

The Charlottetown Guardian

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An Ill-Fitting Halo

A rather amusing cartoon appeared in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press. It depicts Premier Mackenzie King as dominating the Imperial Conference at London. He is asking the assembled delegates, "How about a little Free Trade, gentlemen?" Premier Lyons of Australia is saying "Hear, hear." Baldwin and Chamberlain are looking very worried and uncomfortable. Inset is a picture representing Mr. Bennett reading with chagrin a newspaper placard over with the legend, "Mackenzie King Directs Conference."

Anything further from the facts would be difficult to imagine. Instead of "directing" the Conference, Mr. Mackenzie King was the only outstanding representative who had nothing whatever to say at the opening session on the vitally important question of Empire defense. Nor did he say anything about Free Trade. It is a long time now since Mr. King has posed as a Free Trader; but it is only a few months ago since his chief lieutenant, Finance Minister Dunning, vigorously objected in Parliament to being called by that name. All that Mr. King said at the Conference opening—the only occasion on which the speeches were reported—was something about "economic appeasement" which is a misnomer phrase but, like most of the phrases coined or purloined by Mr. King, means nothing concrete. In this case it would seem that the expression he employed was "lifted" from the London Spectator, an old established, orthodox Liberal weekly which R. L. Stevenson, half a century ago, was in the habit of calling "my old Grandmother."

The idea behind the Winnipeg paper's cartoon was evidently to vest Mr. King with some of that prominence which his predecessor in office, Mr. Bennett, acquired by force of initiative and leadership at the Imperial Conference of 1932, when he led the Conference in formulating the Empire preference policies which are the basis of the benefits we now enjoy under the trade pacts with Great Britain and other parts of the British Commonwealth. Incidentally, it will be recalled that the lead Mr. Bennett took on that occasion evoked nothing but carping criticism from Mr. King and the Liberal press.

Editorially, the Winnipeg Liberal paper quotes the Manchester Guardian as linking Mr. King's statement to the conference with what it calls "his known antagonism to the Ottawa agreements from their inception."

Here again we are reminded of the tributes paid on several occasions recently by Finance Minister Dunning, to the success of the Ottawa agreements. This indeed is not surprising in view of the mounting revenues Canada is deriving in export trade under the Empire pacts.

We are reminded also that it is a long time since Mr. King has ventured to express his "antagonism" to the agreements except in the way of covert sneers at what he terms "economic imperialism." His promise to the electors was not to scrap the agreements but to "improve" them, first by substituting a straight British preference of 50 per cent., and, on the other hand, by effecting an immediate return to the general tariff levels of 1930. Neither of these pledges has been implemented, the new Canada-Great Britain agreement being simply a renegotiation in large measure of the identical agreement which Mr. Bennett secured in 1932.

Mr. King, we venture to say, will continue to talk at large about "economic appeasement" and lecture the Conference occasionally on the advantages of wider markets; but he will scarcely fill the role of a militant Free Trader. And when it comes to the "bargaining" over terms on which other nations are to be permitted to enjoy a share of Imperial trade preferences, it will be Mr. Dunning and not Mr. King who will do the talking for Canada.

Argentine Potato Situation

Argentina has just finished harvesting her potato crop in the Balcarce district, where the bulk of the Canadian seed imported last fall was planted, writes Mr. J. A. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Buenos Aires, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. This is the main producing zone in Argentina and normally has around 175,000 acres in potatoes. The crop was a failure last year due to drought and virus disease. This year 345,450 bushels of imported seed potatoes were planted in this district, of which nearly one half were Green Mountains from Canada and a slightly smaller quantity of Katahdins and Chippewas from Maine. The remainder comprised some certified but largely consumption stock from Estonia, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Poland and Sweden.

The acreage planted with local seed has been an almost complete failure due to drought—which has been experienced again this year—and disease. The imported seed, on the other hand, has given generally good results, with the exception of seed from certain particular sources. It seems generally agreed, however, the Green Mountain variety has given the best results. This variety has yielded upwards of 220 bushels per acre, and one field of roughly 100 acres has given 250 bushels despite the drought conditions. The European varieties were generally later in setting and were caught with an early frost. In other districts, however, European seed, particularly of Danish and Estonian origin, have shown excellent results, so that this evidence may not be taken as final. There is a demand for Canadian seed for shipment this fall to plant in November, 200,000 barrels of seed from all

sources, both Europe and North America will be required, of which probably one-third has been contracted for in Canada for October delivery.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Example

A timely example was set by the Governor-General on Coronation Day by planting on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, a seedling from the royal oaks of Windsor Castle grounds. His Excellency expressed the hope that his action would be symbolic of a real reforestation policy in this country.

The monthly bulletin of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has been studying the forest wealth of the Dominion and the extent of timbered areas. The figures which it publishes are startling: 1,254,084 square miles covered by forest. "Ultimately about 188,000 square miles of area now forested may be used for agriculture, but the remainder can be classified as true forest land; that is, it is land better adapted for growing trees than for any other use."

Last year the total value of all forest products, including lumber, pulp and paper, exceeded \$300,000,000, says the bulletin, and forestry ranked third among all Canadian industries. Year by year fire and improvident cutting are depleting this heritage. In other sections it is virtually gone, and here reforestation is the problem. Looking toward the larger actual forest areas, conservation must be the aim. Scientific forestry methods should be applied. These will include selective cutting, the combating of tree pests, and, above all, the utmost in protection against fire. In the words of the Governor-General, such plans will be part of "a real reforestation policy."

Editorial Notes

P.W.C. Graduation tomorrow.
Habeas Corpus Act passed this date, 1679.
Poor Rockefeller, he is now as bereft of worldly goods as the rest of us!

"Combined resistance to an aggressor", is the Churchill policy for the peace of Europe. Wasn't that the advertised policy of the one-time popular League of Nations?

Premier Aberhart may not be a common or garden politician, but he has all the practical politician's wisdom in insisting upon sticking to a well-paid job as long as it lasts.

Italy now impudently advises her Jewish subjects to get out and stay out. Germany previously told her Jews if they went out, they must go alone, leaving their worldly possessions behind them. Is this Italy's intention also?

Italy and Germany and Russia all loudly protested they had no armed forces assisting the Insurgents and Government of Spain respectively, and now they coolly demand from the other nations \$5,500,000 and a period of three months for the purpose of withdrawing the troops which they solemnly assured us were not there?

It may hap that, like Premier Macdonald of Nova Scotia, Prime Minister Mackenzie King will hurry home and force a Fall election upon us, taking advantage of the Conservative unpreparedness and the prospects of huge expenditures for defence purposes, as a suitable opportunity. Be that as it may, it is almost certain there will be an election either next Summer or Fall.

Canada's 12 leading markets during April were as follows: United States, \$32,510,815; United Kingdom, \$19,540,276; Australia, \$1,372,401; Japan, \$1,252,625; British South Africa, \$1,179,887; New Zealand, \$959,607; Irish Free State, \$681,056; Netherlands, \$599,918; British India, \$542,596; Germany, \$465,308; Belgium, \$439,955; Newfoundland, \$403,916.

For two weeks Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir will be in residence at the Citadel, Quebec, but will leave June 7 for a week's tour of the Maritime Provinces, returning to Quebec. The Governor-General will return to Ottawa on June 23 to speak before the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association, returning to Quebec thereafter. July 3 Their Excellencies will leave on a long trip through the west and northwest, visiting the Calgary stampede and going down the Mackenzie River to Aklavik. The Governor-General will make part of the trip by airplane. He is expected thereafter to go to Tweedsmuir Park, near the mouth of the Bella Coala River in British Columbia where his countryman, Alexander Mackenzie reached the waters of the Pacific at the end of his great trek across the continent from Montreal a century and a half ago. It is expected the viceregal party will return via Prince Rupert, travelling by train through the famous totem pole preserve on the Skeena River.

Figures compiled by the Canadian National Railways give some idea of the job it is to enter to the travelling public of today. Meals have a vogue the same as fashions in dress. Beef proved to be the favorite dish in the dining cars of the Canadian National Railways during the past year, when more than fifty-five tons of it were eaten. Chicken came next with about twenty-two tons consumed. Of the vegetables, potatoes easily came first, with more than 222 tons used. Onions were second on the list and approximately 5,000 lettuce heads were served. Apples still appeared to be the most popular fruit, about 55,000 being eaten. Oranges and grapefruit follow in that order, while more than 50,000 lemons were used for flavoring. Apart from this there were large quantities of beverages, ice cream and other sweets served. Ninety thousand and four quarts of milk and 40,000 quarts of cream were consumed. The number of loaves of bread eaten amounted to 1,460,000, while about 700,000 rolls were served. Butter to the extent of twenty-eight tons, and 7,000 pounds of cheese, were among the other dairy products required to feed the travelling public.

Losses By The Way

We will all be living in a fools' paradise from which there may be a time awakening if we imagine that the thousands of years of peace have come and that there are no longer in the world bandit rulers who are limited in their ruthlessness search for loot only by their opportunities. We hold nothing of value that they will not greedily seize—if they see a gambler's chance of success. It is utter nonsense to say that "we will not fight in Europe" if the need comes. We would have fought in Africa if the purblind League of Nations had stung Mussolini into faping Egypt—it is only a matter of time, in Hell to save the Empire—and that is where we may have to go to find some of our enemies.—Montreal Star.

The care of all suffering from leprosy in Canada is the responsibility of the Dominion government under an Act Respecting Leprosy passed in 1906. Patients are cared for at two hospitals one at Tracadie, in New Brunswick, and the other at Bent neck Island in British Columbia. At Tracadie there are seven beds, four of them from New Brunswick, one each from Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. At Bent neck Island there are but four patients, all from British Columbia, three of them being Chinese and one Japanese. So there are but 11 identified cases being cared for in the Dominion.—Palmerborough Examiner.

It is interesting to point out the following facts: In the year 1914 it was from Serbia and Belgium that the flames first kindled which set the whole world afire. It is a remarkable coincidence, and likewise a favorable sign for lovers of peace that now the same two lands, Yugoslavia and Belgium, have resolutely departed from the fixed alliances which do not work for real peace, and have entered upon the right path, namely, that of neutrality. If after this first step taken by these states, a wave of peace should rise in the same measure as that former conflagration of war, we could only rejoice.—Peter Lloyd Budapest.

"I do not believe that Englishmen like to be conspicuously dressed," said the War Secretary, explaining why he refuses to restore the Army's scarlet tunic. That is strange talk in this and of pearly kings, Beefeaters, bewigged Judges, ermined Mayors, Brass Hats, Black Rods, and strawberry-leaved Dukes. Apart even from such dazzling personage, we are a picturesque lot. See how eagerly the average man gets out of his drab office uniform and into puffers, hiker's kit, or a gay blazer as soon as he has a few hours off. And nobody ever heard of a British redcoat or his girl companion that he was too gaudy.—Sunday Chronicle, London.

Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin have told their peoples that democracy means decadence, that the parliamentary system of free government belongs to a past age. To that hollow and treacherous fallacy this Coronation act of an Empire that has not been established, and that is unhampered, it told us nothing else has ever told in history that in the heightening of human dignity there can be nothing of decadence; that nothing else, not armies nor fleets nor the edicts of Dictators, can ever take the place of freedom in the nurturing of loyalty and affection.—Ottawa Journal.

Official figures show that Canada has spent \$800,000,000 on relief in the past six years. This is a telling answer to interested agitators who persist in saying that the various governments are doing nothing to relieve distress. Money was and is being handed out on an unprecedented scale.—Montreal Gazette.

Even the most pacifist of Socialists are not anxious to see German military bases established in Europe against the Nazi methods of Government introduced into Africa. That does not mean, however, that Herr Hitler's retention of German claims to expansion is entirely without effect. On the contrary, Germany's neighbours, seeing British public opinion grow more and more against a return of the former German colonies, must contemplate other possible points of German expansion with lively concern. The "trembling feeling of uncertainty," which Herr Hitler would no doubt like to ally, becomes the greater each time he addresses himself to Germany's relations with other States.—London Morning Post.

Canada was first in the United Kingdom market in 1936 with wheat, the amount being 57,841,976 cwt. (112 pounds). Australia followed with 22,274,198. Rumania third with 4,418,774 and British India fourth with 3,258,392. Canada sold 36,894,153 cwt. in the British market in 1935 with Argentina second at 22,752,391 cwt. and Australia third with 17,684,450. In 1936 Argentina sold only 956,959 cwt.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., Anne Dilson boarded an express train for Chicago, remembered almost an hour later that she had forgotten to turn off an electric curling iron at home. Each time she addressed herself to it, the station agent picked it up, telegraphed the Kalamazoo fire department which arrived just in time to put out the fire.—Time.

The American President is, and George V. was, master of the radio in extraordinary degree. In matter of phrasing the new King is excellent. His tact and taste were admirable. In these days when the Crown is the main bond of unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, it would be lamentable if its wearer were not able suitably to address his people the world over. Listening to George VI one feels moved to congratulate him for having by pluck and perseverance made the grade.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Dean of Johannesburg is gloomy. He looks anxious at weddings to which the brides come resplendent and the bridesmaids and pages appear in bright array, calling such ceremonies "extravagant and tawdry." What then would he have? Not, sure, the drabness of a registrar office? Solemn vows will not be

That Body of Powers

We are apt to think that gall stones are rare, and that those who have them all suffer with the intense agony of gall stone colic. As a matter of fact about 1 in every 10 or 15 adults have gall stones yet the number who suffer will gall stone colic might be only about 1 in 20 of those that have stones. The colic occurs when a stone gets caught in the little tube leading from gall bladder to intestine. Gall stones are formed for the most part from the gall or bile which Nature stores in small amounts in the gall bladder. The gall bladder (and liver also) is meant to be "squeezed" or pressed upon by the movements of the body and particularly by the floor of the chest when we breathe air into the lungs. This squeezing keeps liver and gall bladder more active, more pliable, and increases the flow of bile from liver to gall bladder and to intestine, and from gall bladder to intestine.

Thus we find that gall stones are formed most where the liver and gall bladder are not squeezed much—men sitting over desks, women wearing corsets, too much food. However before stones are formed, and also afterwards, the individual suffers with a little inflammation of gall bladder, which inflammation may come from bad teeth, the appendix, or elsewhere in the body; the main symptom of this inflammation is indigestion—bloating, sour stomach, fullness after meals, belching of gas, nausea. To prevent the formation of gall stones and prevent attacks of gall stone colic or the symptoms of "indigestion," two things are necessary: (a) keeping liver and gall bladder active by bending exercises and keep breathing, and (b) eating the right kind of food.

The foods to eat and those to eat in limited quantities in liver and gall bladder disturbances are: Foods that may be eaten regularly. Green vegetable, green peas, cooked celery, summer squash, limited quantity of barley, baked or mashed potatoes; rye, corn, starch, ordinary cooked breakfast foods; water, tea, milk, buttermilk; eggs in moderation; cottage cheese; small amounts of butter; toast, bread; fresh fruits: salads of lettuce and other fresh green vegetables.

Foods to eat in limited quantities are: Salt, canned or preserved or spiced meats and fish; herring, salmon, sardines in oil; goose; oysters; cheese; dry beans, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, raw vegetables, rich soups; berries, figs, preserves; gravies; nuts; candies; pie; pastry; fats and oils.

Further on, on the wooden bridge east of the river, where a car crashed through the rail into the marsh in 1935, the big opening of broken rails is still gaping and unrepaired an eyesore to decency, and a menace to night travel. This also was denounced last year in the press. Surely a do-nothing government.

I am, Sir, etc.
MOTORIST

ANOTHER PERFDY

Sir—An Hon. member of the government, at a public meeting in Hertz Hall, on the question of a permanent highway which his constituents were demanding, and speaking for the government, made it clear that a permanent highway would be granted, if they would refrain for an increase in gasoline taxes.

There was a division of opinion. Non car owners were as a matter of course agreeable to the tax. Those who pay the taxes were not so united in favor of more taxation. I believe other gatherings were of similar mind. The extra two cents per gallon was a promised and pledged revenue, earmarked absolutely for hard surfaced roads. There is no escaping that fact, and those promises.

Now the government have seen collecting this extra tax for some time. They expect to increase the revenue about \$60,000, by these fingers in our pockets. They may do so, if it does not drive the gas consuming tourists from our provinces. At present low interest rates this \$60,000, would provide interest and sinking funds for approximately \$1,000,000, a clean million dollar swindle from taxpayers.

With this new taxation swindle, the "perfdy" comes in. At a meeting of the government, so the Patriot informs us, it was "decided" to do no hard surfacing this summer. Amongst the long list of betrayals, and broken promises, for in the election campaign hard surfacing was also promised from every platform, we have this the boldest, most impudent and most disgraceful of all.

"Chickens come home to roost," and what a confirmation of Premier MacMillan's repeated declaration, that "You can't balance the budget without taxing the people more," and the Campbell's blatant replies, "We can, and we will."

I am, Sir, etc.
READER

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.

"EXORBITANT"

Sir—The Patriot's searchlight, within limit of its sparse literature, has discovered that the Webster's Dictionary of its sanctum has no such word as "Exorbitant" and so the Campbell Government's ruinous gasoline tax has not been ethically attacked.

The Campbell apologist might have given thought to the fact that in Webster's day there was no Campbell taxes, on gasoline or anything else, to call for superlative adjective denouncing such outrages, and so the reinforced word was not in common use, and no definition was needed.

To put the Patriot's education a little more up-to-date, let me say that I have a Webster's School Dictionary, distributed for the education of our youth, perhaps destined to throw the Campbell taxation more fully in the limelight, in which the word "EXORBITANT" is published, with its definitions, one of which is "Excessive."

I am, Sir, etc.
S.-M.-A.-T.-Y

THAT CAMPBELL-MCINTYRE QUAGMIRE

Sir—Nearly a month ago I called your readers attention to the Campbell Government road near Cornwall, referred to by "Borden" in Monday's Guardian.

On the first trip of a new car, \$5. extra license fee, I was hopelessly trapped in this hole. With the help of those ever obliging farmers, and prizes kept on hand by them for the purpose, we were lifted out of the quagmire, and had to get the garage to repair broken undergear and replace a torn out piece of pipe.

Yesterday that trade mark of government incapacity was still in evidence, reduced slightly in danger by private effort, but yet with a long line of poles, like the bushing of ice in winter stretched across ditches and on both road sides to steer drivers through the safer avenues of travel.

Further on, on the wooden bridge east of the river, where a car crashed through the rail into the marsh in 1935, the big opening of broken rails is still gaping and unrepaired an eyesore to decency, and a menace to night travel. This also was denounced last year in the press. Surely a do-nothing government.

I am, Sir, etc.
MOTORIST

ONE IN TEN THOUSAND

(Vancouver Province)
If you think you ought to have a Coronation Medal—because you have deserved it for your services to your King and country, or just because you would like to have one anyhow—then now is the time to get your application in to the Department of State at Ottawa.

It seems that applications in the sense foregoing are reaching the department at the rate of 300 a day. Hon. Fernand Rinfret, secretary of state, happened to say the other day by way of official routine announcement, that there would be 10,000 Coronation Medals distributed in Canada. Now, it appears, Mr. Rinfret wishes he had not spoken, because a great many people in Canada are acquainting him with the reasons why they should not be overlooked.

These candidates come pretty well within the limits of certain easily-defined categories. There are the people who never had a medal for anything, and would like to have one now. There are the opposite sort of people who have already a great many medals and feel that their collection should be incomplete without this latest.

There are the people who feel that they were overlooked in the giving out of the Jubilee medals for King George V. There are the people who altruistically desire that a medal shall be conferred on somebody else. And there are the people who would just naturally like to have a medal.

It seems clear enough that the Department of State, whose duty it is to wrestle with this business of distribution, is bound to have a tough time. Of course, there are certain well-defined categories of persons who must get medals, and members of the higher ranks of civil servants, Dominion and provincial, and certain ranks of the army and navy, and judges, and mayors of cities, and a number of "people whose distinction is that they have been public-spirited citizens."

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The Fleet's Let Up
(Lieutenant Commander)
Lieut.-Commander Tom Woodroffe was delivering a broadcast description of the celebrations which crowned the Royal review off Portsmouth. He was standing on the deck of the Victory, Nelson's old flagship, and half England was listening. Unfortunately, Lieut.-Commander Woodroffe was completely overcome by Coronation emotion. And this is what half England heard:

The Poet's Corner
FROM "CAPE BRETON"
There labyrinthine inlets gemmed with isles.
By overtopping promontories wind far into the deep recesses of the hills;
Where e'en the proudest bark that rides the main
May moor herself amid the pines.
That spire as 'oftly as her talles mast.
The sinuous shores are ribanded with hills,
Of towering grandly with a mountain-tan men.
Though clad in densest mass of green,—
Of bending gracefully to sweet, low
Of swarved intervals, outspreading far
'Twixt buttresses of deepest emerald.
Island, to worshipper of Nature's charms
A stately temple of a thousand shrines.
—Perce Stevens Hamilton

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