

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLaughlin, M.P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
\$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.
ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES
UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Building, New York City, General Motors Building, Detroit, Interstate Building, Kansas City, Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago, 4130 City, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Russa Building, San Francisco, 1135 No. 65th Street, Philadelphia.

Morning Maxim
Conventional "good manners" may only be an imitation of the reality, but when good manners become a habit the yahoo becomes a citizen.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1932

COSTLY NEGLECT

The inexcusable failure of the Leas Government to reduce its huge overdraft by issuing bonds on a favorable market was referred to in yesterday's Guardian. It has been calculated that the loss occasioned by Mr. Leas' lack of initiative in this connection ran into nearly half a million dollars!

This fact is evident from the following analysis: According to the bids of other provincial bond issues floated in June, 1931, when the Leas Government was in office, the Government could have floated a 4 1/2 per cent issue and received approximately the same as the 6 per cent issue floated in 1932; thus saving to our taxpayers 1 1/2 per cent interest yearly on \$1,250,000, or \$18,750 per annum. This \$18,750 saved yearly at 5 1/2 per cent compounded quarterly would amount, at the maturity of the issue, to \$420,487.50.

Therefore by not floating the loan last June to meet necessary payments on the overdraft, the Leas Government lost to the province \$420,487.50 during the life of the bond issue.

THEN AND NOW

An argument recently advanced by Mr. A. E. MacLean, M.P., against the Bennett Government's tariff policy was to the effect that it had injured our potato trade with Cuba. The Cuban authorities, it was contended, raised the tariff on Canadian potatoes because of tariff restrictions against Cuban sugar in Canada.

It is curious that this point should be raised by one who sat as a supporter of the King Government in the House of Commons in 1925. For it was on July 6, 1925, that a trade agreement was signed by the King administration, giving tariff preferences on sugar and other products to the British West Indies for a period of twelve years. Naturally, these preferences were to the detriment of countries outside the British Empire, including Cuba. If, therefore, there is any ground for the contention that the sugar tariff affected adversely our potato trade with Cuba, the responsibility rests wholly with the Liberal administration which was in power at the time.

That the King Government treaty did affect our produce export trade with Cuba is proved by official Dominion statistics. The figures show that this trade declined from eight and a half million dollars on March 31, 1925, to four and a quarter millions on March 31, 1930, a drop of over a million dollars a year in the last four years of Liberal rule. And this at a time when, according to Liberal champions, the sun of our trade prosperity was at its zenith!

Incidentally a curious inconsistency may be noted in the attitude of Mackenzie King Liberals toward Empire tariff preferences. In 1925 they were apparently in favor of differentiating in trade matters between countries within and without the British Commonwealth. As shown above they sacrificed over four million dollars of our produce trade with Cuba by negotiating agreement with the British West Indies. If such a policy was right then, by what process of logic do they arrive at the contention that Empire preferences are now objectionable? The increased tariffs subsequently imposed by the United States and other foreign countries have made Empire preferences more necessary to Canada than ever before. It was the realization of this fact that inspired the action of Premier Bennett at the Imperial Economic Conference and resulted in the substantial prefer-

ences obtained for Canadian farm products in the markets of Britain and other Empire countries. If Mr. A. E. MacLean, who supported the West Indies preference in 1925, has any reasons other than political for objecting to increased Empire preferences in 1932, he has not succeeded in making them clear to his constituents.

WHY SUPPRESSED?

Emphasizing editorially the importance of the monthly business reviews issued by Canadian banks, our local contemporary says:

"These monthly letters by the banks are, of course, free from any political bias. They are the non-partisan and accurate business like statements of executives. If they were made by strong politicians then it might be said that they were merely political propaganda.

"Consequently our people as a whole will accept them as absolute facts, coming as they are from purely independent sources."

This appears to be another case of appreciation expressed "strictly in words." Otherwise how is one to account for the suppression in our contemporary's columns of all reference to the September letter of the Bank of Montreal? A summary of this letter was issued for immediate release by the Canadian Press, and appeared in Saturday's Guardian. It was given prominence in newspapers from coast to coast, and rightly so, in view of its importance and authenticity. Here, for example, are some of the reassuring statements contained in the bank letter referred to:

"The tone of business sentiment has improved during recent weeks under the stimulus of a good harvest, higher commodity prices and the agreement reached at the Imperial Economic Conference."

"The preference about to be given Empire wheat in Great Britain should ensure a large market there for Canadian wheat, export of which is proceeding on a considerable scale, with charters, up to the close of inland navigation, much in excess of last season's. Shipments from the port of Montreal are already 10,000,000 bushels more than last year, and, irrespective of market price, the more abundant crop will advantage transportation interests by land and water."

"There has been this year a notable growth of trade between Canada and Great Britain, a tendency certain to be increased when the Conference concessions come into play."

Surely our contemporary owes an explanation to its readers for suppressing such welcome news coming as it does from a source so authoritative and unbiased as a monthly bank letter.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS
Juvenile delinquents in Canada in 1931, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were much fewer than in 1930. There was a decrease of almost ten per cent in cases brought before the courts. Major delinquencies decreased slightly over two per cent, but the minor cases fell off almost twenty per cent. This, it is noted, is the first check of any consequence in the growth of juvenile delinquency since 1922, the date these statistics were first compiled separately by the Bureau.

the province; decreases occurred in double as many counties as increases.

The total number brought before the courts was 9,947 as compared with 10,905 in 1930, a decrease of 958. The principal decreases in delinquency were in thieving. One in every four delinquents has been in court before and one in every ten convicted before. The number of repeaters has not varied materially in ten years.

Of the 9,947 cases dealt with by the courts 47.3 per cent were returned from three of the larger cities, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, whose combined population in 1931 was but 16.8 per cent of the total population of Canada.

Forty-three of the larger cities and towns, with a population of 31.1 per cent of the total, returned 85.2 per cent of the cases dealt with. Therefore, the less populous centres and the rural districts, representing 68.9 per cent of the population, returned but 14.8 per cent of the boys and girls charged with delinquency.

The delinquents born outside of Canada number 214 in 1931, 86 in the British Empire, 50 in the United States and 78 in other foreign countries.

LOWER COAL PRICES

The Dominion Coal Company has made a reduction in the price of soft coal to consumers of seventy-five cents a ton. This reduction, The Guardian is informed, has already gone into effect in the local retail trade, and it is one which will undoubtedly be welcomed by all classes. Commenting on the reduction, which is effective to the same extent in Nova Scotia, an Amherst exchange says:

"The matter has been under serious consideration for some time, and was discussed pointedly at a recent conference between Sir Newton Moore, president of the corporation, general manager Kelley, and representatives of the Springhill Board of Trade. It was suggested at that time that while practically every other commodity had undergone changes in price to meet fluctuating economic conditions, the price of coal had remained practically unchanged through a long period of years and that no satisfactory explanation was being given the public as to why this commodity should be so different from all others. It was regarded as remarkable that the Dominion Coal Company should be losing some of its local market to foreign concerns when so little practical effort was being made to retain it."

"However this may be, it is a fact that there has been much criticism in this province of the price the consumer has to pay for coal, and why such a price is needed when no part of the province is very far away from a coal mine. We have seen the cost figures of some of the Cumberland mines and while these do not indicate any great profit on the part of the companies concerned, they do not explain fully the spread between the producing price and the ultimate price paid by the consumer. We have always thought it would be a very reassuring stroke of policy if our coal producers could take the public more into their confidence in this matter of price, and explain just why it is that the outside product is able to more than compete in the home market. We have suggested that it ought to be possible for managers of local coal corporations to get together and issue a statement to meet criticisms and to lay a solid ground for confidence, but up to the present, so far as we know, no such conference has ever been held."

The article concludes with the suggestion that it should now be possible "to make an appeal to consumers to consider the home product and all that this means in the way of increased business and employment, before listening to the seductive appeal for the foreign commodity."

There has been criticism also in this Province as to the policy of the Dominion Coal Company in maintaining prices out of all proportion to other commodity rates. The local dealers have suffered as well as the public in this matter, and the readjustment in price should therefore be a source of satisfaction to all concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Free-trade Liberals are leaving the British Cabinet, complaining that Canada got the best of the agreements at the Imperial Conference. This is poor propaganda for the parley knocking politicians in this country!

NOTES BY THE WAY

"We have had already 50,000 cwts. of Russian butter dumped upon us in the last three weeks," says an English exchange. "Last year the Soviet sent us 404,369 cwts. This is Russia's alternative to the dumping of wheat which has been prevented by the failure of the crop. The butter is produced by peasants herded together in communal farms, miserably paid, and not so well fed as the animals they are compelled to tend. It is sold here at one-eighth of the price charged in Russia, and is produced by underpaid laborers living under barbarous conditions. At this rate the British government should soon be able to see the necessity of applying the dumping process."

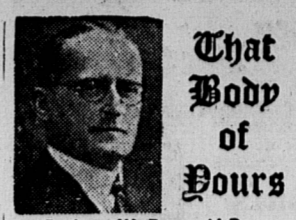
Twenty-five years ago about two-thirds of Canada's cut of pulpwood was exported to the United States in raw and manufactured form, most of it being rough or unbarbed. Today, the proportion of wood exported is less than one-quarter of the total cut of which 80 per cent is peeled, barked or rossed before being exported. In the addition of value to raw materials by further manufacture or net value, and also gross value of production, the pulp and paper industry is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada. It also heads the lists in wage and salary distribution. It comes second in capital investment and total number of employees. Canada now manufactures over 35 per cent of the world's supply of newspaper paper, exceeding in 1930 the production of the United States, nearest competitor, by over 1,200,000 tons.

Between 1923 and 1930, the Liberal party then in power at Ottawa, added nearly \$500,000,000 to the commitments of the C.N.R., so that when the present administration came into office it had to put up about \$100,000,000 per annum to keep the railway going. The Minister and the country were thus confronted with a terribly grave situation. This problem, indeed, was the most difficult one with which the new administration had to deal. Here was a railway which had involved the country in cash expenditures and guarantees amounting to about \$2,500,000,000, more than doubling the national debt, or rather creating a second national debt of that size. This situation would not have been nearly as bad as it was had not the Mackenzie King Government allowed and even encouraged the management to pour out hundreds of millions of dollars from coast to coast with a view to influencing scores of constituencies in successive general elections.

Statistics are said to show that the equine population of the country shows no decrease. If this is true, one wonders where they all get their iron shoes. The blacksmith shop used to be the central feature of the smallest rural settlement. It was a great place for idlers for the exchange of neighborhood and district gossip, a place where village Hampdens settled affairs of state and decided the fate of governments.

Presumably, says an exchange, the world now is supposed to suspend its affairs while it watches the great Mr. Gandhi starve himself to death. The performance is grotesque, a little pathetic. Also there are elements of tragedy, because it is quite probable there will be riots and bloodshed among the unthinking masses of India who look upon the Mahatma as a holy and devout person. If the Gandhi incident is localized the absurdity of the whole thing is apparent. Imagine Mr. MacKenzie King announcing a "death-fast" because Mr. Bennett refuses to let him have his way with the tariff. Of course there is no logic to the Gandhi performance. If the Mahatma had announced that he would swim the English Channel as a protest, or fly to the North Pole, the facts of the case would have been affected precisely as much as though he commits suicide by starvation.

Statistics reveal the trend of Canadian trade, exports and imports. News stories add the human touch. Canada is buying more anthracite coal from the United Kingdom than ever before, and proportionately less from the United States. We have opened a new market for Canadian tobacco by shipping 8,400 pounds to Sierra Leone, West Africa. Six of the eight provinces which sell intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes now are buying wines from South Africa. Canadian orders have been placed in the same Dominion for 2,000,000 bushels of corn. Australia rapidly is taking our raisin market away from the United States. If we buy within the Empire we can sell to it, and both purchases and sales are increasing from month to month.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHAT YOUR HEART CAN DO

With every beat of the heart about 3 or 4 ounces of blood is pumped out, which would make the total output of the heart about 7 quarts a minute.

Dr. A. V. Hill reports the case of a runner which he studied, where the blood flow must have been 35 quarts a minute, or five times as much as when he was at rest. Instead of 3 or 4 ounces being pumped with each beat there must have been 6 or 7 ounces.

These figures teach us that the heart is capable of a tremendous amount of work if it is in a healthy or normal condition.

The heart rate of the trained athlete may, during his best effort, reach three times the average normal rate.

When you work or take exercise the heart not only pumps the blood faster but actually pumps more with each beat than when you are at rest.

If you work regularly or take exercise regularly for a certain period you will find at the end of the period, six weeks or six months as the case may be, that your heart beats a few strokes less per minute when you are at rest than it did before you undertook the exercise, and does not beat as many times to the minute with extreme exertion.

Thus with a heart 76 at rest and beating 160 with extreme exercise, you will find that after a "training period" of a few months the heart will beat 70 to 72 at rest, and only about 132 with extreme exercise.

The heart beats away without any thought or action on your part. It is like breathing. However if you are willing to take a little exercise daily you can actually train your heart to do better work for you.

It has been my privilege for a number of years to examine most of the outstanding boxers—Dempsey, Carpenter, Walker, Greb, Dundee, and others, and lately the outstanding wrestlers—Lewis, Sonnenberg, London, De Glane, Steele, George, and others.

What do we find? All these men have normal or "slow" hearts ranging from 72 down to 60 beats a minute.

What does this increased heart power mean to you? Your doctor will tell you that in any severe illness—pneumonia, appendicitis, typhoid fever—it is on the heart, the strength of the heart in the majority of cases that your life depends.

A little morning exercise—three or four minutes of bending exercises with knees straight—and a ten minute walk daily, will not only make you feel better all round physically, but may be the means of saving your life should illness overtake you.



UNCHARTED

There are no charts of these old roads and hills. Save in the minds of men who trod them down. Throughout a lifetime of small journeyings. From barn to pasture and from barn to town. There is no map to tell where orchards crouch. Or wild trees drop scant fruit upon the earth. Where cool spring-water starts, what walls are strong, Which field has proved the yearly sowing's worth. But to the men, whose seed the black soil starts, These things are clear as their own deep-ploughed hearts.

—Francis M. Frost, in "Hemlock Wall."



for Rheumatism!
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BACKACHE, BILIOUSNESS, BLADDER TROUBLE, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, STIFF JOINTS, URIC ACID, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

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.

TRUCKS AND RAILWAYS

Sir,—The question of trucks as carriers in competition with railways is becoming one of public interest. The pros and cons are being discussed in many cases with the discourses bias more in evidence than his zeal for the public good.

One writer in the Patriot adopts it as a text for a fling at our roads with a blind craving for partisan sharp-shooting, but rather clumsy in his finessing. The handicap he is under in is talking bad roads to people who travel, and who know more about our highways than he ever dreamed of. True we are not blessed with the pavements of wealthy centres—costing millions for construction—but every honest traveller, whether Liberal or Conservative, adhering to simple truth, will admit that on the whole, considering our soil and our revenues, the roads in this Province were never in so good a condition as they are today.

And this is one of the reasons for assailing the popular and convenient truck or bus. There are no figures published as to the amount of funds contributed by railways towards the building and up-keep of our highways. The reason is evident. Our Public Works Department do not receive a dollar contribution from this source. But it is heralded and trumpeted in Legislature and press that the entire cost of Highways improvement, including capital, interest and sinking funds is levied upon and paid by the auto-motor traffic.

As to convenience the motor truck is indispensable. It is even more. It is a railway feeder. The merchant ships quantities of goods to Rustico, New Glasgow and other places on the north side. These deliveries are made by trucks, returning with loads of produce supplying freight and passengers—a material help to the railway. There are many similar illustrations that might be used to show that the truck and bus patronage much more than compensates for the competition it gives.

Employment is referred to, but here too the motor can give the most effective answer. In proportion to its traffic capacity, the truck or bus gives a greater average of employment than any railway in Canada. Its pay list includes not only the owner or operator, but also the car builder, the founder, painter, electrician and repair men in numerous departments, with oil and gas and tire services all along the line. And it and its agents and workmen is the largest bulwark of taxpayers on the continent.

The railway takes one central course through the Province or state. The truck supplies vast unroaded areas where the people would suffer inconvenience and privation but for this invaluable accommodation. It goes where railways do not and cannot go, and paying its own costs, unaided by governments, it has to compete with the rail system, subsidized by the taxpayers, and work out their destiny without public aid or retiring pension. And now it is up against abuse and contumely by those who have axes to grind and jealousies to nurse.

I am, Sir, etc., COMMON SENSE.

Of the 171,000 motor trucks registered in South America about 134,000 are owned in Argentina or Brazil, which also operate more motor buses than all the rest of the continent.

Sole Distributors Of This Exquisite Line Of Toilet Preparations
MAX FACTOR'S Powders and Creams, products of HOLLYWOOD, are the highest quality products on the market.

Used and endorsed by notable screen stars this line has already been received with delight in Charlotte-town.

Some of our lines include
Whitener Liquid
Honey-suckle Cream
Face Bleach
Face Powder Brush
Cleansing Cream
Skin and Tissue Cream

Visit our store and look over this new line which we are introducing. You will not leave the store without purchasing some.

THE 2 MAGS

THIS 100% FOOD

is 100% CANADIAN



Two very good reasons why you should enjoy it—and it only costs a few cents. Start today with two Shredded Wheat Biscuits crisped in the oven and smothered in milk, hot or cold. Shredded Wheat is 100% whole wheat—100% Canadian wheat.

SHREDDED WHEAT
MADE IN CANADA • BY CANADIANS • OF CANADIAN WHEAT

Try
Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea
Retail price 50c per lb.
Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

A Queer Fish

(Australasian News Letter)
For years Tasmanian anglers have been puzzled by the existence in the Great Lake, a favored fishing resort, of a mysterious amphibious creature, which has been commonly known as the Bunyip. It has been thought by many to be a seal, which in some way has found its way inland, but as the lake is in the middle of the state, that belief was not very strongly supported. The recent discovery that a brown trout weighing within a few ounces of 40 lbs. exists at the Great Lake thrown fresh light on the mystery. The fish which was three and a half feet long was covered during ova stripping operations, and it is believed will establish a record for weight in Australia, not only brown trout, but for any species of the trout variety. The opinion expressed by angling authorities that there are several fish lakes of that size, and even previously the largest fish in Tasmanian inland waters the scales at 29 lbs.



COAL SERVICE

At your service every day of the year, supplying the very best Coal, Coke and Fire-wood.
HARD COAL
SOFT COAL
DOMINION COKE
Sold in any quantity at the lowest price. When you want 100 pounds or 100 tons, see or telephone.

A. PICKARD & CO
Phone 240



For Success in Fox Ranching FEED
"IMPERIALS"
Acknowledged Leaders in Fox and Fur Raising.
Imperial Biscuit Company, Ltd
Charlottetown, P. E. I.



HICKEY'S BLACK TWIS