

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AN EXPLODED FALLACY

The Halifax Liberal organ endeavors to show, by obsolete and fallacious arguments, that every tariff is a tax on the consumer and that because Canada has a protective tariff and England has not, the Canadian taxpayer is so much the worse off. Following its argument through a maze of figures it succeeds, to its own satisfaction in refuting a Canadian Press statement that the British taxpayer pays \$446.51 on an income of \$4,000, while the Canadian with the same income pays only \$16.00; and it arrives at the astonishing conclusion that the Canadian is more heavily taxed than the Britisher because, forsooth, on every \$100 the Canadian "pays \$4.00 directly and \$7.95 indirectly."

The manner in which our contemporary reaches this conclusion is by shutting its eyes to the facts. "Take for example," it says, "an article which costs \$100. It enters Canada and pays \$30 duty, bringing the cost up to \$130." The cost to whom? That is precisely the question which is ignored. An article cannot enter Canada and sell for \$130 if a similar article is being manufactured in Canada and sold for \$100. The duty must be eliminated if the foreign article is to compete with the local manufacture, and the way to eliminate the duty is to have the foreign article manufactured or assembled here. That is the purpose of a protective tariff—to shut out unfair foreign competition. If the article is not and cannot be made in Canada, it is not subject to a protective duty. The protective duty is therefore not a tax on the home consumer but on the foreign manufacturer, and its effect is to prevent exploitation of the home market and build up home industries in place of foreign industries.

In the short time in which the Bennett Government has been in power this object of a protective tariff has been attained to a remarkable degree in the automobile industry. American automobile manufacturers have found it necessary to establish branch factories in Canada in order to retain their Canadian trade. This has given increased employment in Canada at a time of serious economic depression. On the other hand, the heavy tax increases under the recent Snowden Budget were necessitated, in part, by the phenomenal decline in British industries, unprotected in the home market against the dumping of cheap foreign commodities.

The Halifax Liberal organ, moreover, ignores in its comparison the fact that the income tax is not the only tax paid by the Britisher with a \$4,000 income. In addition there are customs duties, excise duties, estate duties, stamp duties, land duties, super tax, excess profits tax, corporation profits tax, postal, telegraph and telephone service taxes, crown land duties and miscellaneous taxes—all of which goes to bring up the taxation on the average man with a \$4,000 income in the Old Country to an amount very much in excess of what the Liberal organ of Halifax represents to be the tax, including tariff duties, payable by the man with a corresponding income in Canada.

Our Halifax contemporary with its anti-tariff theories, in a competitive age, is like Rip Van Winkle. It has been asleep for forty years. Its arguments have all been refuted by experience, a fact which is being recognized today even in Manchester, where the free trade fallacy originated. Nova Scotia is surely not so far behind the times as the die-hard attitude of its leading Liberal newspaper would indicate.

NOT SO BAD

Again the Maritime Provinces make a very good showing in comparison with the rest of Canada as regards economic conditions, according to the business map of Canada compiled by the Commerce

of the Nation for the past month. Agriculture is listed as good in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and fair in Nova Scotia; manufacturing is shown as quiet in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and fair on the Island; wholesale trade is given as normal for New Brunswick, and fair for both Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; retail trade is quiet in New Brunswick, fair in Prince Edward Island, and fair to slow in Nova Scotia; collections are fair for both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and fair to slow on the Island. Current conditions for the whole Dominion, according to the same tabulation, are: agriculture, fair; manufacturing, quiet; wholesale trade, quiet; retail trade, quiet; collections, slow. The Maritimes are evidently keeping their end up very well, despite a few chronic grouches whom, like the poor, we have with us always.

PATRIOT vs. THE MAYOR

Our local contemporary's gloomy survey of the economic situation in its issue of yesterday is in curious contrast to a statement of His Worship Mayor Prowse at the Y's Men's convention dinner on Thursday night, thus reported on page four of the same issue of our perturbed contemporary:

"The world wide depression has reached this Province but not disastrously. People are liable to become discouraged. The duty of every business man is not to become pessimistic, but to think things out, and figure a way out. The business men were feeling it, but he assured his listeners the silver lining was only a short way off."

Our contemporary, in its present frame of mind, has evidently no use for silver linings. His Worship is a staunch Liberal in politics, but he should be careful lest he incur the wrath of the Liberal organ for his outspoken optimism, as did the secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce when he ventured to make a similarly encouraging announcement to the members of the Charlottetown Board of Trade. To our contemporary, now in the winter of its discontent, all such statements are anathema.

"Of comfort no man speak: Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs."

Fortunately, this is a viewpoint to which the people of this Province have never subscribed. They have good reason to look confidently to the immediate future, even in the present period of world depression. Nor are they likely to appreciate having their difficulties exploited by those whose political aspirations have been thwarted and whose incompetency when in office added largely to the problems now facing the country.

REMEMBRANCE DAY

Armistice Day has passed from the list of Canadian days of commemoration, and in its place Remembrance Day will be observed each year on November 11, and on no other day. In 1921 an Armistice Day Act was passed by Parliament providing that Armistice Day and Thanksgiving Day should be observed on the first Monday after November-11. Last session this Act was rescinded, and a new one introduced by A. W. Neill (Liberal, Comox-Alberni) was passed. The new Act, which had the approval of the Canadian Legion, provides for Remembrance Day on November 11, and Thanksgiving Day becomes an entirely different matter. Remembrance Day is a statutory holiday hereafter, but Thanksgiving Day comes only after a proclamation of the Governor-in-Council.

The necessary proclamation for this year's Thanksgiving Day has been made in the official Canadian Gazette, setting the date at October 12.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Jugoslavia recently got rid of a dictatorship which had been rigorously maintained for two years and a half, and the announcement of a new constitution was received with popular acclaim. Details of the new order, however, are calculated to blight the hopes of the people. Voting is to be on national lists, and lists falling to obtain 50,000 votes will receive no mandates. This means that the great parties only are to be considered. Furthermore, the secret ballot is denied; all voting is to be open. In the circumstances, it is easy to see that persons voting for a party that fails may later get into trouble. Leaders of the former parliamentary parties already are declaring that it is useless to nominate "opposition candidates in the electoral farce." The Jugoslavs will have to continue agitating to achieve complete political freedom. A good start has at least been made.

Human nature has a queer twist. If people are told that Johnny Jones is hungry they immediately supply him with enough food to last three months. But if they read that thousands of other small boys have hollow places in their stomachs the idea is too large for them to grasp. The personal appeal, or some method of challenging interest, is more effective.

Revo divorce courts are operating under force blast. Other American cities are operating marriage bureaus under the same tempo. There is something tragic in this. There is something cheap about it. True, the machine age has brought it about. We can not have highly organized lives and medieval romanticism. Yet it would be pleasant to believe that some phases of love and life have not been warped by the whip of competition and the necessity of efficiency. A price must be paid, but it would pay to consider what price it is worth.

It need occasion no surprise if there is a general election in Great Britain before many months. When that happens Stanley Baldwin will probably become premier on a program of protection and inter-empire preferences, such as was outlined by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett at the last Imperial Economic Conference. Then Britain will move forward again.

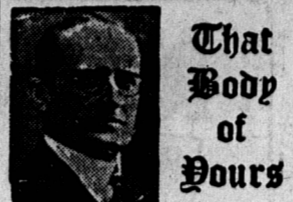
With the eyes of the world turned upon Britain in her hour of national crisis, there is a tendency among many students of world-economics to think that Britain is bearing the heaviest burden of declining trade. But other nations have their troubles in this direction—and very substantial troubles they are, too. Figures just made available by Washington show that the United States suffered an actual loss of \$5,516,000,000 in her foreign trade for the past fiscal year. Exports declined by \$3,084,000,000 and imports by \$2,432,000,000—losses of 34 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively.

Do the American people like it, asks the Christian Science Monitor. Do they really like to have a police chief boast of stripping a suspect and putting him in a cold room till he gives the information required? Or of inflicting "a sharp, but not heavy, regular blow of a club on the skull, repeated at regular intervals, so that the regularity of the blows arouses anticipation which increases the torture?" Such things are being practiced in America today. It is left for the public conscience of the nation now to decide whether it will continue to permit the clock to be turned back to the Dark Ages, or compel the police to perform their duties—hard as those may be—in a civilized manner.

A German of a mathematical turn of mind has gathered together the figures of the great war and graphically set out what it cost. In the four years, eleven millions were killed, one for every thirteen tick of the clock. Over ten millions were replaced, a number sufficient to replace the population of Spain. Its cost was five hundred billion dollars, a figure which means nothing to our minds for they are unable to grasp its immensity! But with this much money it would be possible to give every family in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Russia and Australia a \$2500 house, standing in a five acre plot and containing \$1,250 worth of furniture.

In addition it would provide for every 20,000 families, a university, schools, and a hospital and the salaries of teachers, doctors, nurses and professors. The graves of the dead placed side by side, would reach from Paris straight across Europe and Asia to the Sea of Japan.

"For the first time in history."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TWO FORMS OF APPENDICITIS

I write very often about appendicitis because, notwithstanding all that has been learned about it during the past twenty years, the danger of delay and of taking castor oil or other purgative, the death rate from acute appendicitis is as high to-day as it was twenty years ago. Now why is it with all this knowledge about the symptoms and the fact that early operation is now done so often, that the death rate remains so high?

Dr. D. P. D. Wilkie, Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh, says that acute appendicitis occurs in two forms one of which is not operated on early is responsible for the high death rate. The first form is where there is an inflammation of the lining wall of the appendix, but the products from this inflammation can pass out of the appendix into the intestine. This is the simple or catarrhal form.

The second form is that in which there is the usual inflammation of the lining wall of the appendix but the products from the inflammation get blocked so that they can't get out into the intestine. This is called the obstructive form.

It is this obstructive form that is dangerous to life. In the first or simple catarrhal form of appendicitis the pain comes on gradually and usually occurs about the region of the appendix, there is a slight increase in pulse and temperature with nausea, dirty tongue usually constipation, but occasionally diarrhoea. It is seldom a fatal disease.

With the second or obstructive form of appendicitis, the pain at first is usually in the 'pit' of the stomach; there is colic, nausea, and vomiting, but not much increase in pulse or temperature, in fact pulse or temperature may be normal. The symptoms in this form of appendicitis are really like an obstruction of the intestine, and as you know obstruction is a dangerous condition.

It is this obstruction form that, as Dr. Wilkie points out, is the dangerous type of appendicitis, and if operation is not done early, the chances of saving the patient become much less owing to the peritonitis which follows.

If you have a pain in the pit of the stomach with nausea and vomiting, don't take a dose of castor oil or other purgative, until you see your doctor.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "MORNING ON BLOMIDON"

Dark Blomidon lay in the hushed repose Of seeming death, shrouded in mist, the fog Of Fundy's Bay. No voice of pine or fir Disturbed the night; and on the quiet shore Each little wave, like child abashed gave swift Caress, and fled to hide a quick confusion Within the bosom of the sea; while she, Mild mother, clasped her children to her breast, And sang to them her old mysterious song. Not as a solemn requiem, but as A lulling lullaby which seeks to hold In slumber one beloved. The shade of night Enfolded silent hills; no song of bird Had stirred the hidden echoes of the air; And cool grey mist held a great heart in thrall As Blomidon, dark Blomidon lay dreaming.

—E. H. Butler in the Dalhousie Review.

"I hope you don't think I'm con-cited," he said, after he had finished telling her about himself. "Oh, no," she replied, "but I'm just wondering how you can keep from giving three hearty cheers whenever you look at yourself in the glass."

Dr. Robinson told the Government Officers at Oxford gloomily, "the police are coming into contact with the wealthy classes. They are discovering that far from being the law-abiding people, wealthy people are the most lawless." But it is not the lawless rich who are the new portent. What is new is a police which does not hesitate to tackle the wealthy lawbreaker, and is strong enough to do so effectually; and that is a portent full of hope.

Mr. Hepburn Prepares

(Montreal Gazette)

Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn, who leads the Ontario Liberals in the provincial field from his federal seat in the House of Commons, has decided to launch an election campaign on October 10. The fact that there are no provincial elections in sight is a matter of no consequence. A certain Don Quixote once set his lance in rest and very gallantly charged a row of windmills, a martial proceeding which did no harm to anybody at the time, left the windmills uninjured and undisturbed and has greatly entertained several generations of readers the world over. Mr. Hepburn goes one better, having not even a row of windmills before him. He has set the time for the provincial elections at some unnamed date during the summer of next year and in this respect he appears to have surprised the members of the Ontario Government who had no suspicion that a contest was impending. Premier Henry observes that he had not hitherto heard of the election, while the Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price, summarily disposes of the proposition as being of hot weather origin. This makes it rather awkward for the Liberal Opposition, as it has long been the custom in Ontario, and elsewhere, for the leaders of the party in power to determine when and in what circumstances an appeal to the people should be made. Still, Mr. Hepburn has been in conference with some of his Liberal associates in Western Ontario and they appear to have agreed upon a change in this time-honored procedure, irrespective of the constitutional and practical difficulties which lie in the way.

Mr. Hepburn occupies a peculiar and somewhat anomalous position. As already stated, he is a member of the House of Commons. At the Liberal Convention in Toronto, last December, he appeared as a candidate for the leadership, backed with a considerable following, and Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, who has been discharging the duties of the office with very little help from his party, declined to put up a fight for a very thankless office. Mr. Hepburn got the post, but his conception of leadership did not impel him to seek election to the Legislature, although opportunities were afforded in subsequent by-elections. The result was that Mr. Sinclair was again left to do the work, discharging the duty of party leader in the House, and doing it in a manner highly creditable to himself. Mr. Hepburn, by this arrangement, has held a strategic position at a considerable distance from the firing line, nor is it his present intention to seek a place in the Assembly in advance of the general election for which he is making his present long-ranged preparation.

The situation is full of interest for those who are able to appreciate the technical niceties of sham warfare. The campaign will be waged, no doubt, to the music of "The King's Horses and the King's Men." The Liberal cohorts will march out in battle array, banners waving, accoutrements shining in the sun—if it isn't raining—chargers prancing—and bugles blowing; Mr. Hepburn leading from the rear, will take them somewhere or other, and then presumably, will take them back again. The fight will be over, Mr. Hepburn will have demonstrated his capacity for leadership, and the members of the Ontario Government will read all about it in their morning papers at the breakfast table. In a period of general depression and gloom, this singular undertaking will serve one useful purpose; the people of Ontario will have something at which to laugh.

British Labor's Strength

(Exchange)

The backbone of the opposition to the new British National Ministry is made up by the Trades Unions. This being so, it is interesting to look at the strength of the unions, at their membership. In 1930, according to the British Labor Year Book, the British Trades Union Congress embraced 210 unions with a membership of 3,744,320.

In 1929 there were 1,114 unions with a membership of 4,833,115 in Britain and Northern Ireland. Of these unions 202 were members of the Trades Union Congress; they had a total membership of 3,673,144.

In 1929, ninety-one of the trades unions were members of the Labor party; their membership was 2,044,279.

What is clear from these figures is that not all the workers of Britain and not even all the organized workers, are supporters of the Labor party as a political force. That much being evident, and assuming that a lot of the "white collared" members of the party have followed Mr. MacDonald, the chances are

Reminders and Reviews

When Sir Thomas Gainsborough was at the peak of his popularity in England, Sir Henry Raeburn, of Edinburgh, Scotland, was just beginning to feel the stirring of artistic ambitions. Destined to enrich Scotland as Gainsborough had enriched England, this orphan son of Scotch parents, had to fight his way to success. He was born at Stockbridge in 1786 and educated at Heriot's Hospital. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a goldsmith in Edinburgh, where he first learned to draw. Some rings, adorned with minute drawings on ivory by his hand, are still extant. His interest in painting was aroused by miniatures that came to his master for framing; he purchased water-colors, and began to practise this most difficult branch of art, unaided.

The goldsmith was interested in his progress and introduced him to David Martin who was then a leading portrait-painter in Edinburgh. From Martin he learned to copy portraits in oil, and progressed so rapidly that he decided to devote himself exclusively to art. He went directly to nature and spent most of his time, sketching in the open air. On one fortunate sketching expedition he saw, and admired, the young widow of Count Leslie, who later asked to be painted, and subsequently won the heart of the handsome young artist. She had an ample fortune which provided for a visit to Italy, and a period of study, very necessary to her husband's success.

After two years in Italy he returned to Edinburgh in 1787, where he immediately became popular as a portrait-painter. The brush of Raeburn portrayed the features of such famous men as Sir Walter Scott, Blair, MacKenzie, Woodhouse, Robertson, Howe, Ferguson, and Dugald Stewart. They were all residents of Edinburgh at that time, and with a host of others, less celebrated, are immortalized on the painter's canvas.

It has been said that Raeburn was less successful in his female than in his male portraits, but the exquisite full-length study of his wife, the smaller likeness of Mrs. R. Scott Moncrieff in the Scottish National Gallery, and that of Mrs. Robert Bell are sufficient to dispel this statement.

Raeburn spent his life in Edinburgh, visiting London only for brief periods, never for study, thus retaining his own individuality of treatment. His brush had the power and vigor to be expected in a rugged sturdy nature. Gainsborough, "favored the gods," has the elusive touch of a poet. Scotland's artist, practically self-taught, and an outdoor man, had the "square touch" of a Velazquez. Some critics have compared him to the Spaniard, but they were friendly critics who overlooked his faults.

Others, less friendly, and a bit unfair, say: "The color of his portraits is sometimes crude and out of relation, inclining to the use of positive and definite local pigments, and too little perceptive of the changeable subtleties and modifications of the atmospheric effect." A very round-about way of calling them flat. The same critic goes on to say that "his faces, with all their excellent truth of form and splendid vigor of handling, are often hard and brickly in hue."

One needs but to look at a print of one of Raeburn's pictures to learn that the truth is between the two opinions. His study of Sir Newton, a print of which may be found in volume seven of the Book of Knowledge, is a wonderful example of portrait work.

He received a great many professional honors. In 1812 he was elected president of the Society of Artists in Edinburgh, in 1814, Associate, and in the following year full member of the Royal Academy. In 1822 he was knighted by George 4, and appointed His Majesty's limner for Scotland. He died in Edinburgh on the 8th of July, 1823.

VOLUNTEER FIREMAN GETS AUTO

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—(U.P.)—William W. Thompson has been going to fires for 35 years, although never a bona fide fireman. More than 500 actual fire fighters now have given Thompson a new red automobile, so he can get to fires faster. Thompson estimates he has been to 10,000 blazes.

that the opposition to the National Government is much stronger in Parliament than in the country. The next election will have a most important bearing on the future of Great Britain.

Advertisement for SIMON'S ACE HAVANA CIGARS. Includes text: "Above All ACE 10¢ They had to be Good" and "City barbers are, it is said, doing well in spite of the trade depression. People must cut their 'over-heads' somehow. A good many men would give up their cars because of the hard times if they had any other way to get to the golf links."

Advertisement for Railway Men! Includes text: "We have a special Accident and Sickness policy for you. Why not let us take care of your protection. We can furnish prompt and careful service in settlement of claims, and will appreciate your business. We will be glad to discuss this, or any other class of insurance, at any time without obligation." HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

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