

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1932

OUR OPPORTUNITIES

It is an excellent thing for the Maritime Provinces when leading Maritimers like Mr. R. L. Calder, K. C. of Montreal give their views on Maritime affairs for the benefit of Canada in general and these Provinces in particular. At a recent meeting of the newly formed Maritime Club of McGill University, Mr. Calder emphasized the splendid system of education here which, he said, produces an intellectual elite which has constantly been drawn upon by other parts of Canada in need of brains. This, Mr. Calder considers is no sufficient for the development of the Maritimes, whatever effect it may have on the development of Canada as a whole. He regrets, and most people here regret with him, that the Provinces by the sea have lost ground as Maritime ports and shipbuilders. The former fault is certainly not ours, at least not to any great extent, for the Dominion of Canada subsidized railway systems from Montreal west, and left the Maritime ports practically isolated. When there was nothing but the insignificant intercolonial, with no through connections worthwhile to depend upon, it was natural for ship owners and consignees to order their steamers in the open season direct to Montreal, thus passing by Maritime ports. An intelligent development of the railway system for the benefit of the whole of Canada would have included the starting of the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk Railways from Halifax and Saint John which would have given the lower provinces an equal opportunity with the other provinces to develop as agricultural and industrial centres. There is no use lamenting the fact that these Provinces failed to develop as steamship builders. At the time this industry was in its infancy we had neither the money nor the market for such enterprise. What the Maritime Provinces want now, and want badly, is the proper adjustment of our affairs as outlined in the Duncan Commission Report. When this has been fully accomplished, and Canada gets back into her stride, financially and otherwise, the Maritime Provinces will make further advances, commensurate with the advances made in other parts of Canada.

RADIO CONTROL

According to the judgment of the Privy Council the Dominion Government controls the air for radio and other purposes and not the individual provinces. This endorses the majority decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. An appeal was taken to the Privy Council by Quebec, associated with Ontario. The appeal held up the announcement of the Federal Government's contemplated policy in radio control, and it is possible, though not probable that an announcement will be made in the present session. The Supreme Court held that the Dominion had full jurisdiction over radio "on the ground of convenience amounting to necessity." The Dominion, it was set out, must be allowed "a very wide control over transmission and the power to enter into agreements with other nations governing the allotment of wave lengths and the location of stations." The provinces, said the majority of the court, were not in a position to exercise such control. Under authority of an act of Parliament control of radio now rests in the Department of Marine, which has in force licenses for 64 broadcasting stations at \$50 each and something like half a million licenses for receiving sets at \$1 each. Two broadcasting plants belong to the Province of Manitoba, three to the Canadian National Railways and the remainder are privately owned and operated. A Royal Commission, appointed two years ago, made a strong re-

commendation for the establishment of a Government-owned corporation to take over all broadcasting in Canada, with provincial representation on the board of Management. The attitude of the present Government towards the proposal is not known, and its policy will not likely be revealed until the text of the Privy Council decision has been received and studied.

GUARANTEED PRICE

According to advices from London, the British Government wheat quota scheme has been approved by the Cabinet. It provides that all flour milled in the United Kingdom shall have a compulsory content of British wheat amounting to 15%. It is also reported that the plan provides for a guaranteed price of \$1.35 per bushel to the British wheat growers. Such a scheme certainly would help the British farmers materially, but that it does not suit the books of Free Traders is evident from the fact that an agitation has already been organized to rouse the country against the proposal. It is claimed by the Free Traders that the guaranteed price and quota will cost the country \$25,000,000 annually which would raise the price of the loaf by a cent. In view of the general policy of the National Government and the recent election endorsing a protectionist policy, it is not likely this agitation will have much effect on the scheme drafted by the Government to submit to the House of Commons.

BRITAIN'S TARIFF

The overwhelming vote of 452 to 76 by which the British House of Commons adopted the financial resolutions to bring in the Trade Tariff Bill, shows that before many moons there will be an end to free trade in the British Empire. The adoption of the resolution practically means that there is now approved and in operation a 10% levy on all imports except from the British possessions. As had previously been arranged one or two members of the Government, Free Trade Liberals, were allowed to speak and vote against the resolution, but it is interesting to note that 33 Liberals, followers of Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, voted with the Government, of whom were four Liberal Ministers, including President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. Walter Runciman. Mr. Runciman, who introduced the resolutions, pointed out that the new departure in fiscal policy was absolutely necessary in consequence of the continued movement of capital away from Great Britain. It is certain that the change from Free Trade to Protection will gradually restore Great Britain to her former position of leader among the commercial nations.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Just to keep the record clear," The Moncton Times notes that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London, was the first to take up with the British Government the question of removing the embargo on Canadian potatoes and not Mr. T. W. Caldwell representing the Potato Growers' Association, as stated in a London Canadian Press cable.

Commenting sympathetically on the destruction of Prince of Wales College, the Sydney Post concludes: "Great as the financial loss is, and heavy as the obligations facing the Government are, there is no doubt that construction work on a new College building will be started without delay. The Islanders are a thrifty and careful people, but where education is concerned they are willing to pay for the best. They spend a larger percentage of their revenues on public instruction than the people of any other Province."

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is to be expected that Dr. Boris A. Bakhtmeteff does not like the Soviet. He was the last Russian Ambassador to the United States and represented the Kerensky Government of 1917. Dr. Bakhtmeteff spoke in New York last week and gave the following figures on Russia. Russia's coal and iron production had been doubling every five years for some decades prior to the revolution. At that rate she would have been producing four times as much in 1932 and 1933 as in 1913, he says. But the 1931 production was only about twice that of 1913, or one-half what it would have shown under the old system of government. In educational matters the old Russian Government had laid its plans in 1908 and 1909 to have compulsory education throughout the nation by 1921. The achievement of that happy condition has yet been made by the Soviet, and this is 1932. Dr. Bakhtmeteff is a civil engineer and a member of the faculty of Columbia University in New York. His observations are interesting in that they express the views of a Russian who is not a follower of Stalin and a worshiper of Lenin. No doubt Dr. Bakhtmeteff would be welcomed in Russia by the Soviet officials—they would likely soon place him where his tongue would be silenced.

The Government of India has issued a statement concerning the troubles in the North-West Frontier Province. One's first inevitable conclusion upon the facts set forth by Government is the complete futility of Lord Irwin's hope that Abdul Ghaflar Khan and others like him in the Frontier Province could be brought within the fold of good citizenship by extending the hand of friendship to them. The second is that the public throughout India have a right to demand from Mr. Gandhi a plain statement of whether he is prepared to stand by Government in their measures to curb anarchical campaigns of the kind now exposed, or whether he approves of them. If he will not unmistakably choose the former alternative, no equivocation ought to disguise from us that he is in fact on the other side.

Those who know Arthur Meighen know that he is not going to the Senate as the rubber stamp of the will of any majority. That is not in his nature. In the circumstances, this appointment is most creditable; creditable to Meighen and to the Prime Minister. It will give to the Senate able, alert and intelligent leadership, restoring that body in public esteem; and it will give to the Government and public life the benefits of a mind abundantly equipped for service.

There's no getting away from the yoke of the Maritimes, says the Ottawa Journal. Not satisfied with providing nearly all the presidents of our banks and universities, they manage to keep on sending Prime Ministers to rule over us. Finance Ministers to decide about our taxes. As Prime Ministers they gave us Thompson, Tupper, Borden and Bennett. As Finance Ministers they gave us Tilley, Foster, Fielding. And now they have given us Rhodes. And they talk about "Maritime Rights!" Well, all we can say is that we don't mind the yoke. Mr. Rhodes, to begin with, is in the best traditions of the best of the Maritimes have sent us. He has ability, experience, culture, background. Mr. Rhodes once said that he would rather be Canada's first angler than Canada's first Commoner. But he was an admirable speaker; perhaps a far better first Commoner than he has ever been an angler. And his Speakership wasn't all pomp and circumstance.

It must have been with great emotion on both sides that M. Briand took leave last week-end of the staff at the Quai d'Orsay. Aristide Briand, who next to Clemenceau is the most remarkable statesman France has produced this century, is now in the seventies, and his health is precarious. He has been many times Prime Minister of France, and apart from his work as Foreign Minister, has held all sorts of portfolios. In appearance and figure not unlike Lloyd George only slightly less theatrical, M. Briand has worked himself hard all his life, but, unlike Mr. Lloyd George, lacked the rejuvenating resources of the golf links. His one excursion into golf, under Mr. Lloyd George's tuition at a famous conference, almost cost him the loyalty of a serious-minded Gallic people.

The affair is the only vicious serpent found in Great Britain.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

COUGH

Cough is a very common ailment and yet it is not really a disease; it is simply a symptom of disease. Now just as an increased pulse rate or a high temperature is a sign that something is wrong in the system, so also with a cough, and the cause of the cough should be investigated. Although there are a number of conditions which may cause cough, nevertheless the commonest or most frequent causes should be thought of first. The most frequent is the cause from some condition in nose, mouth, throat, and chest, and includes affections of the teeth, tonsils, the uvula which hangs between tonsils at back of the mouth, the throat itself, and the windpipe, and the bronchial tubes one going to each lung. Sometimes, as Dr. Stuart Pritchard points out, the character or sound of the cough may give a clue as to its cause. Coughs may be divided into two classes—expectorant and irritant. The expectorant cough is where there is some mucous or other substance that should be expectorated or removed, and the cough helps to remove it. It is this type that should be 'aided'; nothing should be given to stop or quiet this type of cough as it is Nature's way of removing any obstruction from the air passages. The irritant cough is really serving no useful purpose and it is in this type that you would be justified in using some means to stop it. In fact the irritant cough not only fails to serve any useful purpose, but if unchecked may be dangerous. Thus in influenza this cough may cause complications in nose and sinuses, may cause pleurisy in pneumonia, aggravate pain, cause loss of sleep, may overwork the blood vessels and interfere with working of the heart.

The thought then is that in any persistent cough it would be wise to consult your physician, as cough may be due to early tuberculosis, to early stages of whooping cough, to trouble in large blood vessel into which the heart pumps the blood, to ear trouble, brain abscess, inflammation of the bronchial tubes and other conditions. Remember, some coughs are helpful and should be encouraged; others not only weaken the system but set up complications.

Congested Trade Channels

(Saturday Night) An illuminative part of Hon. R. B. Bennett's recent Toronto address was his demonstration of the manner in which Canada's trade balance had been redressed during the first nine months of the present fiscal year by tariff measures which had changed an enormous adverse balance to a favorable one of \$10,000,000. In deciding to make the attainment of a favorable trade balance the paramount aim, Mr. Bennett had to take the risk of creating temporary disturbances in trade; and offending masses of voters, ignorant of fiscal questions, who wish to buy cheaply wherever they please at whatever cost to Canadian industry or Canadian national credit. Canada has been fortunate in that she has suffered comparatively little loss in volume of external trade, though the severely reduced price of all agricultural commodities has cut totals.

The Japs' Viewpoint

(Ottawa Journal) Up to 1940 Shanghai was a second rate Chinese city sitting on a mud flat at the mouth of the Yangtze River, but in 1942 became one of the five Treaty Ports opened to foreign trade. This after the Opium War. Later on other nations saw the importance of the city; nations like France and the United States. Today, in what is known as the International Settlement, there are British, French, United States, Italian and Japanese troops. The city is popularly known, we are told, as the Paris of the East; boasts an excellent golf course, race track, yacht club, an enormous number of disreputable resorts; also the Shanghai Club, with the longest bar in the world. The Japanese did not bombard nor attack nor invade this part of Shanghai. Only once, according to the despatches, did they set foot on it. But they bombed and machine-gunned and burned part of the native city; \$10,000,000 worth of it was burned we are told, but as much of it consisted of flimsy shacks the estimate may be loose. With what justification? No one may justify the bombing of a civil population of any city or town; not even by invoking the cruelties of war. But, admitting this, and deploring what has happened at Shanghai, let none of us go off at half-cock with the idea that Japan has not had proper measures to protect her nationals and to break down an anti-Japanese boycott she is outraging any international law or usage. She is, in point of fact, following United States and British precedents.

In 1926-27 there was a Chinese boycott of British goods, attacks on British nationals. Britain landed troops in China, prepared to protect her rights. Landed troops at Shanghai. In the course of a debate in the British Parliament on February 16, 1927, a member of the Labor opposition asked under what treaty rights British troops landed on Chinese soil. Sir Austen Chamberlain, then British Foreign Secretary replied: "The right of a State to protect the lives of its nationals abroad does not depend on any treaty." And later on, in the same year, Mr. Baldwin, dealing with the same subject, told the House of Commons this: "Our troops are being sent to the Far East to safeguard British lives in China, particularly at Shanghai. That is the only policy of His Majesty's Government."

"The question of the time whereat and the manner and numbers wherein troops should be landed at Shanghai depend on the local situation and the advice received from our representatives on the spot." With this modern history in the memory of all of us, there should be perhaps less haste in jumping on the Japanese, in condemning them with bell, book and candle, and in disregard of all precedents and conditions. We are being told that Japan's conduct is in violation of the Briand-Kellogg pact. But against this is Sir Austen Chamberlain's declaration that the right of a State to protect the lives of its nationals abroad does not depend on any treaty. Nor have we noticed that Britain or France or the United States have raised this point at all. Their only care, thus far, apparently, is for the International Settlement. Their latest note objects to the use of the Settlement as a base for Japanese operations. In the circumstances, and having regard for the solemn assurances of the Japanese Foreign Minister that Japan only desires peace and order in China, talk of Britain jumping into a war with Japan, or of interfering beyond the protection of her own rights, is sheer folly. One destroyed Chinese city is deplorable, and so is loss of Chinese life; but it should take much more than these things to justify the stupendous calamity of a war between England and Japan. Besides, England has her own troubles just now in India. They are going to be very costly for the British taxpayer. India might be regarded as quite sufficient share of the "white man's burden" for one nation to carry. If this China-Japan war is to be stopped or won by an outside country, we cheerfully elect a nation other than Britain to do the job.

Glue of good quality can be produced from the waste liquors from reduction plants manufacturing meal from fish waste, according to experiments made by Canadian scientists engaged in fisheries research under federal auspices. The British museum has a stuffed Anaconda measuring 29 feet long.

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.

P. W. UNIVERSITY?

Sir,—We were shocked to learn of the destruction of Prince of Wales College by fire. It is a most unfortunate occurrence and the second great conflagration of its kind in such a short period. Not only will it rob the Province temporarily of its only non-denominational college but is bound to disorganize generally the educational system of the city. A most unfortunate happening at a most inopportune time. The great question to follow this disaster will be where to hold the classes in the meantime, although I have no doubt arrangements may be made with the primary schools and churches for temporary accommodation. A group of Islanders held a discussion here as to what would issue from this great catastrophe. We came to the conclusion the public schools should run at least as far as the second high school grade of 11 and if possible grade 12; that as far as possible a similar system of education be adopted as exists in the sister Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; that the students obtaining a grading diploma from his or her high school be admitted to Prince of Wales University; that monthly tests be held as well as mid-year and final examinations; that students not making a grade of at least 45 to 50% be removed from the institution; that such an university, if built, would be of great assistance to the Province for— (1) It would provide the Province with teachers of high standing (B. A. degree) (2) It would enrich the Province for (a) Those students attending other Maritime institutions would remain at home. (3) It would improve greatly our educational system and provide the average individual with a grade 11 or 12 education. (4) It would provide a means of education for those who cannot otherwise obtain it on account of financial difficulties by going out of the Province. These are some of the points and

conclusions discussed and arrived at, and I give them in order that they may receive consideration and discussing among those interested in education in the Province. We at the university feel that such a university, if established on the Island, would at least have an enrollment of 600 students. At present there are about 200 Island students in the various Maritime colleges and universities who would be more than willing to remain at home and attend a university in Charlottetown. Then there are at least 400 students who would be eligible to enter. A similar fee for courses could be made as at the Maritime universities, and these

would go a considerable way in defraying the cost of the institution. No doubt it would take years to develop such a scheme which would call for whole-hearted support from all who have the educational interest of the Province at heart. Progress is dependent upon our education, and I know the great majority of the people of the Province have the future of their children at heart and will be more than interested in seeing the development of such a scheme as I have outlined out of the ashes of Prince of Wales College. I am, Sir, etc. ISLAND STUDENT Wolfville, N. S.

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