

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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U.S. TRADE PROSPECTS

News of the likelihood of a trade agreement being negotiated between Canada and the United States, coming on top of the economic reforms enumerated in the Speech from the Throne, has had a chastening effect on the Liberal press. This is not surprising, since freer trade with the United States was one of the issues which they hoped to capitalize in the election campaign.

Premier Bennett has been accused by Liberals of "antagonizing" Washington with his Empire trade preferences and his policy of protection for Canadian producers. Mr. Mackenzie King, during his nine years in power, was open to no such criticism, since he allowed the Canadian market to be freely exploited by United States producers and manufacturers.

While Washington exercised a monopoly of the tariff weapon, it was of course impossible to convince our neighbors that high tariffs were injurious to trade—it being our trade and not theirs that was adversely affected. But a change of opinion has been evident since the advent of the Bennett Government and the protective policies which Mr. Bennett adopted.

Mr. King and his followers, of course, will not like it. It means another chance gone of cutting down the Bennett majority at the next election. But our farm and other producers to whom party politics are of secondary concern, will welcome the news as another evidence of trade progress and achievement under Conservative rule.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

At the recent annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society emphasis was properly placed on the splendid work which is being done by the Junior Red Cross. In this Province particularly the success of crippled children's clinics has been outstanding. But there are many other activities which the Junior Red Cross is sponsoring throughout the world, not least among them being the furthering of the cause of world peace and understanding.

Reference has been made on other occasions in this connection to the practice, among Junior Red Cross groups in different countries, of exchanging greetings and handicraft work. Our Island branches have participated in this movement and recently, in return, there has arrived from overseas a most interesting presentation from three widely separated Junior Red Cross branches.

the legends and history, the home manufactures and products of their country, addressed to the Boughton Island School. From the children of the Takayamanishi Primary School, Gifu Prefecture, Japan, comes a collection of Japanese stamps, artistically mounted, together with postcard views of Mount Noridura, addressed to the Tignish Convent School. From the members of Tando Jan Mahomed Junior Red Cross of the Province of Sind, India, comes a portfolio of views, embroidery work and other handicraft, together with a fine collection of pressed flowers, leaves and feathers (including peacock feathers), these being addressed to the Bellevue School, Kinross. Each package is accompanied by a charming letter of thanks in native language and in English for greetings and gifts received, and expressing "good wishes" for health and happiness.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Alas, the Liberal rank and file asked for bread: their leader gave them a stone—a raw deal!

The total number of licenses issued for radio receiving sets in Canada is 707,625, and the net revenue from broadcasting, transmitting and receiving license fees, after deducting commissions to license issuers, and to the Post Office department for the sale of licenses, amounted to \$1,294,309.65.

A mate was on the bridge when a shyster ran on the rocks. The Captain interrogated him later, examining him as to his practical knowledge of seamanship. To almost every question the mate replied, "Yes, I know that. I have it in my notebook, in my cabin." The Captain's rejoinder was similar to that of Mr. Bennett to Mr. King—"to blazes with note books, it is not book knowledge but practical application that is necessary to run a ship—or ship of state."

The collapse of the Liberal Opposition on the debate on the Address at Ottawa is a forecast of what may be expected when the general election takes place. The public of Canada has no more confidence in Mackenzie King's Nineteenth Century philippic theorizing on politics than has the British public in Lloyd George's. Only the George family support him in parliament; Mr. King having no family, may not even find a seat for himself.

The enormous increase in our income tax collections announced yesterday is a reminder that more commodious premises are necessary for that department. The present staff is cramped, cramped and cramped, and the public have no privacy in discussing their affairs with officials. This should not be, and the Government should lose no time in giving the matter their attention. Then the Assistant Receiver-General, if he is to discharge adequately his new duties as Provincial Manager of the Central Bank of Canada, deserves to have offices worthy of his new dignity and new responsibilities.

The production of creamery butter in December was 9,187,000 lb. compared with 9,140,000 in December 1933, a slight increase. Quebec Saskatchewan and British Columbia had an increased output. Production of creamery butter in 1934 aggregated 231,440,000 lb. as against 219,233,000 in 1933, an increase of 5.6 per cent. British Columbia had the largest percentage increase followed by New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario. There were decreases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The largest producer was Ontario with 79,000,000 pounds followed by Quebec with nearly 60,000,000.

Visitors to the Confederation Chamber will have noted a recent acquisition to the gallery of historic portraits in the shape of a fine mezzotint engraving, suitably framed, of Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, who succeeded Sir John Harvey as Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1887. The picture was presented to the Province by a descendant, Captain Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, M.P., present Speaker of the British House of Commons. This generous gift, needless to say, is warmly appreciated. The picture of every King's representative in this Province, with the exception of

Notes By The Way

New wonders are constantly crowding upon this epoch of invention miracles. The latest example is a fine illustration of how the latest scientific devices can be effectively combined. Anyone who has done much flying as a passenger knows it is the most boring of all methods of transport. You can see nothing except perhaps an expanse of cloud and travel in complete vacuity punctuated by engine roar. Mr. Bonar Law, on his short flights from London to Paris during the peace conferences, found even that journey by air irksome, and never faced it without a book. But now a talkie cinema has been successfully installed on one British passenger liner, and is proving such a boon to the passengers that the innovation is sure to become pretty general.—Ex.

The Labor party in England, with an election "just around the corner," has put itself under "reformist" leadership and has sought, with considerable success, to suppress the gentlemen who talk lightly of revolution, dictatorship and so forth. But Sir Stafford Cripps, the moving spirit of the Socialist League, is not to be repressed; it remains true of him that every speech he makes is a liability to the Labor party. According to his latest speech the Labor party has been so foolish as to wish to preserve "forms of democracy"; it remains true of him that every speech he makes is a liability to the Labor party. According to his latest speech the Labor party has been so foolish as to wish to preserve "forms of democracy"; it remains true of him that every speech he makes is a liability to the Labor party.

With native ingenuity and a pin Frederick Hawes, of Shortland, London, Eng., short-circuits the electric meter in his rooms. Result: Arrest. Charge: Fraudulently diverting electricity to the value of one penny, the property of the British Electric Department. Sentence: Six weeks imprisonment with hard labor.

The American newspapers are said to regard a man tried as a serial story which should be trusted to hold the suspended interest from day to day. If so, they have had already eighty-five full length novels out of the Hauptmann trial, according to the Canadian press. At the end of last week, and there is every indication that there are weeks yet to come. An estimate that at least eight and a half million words have been sent to the printer by the trial has been made by telegraph company officials. This quantity, bound in volumes, would make two twelve-foot shelves of books. One-tenth of the total volume has been printed by the five leased wires of the Associated Press, and other news associations, and special writers for newspapers and magazines make up the remainder.

Word comes that in Los Angeles there is a national inventors' congress and that among 500 other devices shown there is one for holding a cow's tail during milking. It recalls the man who invented a gadget for striking matches. You put in the match, turned a handle, and rushed across the room to catch it before it went out. What is the matter with the trial has been made by telegraph company officials. This quantity, bound in volumes, would make two twelve-foot shelves of books. One-tenth of the total volume has been printed by the five leased wires of the Associated Press, and other news associations, and special writers for newspapers and magazines make up the remainder.

In making reference to the coming to London of the famous Cleopatra's Needle, the Port of London Authority's magazine instances the fact that the historical obelisk from ancient Egypt which adorns the Empire capital today is due solely to the public spirit of two or three private individuals, notably to Sir Erasmus Wilson, a distinguished London surgeon. He born the cost, some 13,200 pounds, of raising the half-buried stone from the sands of Alexandria, bringing it to London and rearing it upright upon its pedestal. The skill of John Dixon, the engineer, overcame all difficulties, and in commemoration his name with that of Erasmus Wilson, is borne at the base.

Lieutenant Governor Charles Douglas Smith, is now in the Chamber.

Canadian trade in the calendar year 1934 went over the billion dollar mark for the first time since 1931. The total was \$1,178,373,000 compared with \$989,000,000 in 1933, \$954,454,000 in 1932 and \$1,245,841,000 in 1931. This was an increase of 24.9 per cent over 1933 and 22.9 per cent over 1932, but a decline of 5.7 per cent from 1931. Domestic exports increased from \$468,808,000 in 1932 to \$631,751,000 in 1933 and \$632,897,000 in 1934, a gain of 22.8 per cent over 1933 and 22.2 over 1932. Domestic exports were \$405,396,000, so that 1934 showed a gain of 7.2 per cent over that year. Imports declined from \$462,614,000 in 1932 to \$401,214,000 in 1933 but increased to \$515,471,000 in 1934, a gain of 28 per cent over 1933 and 13.4 per cent over 1932. Imports in 1931 aggregated \$628,000,000, so that the decline from that year was 22.3 per cent.

The Selkirk Settlers

Excerpt from the Earl of Selkirk's Own Account, The Settlement Formed at Belfast, Prince Edward Island, in 1803; its Difficulties, Progress and Final Success.

(The following passages in this and several succeeding issues of 'The Guardian' have been taken from a work long out of print, written by Lord Selkirk and published in 1805, entitled 'The Present State of the Highlands of Scotland with a view of the causes and probable consequences.' a copy of which is in the possession of Mr. H. R. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Secretary. The passages quoted relate to the settlement which Lord Selkirk established at Belfast, this Province.)

I will not assert that the people I look upon have totally escaped all difficulties and discouragements, but the arrangements for their accommodation have had so much success, that few perhaps in their situation have suffered less, or have seen their difficulties so soon at an end.

This island of Prince Edward is situated in lat. 46 deg. and 47 deg. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Nova Scotia,—it is about 120 miles long, and much intersected by arms of the sea, along which is a thinly scattered population, estimated at about 7 or 8,000. The lands of this island were granted in the year 1767, in several large lots, of which a great proportion fell into the hands of persons who have entirely neglected their improvement, and in consequence of this many very extensive tracts are totally unimproved. The settlement I had in view was to be fixed in one of these, where, for upwards of 30 miles along the coast, there was not a single habitation. The spot selected for the principal establishment was separated from an arm of the sea, and an interval of several miles, from any older settlement. Those that were in the vicinity were of inconsiderable amount, and little benefit was derived from any intercourse with them: so that the emigrants who arrived on this occasion were placed in circumstances scarcely more favorable than if the island had been completely desert.

These people, amounting to about 800 persons of all ages, reached the island in three ships, on the 7th, 9th, and 27th of August 1803. It had been intended to come to the island some time before any of the settlers, in order that every requisite preparation might be made. In this, however, a number of unforeseen circumstances conspired to disappoint me; and on my arrival at the capital of the island, I learned that the ship of most importance had just arrived, and the passengers were landing at a place previously appointed for the purpose.

I lost no time in proceeding to the spot where I found that the people had already lodged themselves in temporary wigwams, constructed after the fashion of the Indians, by setting up a number of poles in a conical form, and together at top, and covered with boughs of trees. Those of the spruce fir were preferred, and disposed in regular layers of sufficient thickness, forming a very substantial thatch, giving shelter not inferior to that of a tent.

The settlers had spread themselves along the shore for the distance of about half a mile, upon the site of an old French village, which had been destroyed and abandoned after the capture of the matter with the British forces in 1758. The land, which had been formerly been cleared of wood, was overgrown again with thickets of young trees, interspersed with grassy glades, these open spots, though of inconsiderable extent, with a view to cultivation, afforded a convenient situation for the encampment; indeed the only convenient place that could have been found for all the rest of the coast was covered with thick wood, to the very edge of the water.

I arrived at the place late in the evening, and it had then a very striking appearance. Each family loved a large fire near their wigwam, and round these were assembled groups of figures, whose peculiar national dress added to the singularity of the surrounding scene. Confused heaps of baggage were everywhere piled together, beside their wild habitations; and by the number of fires the whole woods were illuminated. At the end of this line of encampment I pitched my tent, and was surrounded in the morning by a numerous assemblage of people, whose behaviour indicated that they looked to nothing less than a restoration of the happy days of Cananah.

(To be Continued.)

The Poet's Corner

TRUTH
"Truth's a mythical bird that ever flies
Just out of sight. No man has more
than caught its legendary eyes
Glimmering down long avenues of thought."
"There is no end to travail, each new peak
Conquered reveals still greater heights before
Untrodden ranges where the heart grows weak,
The sores reel, for ever upward soar."
"Fast love, past hope, the silent pathways wend,
The road is always rough; a hidden star
Truth leads us on, we know not to what end
Save that it is intolerably far
Beyond all earthly reckoning, and
No man has reached it yet, all men must go."
—Alexander Reid, in the Scotsman.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

A FAMILY TENDENCY TO STOMACH AND INTESTINAL AILMENTS

It has been known for some years that, about one individual in every six has a tendency toward hay fever, asthma, or eczema. It is known also that this tendency has been handed down from parents or grandparents.

However, it is only within recent years that research physicians have been noticing that in questioning patients with stomach, liver, or intestinal ailments a great many stated that among their parents, grandparents, uncles or aunts, there was a considerable number of these cases.

Dr. H. Kalk recently discussed before the Berlin Medical Society how many ailments of the stomach, liver and intestine were inherited.

In from one-fourth to one third of the families of ulcer patients there is a history of diseases of the stomach. There are moreover extensive family trees of so-called ulcer families. An ulcer condition is found earlier and in a more severe form when the hereditary tendency is strong.

A tendency to diarrhoea appears to be the result of an easily disturbed nervous system.

Sublime Reaction

(Sydney Post-Record)
Referring to that passage in the speech from the Throne which forecasts the setting up of an Economic Council, the Montreal Gazette, which fiercely assailed Premier Bennett's reform proposals without bothering to read the letter of their details, offers this satirical observation:

"This last is an imported idea, expressing a certain degree of Ministerial humility, an appreciation of intellectual limitations or of insufficient experience in dealing with economic subjects. The value of the Brain Trust will depend of course upon the personnel and the probability of its wisdom being so great as to exceed the collective sagacity of an entire Cabinet."

"This is a perfect example of sullen reaction. A sane service to an argument, a perverse misstatement of the case for reasoned discussion. It is no objection to reform, or to administrative progress, that it rests on 'an imported idea,' as against the fruits of the European Renaissance in Britain, the spread of the Reformation from Germany to the English-speaking world, the adaptation of the American confederation system by Canada, Australia and South Africa. There is something curiously Oriental in this reactionary contention. China has always been similarly averse to 'imported ideas.'"

To suggest that the establishment of a standing National Council to advise the Government on economic questions affecting the country at large implies a "Ministerial appreciation of intellectual limitations," or that the usefulness of such a body will depend on "an entire Cabinet," is to utter sullen nonsense. Since when has it become a mark of Ministerial feebleness to enlist experts in the national service? Does Parliament confess "intellectual limitations" when it seeks the advice of special committees or Royal Commissions on public matters of paramount importance? Is it necessary to assume that the Tariff Commission, the Fuel Board, the C.N.E. Trustees, the Board of Railway Commissioners, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, have in any single instance "wisdom so great as to exceed the collective sagacity of an entire cabinet?"

Not the least interesting of the by-products of every great reform movement is the similarity of the attitude of reaction in the face of progress. That attitude is resistance to change, a helpless clinging to tradition, a distrust of what is new, a horror for any path of progress which seems beset with experiment, or essays to explore new possibilities of achievement. This is not Conservatism. It is sheer negation of



PATHFINDING

Established in 1817, the Bank of Montreal was the first permanent bank in British North America. Inaugurating branch banking in Canada, it was the first bank in the capital of Lower Canada, first in the capital of Upper Canada, and first of the present banks in Bytown, afterwards Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion. It was the first permanent bank to be established west of the Great Lakes and the first to achieve a transcontinental system of branches. It was also the first institution to provide Canada with a domestic currency, both bills and coinage. The first bank to assist in financing the foreign trade of Canada.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE... the Outcome of 117 Years' Successful Operation
Charlottetown Branch: A. I. B. BELCHER, Manager

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.

DRUNKEN FIGHTS

Sir,—It seems to me, altogether beneath the dignity of the highest court in the land to spend days in deliberating over a drunken fight. If a man gets drunk and gets into a fight and gets hurt, there should be a less expensive way of dealing with the case than in the Supreme Court. Unless in the case of murder, manslaughter or very serious bodily damage, drunks should be given a term in jail, with labor. They do not deserve to be dealt with in the Supreme Court. We should not be proud of the spectacle of a crowded courtroom listening to the details of a low-down drunken squabble. I am, Sir, etc., ANTI-RUM

COLDS!

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Macs Syrup of Tar And Cod Liver Oil Compound
This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested.
Eradicate colds quickly, before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions.
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Stomach Troubles - Don't Forget Dr. L. E. Evans Stomach Mixture.

Outdoor men are unanimous—you can't beat it for flavour and lasting goodness.

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Continued Till Jan. 31st
25% OFF ALL MEN'S WEAR IN THE STORE INCLUDING MEN'S SUITS
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24 OVERCOATS 1/2 Price
These overcoats were carried over from last year and are good quality coats and good patterns—your choice at 1/2 price.

Henderson & Cudmore Men's Wear

Advertisement for Macs Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound, featuring an illustration of a man in a hat and coat, and text describing the product's benefits for colds and coughs.