accordingly, will have to depend largely on alcohol for anti-freeze purposes this winter.

There is nothing like being candid when in the hands of an inquisitive cross examiner. Solicitor at Westminster County Court, to a witness—You are down as a driver; aren't you a chauffeur? The man—I was told to put driver because, to tell the truth, I can't spell chauffeur.

Actors are not usually blessed with much of this world's gear, and the celebrated Sir Philip Greet, the Shakespearean actor was no exception. He left 127 pounds (\$635) gross and net nil. He died intestate, a bachelor and letters of administration have been granted to his brother, Admiral Thomas Greet, R.N. (retd.).

A teacher down in Wausa, Wis., has been suspended for stating in an address before senior school students that "Lincoln plunged the nation into civil war merely to save a tottering Republican party." He also termed the Gettysburg address by the Great Emancipator as "the finest example of propaganda ever expressed in America."

Be prepared, is now the British motto. Very shortly the Government will be producing free gas masks for civilians at the rate of 2,000,000 monthly. Questioned by members of Parliament, Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Under Secretary of the Home Office declared: "Substantial stocks of the component parts of civilian respirators have already been produced, and they are expected to be on large-scale assembly by next March." The masks, he said, would be issued free "in the event of an emergency."

In view of the proneness of third and additional parties to enter political frays, it is interesting to record the fate of those in the recent U.S.A. Presidential election. The official declaration is as follows:

The victory of the New Dealers has not benefited the turkey raisers of Texas. Last year they got on an average 26c per lb. for the Thanksgiving birds, while this year the buyers refuse to pay more than 12c per lb. There are 250,000 birds on the range, while up to Monday only 500 had been disposed of. Today (the 19th) is the last marketing day before Thanksgiving, so that unless the New Dealers intervene the farmers will likely have to accept the price offered or keep their turkeys for Christmas.

Do you remember? Can you forget? Yes, if it be a particular day or date, no matter how important. This was illustrated at Clerkenwell County Court when a witness said that an incident happened on the day that King George died. No one engaged in the case could remember the date. Mr. Registrar Friend had a note in his diary that the death was announced on a particular day, but then the question arose whether the death occurred on that day or late the preceding night. Again no one was sure, and ultimately the Registrar found from a newspaper file that King George died at 11.55 p.m. on January 20.

In the expectation that the payment of promised dividends will begin this winter 370,000 men and women of Alberta have registered under the provisions of the law enacted by Premier Aberhart's Social Credit administration. Mr. Aberhart has said that in the beginning dividends will be from five to ten dollars per month, payable not in cash but in credit, with increases as production increases in the province. In brief, this is how dividends are expected to be paid: Each month the individual will present his account book at the state credit house. In it will be marked his dividend, for example, \$5. With his account book will go blank, non-negotiable cheque forms. This man may pay \$3 to his grocer for Alberta-made goods, filling in one of the cheque forms for that amount. Because it is non-negotiable, the grocer must take the cheque to the clearing house where his own account is credited with \$3, a like sum debited from the man's account and the cheque filed away to be destroyed eventually. The grocer then may pay the \$3 to his wholesaler by writing another cheque, and eventually it is expected to filter through the hands of the manufacturer and back to the producer.

According to reports from Moscow the Soviet government is at present engaged secretly in perhaps the most gigantic piece of engineering construction in the world—a 2,000 mile military railway through the wastes of Siberia. Perans in the position to know declare the government is using a million men on the parallel link to the trans-Siberian railway that will run north of the famous Lake Baikal and give the Russians an auxiliary railroad to the far east removed from the threatened Mongolian and Manchurian frontiers.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

If the invention which two local men are preparing to put on the market is an successful as they hope, a minor revolution in an motive science will be accomplished. The invention is a device to eliminate the deadly carbon monoxide content of the exhaust. Every winter, when dead garages are extensively used, there are a number of deaths from the insidious carbon monoxide gas. It attacks its victims with its invisible, almost odorless fumes and sul-

Notes by the Way

During certain hours of the day, or the next three months, while automobile drivers will be exceptionally cautious in picking their way through traffic. For, according to statistics, death lunks closer to the pedestrian between five and eight o'clock p. m., during October, November and December, than at any other time of the year. During that period, the early dusk increases the risk of accidents as thousands of workers crowd the centre line, cut in and out, and speed—just to get home a minute or two earlier. If each driver will reflect that his family would sooner have him come home a few minutes late each day than risk his own neck, or that of another, perhaps the danger period mentioned, would lose some of its deadly significance.—Vancouver Sun.

One aim is, necessarily, to complete the rapid reconditioning of British defences. On his return from his cruise of inspection recently Sir Samuel Hoare added nothing in substance to previous declarations as to British policy in the Mediterranean. It is hostile towards none, and it is devoted solely to maintain an international highway in the security needful for all its users. The second aim is to seek closer collaboration with every country, without distinction of political creed, that is willing to give it for the promotion of common interests on reciprocal lines. In particular, it is to lay the basis of a new peace treaty in Europe by giving Germany the fullest opportunity of acting upon the offers which have been formally, authoritatively and repeatedly been made in her name.—London Times.

Britain now leads the world in regular air route mileage. Empire machines covering a total of 53,201 miles. It is remarkable how successful Britishers seem to be in hiding that decadence that their enemies are so fond of talking about.—Peterborough Examiner.

The Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents notes in one of its bulletins that one of the strange properties of safety is that the more it is used the less it costs. In spite of this there are still some people who believe that safety involves a considerable expenditure of time and effort. They do not seem to understand that those who pay most for safety are precisely those who attempt to get along without it. It is false economy to attempt to lessen preventive measures in a factory because the accident factor which exists when production is high does not diminish when it is reduced, and if there are no holidays for accidents there should likewise be none for safety measures.—La Tribune, Sherbrooke.

That was a fine bit of work done by the government of Britain, when certain parties were talking out of turn about what they were going to do in the Mediterranean. "We haven't changed our policy," said this statesman, and the obnoxious ones looked at what is written and then at British resources and character. They have been less talkative ever since. The old lion's tail may be played with with comparative impunity; twisting that tail is another matter.—Exeter Times-Advocate.

Many Canadian motorists are evidently not aware of the origin of the rather quaint (right of a) habit of a furry tail to the radiator of one's car. We are told that an ingenious motorist adopted the idea to signify the "tail-end" of the Roosevelt regime. At any rate the custom spread like wildfire, much to the gratification of fur dealers. The fad has no significance in Canada, and resulted simply from the readiness of people to copy any silly idea. It strikes us as just another of the insane overcroppings of this eccentric generation.—Simcoe Reformer.

It may seem a killing pace we lead, but the average man of fifty-seven has spent eight years and seven months in sleeping; fifteen years and five months working, eight years at recreation and church-going; five years at eating and drinking; five years in travelling, and two years just dressing and getting ready to go to bed.—New York Post.

A curious thing happened the other day at the mouth of the Chester River in Maryland, U.S. A three-day hurricane had been blowing on the eastern shore, and the force of the wind blew the water right out of the mouth of the river, so that the big oyster beds there lay high and dry. The oystermen got out of their boats, walked across the river and filled their sacks with oysters.—Ex.



By James W. Barton, M.D. DEATH RATE IN GOITRE OPERATION IS NOW QUITE LOW

You may wonder why an individual with a very large goitre—perhaps as large as an orange—seems to enjoy good health, while another with a goitre that is scarcely noticeable has to receive treatment for months or actually undergo a surgical operation for its removal. The large goitre is just an overgrowth of the thyroid gland and doesn't affect the patient in any way, whereas the small one is so affecting the body process that it must be removed in order to save life. But you may perhaps have heard or read of the great danger attending this operation. About sixty years ago Dr. Samuel D. Gross in his book "Text-book of Surgery" wrote, "No sensible man will, on slight considerations, attempt to remove a gottous thyroid gland. If a surgeon should be so adventurous or foolhardy as to undertake the enterprise, I shall not envy him his feelings while engaged in the performance of it, or after he has completed it, should he be so fortunate as to do this."

Fortunately the removal of the thyroid gland is not beset with so much danger as it was even thirty to thirty-five years ago. At that time patients travelled hundreds of miles to some surgeon made famous by his operations for removal of the thyroid gland. To-day there is hardly a hospital that is not admitting patients to undergo this operation.

Now where results have not been obtained by rest, medicine, the use of X-rays and other forms of treatment and to save life operations must be performed, what is the death rate following operation for this "dangerous" condition? Just a few years ago the death rate was about 12 1/2 percent, or 1 in every 8 cases; but to-day such is the improvement in care before, during and after operation that the death rate is only 3 percent or 1 in every 33 case.

In the less dangerous type of goitre—non-poisonous or slightly poisonous, particularly in younger individuals with no heart complications the death rate is rarely more than 1 percent.

These figures are comforting because rest alone cures some cases, rest and iodine cures others, the use of the X-ray cures still others, and even when every form of treatment fails the death rate is quite low.

The Poet's Corner

Here is a stricken tree That waits the woodman's axe, And here the faded flower Of the fax.

One will make the loom, One give the thread, That, woven, shall remain When flower and tree are dead.

Here is a stricken man Who waits the hour to die, And here the written page Carelessly thrown by.

In poverty and pain He wrote because he must A song that shall endure When brain and hand are dust.

—Phyllis Hartnoll, in "Joni" London's Weekly.

fects them. To render such a sly form of danger innocuous would be a boon to the motoring world. —Winnipeg Free Press.

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King Were Frank

While it would be unfair to accuse Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of habitual lack of frankness in his public utterances, it would be even more indefensible to assign him to that category of generally objectionable persons who always say what they think—regardless of considerations of tact, good policy, or merely good manners.

Consequently, when the Liberal chieftain limited his comment on the United States election to the single observation that it was not only an endorsement for Mr. Roosevelt, but also for the trade treaty existing between the two countries, it is not unreasonable to assume that he spoke with some mental reservations.

What were Mr. King's complete thoughts on the American president's notable victory—what would he have said to the reporters if he had felt free to wholly unburden his mind? One reflection at least could hardly have escaped him. If he had been bound to full frankness he would have been compelled to make his opening observation to the newspapermen substantially in the following terms: "Gentlemen, this confirms the legend that, politically speaking, I am a man of destiny, fated to experience nothing but good fortune. Mr. Roosevelt served the American people faithfully through the difficult years of the depression, and now, with the clouds parting to admit the economic sunshine, he is receiving his reward. Mr. Bennett served the Canadian people with equal toil and fidelity during the trying days, but, when at last the sun began to shine and things became easier again, did he receive his reward? No! the reward came to me, despite the fact that I had done nothing but enjoy a holiday from office at a period when only his cares, and not his fruits, were manifest."

Then, pondering his luck in similar vein a little further, the Liberal chieftain would continue and point out how his entire ministry became the sharer of his destiny. "This Government," he would say frankly, has won its greatest gamble. If Landon had won, the reciprocal trade treaty agreement would have been repealed by the Republicans and we, as a Government, would have been sunk. Everything that our Conservative opponents had ever said about the impossibility of negotiating an agreement with the Yankee trader would have been justified. As things have now turned out, we are reasonably sure that the treaty will last another four years—long enough at least, to serve the high purpose of another election."

Along some such channels must run Mr. King's thoughts have been the Presidential returns recording the Rooseveltian landslide were relayed to him in his suite in the Empress of Britain. It is likely, also, that he dwelt on the fact that, for what is believed to be the first time in history, a low tariff Liberal Government in Canada and a low tariff Democratic Government in the United States are holding office contemporaneously for any lengthy period. This circumstance conceivably would impress the Prime Minister as significant and as holding out the prospect of still closer trade arrangements between the two countries. It will be surprising to Parliament Hill if the coming month do not witness an endeavor on the part of the ministry to extend the scope of the existing reciprocal agreement.

For Parliament Hill generally, the lesson that is being drawn, broadly, in all quarters from the recent United States epic contest is the difference between the American and the Canadian electorates. Last Tuesday's voting is regarded as having disclosed a distinction which is fundamental, namely, that the American people constitute a new deal electorate, while the Canadians do not. It was a new deal which Mr. Bennett offered the Canadian voters last Autumn. That was the issue in the voting and it was turned down decisively. Had the issue been simply Mr. Bennett's right to another term in office during years that promised to be easy and agreeable, in return for his trojan labors during years that had been most difficult, it is not impossible that the result might have been different. Certainly, the Conservative chieftain's rejection would not have been so emphatic.

Perhaps, however, there is something, after all, in this idea of destiny. Mr. Bennett's may have been to serve the country during the five years when it most needed his brilliant abilities. There are two sides to this election business. Mr. Roosevelt won and he is committed to four years of strenuous, health-taxing activity. Mr. Landon lost, but he is already reported to be off holidaying and recuperating from the campaign. Mr. Bennett lost last Autumn and he is now en-

joying the first real holiday that a busy life has afforded him. He is travelling almost as much as if he had been made a member of Mr. King's ministry. The only difference is that he is doing it at his own expense. In elections it is not necessarily a case of "winner take all."

Canada And Munitions (Moncton Transcript) There is something in the argument that the manufacture of British munitions should not be concentrated in the most vulnerable part of the Empire. Following a similar line of reasoning, the British are attempting to decentralize, in Great Britain, the manufacture and storing of munitions. Obviously Wales and Scotland are in less danger of attack than London.

But this is not the only influence which is working in favor of manufacturing British munitions in Canada, for Britain has been considering the purchase of aeroplane and other military requirements in the United States. The chief reason is that the British factories are working at capacity, and Britain is in a hurry to catch up in the munitions race. The proposed purchase of Canadian and foreign supplies shows how unavailing, and dangerous as well, is munition-making as a

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remedy for unemployment or a short cut to prosperity. The European dictators stumbled into the idea and temporarily it made better times but actually it has proved to be a Frankenstein monster totally out of hand. The Germans today are so busy that they import many ordinary necessities do without them or use makeshifts. Mussolini recently has increased the working hours of Italian factory workers. Now Britain finding itself in much the same position, although in Britain's case there can be no criticism of British policy. Rearmament is not a recovery expedient with them. They could not remain prepared armed and host to their neighbors. The British had ready found a much more expedient agency of recovery in a managed currency, and expedient which it may be hazarded that they have not abandoned entirely despite the new so-called gold standard.

The expenditure of British money in Canada undoubtedly will bring temporary measure of prosperity but peace-loving Canadians would dispense gladly with any profit from it for a more peaceful world.

CLIFF COLLAPSES CROMER, Eng.—A section of cliff, estimated at 60 to 70 tons crashed to the beach at Sidestrate near here, but no one was hurt.

Hardins "Asco" COMPOUND TABLETS. The remedy that relieves pain of every kind and does it quickly without any after-effects. TWO MACS SPECIALS ALL THIS WEEK VICEROY. We strictly guarantee to replace free of charge any bottle falling to give satisfactory service.