

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F. J. L. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. B. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

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What King Has Given Away

After listing the concessions made by the United States to Canada in the new trade treaty, the New York Times proceeds: "The concessions granted by Canada to us cover a far longer list of products. The reductions specified by name in 'Schedule I,' together with a few items on which the existing rates are bound against increase, number about 180. This, with the extension of the 'most-favored-foreign-nation' items brought about by the treaty, means lowered charges on our products covering no fewer than 767 items and sub-items of the Canadian tariff. Canada makes reductions in rates on imports of lamb, pork, bacon and hams running from 25 to 65%, and of 50% on eggs. She reduces the duty on our wheat, admits potatoes free, makes a 25% reduction in the duty on grapes, a 50% reduction in that on grapefruit, puts oranges on the free list, lowers the tariff on books 10%, takes the duty off certain types of magazines, reduces that on films and chemicals, cuts the gasoline duty 10%, makes substantial reductions on steel ingots, bars, rods, rails and beams, slashes the duty on nearly all agricultural machinery 50% (from 25% ad valorem to 12 1/2%), cuts the duty on textile machinery by the same percentage, reduces the tariff on radios and electric refrigerators, and reduces that on low-priced automobiles 12% and on higher priced 25%. In addition to these specific concessions, the State Department lays much emphasis on the fact that there will be a change in the Canadian system of valuing commodities for duties, reducing greatly the 'arbitrary assessments' often greatly exceeding the invoice values of imported goods."

Canada's Memorial

The Canadian War Memorial, which has been erected at Vimy Ridge to designs by the Canadian sculptor, Mr. WALTER ALLWARD, is now practically completed. The work, says the Edinburgh Scotsman, has been going forward for ten years, has involved the use of some 70,000 cubic feet of stone, specially quarried in Yugoslavia, stands 138 feet high on a base 237 feet long, and contains the names of 11,700 men of the Canadian forces who were reported as missing and also bears a tribute to the soldiers of France who laid down their lives on Vimy Ridge. Their sacrifice is symbolized in a series of twenty figures grouped between and around two enormous pylons. Each figure alone is twelve feet high and weighs thirty tons.

The last scaffolding is now being removed, and the last letters of the names and figures wrought in the special panels.

Glasgow Market Neglected

Commenting on the recent falling off in Canadian bacon exports to Scotland Mr. G. B. JOHNSON, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, writes in the Commercial Intelligence Journal:

"It is unfortunate that the Glasgow market, particularly during the third quarter of the year, has been comparatively neglected in contrast to English ports by Canadian packers, and that regular arrivals of bacon and hams have not been forthcoming. It is a matter of keen disappointment to Glasgow importers, who in 1934 were able to offer their own particular brands with regularity to their customers. It is fully realized here that Canadian shippers have been handicapped by their own domestic market problems and their high hog costs. Again, the Canadian pig population is lower than last year, and importers here have been faced with the opposition of very considerable arrivals of New Zealand and Australian fresh frozen pigs and the supply from home production. Regularity of supply, it cannot be too often repeated, is one of the fundamentals, not only to the building up of a large trade, but to better prices. Demand, one of the most influential factors in influencing prices upwards, falls off through lack of interest when regularity of supply cannot be depended upon. If regular supplies were forthcoming to the Glasgow market, satisfactory realization—market conditions not being unduly depressed—would invariably be made for shippers, whereas with spasmodic shipments little can be done to maintain the interest of buyers."

Editorial Notes

Will there be peace by Christmas? When is a treaty not a treaty? When is it able to change at any moment. Signing in haste and regretting at leisure is the experience of Prime Minister KING. "He saved the Fleet: the Fleet saved Britain," is a fitting epitaph for Admiral Lord JELlicoe. Yes, Prime Minister KING does not believe in letting his right hand know what his left hand gives. Thank goodness the BENNETT 75c per 100 lbs. on U.S.A. potatoes will hold till December 31. After that the deluge. The Japanese go one better than old "Papa" Joffre's famous wartime "I nibble them." Japan likes its China cut in chunks. The Maritimes are evidently the back-beyond to the MACKENZIE KING Government. "What are Maritime rights?" still appears to be

their contemptuous interrogation regarding all our appeals for justice and fair play.

Prime Minister KING is evidently so upset by the reaction to his Treaty, that it is reported that he has decided to come home from Georgia via London, England.

It was the contention of Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers that in the Empire trade agreements Canada got too much and gave too little. On his trip to Washington last week he made sure this objection would not apply to the Reciprocity Treaty.

Some propaganda news agency is busy circulating newspapers in Canada and the United States with reports that Japan is lining up the yellow and black races for conflict with the White races five years hence. This may account for Mr. H. G. WELL'S prophecy that there would be another world war in 1940.

It is unfortunate, says the Montreal Gazette, that the potato growers of the Maritime Provinces are denied a better market for their main product and that the important Canadian cod fisheries receive no better treatment. Cereal grain is another conspicuous omission. Free entry for Canadian newsprint is assured for a further three years and this may well have an important bearing upon the future of an industry which has encountered great difficulties.

The Reciprocity agreement is only for three years and may come to grief even sooner. This important feature of instability is one of the gravest drawbacks to any trade agreement with the United States. It was one of the main objections to the proposal which was rejected in 1911. Another is to be found in the fact that the existing disability under which the Dominion labors and has labored for fifty years by reason of an adverse trade balance is not being corrected and may easily be increased.

Notwithstanding the crisis in Italy there is still a sense of humour left among Italians, who are enjoying a joke at the expense of the British Ambassador, Sir ERIC DRUMMOND. In the course of a game of golf, Sir ERIC drove deep into the rough. He flailed away at the ball, all but losing his characteristic calm. His Italian caddy watched him silently for a few minutes, then inquired: "Why don't you get the home fleet to help you?"

Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and in a good cause is to be commended and encouraged. Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, late High Commissioner in London, taking a leaf out of the Boy Scouts book, auctioned two barrels of Canadian apples at a luncheon in aid of the distressed families in South Wales, realizing no less than \$2,300. The apples were afterwards packed in special boxes and sent as a gift to the Queen.

Some doubt was expressed whether the New Governor General would worship in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, or St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady TWEEDSMUIR attended St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning for the first time since their arrival. Official announcement has been made at Rideau Hall that the new Governor-General and his wife will regularly attend St. Andrew's. It is the first time in thirty-seven years that a Governor-General has made any other church than St. Bartholomew's his "home" church, the previous instance being that of the Earl of ABERDEEN, whose widow, the Dowager Marchioness still takes a kindly interest in our affairs.

A British Royal Commission has denounced The Watch Tower Movement as "a dangerously subversive movement." "The commission finds that the teaching and literature of the Watchtower Movement bring civil and spiritual authority, especially native authority, into contempt, that it is a dangerously subversive movement, that it was an important and predisposing cause of the recent disturbances. All the European witnesses who gave evidence as regards the Watchtower—administrative officers, police officers, officials of the mines, civilians, and the native chiefs and their representatives—unhesitatingly condemn it; members of the Watchtower alone found anything good to say of it. The Watchtower in Northern Rhodesia has developed indecent practices such as community wives among the faithful and the provision of deacons for the use of travelling teachers. The commission reported that it felt the movement was "to be taken most seriously in Northern Rhodesia, primarily because of its attacks against all forms of government."

Japanese pressure on China works variously and insidiously. Sometimes it is direct, now the Foreign Office at Tokyo, now the military authorities, taking responsibility for it. The attack on the President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, Mr. WANG CHING-WEI, at Nanking was an indirect consequence of Japanese policy, for the would-be assassin, a former member of the nineteenth route army, which comported itself so notably against the Japanese at Shanghai in 1932, represented the Chinese nationalists who hold that the Prime Minister had gone much too far in the direction of concessions to Japan, and prefer to back the less conciliatory General CHIANG KAI-SHEK. Mr. WANG CHING-WEI was not fatally injured, but he is likely to be incapacitated for some time, and this evidently afforded the cue for Japanese starting their forward activities forthwith. To choose judiciously between a policy of concession and a policy of resistance for the Chinese would need almost superhuman wisdom, for Japan is pressing in at every point—objecting to China's currency reform, encroaching persistently on Chinese territory from Manchukuo, working to abolish European control of the International Settlement at Shanghai. It is Japan's traditional policy, going at least as far back as the Twenty-one Demands of 1915, to profit by European preoccupations to extend her hold over China.

Notes By The Way

There should be a cairn erected at Mica Bay, on the Trans-Canada highway, on the shore of Lake Superior, to commemorate the fact that it was there the first attempt was made to reduce copper in North America. The Jesuit missionaries, some of whom were trained in metallurgy, did the work in 1773—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

This year at the meeting of the British Association scientists were exclaiming despairingly about the encroaching of the desert on cultivated land. The pessimists recalled the flourishing countries that are now covered by sand and generally hating vast areas everywhere into waterless wastes. They are probably correct—for who could doubt the word of a speaker at a British Association meeting?—but still man does score his little revenge now and again. He nibbles little bits back again from the desert here and there. Egypt, in fact, has done quite a lot of nibbling and is planning to do more. The Ministry of Agriculture has now a scheme in hand for the creation of small holes in the Mediterranean Sea from Raft on Raft. Experiments in fruit-growing have been so successful that a nursery has been planted in the Eastern Desert to supply trees to cultivators. One day perhaps we shall be able to forget Sinai was even a desert and talk about it as the "orchard of Egypt"—perhaps.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

The smith is not the mighty man he was in Longfellow's day, but in the mass he is but a shadow of his former self. The automobile has almost driven the horse off the streets in the big cities at any rate, and the profession of blacksmith used to be synonymous with horses. Probably no trades in the world have lost so much to the march of time as those of the blacksmith and the harness maker. The trained blacksmith, however, is something more than a mere shoer of horses. He can fashion ornamental iron gates, fireplaces, door fittings, grilles and other things. Fancy ironwork has always been a feature of the English blacksmith's education under a seven year apprenticeship system, and a great deal has been done in recent years to put this branch of art before the public.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Loyds underwriters are willing to lay bets at odds of twenty to one that the common cold will remain to nag the world's population for another year; this is specifically, that no cure for the common cold will be found in the next twelve months. Further than that, odds of four to one are offered against the possibility of a cure in the next five years. We learn from the Outlook that the health service that could number about 125 millions a year in the United States alone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Urban Germany on the surface is healthy, happy, and gay, presenting much that is admirable and worthy of our emulation. But there is much else in Germany that is not to be learned by watching young people at play or listening to the talk in the open-air cafes. There is much that Germans themselves dare not speak of, even in their own homes, much less to hurrying visitors. They dare not ask themselves how and why a nation of 60,000,000 has been moved by the vile persecution of 800,000 scattered Jews. It is forbidden to them to speak of concentration camps, where those who dared to speak have been beaten to death.—Sunday Chronicle.

Five Quebec farmers who tarred and feathered a neighbour have been sentenced to two months in jail, and an additional month unless they post cash bonds to keep the peace. Maybe, however, the mild weather we've been having has something to do with the spread of these old Southern customs.—Wind-sor Star.

It is more than likely that the man who loves his garden, who cherishes and cares for it with that tender solicitude which we commonly associate with mother-love, is a gentle man. Not necessarily a man of broad culture and profound learning, not of a necessarily a man sprung from a long line of distinguished ancestry, but of necessity a man of gentle nature, of kindly disposition, of broad sympathies—who knows and loves nature in her deeper moods, in all her varied aspects.—Port Elgin Times.

A permanent civil service carrying on without fear or favor, having security of office and promise of promotion, certain of being upheld when it did its duty, had been a great need. I hope and believe we have established such a body.—Newfoundland Commissioner.

A more general sustained interest by Canadians in their political affairs should make for better government. Intelligent approbation and intelligent criticism of anything spring only from informed minds. Keeping closely in touch with political affairs all the time makes for a check on Government and parties that is highly desirable.—Regina Leader-Post.

Men of ability and worth often lose their jobs. But they would still create jobs somehow because their attitude of mind and their usefulness would not allow themselves to remain idle. Usefulness is a world commodity. The demand is far in excess of the supply at all times. We serve ourselves first of all. This is something many forget. A man serving himself simply must serve others. The outlet becomes the job at hand.

That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. BRONCHOPNEUMONIA — BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS IN SERIOUS CASES

When a child has bronchopneumonia there is naturally great anxiety on the part of parents and physician because this dread ailment often follows other conditions—flu, measles, scarlet fever or other ailments of childhood—from which the patient is already greatly weakened. In one of the best "systems" of medicine there are about 200 suggestions regarding the treatment of bronchopneumonia—heart stimulants, breathing stimulants, ointments, diets, cough stimulants and depressants, heat applications and other methods of treatments—showing the seriousness of bronchopneumonia.

Parents, while naturally anxious to have everything done to save the life of their child may hesitate about having their physician adopt a method of blood transfusion suggested by Drs. F. Rehmer and E. Tassovatz in the French Review of Children's Diseases. They first collected about three or four ounces of blood from the healthy donor or blood giver, then they took away a quantity of blood from a vein in the infant, the amount taken away depending upon the severity of the case. In less severe cases only a small portion need be withdrawn, but in the severe case, where there was a great amount of poisoning of the blood from the infection, the amount of blood taken away should almost equal the amount taken away from the donor or blood giver.

The third or final step, the injection of the donor's blood into the sick child, was done immediately after its own poisoned blood was removed. The injection was made slowly—about two-thirds of an ounce each five minutes. While this injection is being made into the sick child, the pulse, the breathing, and the child's face are carefully watched, as the injection of the blood seems to affect the whole system.

Fortunately the average or ordinary case of bronchopneumonia recovers without the need of this transfusion of blood. In the more complicated and severe forms transfusion, repeated three or four times, results in a marked decrease in the death rate. Drs. Rehmer and Tassovatz report that the death rate in these severe and complicated cases was reduced from 70 per cent in untreated cases to 30 and later 20 per cent in those treated by transfusion.

The thought then is that should the case reach a dangerous condition and the family physician advise blood transfusion, the above results would seem to justify it.

The Poet's Corner SONNET Leave me, O Love, which reaches but to dust, And thou, my mind, aspire to higher things!

Grow rich in that which never taketh rust; Whatever fades, but fading pleasure brings. Draw in thy beams, and humble all thy might To that sweet yoke where lasting freedoms lie; Which breaks the clouds and opens forth the light That doth both shine and give us sight to see. O take fast hold! let that light be thy guide In this small course which birth draws out to death, And think how evil becometh him Who seeketh heaven, and comes to heavenly breath. Then farewell, world! thy uttermost I see: Eternal Love, maintain thy life in me: —Sir Philip Sydney (1554-1589.)

He Forgot (Calgary Herald) He brushed his teeth twice a day with a nationally advertised tooth brush. The doctor examined him twice a year. He wore rubbers when it rained. He slept with his windows open. He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He relinquished his tonsils and traded in several worn-out glands. He golfed, but never more than 18 holes. He never smoked, drank or lost his temper. He did his daily dozen daily. He got at least eight hours' sleep each night. The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by 18 specialists, four health institutes, six gymnastiums and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics. He had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.

OUTPORT MISS IS NEW BEAUTY QUEEN ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 21.—(C. P.)—Miss Blanche Moulton came into the capital from the outport village of Portugal Cove to win the title of Newfoundland's beauty queen. The pulchritudinous Miss from the south of the Island was crowned "Miss Newfoundland" after she and ten other finalists had paraded before the judges at the Associated Newfoundland Industries Fair. With the title went a silver cup and a cheque for \$50. Lesser awards for second and third place went, respectively, to Laura Marshall and Daisy Barry.

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.

WHAT ABOUT PROHIBITION?

Sir,—On repeated occasions, for over fifty years back, the people of this Province, often by overwhelming majorities, for the Scott Act and subsequent prohibition acts, demanded and were promised prohibition of the liquor traffic.

But did we ever get it? The nearest approach to a real prohibition act was that of the Arsenal government in 1918. After the noble campaign of 1927 amendments were made to give it strength and sting, and the party elected for the purpose pledged a 100% enforcement.

But did we get it? Instead, little by little, item by item, clause by clause was eliminated or amended until the act became almost divested of its animation.

And attacking this emasculated act the saloon advocates are now trying to put the emaciated corpse in contest with the political operator and the bootlegger, the once enemies of his living days. They boldly assert that no system can be worse than prohibition, holding up the present shelled skeleton as an example.

Do our people realize that now we have no Prohibition Act, and only the bare shadow of what they voted for?

What is there in the most vicious Government Control Act in force in Canada that is not even more flagrantly possible in our so-called prohibition provinces?

The one "dictator" can open a grog shop, calling it "Vendor," in every town or village center on the Island. He can give to the doctors "Scripts" in unlimited supply. He can reduce prices and accelerate sales of liquors ad libitum. He can limit the price to be charged by doctors for scripts to a profitable, low figure. He can change the \$200.00 offence to a \$10 one, and withhold commitments, or grant a "Ticket-of-leave" to those whom he delights to honour, and yet ply the full weight of the heavy arm of the law to those less in favor.

Where is there a liquor control act in Canada where powers such as these can be exercised by any single person?

And who is this one dictator? Can it be the lone Attorney General? Apparently not, for under our parliamentary system the Premier, without even consent of his ministers, may dismiss him.

The man refusing obedience to his master may have to walk the plank without ceremony. "Be Tolerant!" in your "Forum" says,—"There are sower men in both parties." Yes; with limits as to numbers and depths of sincerity. I know a small number in the present Legislature who are "sincere temperance men" with proper limitations. Is there a single one of the thirty who will give preference to prohibition over party, or who will sacrifice party interests for temperance? I would like to see him, but the vote-repealing prohibition did not disclose him.

And in the Lord's answer to Abraham, when pleading for the doomed city of Sodom,—"Peradventure ten (righteous) shall be found there. And He said, I will not destroy it for ten's sake," there might be room for escape if there were ten, or even five, of 100% prohibition supporters in the Assembly.

I am, Sir, etc., PROHIBITIONIST.

SIGNING IN HASTE

Sir,—The age long sorrowing sequence of marrying in haste is likely to be similarly experienced by the deluded and betrayed Maritimes. Intoxicated with an overdose of power and yearning for fame and political prestige, Premier King rushed to Washington and signed a treaty that is likely to prove onerous and sorely distressing to the Dominion in general. Blame Bennett for it! No! He did not sign it. He was too true to Canada, too astute to sign a treaty that ignored the interests and welfare of the old and important part of the Dominion, the Maritimes. I am, Sir, etc., CANADIAN.

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