

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

The speaker at the morning service yesterday was the Rev. O. F. Grant, Traveling Secretary of the Student Christian Movement.

SACRED SONG SERVICE

The Sunday evening song service for all young people was held in Zion Presbyterian Church last evening.

Particularly interesting was Mr. Grant's description of the plan followed by Dr. Cairns in the enlistment and organization for service of a large number of native Hindoo Christians.

The speaker for the evening was Rev. Clifford Grant, Maritime Secretary of the S. C. A., who cited the work of the Movement throughout the world.

Miss Callbeck took the duty of organist very acceptably. Miss Burns, contralto, sang at the morning service and Mrs. A. C. Vincent, soprano, took the solo in Garden of Prayer.

The young people's Associated Choir led the singing of several hymns from the Y. M. C. A. selections, and presented as special numbers a quartet from the hymn book and a duet by Miss Claire MacMillan and Miss Margaret Webster.

Rev. Mr. Grant closed the meeting with Benediction.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

The induction and ordination of all the Stewards and Elders, who were recently elected by the congregation, took place at the morning service.

Organization is necessary in every movement, but God is most concerned with efficiency than He is with organization.

Mr. Palmer gave a short talk on Boy Scout work in India and also paid high tribute to the splendid work which is being carried on among the girls in the mission field.

The attendance at Sunday School has averaged 490 for the past five Sundays. Yesterday it was 483.

The service of praise included two well rendered anthems by the choir in one of which Miss Margaret Sterns was soloist.

The Church Year Book will be ready by March 1st. A purview of the different reports shows that the total receipts from all sources for 1934 amounted to \$21,354.69.

OTAWA—Net profits of Ottawa Electric Railway Company were \$138,126 in 1934, compared with \$141,814 in 1933.

WELLAND, Ont.—Commonwealth Electric Corporation, Ltd., have started production at their new plant in Welland.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Tax collection so far this year under the pre-payment plan total \$173,000 compared with \$164,041 for the whole of 1934.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL The Rev. E. R. G. Bridgewater, Rector of Crapaud and Springfield, officiated at the celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and at the 11 o'clock sung Eucharist in St. Peter's Cathedral yesterday.

DEATHS COFFIN—Suddenly at her home in Savage Harbour, Feb. 17, 1935, Mrs. Percy Coffin (nee Eunice Jardine). Funeral notice later.

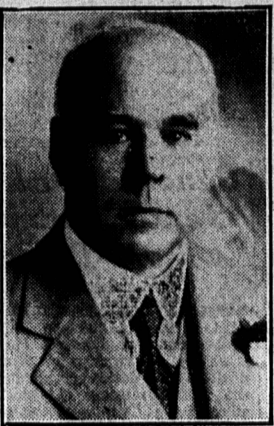
FLYNN—In this City, Feb. 16, 1935, Mrs. William Flynn, aged 77 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 17 Dorchester Street this morning at 10.30 to St. Dunstan's Basilica thence to R. C. Cemetery.

TURNER—At 22 Chestnut Street, on Saturday, February 16, 1935, Mrs. John Turner, aged 83 years. Funeral from her late residence tomorrow (Tuesday) February 19, service starting at 2 o'clock. Interment People's Cemetery.

If you feel like sneezing, sneeze—and don't let considerations of politeness or the conventions or anything of that kind interfere.

N. D. MacLean UNDERTAKER EMBALMER

Charlotte and North Wilshire Phone 149



Mr. D. A. MacKinnon, Charlotte, who has been appointed Manager of the Charlottetown Branch of the New Central Bank.

N. H. L. PLAYOFFS

(Continued from Page 7)

second games on the ice of the American Club, the last three on the ice of the Canadian club.

Series "B"—Teams finishing second in the Canadian and American section play home-and-home games, total goals to count, the first game being played on the ice of the Canadian club.

Series "C"—Teams finishing third in the Canadian and American section play home-and-home games, total goals to count, the first game being played on the ice of the American club.

Series "D"—Winners of Series "A" and "B" meet in best three-of-five game series, the first game being played where winner of series "A" chooses.

The National Hockey League championship will go to the winner of Series "A" and winner of Series "B" will take the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey title.

Series "E"—Winners of Series "A" and "D" meet in best three-of-five game series, the first game being played where winner of series "A" chooses.

The National Hockey League championship will go to the winner of Series "A" and winner of Series "B" will take the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world's professional hockey title.

P. W. C. And Blue-dots Winners

P. W. C. and Blue-dots were returned winners in Saturday night's doubleheader basketball bill at the "X".

The score in the men's game was P. W. C. 22, Big Shots 9, while the ladies' tilt ended with Nyodas trailing the Blue-dots 25-11.

Lineups

Men's Game P. W. C.: Johnston 3, Smith 2, Cullen 6, Larter 11, Dewar, Morrow, Big Shots: E. Goss 4, W. Henry 2, E. Langille, L. Garmann 2, E. Anderson, J. Walker 1.

Referee, Thomas Campbell. Blue-dots: Partridge, Barbour 4, Bell, MacInnis 4, Brenton, Rogers 8, Nyodas, Burns 2, Mutch, MacKinnon, B. Wright 6, D. Wright, L. White, M. Trainor 2, V. Robison 1, Referee, Earl Goss.

Bright Spots Of The Week

SUSSEX, N. B.—Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd., have reopened their Maritime branch here after a three-years close down.

OTAWA—Net profits of Ottawa Electric Railway Company were \$138,126 in 1934, compared with \$141,814 in 1933.

WELLAND, Ont.—Commonwealth Electric Corporation, Ltd., have started production at their new plant in Welland.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Tax collection so far this year under the pre-payment plan total \$173,000 compared with \$164,041 for the whole of 1934.

SENATE WILL

(Continued from Page 1)

The banking and commerce committee anticipates completing consideration of the patent act bill in three or four sittings.

Secretary of State C. H. Cahoon will appear before the committee on Feb. 26 to give an outline of his reasons for the revision; and he will be followed by representatives of industries who desire to express their views.

Mrs. W. L. Outhouse who underwent an operation recently in the Prince Edward Island Hospital has returned to her home. Her friends are glad to see her much improved.

Flandin May Be Next to Fall

Pierre Laval (LEFT), minister of foreign affairs in France, and Pierre Etienne Flandin, prime minister, shown leaving No. 10 Downing St., the residence of the British premier, after the important recent conference. The result has been a tentative accord between the two nations to extend the Locarno pact signature by concluding a defensive air convention embracing England, France, Italy, Germany and Belgium.

Now Flandin faces possible defeat at home as cabinet deserters him.

Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a novel nature may be inserted at some word, strictly payable in advance.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-9798-7-12-312

SKATE in aid of City Hospital

takes place to-night at Arena Rink. L-4636-2-18-11.

NEW INTERNE—Dr. Gerald

Tanton, Summerside, who has just completed his work as interne in the Prince Edward Island Hospital is being succeeded as interne by Dr. P. D. Crymork.

DR. GOODWILL'S ILLNESS—

Taken suddenly ill on Saturday while waiting outside the Canadian National Hotel in his automobile, Dr. V. L. Goodwill was removed to the Prince Edward Island Hospital where his condition, due, it is understood, to a heart attack, was last night reported somewhat improved.

LIQUOR SEIZED—The local R. C. M. P. seized some liquor in a car on King Street about 9 o'clock Saturday night.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

STRAND—MARCH 18-19—"The

Blarney Stone" L-4226-2-9-4219.

MUSIC CLUB MEET—The

meeting of the Music Club at the Canadian National Hotel Saturday afternoon was opened by community singing, all members, both active and associate, taking part.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE

L-6798-7-12-3121

PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

States secretary of state and the representatives of other countries of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Bennett complimented the Society for its work in the cause of international peace.

"This is a notable gathering," Mr. Bennett said, "a manifestation of the truth, may we not say, that between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations there grows and strengthens a friendship which is invested with the might which can decree that wars shall cease."

Having been asked to say something about current events at home and Canada's plans for the future, Mr. Bennett dwelt briefly on the problems of the depression years.

"Greatly as we have been without work," he said, "industry has felt the dreariness of falling markets, agriculture has been doubly tried."

"But we have fought back. All that was best in Canada has survived, but it has not weakened. Industry retains its old time vigor. Agriculture courageously embarks upon new plans to retrieve its losses. Our citizens, of every class and in all sections of the country, are making ready for a new advance along the road of progress."

"We have been fortunate. What- ever may be the cause of our comparative well being, we thank Divine Providence for the fact that we have survived with humility and gratitude to reap the harvest of prosperity which we believe is preparing for us."

Canada had far to go before reaching a state of social and economic security, the Prime Minister continued, and he agreed that Canada was not alone in this regard.

"Our debt is great," Mr. Bennett went on, "and it is not diminishing. It is a debt which we must have still many unemployed. Our railway problem is a most difficult one, our taxes are high. The inequitable distribution of the benefits of the capitalist system is a grave challenge to our well being."

The old competency which Canada showed in the past, he said, was not flawless. Without its reform progress was improbable and recurrent depression inevitable.

He would not discuss the government's reform programme in detail, Mr. Bennett said, because it would be to discuss a matter which would influence your views upon some Canadian questions which necessarily are not without political significance.

Referring to the employment in the United States of "comprehensive means to rescue the people from the depression and to guard against its return," Mr. Bennett observed that the formula was naturally different from that adopted in Canada.

But there was no difference in "our firm refusal to fold our hands and look helplessly and helplessly on, when we have the right of intervention, when we have the duty to strive unceasingly, to end the tragedy of these times."

United States was preeminently equipped to defeat depression single handed if it could be accomplished that way and he believed, Mr. Bennett said, that Canada could carry on the fight unaided better than most.

Raising the question of whether or not Canada could achieve success with recovery plans "whether the world moves forward with us or falls behind," Mr. Bennett said the majority view in the Dominion was that there were "certain things to be done which nobody can do for us. We are sure that unless we put our own house in order, international association is unavailing."

"We subscribe to the theory of sane economic nationalism and condemn its practice only when it is mutually antagonistic. For then it is not sane. We say that with our sound social and economic system, the world's riches cannot avail us. But when we have done all we should do, when we have done our best, we believe that that best is not good enough, unless it is backed by the benefits of real cooperation with other nations."

If each nation in the world were called to make a contribution to a common fund, the world would be able to do more than it is doing now. It is not a matter of national disassociation from all the others, and had

to live upon its own resources, it could be readily established, as I have suggested, that Canada, as I have said, is a very small country. And yet we take small comfort from that thought. Economic nationalism of the post war type will never adopt as a policy, unless the actions of other nations drive us to it. And then our decision to do so will be little more than a counsel of despair, for we do not maintain that we are economically independent of the world. We declare for Canada first, but not for Canada in isolation. In short, we find nothing about the depression to warrant a refutation of the once generally accepted view that we are part of the world, in bad times as in good times, and that our national policy is a wise one only when it is definitely based upon that assumption.

This was no "new found faith" so far as he and his government were concerned, said Mr. Bennett. It had been declared throughout the depression years and practiced when opportunity offered. All the resources of the nation had gone to support and relieve the people during the hard times. And support came from the Empire and the Commonwealth. The reference of 1932 when reciprocal trade agreements had been negotiated.

"Add to that achievement in Empire cooperation, a comprehensive trade treaty with France of far reaching importance and value; add to that the fact that trade treaties with other European countries are now in process of negotiation; and you will see how eager we were and are to remain on the broad highway of international cooperation and to avoid the cul de sac of economic isolation."

"Now it would appear that the United States has declared that it is of the same mind as Canada, and has agreed that no nation in economic isolation from the others, can look for absolute recovery; or, upon recovery, can hope to maintain its potential maximum well being without the sustaining benefits of international association."

Cause for Rejoicing "The evidence of this country's belief in better trade relations with the rest of the world, has gladdened the heart of Canada. For long we have been awaiting it. The willingness of Congress to delegate to your great President the power to make trade agreements, his prompt exercise of that power, the splendid crusade of the Secretary of State for better international economic association, are cause for rejoicing, I believe, throughout the world."

"The recent statement of the Secretary of State of the intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the government of Canada has been received. I can assure you, with the utmost satisfaction in all parts of our Dominion, and I promise you that in the fuller practical manifestation of this principle of economic cooperation, you will not find us lagging."

"Our government will join with the administration in the earnest endeavor to establish the greatest possible measure of international trade, realizing that from it our own flow benefits, not only to our own countries, but indirectly and in incalculable extent, to a world which is still the plaything of chaotic economic forces heretofore defiant of every well intentioned effort to compose them. For at this time of growing economic nationalism, a bold play by us for greater international economic freedom may be the means, I verily believe; of checking a certain violent movement towards a kind of isolation which, the by-product of the World War, we must be rid of before there can be any real promise of world peace."

"Circumstances naturally influence our thought, and properly influence the expression of it. Statements which sometimes would be meaningless, at others are vested with a certain appropriateness and earnest thought. Its soundness has been tested in many ways. It is deeply concerned that both it and its supporters will maintain that recognized practice to refrain from public allusion to it. But when international agreement on any point of substance has been reached, it seems to me that it should be supported with enthusiasm. That gives it reality in the public mind."

"In Canada, we have been hoping for the time when we meet join with you in applying a corrective to our mutually unsatisfactory trade situation. For many years it has left a very great deal to be desired."

End of Post War Boom "About the time that some observers were beginning to proclaim the end of the post war boom, Congress carried out a further revision upward of your tariffs. Thereafter we undertook such adjustments. The depression swept in upon us. Cause and immediate effect, some people may suggest; while others will maintain that such action was national safety-guarding of a very timely and appropriate kind. However that be, we are not concerned to debate that question now. Most certainly I am not here to apportion praise or blame for acts which will be forgotten when we have applied the cure for them."

"So perhaps I need only say to the citizens of this republic, that the action taken in their interests left us with small choice of action to be taken in our own. Had our positions been reversed, what else could you have done? Would you have subscribed to a one way trade nation, when the prosperity of the nation required the maintenance of a reasonable balance between imports and exports?"

Mr. Bennett then proceeded to give a statistical picture of trade relations between the two countries over a long period of years. In each of the past 30 years United States had sold more to Canada than she had bought and over the same period Canada had purchased in United States 67 1-2 percent of her

total imports while selling only about 37 percent of her own exports to United States. The balance had been unfavorable to Canada since 1882, amounting in the total to \$6,000,000,000.

United States Department of Commerce figures showed that balance paid by Canada on exchange of commodities with United States averaged \$287,000,000 a year throughout the decade from 1921 to 1930. In the year 1929 the unfavorable balance was \$445,000,000.

"Although in 1932 and 1933—the worst years of the depression—the disequilibrium in trade was not so pronounced, in the calendar year 1934 Canadian imports from the United States increased by 35.2 percent over 1933, as contrasted with an increase of only 30.5 percent in the exports of Canadian products to the United States. This resulted in an increase of Canada's unfavorable balance of merchandise trade to \$66,000,000 in 1934, as compared with \$42,000,000 in 1933, the lowest figure in many years."

Agreed in Principle "Now that we have agreed in principle that better international cooperation is desirable, now that we have subscribed to the apparent truth that no nation can wholly prosper in economic isolation from the rest, may we not ask, without suggestion of impropriety, where in this globe of world are to be found two nations better equipped to manifest this faith in mutually profitable methods?"

Canada and the United States had much in common, Mr. Bennett said. Standards of living were alike and currencies freely interchangeable. There was an equal love of freedom and equal enjoyment of it. Commodities of both countries were the product of unfettered labor under conditions substantially unchanged by the international boundary.

"If this is not the basis for fair and helpful cooperation, what basis do you suggest? It think it is. In fact, the only real and lasting basis. If you demand, look at the unassailable evidence which supports this view. For you cannot call it chance that the record of our business with one another in some respects has no parallel in history."

In the first 11 months of 1934 as in the calendar years from 1932 the total trade of the United States with Canada was greater than that of any other single country, a trade that in the last ten years had aggregated more than \$10,000,000,000. During the decade ended with 1933 Canada provided markets for United States products larger than in any other country, including France, Germany, South America, France, Japan, China or the Soviet Union. The same held strongly in the first months of 1934 although the tendency had never been for a greater decline in trade between our countries than in any other part of the world.

For many years United States had enjoyed a larger percentage of Canadian market than of any other market except Cuba and Mexico. Over one third of Canada's exports were being sold in United States and Canada was taking nearly 10 percent of the current exports of that country.

"We know very well that there are classes of people in both countries who look upon tariffs as sacrosanct."

Tariffs Essential I myself have always believed in tariffs. If I do not believe that they are inviolate, or that they should not be modified, or that often they are not too high, on the contrary, I believe that in many countries in the world today are much too high. I say that tariffs in Canada are too high. But I must be candid and if you will permit me, again remind you that it is not primarily our fault that they are so high.

The tariffs of the United States are its own concern, and therefore I have no business to adversely comment upon what it did with them. Nor do I, I simply state a fact. When in 1929 the United States raised its tariffs, the Dominion of Canada had no other course open to it but to raise its tariffs also. Failure to do so possibly would have led to a condition of affairs whose only consequence might have been a modification of the firm and uncompromising stand upon which payment of our financial obligations to this country always had been made. For you must know that we are your debtor."

United States had invested in Canada about \$4,000,000,000 while Canada had invested in United States about \$1,070,000,000. Canadian interest payments over and above the interest payments from United States to Canada, amounted to about \$126,000,000 annually, to which could be added about \$65,000,000 annually in United States investments in guaranteed Dominion and provincial securities. These interest payments had been maintained despite depression and, at times, adverse exchange rates.

"We take satisfaction in our performance as a debtor country. It is our ambition to maintain this record. We want always to honor our obligations. It is upon that principle that we conduct our business. But it must be made possible for us to do so. For you must know that analysis of international debts can be paid only in goods and services."

"I have given you several reasons why we should improve our trade relations. The past has shown the possibility of a vast two way trade between us. The present shows the need of it."

The future will show, I confidently predict, far greater benefits than we have yet known. Mighty as you are, your supreme strength lies in the future. And Canada is still a youth among the nations. Thus, as our respective power grows so will grow proportionately the opportunity to be of service to one another."

Future Bright Given a fair chance he believed there was no nation in all the world with a future more bright

LITTLE NOSE YOU'VE HAD A BUSY DAY



Mentholatum The Healing Cream for COLDS, CHILLS, SPRAINS, BRUISES

MADE IN CANADA

than Canada's, Mr. Bennett said. "Our resources have not yet been estimated—we have made but a beginning on their development. He believed Canada would be an advanced on the road to an equality of prosperity "as great and enduring as any of which the world has knowledge," provided the government's programme of reform be put into quick and effective operation.

"That is our responsibility, and it is your responsibility as well. We are confident that we are able to maintain fair and mutually helpful trade relations with you and the other nations of the world. That is in part our responsibility also, and we aim to discharge it, but it is your responsibility as well. At least, that is my opinion, and I would therefore count myself lacking in sincerity, if I came to this country and failed to say so."

The Canadian Society seemed the Prime Minister said, a natural meeting place for those who wished to discuss international affairs. He talked about matters of concern to the two countries. "Where else," he asked, "could be found a stronger faith in the infinite power of right minded nationalism, and greater hope in the transcendent influence of its sincerity and good will, at least and no more than the conscious co-operation of nations who are firm friends, such friends as the country of your adoption and of your birth."

MINIATURE RIFLE SHOOT

Below are listed the scores for the last regular shoot at the Armouries; also, the standing of the teams in competition for the Purdie-Ferguson Shield at the end of the first season.

The teams and their scores for the first season are as follows: Major Conrad, 97; A. V. Spillet, 97; L. A. McDonald, 97; J. S. McDonald, 97; W. Walsh, 97; J. C. Stewart, 97; R. E. Jenkins, 97; J. B. Burhoe, 97; W. A. Jenkins, 97; G. Hutchison, 97; E. Ferguson, 97; D. Mayne, 97; H. Howatt, 97; E. McDonald, 97; J. D. Jenkins, 97; W. A. Jenkins, 97; W. McCormack, 97; W. McDonald, 97; A. Dover, 97; E. Burke, 97.

Teams for Purdie-Ferguson Shield competition, 1935. Team No. 1: J. S. Stewart, 97; W. Walsh, 97; W. R. Seaman, 97; H. Jameson, 97; Total, 474.

Team No. 2: A. V. Spillet, 97; J. S. McDonald, 97; G. Hutchison, 97; E. Ferguson, 97; Total, 468.

Team No. 3: J. S. Stewart, 97; W. A. Jenkins, 97; W. A. Jenkins, 97; W. A. Jenkins, 97; Total, 459.

Cunningham Outruns Rivals

(A. P. by Guardian's Special Wire) NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The reign of doughty Glenn Cunningham as king of the United States mile racers continued tonight. The Kansas City native dominated the annual New York Athletic indoor track meet Saturday night with record-smashing triumph in the classic five-eighths mile as a galaxy of star performers otherwise failed to make any headway in the latest attack on time and distance.

Forcing one of his four rivals to quit and leaving the others scattered in his thundering wake, Cunningham whipped Gene Venke of Pennsylvania by 25 yards, Bill Bonthron of the New York A.C. by five more yards, and to his fifth consecutive triumph of the 1935 season.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

We, the Benedicts of the Bastion Parish, do hereby accept the challenge of the Holy Redeemer Benedicts to a friendly series of games starting Wednesday night at Holy Redeemer Rink.

Lineup—Frank Lawlor, Bill Collins, Earl Corish, Earl Herbstein, Ed Emms, Joe Murnaghan, Herb Steele, Gene Essery, Jack Purcell, Leonard McDonald. (Patriot please copy)