

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OPINIONS VARY!

The only party that can bring us out of the slough of despond is the Liberal party. It is the hope of the country and of the world.—Mr. Angus L. MacDonald, Nova Scotia Liberal leader. "The Liberal party is in the Valley of Humiliation"—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal leader.

PRESSING THE CASE

That the agricultural interests of the Maritime Provinces are being kept in mind at the Imperial Conference is evident from the persistent efforts made to obtain a removal of the British embargo against Canadian potatoes. This matter was strongly emphasized in the brief prepared by the governments of the three Maritime Provinces for submission at the Conference. The British delegation apparently has been unwilling to discuss the question on its merits. Authoritative evidence has been submitted by the Canadian authorities that the Colorado beetle is not carried on potato shipments overseas, and now the proposal has been made that Canada will bear the expense of two experts from the United Kingdom to Canada, as soon as possible after the Conference, to see the potatoes actually harvested and to make a first-hand investigation of the question in dispute. If the British investigators are satisfied that there is no danger of the beetle being exported, the Canadian Government will expect Britain to lift the embargo.

This seems a fair proposal. It indicates, at any rate, that neither efforts nor expense are being spared by the Dominion Government to obtain for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick a market for their surplus potatoes within the Empire.

IN A NUTSHELL

The closing session of the Imperial Economic Conference was planned for today, but differences still existing between Canada and the United Kingdom over Russia, and between Australia and the United Kingdom over Argentine chilled beef, have necessitated a postponement until Saturday. In the meantime, the following summary of what Canada offers, and what she expects from, the Mother Country, will be convenient for reference purposes:

- Canada offers to Great Britain: (1) Continuation and extension of existing British preferences. (2) Reduction or discontinuation of special dumping duties to accelerate flow of British goods into Canada. (3) Substantial modification of policy in respect to artificial valuation of British goods for customs-duty purposes. (4) Important increases in British preference on iron and steel products to switch \$30,000,000 of Canadian orders annually from foreign to British producers. (5) Revisions in textile schedules to divert Canadian business from American to British channels, and to give Lancashire and Yorkshire manufacturers an even break with Canadian manufacturers in the Canadian market. (6) British industries to have right to appear before the Canadian Tariff Commission to ensure their fair competition in the Canadian market. Costs of production in both countries to be equalized by scientific tariff adjustments. (7) Annual market in Canada for minimum of 1,000,000 tons of Scotch and Welsh anthracite. (8) "Free" British entry to Canadian market of thousands of articles not produced in this country. In return for these concessions Canada expects from the United Kingdom: (1) Measures to correct unfair competition from Soviet Russia.

(2) Preference on wheat, assuring stable market for 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat annually in United Kingdom. (3) British preference on Canadian lumber, providing market for Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Province softwoods. (4) Preferences on Canadian bacon, meats, butter, cheese, poultry, fruits, fish. (5) Removal of obnoxious restrictions on Canadian live cattle, providing potential market for upward of 50,000 Canadian animals yearly. (6) Continuation after Nov. 15 of existing preferences on Empire-manufactured products to facilitate sale in Britain of Canadian news print and wood products, machinery, hardware and cutlery, farm implements, rubber goods, and the like. (7) Substantial preferences on Canadian base metals, zinc spelter, lead in pigs, copper ore, bars, rods, aluminum, platinum concentrates, and brass.

NEW FRENCH TREATY

It is announced from Paris that the Imperial Conference will be followed by negotiations for a new trade treaty between Canada and the French Republic. The old French Treaty made by the Mackenzie King Government was too one-sided and it, therefore, had to be discontinued by the present administration. While it gave the products of France an assured entry on favorable terms into this market it left the Government in Paris free to impose prohibitive duties on imports of Canadian wheat. France took advantage of this power at the outset of the present depression and the treaty became so onerous to this country that notice had to be given of its termination. At the time of its discontinuance it was announced by Ottawa that efforts would be made to arrange a new and fairer agreement with the great friendly Republic of France. The approach of the Imperial Conference delayed the negotiations to this end, but there does not seem to be any reason, says the Mail and Empire, why the matter should not be taken up in a co-operative spirit by the Canadian and French administrations when the Conference is over.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We note with pleasure the local Liberal organ's assurance that in Tuesday's speech of the visiting leader of the Liberal party in Nova Scotia "there was no descent to personalities or small politics." This was in agreeable contrast to the "contribution" which found its way into our contemporary's editorial columns on Monday.

Failure at the Imperial Conference, according to the Winnipeg Free Press would be "fruitful in providing the opposition parties in every country with new and effective issues." This is an illuminating statement. It may explain a good deal of the adverse criticism and exaggerated reports of "disquieting" conditions emanating from certain quarters a few days ago.

A resolution passed at the meeting of the Queen's County Liberal Association criticises the Bennett Government for bringing Canada "into a tariff war with Great Britain, endangering our British markets and leading to reprisals both in the Mother Country and in other British dominions." The proceedings at the Imperial Economic Conference sufficiently refute such propaganda. If further evidence were required of the Bennett Government's desire for reciprocal trade with Great Britain, it is provided in the summary in these columns of Canada's trade offers and expectations. The summary, it may be mentioned, was compiled by the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper in Western Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One is forever hearing the old cry that Big Business should be made to pay! It is a perfectly ridiculous cry, of course, for the simple reason that Big Business does pay and is paying. One has only to look over the income tax schedules to appreciate how true this is. The great bulk of the people pay no income tax at all. It is paid by a relatively small percentage of the population.

We are not coming out of the depression with a "bang" or through anything savoring of the miraculous, but in such a gradual way that good times will eventually be with us without any large scale appreciation of the fact. It is merely a case of pessimism finally turning to optimism and business and political leaders taking sensible and natural courses.

Nowhere is the fleetness of time better illustrated than in the Canadian Senate. Two years ago when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was fighting the general election campaign, one of his reasons for asking the people to vote Liberal was that even if the Conservatives were elected, Mr. Bennett could not pass legislation as the Liberals controlled the Senate and would veto any drastic Tory measures.

But Mr. Bennett was elected and it did not take long for the political stripe of the Senate to change. Right now there are 47 Conservatives against 44 Liberals, a majority of three Tories. Besides, there are five vacancies. When these are filled there will be 52 Conservative Senators. That will give the Tories a comfortable lead of eight in the Upper House. And if vacancies continue to occur among the Liberal Senators with the same frequency, it will not be long before Senator Meighen will be leading a group with a substantial majority.

An insight into the thing that makes Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, beloved by all, was given the Journal representative at the opening of the Welland Ship Canal at Thorold on Saturday. The Journal representative was standing on the edge of the canal at Lock No. 6, near Thorold, where there is a drop of 46½ feet to the bottom of the prism. Sir William walked over and courteously but definitely told him to move away from the edge of the lock. "It may seem all right to you, but you must learn to have a respect for old people who become nervous at seeing others in danger. There are so many things in life over which we have no control and it is most inadvisable to take unnecessary risks. You are foolish to stand there."—Ottawa Journal.

In the United States, justice has been mocked and cursed by the practice of the third degree. That black practice, the art of terrifying prisoners into incriminating statements by processes of mental and physical torture, has reached a stage in the Republic where, in the opinion of some of America's greatest jurists, it has placed justice at the mercy of an arrogant, and sometimes a corrupt police. It is a practice foreign to the British tradition. It is one of the glories of British law that it holds the balance evenly between the strong and the weak, that the humblest and poorest citizen is as certain of a fair trial as the most powerful of the King's subjects.

Just as if we have nothing to worry about, scientists now tell us that lightning can strike upward just as well as downward. They have 135 photographs to prove that lightning bounces. You may be quick enough to sidestep a bolt detected on its way down, but what's the use? You'll be caught on the rebound, though it probably doesn't make any difference to the person struck whether lightning hit an upper or delivered a rabbit punch. In fact, the whole thing oughtn't to make any difference to anybody, struck or not struck. The great majority of us have survived hundreds of thunder storms just by taking care that lightning did not fall on us from above. It wouldn't have saved many persons had the newly discovered facts been household lore a century ago. In the same breath the scientists announce that negative lightning is the deadly variety; positive lightning won't do any worse than melt the fillings in one's teeth. How to tell whether an approaching bolt is negative or positive is not included in the information.

With Monarchist rioting in Spain, a near revolution in Germany, and rumors of war in South America, says the Sydney Post, the world's troubles seem only beginning as the depression nears its end. Politically, as well as economically, civilization is in need of a complete re-organization.



By James W. Barton, M.D. BURNS AND USE OF LIQUIDS

When a physician investigates the record of all the cases of burns that come into a large London hospital during a period of 30 years, and find that there were 3809, then something of interest and of help to everybody can be expected. Dr. Chas. E. Donald tells that during the last 20 years, the number of cases entering the hospital has fallen to less than one-third, deaths to less than one-twelfth, and the proportion of deaths to admissions is now only one-quarter of what it was formerly.

While the changes from oil lamps to electricity, less flannelette clothing worn, less overcrowding, and better factory regulations, have lessened the number of cases of burns, what improvement has been made in treatment, and what part of the treatment is most important? All forms of applications were used—oil compresses, antiseptic ointments, picric acid solutions, waxes, and tannic acid. A covering such as wax or tannic acid forms a scab, which does away with painful dressings and the tissues heal smoothly beneath the scab. If however the burned part cannot be cleaned properly, it may be dangerous to use wax or tannic acid.

Dr. Donald has great faith in the ability of fluids to overcome poisons manufactured in the system by severe burns. Putting a couple of quarts of a normal salt solution into the body beneath the skin has proved the most effective part of any treatment given. This is put into the thigh or into the breasts by means of large needles. In addition to the use of the various applications to the burned surface, and the use of the salt or saline solution, the usual methods of applying warmth to the body to prevent shock, and keeping patient at rest by quieting drugs are always used.

When we remember how the use of fluids, sometimes containing a little salt, and at other times a little sugar or dextrose, are now saving thousands from suffering after operations, and saving hundreds of lives every year, it gives us some idea of the importance of fluids to the body. All of us, except those who are much overweight and whose tissues hold great quantities of water anyway, would do well to drink a couple of extra glasses of water daily.



THE NIGHT

Most Holy Night, that still dost keep The keys of all the doors of sleep, To me when my tired eyelids close Give thou repose. And let the far lament of them That chaunt the dead day's requiem Make in my ears who wakeful lie, Soft lullaby. Let them that guard the horned Moon By my bedside their memories croon. So shall I have new dreams and bliss In my brief rest. Fold thy great wings about my face, Hide day-dawn from my resting-place, And cheat me with thy false delight, Most Holy Night. —Hilare Belloc.

Wilhelm Owns Church

(London Express)

Former Kaiser Wilhelm owns a church in North Bohemia. When the 75th anniversary of the German Evangelical Church of Marienbad was observed a letter of congratulations came from Wilhelm at Doorn. He made the pastor of the congregation a member of the Order of Hohenzollern.

There are two valuable windows in the church. These were presented by the Kaiser on the 50th anniversary of the church 25 years ago. Wilhelm was the exalted ruler of the German Empire at that time. He has held title to the church property for many years. That he still keeps in close touch with affairs is indicated by the letter sent the Bay magazine for the anniversary.

Germany And The World

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Out of the German confusion one thing begins clearly to emerge: a definite intention on the part of the elements in the population which have been out of power since the War—the Prussian Junkers and their industrial and business allies—to seize control and establish a dictatorship with the enforcement of feudalistic and reactionary policies. Their success is by no means impossible; indeed at the moment it seems likely to be achieved. What the re-emergence of this type of government in what is still potentially the strongest country in Europe will mean in its bearing upon movements looking towards permanent peace can only be surmised; but it certainly will not be helpful. Arnold Zweig, the author of the famous War book "The Case of Sergeant Greischa," in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, says: "If the terroristic violence of one party is allowed to destroy what is left of freedom and individualism in Germany, the margin of Europe—France, England, Belgium, Holland, and the Scandinavian States—may remain European. But all the rest will fall back into the feudal system and its militaristic outlook.

"If the Germans—that mighty nation in the heart of Europe—are subjugated by the brown-shirted militia, then Fascism will be strengthened everywhere, and everywhere there will be a darkening of the air and a stifling gloom. "If German Republicans, who are still guarding the gates to future peace and freedom, are crushed by the forces of Continental reaction, the shame will not be theirs—the shame will fall upon those who failed to understand what is happening in Germany now and who left them to fight their great fight alone and unaided."

The return of Germany to Kaiserism or to something closely akin to it would be the final and most damning item in the bill of indictment that history will present against the post-War statesmanship of the Allied countries. If Germany breaks away from the democratic countries and again becomes a fortress of feudalism the primary responsibility for what may prove to be a development fatal to all hopes of an ordered world will rest upon the governments of the countries that, having won the War, were incapable of making peace.

The White Whale

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Four white whales have been brought to Winnipeg to ascertain in a practical way, whether Hudson Bay cannot produce for Canada yet another natural resource. White whales are said to abound in vast numbers in the Bay and its adjacent sub-Arctic waters, but their commercial value does not seem to have been determined. Have they any? To try and answer that question these four have been brought here.

They are to be on public view at the Harris abattoir this evening, but their rendering down in the laboratory will be begun tomorrow, so that their products may be analyzed by the chemists. Beneath a fine, thin skin, scaleless and soft, is a deep layer of fat or blubber encasing a mound of meat. It may be that the blubber may yield a lubricating oil or that from the flesh may be evolved a foodstuff or fertilizer; but whatever the results of the analyses, it is possible a product of commercial value may be produced out of the thousand or so pounds that is the average weight of these creatures of the deep.

The adults are as white as the ice on which they lie prone in chill state, but the young one is slate-colored. The only distinguishing features on these bulks are the eyes. These are uncovered by lid and unprotected by ro much as a lash, and they stare in a truly fishy glaze.

The experiment of the Industrial Development Board in bringing these fish or animals—which are they?—is meritorious. It is one of the very practical means for finding out the economic wealth latent in the North beyond us. Mineral and animal, much there remains to be discovered. Its vastness does not exceed our ignorance of its potentialities. Geographically, it has been comprehensively traversed; scientifically, it has still to be explored. These white whales to be seen here today are a part of the scientific exploration.

These creatures, the disappearing evidences of the mammoth, are not new to men who know the sub-Arctic; but the revelation of their commercial worth would be as new to the most experienced man of the North as the fish are to the person who gazes on them now for the first time. These denizens of the Bay may be worthless. They may, conversely, be the source of a thousand prod-

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.

IS THIS SO?

Sir:—In days of old, when Liberalism stood for something, the Island Patriot wielded an enviable influence and was the mouthpiece of the Liberal party. Can this be said of it today? Reading the Island Patriot since the death of Mr. Nash what do we find?

First: Every movement and almost every spoken word of Mr. Reuben MacDonald are recorded unflatteringly and extensively.

Second: The spiteful editorials of Dr. Cyrus Macmillan are permitted to run into the correspondence columns under such misleading signatures as "Voter," "Farmer," etc.

As an old-time Liberal I ask whither are we drifting? Is it any wonder the consensus of opinion of the delegates at Tuesday's meeting was opposed to the selection of candidates at the present time? We have not a man of the old-time calibre in sight. We want less of Mr. Reuben MacDonald's movements and wisecracks chronicled, less of Dr. Cyrus Macmillan's spiteful editorials and letters; and more, much more, of sound Liberal principles and policy enunciated.

I am, Sir, etc.,

OLD TIME LIBERAL

Our Trade With U. S.

(Ottawa Journal)

Dealing with the aims and work of the Imperial Economic Conference, a great American newspaper asks: "What about Canada's trade with the United States?"

Our United States contemporary might properly address that question to Washington. To Congress. Our own answer, in the meantime, is that Canada's interest in United States trade will revive when Washington shows dependable signs of a change of heart. This for reasons that may as well be made clear.

The United States stood for years as Canada's greatest trading area. Our trade with the Republic was greater by far than our trade with all the rest of the world combined. During the twelve months ending June 1, 1930, it aggregated \$1,329,000,000, an immense interchange of goods.

And the benefit was in favor of the United States. It was in favor of the United States by a sum which was considerably greater than the present total value of our imports from that country. The balance in favor of the Republic was actually \$273,000,000.

The United States tariff of June, 1930, struck a blow at this trade. What it meant to Canada was that she found the door barred against her by a country from which she was buying more than from all the rest of the world; a country which admitted Canada to be its best customer.

The result of these two years (1931-32) of commerce tells the story. Our aggregate trade with the United States dropped to \$546,644,000, a decline of \$783,282,000. Our exports to the United States fell to \$229,453,000, a decrease of \$398,607,000. In other words, our exports to the United States were cut to less than half.

Naturally Canadians began to look elsewhere for their purchases, with the result that imports from the United States fell to \$317,191,000, a decline of \$484,676,000, almost half a billion. The balance of trade, which was favorable to

ducts to be processed. Should they yield one alone it might establish another industry at Churchill.

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MacDonald's Sartorial Ideas

(Christian Science Monitor) London watches an attack on Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, from a new quarter. Not stalking statesmen, but roundly talking tailors are after him. They accuse him of flagrantly wearing a bowler hat with a morning coat, and of attaching a black open-end tie to a wing collar above a grey suit. How, they wonder, does the head of a coalition Cabinet dare to dress like a labor leader? But of course, it's not really the Prime Minister's political inconsistency that bothers London's master builders in herringbone and tweed—it's the dent they feel he puts in England's sartorial reputation.

Oath of Allegiance

(London Times) The fuss in Ireland over the oath of allegiance is not the first time the oath has caused trouble in Great Britain and Ireland. Both Sir David Salomon and Baron Lionel de Rothschild objected to the oath containing the phrase: "True faith of a Christian." In 1858 these words were deleted for all members of non-Christian religions.

Later, Charles Bradlaugh, athletic lecturer and writer, who was strongly republican in sentiment, objected to taking any oath at all. He had to be ejected from the House of Commons.

Then it became optional with the members to take either an affirmation or an oath of allegiance. Occasionally some member balks at the oath and affirms his allegiance, instead. However, most of the members are sworn in by the old-time oath.

Ever since 1066, British history has been replete with such objections. There have been constant ripples on the waters of government. Each one plays its part in the progress of democracy. The good points of the objections are made part of the constitution, and the bad are just discarded.

"You say you saw a lot of hot this summer." "Yes, I met her a number of times down at the bathing beach."

Advertisement for Hickey Nicholson Black Twist Cigarettes, featuring a man silhouette and the text 'Look up at this skyscraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON BLACK TWIST CIGARETTES'.