

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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Protecting the Consumer

A Hansard publication of the full text of the assurances of manufacturers that they would not increase prices on account of tariff changes, referred to by Premier Bennett at the recent session of Parliament, has been received. These assurances cover such products as glue, paper, art silk yarns, silk fabrics, hosiery, boots and shoes, raincoats, children's carriages, jewelry, silverware, plated ware, watch cases, refrigerators, heating apparatus, hollow ware, steel plate, basic iron and steel, cast iron pipe, farm implements, dairy pasteurizers, fertilizers, electric products, printed matter, kraft paper, gasoline and stoneware. To our agricultural readers especially the following assurance will be of particular interest:

"Furtherance to our conversation of yesterday, we now enclose memorandum setting forth our ideas in regard to tariff on fertilizers. We have given this matter very serious consideration, and are satisfied that we can not only maintain present schedules but feel sure we can eventually reduce prices to the farmer, if granted our request."

(Sgd.)

Eastern Canada Fertilizers Assoc.

Here is another guarantee which will be of interest to our farmers:

"The manufacturers are of the opinion that consumers of agricultural implements should not pay higher prices for them, and they are equally emphatic in the statement that if the Canadian market is supplied from Canadian factories, instead of being supplied in such volume by goods manufactured elsewhere, they will not increase prices of implements to consumers, provided the factors entering into manufacturing costs are not increased."

This statement is signed on behalf of Massey-Harris Company, Limited, Sawyer-Massey, Limited, John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., J. Fleury Sons, Limited, Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited, Waterloo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and Frost and Wood Co., Ltd.

A similar guarantee, given by The De Laval Company, Limited, C. E. Richardson, and K. L. Wallace, applies to dairy pasteurizers, while the assurance that the tariff revisions will not result in any increase of gasoline prices to the retail consumer is given by the British American Oil Co., Ltd., the Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., Imperial Oil, Ltd. and McColl Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd.

The anti-protection propagandists will find little consolation in these straightforward statements from the most reputable manufacturing firms in Canada—guarantees backed up by the assurance of the Prime Minister himself that where any undue advantage is taken of the tariffs there will be prompt readjustment in favor of the consumer as has happened already in the case of glass.

English Farmers Co-operate

Agricultural co-operation in England is the subject of a recent interesting survey by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, the declared purpose of which is "to tell the best and the worst."

Passing judgment on the result in a foreword to the volume, Sir Horace Plunkett is able to describe it as "an account of a very substantial achievement, a complete answer to the common cry that farmers cannot or will not organize." He promises the public that they will find in its pages evidence, which few may have suspected, of real vitality in the farming community.

Actually the development which has taken place is held to present an almost unique instance of cooperative progress without the supervision or encouragement of a central body. In one respect, the provision of farmers' requirements, a point has been reached where not more than one or two new societies are needed to cover the whole agricultural area of England. Wool marketing has advanced very nearly to a similar position. In other marketing positive if uneven progress has been made. Al-

though special marketing societies, for meat, dairy produce, eggs and poultry, fruit and vegetables, are a long way from providing cooperative channels on a national scale, successful examples are found in each category; and each category offers opportunity for national development based upon local experience. Nineteen in every 100 English farmers are members of a society, and 28 in every 100 do a part of their business with a society.

Irresponsible Government

The Liberal organ complained frequently during the by-election campaign that "without a lawyer on the Liberal side the country could not expect to have a well balanced consideration of the different legislative enactments. The discussion would be entirely one-sided, and from the Conservative point of view so far as the interpretation of any provisions of the various statutes are concerned."

Therefore the decision of the electors of Second Prince to forego the privilege of being represented in the Legislature by a Liberal lawyer is tantamount to a mandate to the Government to resign. Since next session's discussion in the Legislature is to be "from the Conservative point of view so far as the interpretation of any provisions of the various statutes are concerned," why should Premier Lea stand in the way of competent and responsible government? If his Government is incompetent to interpret the statutes and must depend for this essential service upon the Opposition, why should it persist in clinging to the unearned emoluments of office?

Snowden Angered

In an intemperate attack upon the principle of tariff protection and British preferences advocated at the Imperial Conference by the Canadian Prime Minister and other dominion premiers, Mr. Philip Snowden is quoted as saying that the introduction of a tariff system in Great Britain would strike at the purity of the political life of the nation, and that Parliament would become a sink of corruption, because members would be elected to represent selfish rather than national interests. In his view, protection would lead the country to a bottomless pit.

The extreme language used by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, might be accepted as an insult to parliamentary institutions in Canada and the other protected dominions were it not that he is notorious for his bitter statements. There is the further consideration that he is greatly angered just now at the spread of tariff sentiments throughout Great Britain and even within his own party and the cabinet of which he is a member.

Editorial Notes

The Halifax Herald describes the library of that city as "a positive disgrace to the city." It is to be hoped, however, suggests an exchange, that its reference is only to the building.

"We celebrate our freedom from England," remarks the Florida Times Union, "and at the same time wish we were as free as the English."

"Mr. Campbell," says the Liberal organ, "had pointed out that in every way possible the Government had implemented its pledges regarding prohibition enforcement." The people not being blind, deaf and dumb, this was probably one of the reasons why they decided to place their confidence in Mr. Sharp.

Here is a definition of "the best husband I ever heard of," which appears in "Down the Sky," by E. V. Lucas: "He was my uncle Theodore, who used every evening of his life to bring the money in his wife's purse

Notes By The Way

If you do not insist on goods of Canadian production you are not doing your full duty to Canada in the present emergency. Talk to your friends about the plan and do something about it. Every little bit will help to relieve the unemployment situation. Canadian goods will become cheaper when Canadians buy more of them. We have a great country and it has a great future if all Canadians will be loyal and help to make it prosperous. Let us get together and pull for a prosperous Canada! Demand Canadian goods.

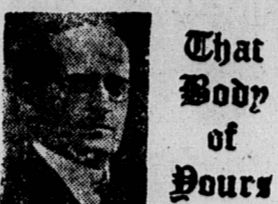
Before the Christian era all the countries in Africa inhabited by black or brown people were known as Ethiopians. Later the name was more particularly applied to a large section of country lying south of Libya and Egypt, on the upper reaches of the Nile. About 1000 B. C. Ethiopia was a powerful empire. There is now to be a new Emperor of Ethiopia, whose coronation will take place on November 2. He has purchased the coronation coach of the German ex-Kaiser and six Austrian cream horses by which it will be drawn. Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany will all be represented.

A bitter fight is looming up in the coming session of the British Parliament over the Trade Disputes Act. In 1927, as a consequence of the general strike, an Act was passed providing for prohibition of a general strike, disaffiliation of civil service organizations from political movements, alteration in the basis of payment of the political levy and changes in the law of peaceful picketing. At the recent Labor Conference a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for the abolition of the restrictions imposed by this Act. One of the speakers warned the Government that there must be a complete restoration without any qualification at all of the position as it was before the strike of 1926. Whether the Liberals supported Labor or not, he insisted that the Government must act. After the resolution had been adopted, Arthur Henderson pointed out that the Prime Minister himself had said such a bill would be mentioned in the King's speech. Mr. Henderson added that it would be treated as one of the most important measures of the session, and he expected it would get its second reading and be on its way before Christmas. The fate of this bill will depend entirely upon the attitude of the Liberals. It will be fought stubbornly by the Conservatives and will undoubtedly be the occasion for a bitter and prolonged debate.

"Well, we are living faster" says an exchange "than we ever lived before and (say it proudly, with your chest thrown out) faster and higher and more don't-care-a-damnatively than any other people on the top of the earth. The cost?—Oh, we are the richest folks that plow the empyrean and can afford it! Of course there are infinite agonies of pain and sorrow and a mounting percentage of insanity behind all this which cannot be computed. But—who cares?"

William Philip Shums, an experienced writer on foreign affairs, recently undertook to tabulate the revolts, insurrections and armed struggles that are engaging the attention of the world this fall. He found when he got through, that nearly three-fourths of the population of the globe is involved in actual or potential uprisings. Unrest stirs practically all of South America. Peru and Argentina are putting their houses in order after sudden revolutions. Brazil is in the midst of a desperate civil war. Communists are ready to march on the capital of Bolivia. Venezuela is ready for a revolt. Chile barely nipped a revolutionary plot in the bud. In Europe the situation is little better. Spain and Portugal are smouldering with insurrectionary fires. In Poland, Pilsudski is striving to stamp out new flames of discontent. Hungary prepares to proclaim youthful Prince Otto as its king, and Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia are ready to invade her if she does. The Balkans are full of dire rumors and portents. Russia is making ready for war. Germany, swept by a Fascist wave, debates the repudiation of the Versailles treaty, while France makes ready to fight if such a thing does indeed happen. In India the revolt gets more widespread instead of less. Civil war continues to ravage China. Egypt is still unsettled. Palestine is full of disorder. Persia and Turkey are snarling at one another across the border, while the Kurds raid both lands impartially.

up to two pounds without any question as to what she had done with the balance, and never kissed any of us, even his baby, without kissing his wife, too, so that she could not be jealous."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

AS IS YOUR LIVER, SO ARE YOU

I have written so often about the liver—sometimes two or three times a month—that I find myself keeping away from it when I would greatly like to say more about this "king" of the organs.

You recognize the importance of the heart because it has long been known as the force that keeps the blood circulating, and life continues just as long as the heart continues to pump blood, and no longer.

And yet the liver, in a way, is equally as important because your degree of health, your enjoyment of life, your ability to work or play, depends to a great extent upon your liver.

Now this is not only because the liver stores up sugar, manufactures bile and does other work, but because of its job of taking harmful things out of the food we eat and after making part of them useful to the body, renders the other part harmless.

The liver is the largest organ in the body and holds one quarter of your blood at one time.

Just think what this means. One quarter of all your blood in the liver all the time, having various things done to it during its stay.

And not the least important, as above mentioned, is getting its harmful products—poison from bad food, poison from wastes of intestine or elsewhere removed from it. No wonder the liver has been called the "wash woman" of the blood.

Nature made the liver large to do all this work but often from unwise eating or drinking, from infection from various parts of the body, from accumulation of too much waste matter in intestine, constipation, the liver begins to fail in its work.

What happens? Just as clothes that do not receive the amount of boiling, rubbing, and soap show it, so also does the blood.

In testing the liver's ability, a substance is injected into the blood which should be removed by the liver; the liver should wash it out or remove it from the blood. If the liver fails to do so, it is ample evidence that the liver is not doing its work properly and the trouble should be investigated.

The thought then is that constipation, which means a tremendous amount of extra work put on the liver in removing poisons from the large intestine, is one of the main causes of the failure of the liver to clean the blood, and keep you free from illness.

So either by proper food or exercise, try and avoid constipation.

The Public Forum. This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PRICE OF BREAD. Sir—I saw by your paper last summer the new Government asked the bakers to reduce the price of bread to the public as wheat was so low. It is lower now and all the big cities are getting 24 ounce loaves at 8 cents. Halifax's even getting them for 6 cents. Here we are charged 12 cents. This is too much of a good thing and our bakers should be ashamed to take the money, especially as they jumped the price when wheat went up and did not wait until their low priced stocks were exhausted. Let us have a fair deal. I am Sir, etc. FAIR PLAY

The Poets' Corner. FROLIC. The children were shouting together and racing along the sands. A gathering of dancing shadows, A dove-like flutter of hands. The stars were shouting in heaven. The sun was chasing the moon; The game was the same as the children's. They danced to the self-same tune. The whole of the world was merry. One joy from the vale to the height. Where the blue woods of twilight encircled The lovely lawns of the light. "A. E." (George Russell).

A Tottering Regime

(Sydney Post)

The Liberal Government of Prince Edward Island, headed by Hon. Walter Lea, has sustained a crushing reverse by the defeat of its newly appointed Attorney-General, Hon. Thane Campbell, in the second district of Prince County, heretofore regarded as the strongest Liberal constituency in the Province. Mr. Campbell was a law partner of Hon. A. E. Saunders, who resigned the Premiership to become a Supreme Court judge some months ago, and he stands high as a member of the younger bar. He is a Rhodes Scholar, a good speaker, and an estimable citizen of Summerside, where he practises his profession. The outcome of Tuesday's polling in the second district of Prince cannot therefore be attributed to lack of strength of the Government candidate. Clearly it reveals a Conservative trend much stronger than even the Opposition campaigners counted upon, who are perhaps quite as much surprised by the decisiveness of Mr. Shelton Sharp's victory as the Government supporters are over the loss of a constituency which never before returned a Conservative member to the House of Assembly.

But the explanation is simple enough. The Liberal Government, which carried the Province on Prohibition in 1927, has steadily lost strength in the constituencies, partly because of the mediocrity of its personnel, partly because it failed to implement its pledge to enforce the Temperance Act efficiently, but chiefly because its general administrative record has been strikingly inferior to that of the Stewart Government which it displaced. Hon. A. E. Saunders, who was leader of the Government till early this year, welcomed the opportunity to step from the Premiership to a judgeship when he had only rounded out two and a half years in office. His successor, the Hon. Walter M. Lea, is a farmer who represents a near-by constituency to that in which Tuesday's by-election was held, and who was Minister of Agriculture in the Saunders Government. He is a good type of citizen, but is neither very popular with his own associates, nor particularly astute as a politician. A couple of months ago one of the members of his Government without portfolio, Hon. Wallace Bruce Butler, resigned from the Cabinet and announced that he would cross the floor of the House and join the Opposition at the next session. This defection was the result of a feud with the new Premier.

Obviously the tide against the Island Government has received an added impetus from the result of the recent Dominion election. It is therefore hardly likely that it can win either of the two remaining by-elections which are necessary to fill the vacancies in Charlottetown and in the third district of Kings, where polling will shortly be held. Charlottetown was won by the Conservatives and the third district of Kings by the Liberals in the last provincial election. Both were vacated by the resignations of their sitting members, who became candidates for their respective parties in the recent Federal election.

The next general election in Prince Edward Island must be held not later than July 1931, and it is a fair judgment that it will mark the end of the present Liberal regime.

Hazlitt's Tomb (Manchester Guardian) (The centenary of the death of William Hazlitt has been observed by that ever-growing public which appreciates the importance of this reformer, critic and painter. Wreaths were laid on his tomb in the graveyard of St. Anne's, Soho, where he lies in company with the unhappy Theodore, King of Corsica, and David Williams, the founder of the Royal Literary Fund. Tablets to these men are on the outside west wall of the church. The Hazlitt tablet simply recounts his birth and

death and the fact that it was placed there by his grandson in 1901. Above it is the tablet to King Theodore of Corsica, with Horace Walpole's epitaph: "Fate poured its lesson on his living head, Bestow'd a kingdom and denied him bread." Walpole put the tablet up at his own expense. Hazlitt's grave lies on the north side of the little graveyard. The gravestone, which has "a turgid and pugnacious inscription" that cannot be read owing to the plants around it, is enclosed by a very ugly little Victorian cast-iron railing which accords ill with the resting place of an artist and a man of taste.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA. October 25th, 1930. To Wage Earners, Everywhere in Canada. Don't be Penny Wise Pound Foolish! Has it ever occurred to you that bargains, even honest-to-goodness bargains, are not always an unmixed blessing? Of course many so called bargains are not real bargains at all. Like the rosy apple that is rotten at the core, they appear to be something that they are not. A bargain is only a real bargain when it is offered you at a price less than what the article is really worth. Due to causes that predicate a loss to some Canadian producer, real bargains are sometimes available to you. And when they are, and you need the articles offered, you would be foolish not to take full advantage of them. For if you don't, someone else will! Meanwhile anyone buying them is doing the Canadian producer a good turn by helping him to dispose of merchandise that, for one reason or another, he is compelled to convert into immediate money. But when the subject of the bargain is a foreign-made article, the whole situation takes on a different aspect. Like as not the foreign producer, whom you would be helping out of a jam if you purchased his bargain, has a production cost that is far below the Canadian cost of producing the same article. And if you were to institute enquiries with a view to finding out why his production cost was so much lower, like as not you would find it was because he was paying his employees rates of wages that were away below the scale paid for similar work in this country. In that event, it would be reasonably safe to assume that a much lower standard of living prevails among the workers in his country than prevails here. Possibly he requires his employees to work longer hours than is customary in Canada. Possibly the laws of his country are not as strict as they are here regarding the employment of child labour. Possibly he is not taxed, as Canadian manufacturers are taxed, to ensure compensation on a reasonable scale being paid his workmen who suffer injury in the course of their employment. Possibly he is not required to maintain his factory at anything like as high standards of ventilation, of sanitation, of heating, of lighting, of protection against fire and accident, as are in force in Canada. In all these matters—hours of labour, rates of wages, standards of living, factory inspection, social legislation and industrial betterment work—Canada is much more advanced than most of the nations that make products similar to hers. The result is that Canadian wage earners are more fortunately circumstanced in almost every way, than are the wage earners in most other countries. Obviously they can only hope to retain those advantages as long as their employers, the manufacturers of Canada, are able to overcome in the domestic market the competition of foreign-made goods that are produced under longer working hours, lower wage scales, and lower standards of living. For should the time ever come when they can no longer compete, either their Canadian employees must agree to wage reductions and the loss of decent living conditions, or the manufacturers themselves must close up shop. You can see therefore what serious trouble these bargains in foreign-made goods may cause you—what serious trouble any foreign-made goods may cause you whether they be bargains or not—if you allow yourself to be persuaded into buying them. Should you say there is nothing harmful in buying them once in a while, you will probably see nothing harmful in buying them every chance you get. And if you buy them every chance you get, you cannot blame others for doing the same thing. Once everybody in Canada starts doing it, you know what will happen! So for the sake of a small immediate saving or merely to satisfy a passing whim, why run the risk of setting in train a movement that in a few years might easily prove your undoing! Wouldn't it be far better for you, and your family, and all your friends, to stand fast by the policy of buying "Produced-in-Canada," as the surest means of protecting Canadian rates of wages and Canadian standards of living? Very sincerely yours, H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

For the Man Who Cannot Smoke At Work CHEW:- SPECIAL Get One For Your Home NOW A Hot-Water Bottle, like a Clinical Thermometer, should be in every home. You never know when such will be sorely needed—even a necessity. Its presence may be the deciding factor in serious illness and in such conditions where heat application is indicated a good quality Hot-Water Bottle is the ideal thing. WE HAVE HOT WATER BOTTLES OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY SPECIALLY PRICED AT 97c. GET ONE TODAY AT THE The Two Macs 149 St. George St. HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST CHEWING"