

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1931

Makes It Unanimous

"We know that the Government, so far as the opinion of the great majority of the people is concerned, is doomed to destruction. It is still functioning, however, to the great regret of all."

Memorable Anniversary

Today is memorable as the 116th anniversary of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo. The details of the battle and its momentous results are known to every school-boy.

Literature is replete with stirring references to Waterloo. Byron's memorable verses in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" have passed into every-day speech.

"The field of Waterloo has at the present day that calmness which belongs to the earth, and resembles all plains; but at night, a sort of visionary mist rises from it, and if any traveller walk about it, and listen and dream, like Virgil on the mournful plain of Phlogi, the hallucination of the catastrophe seizes upon him."

Canadian Manufactures

Electricity and the manufacture of automobiles, according to a reliable C. P. R. publication, are the two outstanding features of Canadian industrial growth in recent years.

A recent report on Canadian manufactures calls attention to changes which have been going on in industry. This report describes conditions in 1929, and in the three preceding years when some striking changes took place in the relative rank of particular industries.

1929 pulp and paper led. Second position had been captured by the slaughtering and meat packing industry in the later year, whereas in the earlier it was occupied by flour and grist mills.

Liberal Consistency

Good Liberals hailed the Fielding budget of 1922 as a "poor man's budget," yet it raised the sales tax to 6 per cent, whereas the Bennett budget now fixes it at 4 per cent.

One In Three

We take it for granted, in this country, that human life is sacred, and our most valuable asset. But a rude blow is dealt this cherished belief by a statement that one Canadian in every three dies of disease which could be prevented.

The normal man, says the Ottawa Journal, usually rejects such claims as this with a bit of contempt, as being extreme and fanciful. This one, however, is not so easy to shrug off, for it is made by public health officials after careful consideration of vital statistics.

Editorial Notes

There is little prospect, under the Lea Government, of the Prohibition Magistrate being presented at any session with a pair of white gloves.

The Lea Government missed an opportunity of going down to defeat spectacularly. Having been beaten in the Second District of Prince on Trafalgar Day, it might have arranged for its overthrow to fall on the anniversary of Waterloo.

During the so-called prosperous regime of the King Government, Canada spent \$26,000,000 on immigration and lost 1,200,000 people, who went from this country to the United States to seek an opportunity to make a living, which was denied them here.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Those who today display the blackest dependency, says one writer, are just those who, in 1929, contended that the world had reached a new economic era and that there could be no more depressions.

Liberal newspapers and Liberal politicians complain that there is still unemployment in Canada. They studiously avoid any reference to the number of persons who have secured employment through the efforts of the Government.

The Blackfoot Indians, it appears, have \$2,000,000 to their credit in the Department of Indian Affairs and have built a \$250,000 school on their reserve.

There is an omission in the Progressive sub-amendment to the budget which is too significant to be allowed to pass without comment.

Speed limits alone will not make the highways safe. While it is true that speeding has contributed to a great proportion of the highway accidents in all parts of the world, comparatively few have not involved some other circumstances which have smacked of carelessness or incompetency or both.

It is stated that Russia was one of the few countries to show an increase in foreign trade last year. The increase is of course explained by the absolute necessity of getting money to carry on the five-year plan.



THE IRRITABLE LARGE INTESTINE

Now that civilized peoples are eating "refined" foods—flour, rice, white potatoes, sugar—there has been a natural outcry against these foods because they do not leave enough waste to fill up the lower bowel.

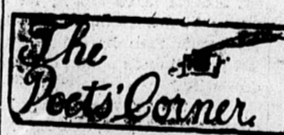
This has made many people go to the opposite extreme and they must eat nothing but whole wheat bread, the whole apple and potato skins and all rough vegetables and fruits, and also bran.

An examination of the lower bowel or large intestine or colon—it gets all three names—very often shows one portion widely dilated or stretched and another portion closely contracted.

These cases are often underweight and the first thought is to remember the nervousness of the patient, and get his fears removed, feed him well, and get him nourished.

The so-called protective foods—butter and cream—with a little meat every day to keep up the strength should be given.

After a little while the patient should return gradually to the use of one or more of the coarse foods, because as a matter of fact, the bowel was meant to contain a certain amount of waste matter so that its muscular walls would be kept in good condition by squeezing these wastes along.



THE COUNTRY OF THE CAMISARDS

We travelled in the print of olden wars. Yet all the land was green, And love we found, and peace, Where fire and sword had been.

Bathing Caps 25c To \$1.00. FANCY COLORS SEE OUR WINDOW. Water Wings, Witch Hazel Cream, Three Flowers Cold Cream, etc.

Canada's Fiscal Policy And Empire Relations

No better justification of the fiscal policy of the Bennett Government could be given than that contained in the Prime Minister's epoch-making speech at the Imperial Conference last fall.

Before offering to this Conference the plan which, once effective, will in my opinion make for greater prosperity in all parts of the Empire, I shall briefly state the fiscal policy of the Canadian administration, of which I am the head.

The Conservative party of Canada believes in, and employs, the principle of protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from harmful interference by world competitors.

To achieve this result, we are obliged to consider the whole question from the point of view of both consumer and producer, and through the employment of a flexible tariff, to ensure the proper protection of the one and safeguard from exploitation of the other.

In pursuance of this policy, and to meet an economic situation, brought about by world and domestic causes (it is not necessary here to determine their relative responsibility), the Parliament of Canada at a session called for the purpose in September of this year, enacted certain changes in the tariff, designed, in our view, to strengthen the position of the home producer.

This policy of the Conservative party has come to be known as the policy of "Canada first." In approaching the economic problems of our Empire I stand four-square behind that policy.

I rejoice that the Government of Canada finds, in the Empire scheme I have to propose, the surest promise that its duty to its own country will be fulfilled. For we believe that through the broadening of the home markets of Empire States to Empire products, in preference to the products of foreign countries, every unit of this Empire will benefit.

We have considered what such a scheme of preference will mean to Canada and to the other parts of the Empire, and our conclusion is, that we of the Empire States have within our own control the means to advance the interests of each one of us, by developing a plan of economic co-operation, based on the principle of Empire preferences.

To establish the soundness of this conclusion, I apply the test which most readily suggests itself to me as a Canadian. I shall tell you frankly what it is, for it is clear that no useful agreement will ever be reached until we fully disclose to one another the mainspring of our contemplated action.

First, we must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is here no room for compromise and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue. This is a time for plain speaking, and I speak plainly when I say that the day is now at hand when the peoples of the Empire must decide, once and for all, whether our welfare lies in closer economic union or whether it does not.

I offer to the Mother country, and to all the other parts of Empire, a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a ten per centum increase in prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created, in the universal acceptance of this offer, and in like proposals and acceptances by all the other parts of Empire, we attain to the ideal of Empire preference.

In the first place, the rate I have mentioned cannot be uniformly applied. The basis of the proposal is yet to be established. Because of this, we must ensure a certain flexibility in the preferential tariff, having regard to the fundamental need for stability in trade conditions; and must take account of such prevailing preferences as are now higher than the general one I suggest.

It follows, therefore, that this proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards Empire free trade. In our opinion, Empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve.

All these are matters requiring the most careful consideration. Some of them might readily be resolved into difficulties so definite as to defy removal, unless the greatest care is taken to anticipate and avoid them. They must, therefore, be subjected to searching analysis by the economists of all the countries concerned.

I do not need to point out to you that to enjoy prosperity, a country must be assured of stability in trade conditions. A preference, therefore, which cannot be regarded as enduring is worse than no preference at all.

Consistent with the fullest inquiry into the application of the principle of an Empire preference, our deliberations must be governed by the time factor. This change in our economic relationship is to be made, it must be made without undue delay.

I am satisfied that whatever modifications in the general plan Canada may have to suggest will be ready for submission within a period of six months. I assume that you are all capable of a like measure of expedition.

We Canadians will continue our consideration of this great question with steadfast earnestness, and will take all means within our power to avoid any conclusions but those most likely to lead to helpful and sustained Empire co-operation.

I await your decision with confidence. We have common purpose. The means by which it may be fulfilled offer themselves in like measure to each one of us. In the days of our past achievements we surely learned that our mutual trust and confidence were not misplaced. With them by us yet, and with faith in the future of our Empire, I cannot but believe that our deliberations there will come an enduring scheme of co-operation, based, if you will, upon self-interest but destined to carry the Empire through all its parts into an era of commercial supremacy such as it has not heretofore known.