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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1929

EMPIRE TRADE

In the opinion of the Ottawa Journal, Canada should immediately retaliate against the proposed increase in the United States tariff. Let there be no pussyfooting: let Canada put up a self-respecting fight for our rights: let them know that we are not Mexico, nor Haiti, nor a republic of Latin America!

There may be differences as to the wisdom of such a course: there can be none as to our right to pursue it. Canada or any other country, is the sole judge of what its customs tariff shall be. The United States may adopt any tariff it pleases, but it is certain that any increase in duty will not improve relations between the two countries, and will incline the people of the Dominion to follow a policy that will, indirectly but surely, affect the markets open to the products of the United States in this country.

Here are the trade figures for 1928, for the three great English speaking nations, being the exports and imports of Canada, as quoted in the Manitoba Free Press:

Table with 2 columns: Exports, Imports. Rows for U.S., Great Britain, Australia.

Sir John Morgan, chairman of the British Empire Producers' organization has toured the Dominions, including Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, conferring with the ministers in each country to ascertain what was practicable on both sides in the way of mutual preferences and in other ways. He declares that the fundamental question is: "Are we going to consider Great Britain as the home market of the dominions?" The United States says to its colonies and dependencies "This is your home market: let your produce come here practically free of toll and we will maintain a toll against other countries." France and Italy, both colonizing powers, say the same thing. Sir Benjamin believes that the only chance of development of the immense, rich, and fertile areas of the Empire, is to frame a policy that will regard Great Britain as the home market of these great producing dominions.

The return of enemy trust property to claimants in former enemy countries is also involved in these settlements, and foreign countries are looking to the Canadian government for a prompt accounting of the claims. Canada's future is so dependent upon foreign capital for the development of its natural resources that we cannot afford to precipitate any doubts as to our honor and honesty. The government owes it to itself and to Canada to make the adjustments as speedily as possible, and not allow the fair name of this country to be tarnished by any questionable delay in settling our just claims.

This, he points out would give stability to these agreements and enable capital to be embarked in those industries affected by such preferential advantages. There is not much to be found in the speeches of leaders of parties either here or in Britain about Empire economics, though there lies the path of prosperity for the people of the whole Commonwealth.

THE NEW MARKETING

Mr. H. B. Clemes, general manager of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario, recently said, in addressing the agricultural committee of the Ontario Legislature "I have a party ready to work out a packaged potato proposition this year, and we will likely help him out by putting it into the chain stores for a start. I think the public would buy them, if this were done."

There is no doubt that for the city markets throughout Canada and the United States, the potato package system will be generally adopted in the next few years, and will be very extensive use during the coming summer. Our farmers will do well to prepare for this change in

marketing. It will be observed that potatoes put up in packages will require to be carefully graded and of as nearly uniform size as possible. Only the best quality of potatoes will find a place in this new market. Greater care than ever before must be exercised in selecting seed, in the manner of planting, in spraying, and in housing.

The potato has entered the aristocratic family of the finest vegetables and fruits, and must be dressed accordingly. It is no longer the humble spud, to be shovelled and carted around in bags from field to market as if it were intended only for rough usage, and thrown anywhere where room could be found for it. It will now be found on the shelves of our stores in neatly and artistically labelled packages and will be sold as a dainty food, which it really is.

INJURING CANADA'S CREDIT

The long delay in paying the German reparations to citizens of Canada is doing serious injury, not only to those citizens whose money it really is, and to whom it was allotted by competent commissioners, but is injuriously affecting Canada's credit abroad. This money was paid in to the Canadian government by the Germans; its allotment was agreed upon by commissioners appointed by the government, and still after ten years the final settlement has not yet been effected. The late Hon. William Pugsley, of New Brunswick, examined many of the claims presented by private Canadian citizens, and arrived at what must be regarded as equitable settlements. After his death Commissioner Priel took up the work and submitted his completed report more than a year ago. His findings together with those of Commissioner Pugsley, completed the adjustments of Canadian claims, and these were not disputed. What reason the government has to give for holding up payment, has not been made known to the public.

Had not the King Government consented to the enlargement of the three mile limit of territorial waters to twelve miles, the "Im Alone" incident would not have occurred. The rum-running vessel would not have been sunk where she was fired upon, and there would now be no question whether she was twelve or fourteen miles off shore.

The Mall and Empire asks what Canada got in return for her acquiescence with the United States' proposal to enlarge the age-long limit of three miles to twelve? No doubt it made prohibition more enforceable in the United States, but the King Government is not committed to prohibition. Far from it, but it is painfully pro-American. No right-thinking person has any sympathy with rumrunners.

Canada's representative at Washington Hon. Vincent Massey as in duty bound, is inquiring into the painful and possibly dangerous incident of sinking of the "Im Alone." The British Ambassador has not so far taken action. He is apparently leaving the case for Canada to settle. Mr. Massey may, perhaps, conclude that the sinking of the rum-runner was justifiable as Washington contends. The Washington view of international complications usually seems congenial to Mr. Massey.

Despatches from Mexico recently reported the situation of the rebels as hopeless and gave the impression that the federal troops were everywhere victorious, and the rebellion about over. Now we are told the rebels have gained another victory. This may prolong the conflict, but in the end the Mexican Government forces aided by United States cannon, rifles, bombing airplanes and munition supplies as they have been, will undoubtedly prevail.

Parliament will presently resume its session at Ottawa and resume the unfinished debate on the budget. There is much unfinished business yet to be disposed of, and the date of prorogation can only be a matter of guess-work for weeks to come.

The illness of Hon. Walter M. Lee, and his enforced absence from the Legislature during the session is a sad and will always fall

Notes By The Way

The River Jordan in Palestine is being harnessed to produce the hydro-electric power. Through ages past it has flowed idly along its southward course to the Dead Sea where it ends. Most of its channel lies below the ocean level, and its terminal lake is more than 1300 feet lower than the surface of the Mediterranean. Also the Jordan varies greatly in its volume at different seasons of the year. The rainfall in Palestine is limited to four months of the year, during which period the poetical "swellings of Jordan" occur.

To make the Jordan useful as the source of large and continuous water-power, as well as for purposes of irrigation, the surplus waters that fall during the rainy months must be impounded by dams. Lake Tiberias, through which the Jordan flows, is a large natural reservoir which is being made much larger and deeper by a dam at its outlet. Another reservoir is located on the river Yarmuk, a principal tributary of the Jordan.

These works are so far advanced toward completion that it is stated electric light and power from the Jordan will be delivered to a large portion of the Holy Land by the end of August next. Wonder succeeds wonder with rapidity in this age of marvels which it is our privilege to enjoy.

We are to have a Commission to settle the troubles between the Saunders Government and the school teachers. The Maritime Provinces know something about commissions. The King Government appointed a commission to report upon their wrongs and claims and at its head was a very able, fair-minded, independent and energetic man, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan. He lost no time, speedily ascertained the facts, and submitted his report and recommendations to the Government. Then came delay after delay and then a partial carrying out of what was recommended. It is now years since the Duncan report was submitted to the Government but the Maritimes are yet waiting for its full implementation.

That suggests certain questions in regard to the Schools Commission. Shall there be a Duncan at its head? Will there be a prompt, full impartial investigation and report? If so, will the Saunders Government without delay, give effect to the Commission's recommendations? The one thing important is a prompt, final and just settlement that will end present-deplorable conditions. Delays are dangerous. Time does not wait. What we know about Commissions and Governments is gathered from experience of what they have done.

As to the last method, additional taxation, it is up to the people to say whether they will vote for Government Control on the coming plebiscite, or by voting against it submit to the taxes.

There is no other way out. The strike is off for the present, but it is only a postponement of the evil day, unless additional revenue is forthcoming in one of the three ways set out above.

THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION

(A REVIEW BY "SCRUTATOR")

Since writing the third article of this series an event has happened which calls for further comment.

After the Prime Minister had re-ordered the Teachers' Executive an independent Commission and the strike ordered, a Mr. J. O. Campbell (whatever his connection with the Government may be, is unknown) took the matter in hand.

In consequence of his interview with one of the teachers the Executive met Hon. B.W. LePage, who conceded to the teachers the very thing which the Premier and the Government had previously refused and so the independent commission is to sit in the near future.

What is there to consider that calls for the expense of this Commission? Nearly twenty years ago such a commission was appointed by the then government. It travelled over the whole Island, held sittings and made enquiries over the whole Educational field. The Commission made an Executive report and that was the end of it. The report was laid on the table of the House but no action was taken. The cut was very considerable, but so far as the results were concerned they were nil and it was so much money thrown away.

The present difficulty arose from the teachers asking for increased pay. The Premier admits that they should get it, but that there is no money available and that the increase pay to the teachers would involve increased taxation.

This being admitted, what is there left for the Commission to do? If the Commission finds, as it is bound to do, that the teachers should receive additional pay, what then? Will it find the money? The thing is ridiculous and is only another mode of temporizing with a situation that requires a strong, firm hand.

There are three ways open by which money can be made available, both for ordinary purposes including our health program, and increased aid to education.

1st. Increased subsidy from the Federal Government.

2. Government control of liquor which would put into the hands of the Government an annual revenue of \$250,000 and, over which now goes into the pockets of the bootleggers.

3. Additional taxation. Federal aid is a thing in the indefinite future and towards the obtaining of which the present government has done absolutely nothing.

Government control is opposed by a government the majority of whose members are strongly in favor of the scheme, but who for political purposes are willing to allow this revenue to go towards enriching the bootleggers.

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Lesson in English

By W. R. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "Leave me alone" to express annoyance. Say "Let me alone."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: pine-al; pronounce pin-e-al, i as in "pin" or as in "pie," e as in "me," a as in "at," accent first syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: Sweden; not Sweeden.

SYNONYMS: laughter, fun, hilarity, giggling, merriment, mirth.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: APPOSITE; very applicable; relevant; fit. Here is an apposite illustration.

public loss as well as a sad deprivation to the Premier and his colleagues. There is no other within the government group who can fill his place in council or debate with like ability and wisdom.

President Hoover is about to make a supreme and persistent effort to enforce the prohibition law. Under the Jones Act recently enacted much heavier penalties are provided for all violations than under the Volstead Act. Prohibitionists are hopeful that with the administration of the law now transferred to the Justice Department, hundreds of new enforcement officials appointed and millions of money provided to back them, better results will be found than heretofore. The big cities, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, and others will first receive attention in the clean-up. Of course there are anti-prohibitionists who say the law cannot be enforced, has failed

Legislature during the session is a sad and will always fall

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Edgar Wallace in Tid-Bits.)

Great Britain differs from other countries in that offences against the person are comparatively small.

In America the hold-up man is a familiar phenomenon, and that some unfortunate pedestrian has been 'beaten up' and robbed, or a bank messenger has been shot down and the money in his charge stolen, are common items of news.

In Germany there are crimes every year where people have been murdered for their money, and whilst I was in Berlin recently I was shown a photograph of a woman who had her throat cut by another woman for a few marks.

This type of crime in Britain is rare. Going back over the criminals who have been executed in this country during the past few years, I can only recall three outstanding figures, two of whom were concerned in the same crime.

FOOLS AND FIREARMS

It is a peculiar fact that whenever criminals have stolen and murdered violently, as distinct from poisoning their victims, two men have invariably been concerned. To Browne and Kennedy we add Donovan and Wade, the brothers Stratton, and the two Muswell Hill murderers. The habitual criminal never seems to take life when engaged in his nefarious occupation unless he has the co-operation of another, which is remarkable, since criminals are suspicious of each other, and always guarding themselves against betrayal even by their best friends.

It is difficult to understand this mentality, but possibly when a criminal is accompanied by another and commits an act of violence, he has the illusion that his responsibility is halved. The normal burglar—if this is not a contradiction of terms—has a terror of violence, and some men have flatly refused to go on a "job" if a member of the gang has firearms in his possession.

If he carries a jemmy, it is for what he regards as a legitimate purpose, but very seldom do the police, in searching an arrested burglar, discover so much of a life preserver in his pocket. There are exceptions, but these are amongst young amateurs who do not realize the terrible danger they run and the sentence which will come their way if they are found in possession of a loaded revolver.

It is not amongst the higher grades of criminals that you find violent propensities. The murder which led to the siege of Sydney Street was carried out by Russian aliens, and men like Browne and Kennedy are rare.

It is amongst the lower strata—the pickpockets and sneak thieves, the pests that haunt places where the public gather in any number, who come either to steal or to assist in the three-card trick—that crimes of violence are common.

TRUTH ABOUT RACE GANGS

It is amusing to me to read in newspapers of "racecourse gangs" abiding in the East End of London. It is true these rival sections are frequenters of racecourses. They are also to be found at football matches, in the crowds that gather to see Royalty pass, and even on Armistice Day in the neighbourhood of the Cenotaph. They live on great congregations and depend upon consultation occasioned by public gatherings to cover their escape.

It is not true that they have any special association with racing. My experience has been that a racecourse, especially since the energetic action of the Stewards, and I think, Sir Samuel Scott, is a very safe place. Fights between factions occur from time to time, and earn a little undesirable publicity.

There are in London a number of small clubs frequented by the least desirable element of our population. I do not suggest that all the members are dishonest, but a very large proportion of them live on what passes for their wits—very near to the border-line that separates the lawful from the unlawful. These places are more or less gaming clubs, and the frequenters include the smaller fry amongst bookmakers, a certain type of thief, and that odd collection of people who seem to live without any visible means of support.

One writer said such a place as the Leopard Club, which I have put into my play, "The Squealer," was purest imagination, but I have known several such clubs, which smart people have patronized for the thrill of it.

There was one a little better than the others, existing for a long time within a hundred paces of Piccadilly Circus. It had its premises underground, and there once I saw a ghastly fight between two men, the spectators being "ladies and gentlemen," if one may judge their quality by the fashion and richness of their attire.

WHEN VICTIMS DARE NOT SPEAK A few months ago one of these men

started a "spelling" club in the neighbourhood of Edgware Road. A "spelling" club is a gaming house where bacarat and similar games are played not for the enticement of the possible "mug" though he is always welcome, but for the amusement of the "boys" themselves.

One night, when business was slack, three men came and were properly introduced. They had not been there for a quarter of an hour when one of them picked up a bottle and knocked out the proprietor of the club, took his winnings, and disappeared.

Here was the beginning of a feud which lasted for a long time, and is still going on, but no innocent person outside the coterie concerned has been injured.

In one respect there is honour amongst thieves: the man picked up battered almost beyond recognition will never divulge the name of his assailant, possibly he thinks that he can visit the offender with a far

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By James W. Barton, M.D. SMALL AILMENTS MAY CAUSE DISABILITY

You are considering the purchase of an automobile. Perhaps you have been driving a certain type and as you think of trading it in for a new car you are in doubt as to whether to buy a car of the same make or another make entirely.

The car you have been driving has been satisfactory in many ways but one or two minor parts have given you trouble. Now if these troubles were of a minor nature why do you hesitate about buying one of the same make? Because the service you have received from the agent has not been satisfactory. In other words, no matter whether your car is a Rolls Royce or a Ford it is the "service," the "servicing," that counts in your mind because you want your car to be ready for the road any time.

Now the only way you can get the most from your car is to let the agent who sold it to you take it for "inspection" at regular intervals. He not only goes over the engine, which is the "heart" of the car, but he looks at the fan belt, carburetor, the tires, springs, steering apparatus, and all the other parts that have a bearing on the ability of the car to run well, and to run so that you are comfortable.

Now did it ever occur to you that if you are not feeling well, you go to your doctor and tell him about one organ; your stomach, your heart, your lungs, your head or some other one part. You are usually interested in one organ only.

If it is your heart about which you are concerned and your doctor tells you it is all right, you are greatly relieved and of course have a right so to feel. However, your heart may be all right and yet any number of other things may be interfering with the "health running" of that body of yours, a slow intestine, bad teeth or tonsils, a sluggish liver, a "dropped" stomach, poor carriage of the body.

Now just as the engine or a car may be all right, but the car can be "stalled" or work poorly if the fan belt is loose, the carburetor has the wrong mixture, the tires carry insufficient air, and other "minor" conditions, so also can little troubles in that body of yours prevent you having perfect health. The lesson of course is that as you have your car inspected, so should you have your body completely inspected by your family doctor once or twice a year.



HAVE FAITH

Canst thou take the barren soil, And with all thy pains and toil Make illies bloom? Thou canst not? O helpless man, Have faith in God. He can!

Canst thou paint the clouds at eve, And all the sunset colors weave, Into the sky? Thou canst not? O powerless man, Have faith in God. He can!

Canst thou still thy troubled heart, And make all cares and doubts depart From out thy soul? Thou canst not? O faithless man, Have faith in God. He can!

—S. W. McClelland.

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Madam! If your husband or your brother enjoys a pipe, ask him to try Rosebud, the famous cut plug smoking tobacco, and save the "Poker Hands" packed with it. In exchange for four (4) sets of "Poker Hands" (Nos. 1 to 52) you will receive FREE one pair of High Grade, Pure Silk, Full Fashioned Stockings.

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and don't seem to worry how the rural mail couriers get along. Yet the time is coming when the Government will have to face a change in its system and the sooner this is brought about the better. \$70.00 per mile of travel per annum seems a reasonable rate, \$1,400 for twenty mile journey travelled six times per week. It is a mere bagatelle compared to what the high officials pay for their junior help at Ottawa.

I am, Sir etc. PRINCE COUNTY FARMER

Weather maps can be transmitted to ships at sea with a new radio sending device invented by a Washington, D. C., man.

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