

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887) President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President, J. E. Burnett, F.J.L. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett, F.J.L. Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

British Trade Predominates

More than one half of South Africa's total trade last year was with the other States of the British Commonwealth of Nations according to the preliminary analysis of trade and shipping for 1938, prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise. Imports to the Union from the other States and parts of the Commonwealth amounted to 53 per cent of the total, while 82.3 per cent of all South African exports were destined for the Empire. Excluding gold, the British share of the Union's exports was 50.2 per cent. The Union had a favourable visible trade balance at the end of 1938 of nearly £11,000,000, as compared with £28,000,000 at the end of the previous year. South Africa's foreign trade revealed several unsatisfactory features. While purchases from the United States were valued at £16,535,928, exports to the States were valued at only £745,681, leaving an adverse balance of nearly £16,000,000 against the Union. Imports from Germany during the year under review amounted to £5,025,967 and exports to £4,995,215, leaving a small adverse balance of £30,000 at the end of the year. Trade with France remained very satisfactory from the Union's point of view, imports from France being valued at £934,191 and exports to France at £2,129,482. Trade with Italy resulted in a small adverse balance to the Union, imports being valued at £1,134,104 and exports at £1,021,523. With Japan, South Africa also had a large adverse trade balance. Japanese buying in the Union amounted to only £406,529, but imports from Japan were valued at £2,776,299, largely accounted for by Japanese wool buyers operating only on a small scale.

Our Department Of Agriculture

Although there has been nothing outstanding to report the year has been one of comparative progress. The Deputy Minister, Mr. W. R. Shaw, reports that experiments with Coronation Wheat have proved it to be an outstanding success on account of its rust resisting qualities, and should solve the seed problem so far as our farmers are concerned.

The comparative statements of the crop yield in 1934 and 1938 respectively were:

Table with 3 columns: Crop, 1934, 1938. Wheat, bus. 1934 504,000 1938 504,000; Oats 5,331,600 4,880,440; Barley 90,000 195,780; Buckwheat 54,000 66,990; Mixed Grains 861,900 1,108,530; Potatoes, bus. 9,642,000 6,403,000; Turnips, bus. 6,060,000 5,700,000; Hay, tons 236,898 276,640; Corn, tons 2,600 2,700

With the exception of wheat these crops compare not too unfavorably, and the increase in barley and mixed grains is outstanding. The report recommends that farmers should place more emphasis on the production of barley.

Markets for potatoes were improved over the previous year, and surplus stock disposed of on a more profitable basis. The Livestock industry has been favorable and pleasing comment is made on the fact that there has been a keen demand for improved stallions during the year. The development of Saddle Horse breeding is also steadily growing.

The price of butter was, unfortunately, low and the dairymen became discouraged with this branch of production. The report states that considerable improvement could be made in marketing conditions if the proper spirit of co-operative cream grading, butter grading and marketing is established between the dairy interests of each of the three Maritime Provinces.

The price level of cheese was satisfactory, and the export to the Old Country helped to maintain local prices. The Swine industry gave a particularly good account of itself, and while the Island has a favorable reputation in respect to Select Bacon, the report recommends that an endeavour should be made to increase the percentage of Select Hogs placed on the market. One of the definite objectives to Swine policy is the extension of the Swine industry into districts where hogs do not form a part of the Livestock Holding. These included Tignish, Panmure Island and Mont Carmel. By establishing Hog production with a few key men in each district it is hoped much will be accomplished in the respective districts.

In Eastern Canada, the report states, Ontario and Prince Edward Island were the only two which showed decreases in sheep production; but a good lamb crop is expected this year. As a result of a serious drop in wool prices, large quantities were retained at home to be manufactured into finished products or exchanged with commercial concerns for manufactured articles.

Poultry breeders who have marketed a quality product have had a good year. The average price for eggs to producers is Grade "A" large 25c; Grade "A" Medium 23c; Grade "B" 19c; Grade "C" 14c. Dressed poultry prices: Turkeys Grade "A" 30c; Geese Grade "A" 15c; Ducks Grade "A" 15c; Chickens Grade "A" Milk-fed 18c.

The appointment of Mr. W. F. Burke as Fox Fieldman has resulted in a new scheme of grading and inspecting of foxes—work which has

been highly appreciated. Through the encouragement of the Department in defraying 75c freight costs on the importation of carloads of ground limestone, 8,000 tons were imported, which should be productive of good results particularly in the growth of clover and legume-crops. Reference is made to the establishment of a Berry Growers Association in the interest of cranberry and blueberry production. It was a little too late to prove the success anticipated, but with the experience and the assistance of closer co-operation and contact there is a possibility of a considerable improvement in the coming year.

Reference is made to the different youth training, adult education, co-operative and other schemes which have been largely in the experimental stage.

Editorial Notes

Adolf Hitler born this date, 1889.

Our Liberal Government have attained the giddy eminence that prevents them thinking in anything less than millions.

The \$4,000,000 borrowings of the Campbell Government mean an additional mortgage of \$285 on every farm in the Province.

The Legislature in caucus on Tuesday heard an address from Mr. H. K. S. Hemming on his plans for farm rehabilitation. He gave even "dirt" farmers something to ruminate over and digest.

Taken by surprise at the readiness of the Conservatives to meet them at the polls whenever they choose to call the election, the Liberal politicians now see clearly the hand-writing on the wall. Officials, job hunters, and patronage participants are loud in their demand that the Legislature be allowed to run its five year course.

Nazi dreams of future German greatness have suddenly expanded to include three new factors: 1. The Germany of the future is to comprise 100,000,000 Aryans; 2. The German of the future is to be so healthy and strong that he will feel the urge to work until his eightieth year; 3. The German nation of the future will be one of "teetotallers" and non-smokers. It was Field Marshal General Hermann Goering, Germany's doughty number two man, who predicted that the German population would grow to 100,000,000. Dr. Robert Ley, the Reich's labor leader and head of an organization of 26,000,000 workers and bosses, employers and employees of the hand and brain, addressing a national convention on "public health and poisons in food and drink," said according to Nazi press reports: "It is important to keep the human being in fit condition for working and producing. The thought of pensions and 'rentes' for the aged must be banished from our people. Our highest goal must be that of being able to work even at eighty."

It was a particularly good season for butter production in Queensland. The value for exports for the six months ended December 30 was up 129 per cent, and the quantity was up 139 per cent, compared with the last half of 1937. As New Zealand exports also are expanding in common with the big butter-exporting Australian States, and imports of Danish butter into the United Kingdom are established virtually by a quota basis, the possibility of a fall in London prices is feared. The chairman of the Queensland Butter Board (Mr. J. Purcell) has said that the new British Minister for Agriculture (Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith) may restrict butter importations from the Dominions in the same way in which he restricted mutton and lamb importations, but this view is not shared by the chairman of the Australian Dairy Produce Board (Mr. T. F. Plunkett, M.L.A.)

Interest and dividend payments by Canadian companies controlled abroad totalled \$155,000,000 in 1937, an amount greater than the total interest payments on the Dominion public debt during the same period. Of this amount, \$93,000,000 was paid to parent companies and individuals in the United States, \$21,000,000 went to Great Britain, and minority shareholders and bondholders in Canada received \$38,000,000. Payments abroad by these companies represent almost one-fifth of all payments out of Canada on current account for purposes other than purchase of commodities in the Canadian balance of international payments statement for 1937. These payments of interest and dividends were made possible by an externally-controlled investment in Canada of \$2,807,000,000, an investment which took root in the 17th century and has grown steadily until it now represents a significant part of the capital invested in all Canadian industry. In bringing profit to non-Canadian investors, externally-controlled investments have brought advantages to Canadians which far outweigh the losses incurred in dividends and bond interest sent out of the country each year. The rapid industrial development which took place in Canada in the first quarter of this century could not have occurred without large scale financial backing from abroad. Although foreign controlled investments are found in almost every type of business in Canada, there are marked variations in their relative importance in the different groups of Canadian industry. Extreme examples are afforded by the motor vehicle and the sugar industries, the former being controlled abroad to the extent of 99.5 per cent and the latter being wholly controlled in Canada. Other industries and the extent to which they are controlled abroad are, respectively: loan companies 35 per cent, pulp and paper 45 per cent, farm implements 58 per cent, rubber and rubber products 80 per cent and prepared breakfast foods 98 per cent.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An Irish politician is one of several credited by the office Dictionary of Quotations with the saying: "Why should we put ourselves out of the way to do anything for posterity?" As an expression of principle, however, the dictum might be echoed by politicians in many other countries, but the words are not theirs. Possibly by the time this issue of The Printed Word appears, the Minister of Finance will have made his annual budget speech in which he shows the disbursements of the Dominion Government's revenue during the current fiscal year. If this feature of his statement remains last year's, it may be expected to show that about 35 per cent of all Dominion revenue went to pay debt charges and railway deficits which arise from the government-guaranteed railway debt. No one with an elementary knowledge of managing his personal finances can look at that percentage and feel confident that all is well with our national economy. Is it unfair to state that the percentage of our revenue going to meet debt charges might be considerably lower if past Dominion governments had borrowed a little more seriously about their duty towards posterity, instead of continuing to add to the national debt? It is easy for governments to borrow money, perhaps too easy. A million dollars borrowed does not seem to mean to a government a million dollars that will have to be repaid, but only \$30,000 to be added to the annual debt charges, and \$30,000 is small in comparison with total annual expenditures of about \$530,000,000. What is not emphasized is that in practice the \$30,000 will become a permanent annual charge on the public purse and that the million dollars will remain unpaid. The easy borrowing of money and the taxations levied on the shoulders of posterity. Admitting that posterity has done nothing for us, it seems only sporting to admit, as well that posterity has done nothing for us, that we are our facile dodging of responsibility. It is certain that posterity has no interest in whether Mr. King remains or Dr. Manning assumes office at the next general election. Yet if a programme of public works financed by borrowed money is adopted this year, it is possible that posterity will be the bill, or a large part of it. If we are not concerned enough about posterity to demand thrift in national affairs now, we might as well be content with the effect of debt on Canada's immediate prospects of development. We are proud of our country's natural resources, only awaiting more capital and population to be turned into real wealth; but can we expect either capital or people to come from other countries while our policy of increasing debt and taxation continues? There is no patriotic compulsion upon any non-Canadian to assist in the development of Canada. It is up to Canada to create outside capital a reasonable opportunity for profit and security for that profit if realized. Not many years ago there were sound reasons for outside capital becoming interested in Canada. It cannot be together blamed for staying at home today.—The Printed Word.

After all, the Russian form of government differs little from that in force in Germany and Italy. All three are dictatorships. All three have no consideration at all for the rights of the individual. All three look with scorn on personal privilege or private property—when ever it suits the Government to interfere with it. And, there are three, at least—Germany and Russia—persecute religion. Most of us have no use for the Russian form of government, just as we have no use for the German and Italian forms—but it is at least comforting to know that Russia will probably be on our side in case of trouble, rather than on the side of our potential enemies.—Windsor Star.

Mr. Hepburn, asking the Opposition and other members of the Legislature to decide about his estimates for him, is merely shirking responsibility. In doing so (as usual) he is putting the blame on the Opposition, and the Opposition is wary enough to be taken in. He is putting the Opposition and the private members of the Legislature an impossible position. The example of the Opposition members who refuse to cut the estimates, then they put themselves into a position where it will be impossible for them to do so, is a good one. Later on, if, on the other hand, they cut the estimates, Mr. Hepburn, at any time, and particularly during an election time, will be in a position to saddle them with the blame. That may be "smart politics"; it is not responsible government. It is not even sensible government.—Ottawa Journal.

Everybody talks economy and almost everybody insists on using a ten-dollar verb like "implement" where a good, democratic five-cent verb like "apply" or "enforce" would do. Nations are all the time implementing or being called upon to implement treaties and Governmental agreements. It is urged to implement their domestic laws. To implement a law is to make it effective. To implement a treaty is to keep one's word. It is not many weeks now before small boys will be calling upon their fathers to implement that promise about the circus.—New York Times.

In these days of "stream-lined" hand-bags, lipstick, fountain pens and furniture it is inevitable that the new light weight train which the B. M. T. (Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation) demonstrated should be hailed as a "stream-lined" evolution from a heavy, rail-pounding coal-burner which has made subway travel a deafening experience. Streamlined in the engineering sense the new cars certainly are not, nor would they be any sense in showing them like airplane fuselages when they will never be called upon to make more than 40 miles an hour. But their dark blue and white ivory sides are a pleasant relief from the drab hues to which we have been accustomed. Aluminum alloys take the place of steel wherever possible, and the result, that the weight of a single car has been reduced from the conventional 150,000 pounds to 76,000. Rubber springs and rubber "sandwiches" between wheels and axles reduce the wear and tear on rails and hence much of the noise that we have accepted as a necessary evil.—New York Times.

University students have been

Liberty

A resume of a recent book By CANON MALONE Long before the foundations of the British Empire were laid, England was looked upon as a sanctuary for freedom of thought and speech. Since the war, the disillusionment which followed and the restrictions placed on the people during its duration, have done much to kill the basic idea of freedom of thought and expression. Heine, the German philosopher, one hundred or more years ago said that the Englishman loved liberty like his wedded wife, and added that he might one day, following the custom of an earlier age, take her to the market with a rope around her neck, and sell her to the highest bidder. It is a fact that many today consider freedom a serious liability in times of war and an expensive encumbrance in times of peace. Our liberty is faced (1) Externally with the rapid development of Totalitarianism; (2) Internally with a sort of drift away from the principles of liberty.

The apparent success of the Totalitarian state—indeed it may be more real than apparent—may lead us to abandon our liberty as a temporary measure, and then, when the difficulty is over, we may find no return to our boasted freedom.

It is easy to deprecate and even to despise freedom; for so few have any experience of anything else. Even those who travel are hardly conscious of the restrictions and uncertainties of life abroad. Freedom is not a natural need of mankind. Some indeed find it a troublesome responsibility and the surrender of liberty brings contentment. Men are always seeking comfort and security, but the danger of such security and comfort is most often a loss of independence. Independence is an accompaniment of the struggle for existence. The Egyptians, claiming the swamps of the Nile, and the Hebrews struggling to farm their weedy hills, the pioneer colonists of this country conquering nature, all maintained their independence and freedom until they became pampered and luxurious, and their struggles and successes evidence of the fact that the two things go hand in hand.

Indolence and comfort therefore may be the most subtle dangers to liberty. We live more softly and comfortably than most nations and we are seeking to live a still more easy life. Then too there is the modern fear of freedom, the desire to avoid its strain and responsibilities. Almost any offer of economic security

(Continued on page 9 Col 7)

The Poet's Corner

THE CALL OF THE CITY Here, where your garden fenced about and still is, Here, where the unmowed summer air is sweet, With mixed delight of lavender and lilies, Dreaming I linger in the noontide heat.

Of many summers are the trees recorders; The air a carpet many summers wore; Old-fashioned blossoms cluster in the borders, Love's call and crimson-hearted clove.

All breathes of peace and sunshine And tells of yon gone peace and yon gone sun, Of fruitful year, accomplished, budding, and of the seasons passing one by one.

Fain would I bide, but ever in the distance A ceaseless voice is sounding clear and low;— The city calls me with her old persistence. The city calls me—I arise and go.

—Amy Levy kicking up a great row in recent days because of the Ontario Government's intention to grant to these institutions, perhaps it would be an excellent idea for students to postpone their efforts to direct Government policy until more of them are on the taxpayers' rolls. By that time they may have different ideas on the subject.—Windsor Star.

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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.

GRIT GOVERNMENT

Sir—I wonder, if the people realize what they've done when they elected the Liberal Government. To the tune of thirty-nine?

They sneaked in on their promises 'Tis plain to be seen, And all their "gab" and "prattle" Didn't amount to a row of beans.

They were going to lower the taxes And make the farmers rich; Instead they lowered the butter 'Till it's almost in the ditch.

The cows have lost their courage And all they do is "bawl"; Maybe they're going to hike it To New Zealand in the fall.

The hens still cluck and cackle And scratch among the grit; If they could only get relief They'd surely do their bit.

The farmers are going on a trip With the rebate for the eggs, They're waiting for the Wood Isle ferry Cause we're getting cheaper rates.

They're going to have an election Around the middle of May; They better take lots of ballots It may be rough that day. I am, Sir, etc. A VOTER.

THE LEADERSHIP WANTED

Sir—Having read Walter O'Brien's letter, and the criticism offered by "Observer," I would like to, if I may, offer a word of criticism of both. "Observer's" letter: "The Leadership Wanted," well it seems to me that what the people need is not more leadership, but more information as to their present true economic and social standing; leaders get people into trouble more often than not, each into his own particular brand. If Walter O'Brien will inform us through the medium of your paper just how he believes we could solve the unemployment problem, and at the same time provide some means of preventing trade wars, (we've got to prevent them) from ending in international strife and slaughter; it seems to me that people would be in a better position to judge, as to the value and desirability of his services as a lecturer. But I am sorry to say that I cannot, although I would like to, agree with "Observer" in regard to the ability of any young man, able and willing to do a day's honest work, to certainly find work before he has long been here. I have met capable men, willing to do any kind of work, who could not find, over a long period, work with suitable remuneration to enable them to support their families; and while the young man has no fault as a rule, to keep, he has to compete in an over-crowded market with capable experienced men; he must take what he can get, which in most cases is not enough to incline him to do much work. Now, while a young man of good moral character, may never be told that he is unwanted, he is on the sea of life, this is often implied; one American economist going so far as to say that if the unemployed were all killed off, it would certainly be a good thing, or the country, and a writer, famous in high-brow households, has been quoted as saying: "No, I would say in favor of shooting all the so-called croppers, but I see no sound reason why they shouldn't be allowed to starve to death."

Perhaps if every boy in his early teens, could become gainfully employed, there would not be so many who when they reach the age of 25 find they are unable even yet to take a man's place in their community, but the life is given to "Observer's" statement that the boy with that determination "is almost sure to have a useful permanent occupation before he reaches the age of 25," by the thousands of young men all over Canada who started out with that determination and who, in the end, find themselves at the age of 25 and 30 untrained, and unnecessary. For this I believe, was the people are to a large extent responsible. We have not adjusted our economic system to the needs of society, but keep trying to adjust society to an obsolete economic system. But I do agree in toto with "Observer" in his estimation of the young man who makes his own way, who believes that smartness and trickery are better tools with than industry and honesty; and who decides that he will make use of all the rum and tobacco he can get his hands on; and who will go on all the long automobile rides and night carousals possible; and that he will attend all the dances and parties within a radius of 30 or 40 miles. I also agree with "Observer" as to the probable economic and social standing of such a person at the age of 25 or 45. In fact I find myself in agreement with all the final remarks of "Observer."

I am, Sir, etc. CAYE CANEM. Charlottetown, April 19th. (Patriot please copy)



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THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Sir—Undoubtedly our citizens will respond heartily to the request of the authorities for a special effort to beautify their properties in view of the coming of Their Majesties and the other distinguished visitors, and the unusually large influx of tourists, expected this coming summer. With all our people co-operating it could be so that every one who visits Charlottetown would go away with an unforgettable memory of the attractions of this city by the sea. But, if this desirable result is to be attained, there is one form of help which must be given to those who are planning to make their properties attractive. The stray dog nuisance must be promptly and summarily dealt with. From present indications this plague promises to be worse than ever this year, and that is saying a good deal. The City Hall has the power to put a stop to it. Let that authority deal with it immediately and effectively, so that when citizens get to work on their gardens, as they soon hope to do, there will not be the usual series of heart-breaking discouragements arising from that annoying source. I am, Sir, etc. CAYE CANEM. Charlottetown, April 19th. (Patriot please copy)

FOOD FOR SOCIAL CREDITORS THOUGHT

Sir—A new proposal for curing the nation's ills is apt to be regarded as a vague abstraction, the application of which would prove no more injurious than present policy, and which might, perchance, lead to prosperity. However, the recent monetary proposals of the Social Credit party bespeak of no economic abstraction, but of one of the most calamitous courses on which a people can embark, short of anarchy or war. To illustrate the results of inflation let us consider the collapse of the German mark, from the despatches of the London Times and the Daily Mail during the spring and summer of 1923: April 23—The general public has been urged by the press not to make more than the most necessary purchases as otherwise a further rise in prices would ensue. Nevertheless, there was a rush of buyers for all classes of goods, with the expected result of a still further rise in prices. May 16—The dollar went to 4,000 (marks) today... the price of margarine has consequently doubled. (Continued on page 9, Col 8)

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

IT'S AN ILL WIND BLOWS NO ONE GOOD And no matter what quarter the wind blows from, fresh stocks of our tobacco go to all parts of the Island every week. As a result our tobacco is as fresh and lively as a spring breeze. HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING Manufactured By HICKEY And NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown 10c PER FIG