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J. Ernest H. Worth 142 Prince Street Phone 82

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

GYRO FESTIVAL Victoria Park this evening. 4555-7-23-11.

CHURCH SERVICE—Marshallfield Baptist Church, service Sunday, July 24, at 3 p.m. Dr. A. C. Vincent will be the preacher.

POLICE COURT—At the Police Court yesterday morning two motorists appeared charged with non-stop. One confessed and paid \$2, the other was fined \$2 and costs or five days.

GYRO FESTIVAL Victoria Park this evening. 4555-7-22-11.

BULL RECAPTURED—Considerable excitement was created yesterday forenoon on King Street East when a number of men made frantic efforts to capture a bull which escaped from one of the city wharves.

LOST — JULY 10, BETWEEN ST. Dunstan's Basilica and Prince Street, camera brooch. Finder please leave at 50 Prince Street. 4534-7-21-31.

Wanted WANTED — ALE BOTTLES, P.T.S. and qts. Phone 1107 or write W. Michael, Charlottetown. 3788-6-7-11.

FARM WANTED — 30 OR MORE acres good clear tillage, wood lot. Give location, miles nearest R.R. station, stores, church, school and Charlottetown. Buildings must be in good condition and price right for cash. Address W. E. T. c/o Guardian Office. 4392-7-14-101.

Boarders Wanted BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED 102 Fitzroy Street. 4519-7-20-31.

ONE OR TWO BOARDERS CAN be accommodated in private family. App'y 206 Weymouth St. 4333-11.

Female Help Wanted MAID WANTED—APPLY AT THE Eldon Hotel. 4547-7-21-31.

Employment Wanted COUNTRY GIRL WANTS WORK taking care of children or old lady. Would like to go to Keppoch for summer months. Apply Guardian. 4552-7-22-11.

Optimistic (Special to The Guardian) MONCTON, N. B., July 21.—Expectations are that the West will have a bumper crop this year and this should materially relieve the economic situation in Western Canada.

Second Hand Farm Machinery FOR SALE I have the following reconditioned machines: 3 Deering Hay Mowers, 1 Frost & Wood Mower, 1 Massey-Harris Mower, 1 Deering Binder, 1 Massey-Harris Binder.

N. D. MacLean UNDERTAKER EMBLAYER Charlottetown and North Whitehead Phone 149

PREMIER BENNETT

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of a better understanding and have exchanged old doubts and fears for a new confidence and trust. To those who, out of the seeming discussion of the earlier days of that conference have brought agreement, we offer our tribute of sincere praise.

Principle of Tariffs "In the interval, as I have said, the United Kingdom has adopted the principle of tariffs as an instrument of economic advancement. As a consequence, the difficulty in adopting our plan has been removed. Our policies are now uniform. Our desire for achievement is even greater now than then. Our common need is now more urgent. No one, therefore, can now deny that the time for action has arrived, and that the British Empire at last is able to fulfill its long-time hope of real and helpful closer Empire economic association.

A Common Purpose "We have a common purpose. We have a supreme desire to achieve it. And there can be no group of countries on the wide world so capable of united action as are the countries which comprise the Empire.

"Therefore we are equipped and ready for the task. It would be folly to pretend it is not a great one. It would not be British to turn aside because it is great though it may be, grave as are the difficulties, we cannot hesitate, we are bound in loyalty and self-interest to go forward, knowing as we must our success means the beginning of a new and greater prosperity for ourselves, the Empire and the world.

The Waterway Treaty "None of us should come to this conference asking that the others do for us what by every test we should do for ourselves. We must see to it that we are prepared to make some contribution to the whole, knowing that in that way only can we expect the whole to make some contribution to us.

Nothing To Fear "When we reach an agreement by which our products pass more freely from one Empire country to another, we drive clear channels through the stagnant pools dammed up by world upheaval, and naturally will carry past the boundaries of the Empire and to its benefit, establish once more again throughout the world that commerce which is its very life blood. The British people in their vigour, industry, and experience have nothing to fear from foreign competition when they are united in that economic association which is now possible. When from this conference that result, we will welcome fair and friendly competition. In our own interest we will welcome it.

Peace And Happiness "The plan we must achieve will lead us through this world period of reorganization and change it so when we find our orderly progress opposed, and when our social and industrial existence is threatened, it is our common duty to provide the safeguards which will leave us free to go forward on the course we have decided to be the right one. State-controlled standards of living, state-controlled labour, state aided dumping dictated by high state policy, conflict in theory and in practice with the free institutions of the British Empire. The subordination of individual right and liberty to a national economic plan affronts our whole idea of national development. We must be active in the defence of our institutions. We must put before all else our peace and happiness.

Greater Empire Markets "As we desire greater Empire markets, it is our task to decide the means by which they may be obtained. As each of us must find markets for our exportable surplus it will prove to be just and beneficial to all classes in all communities of both countries."

NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS

"Under our prevailing tariff system, Canada is equipped to make this re-adjustment. The United Kingdom, through its existing tariff preferences and their application in principle to natural products, will be similarly equipped. We, therefore, propose that the United Kingdom shall extend the principle of her present tariff preferences to natural products. And on our own part we are prepared to make the necessary adjustments in our tariffs to secure the advantages which we believe will come from this arrangement. Those Canadian industries which now have reached maturity under protective tariffs and are competing in world markets must support this proposal because of the great advantages that are to be obtained for the exporters of natural products. And they will support it, for it is clear that to the country as a whole there will come as a result an increased prosperity in which they cannot fail to fully share.

Export Markets "I have said before, and I do not desire to minimize the fact, that Canada must have greater export markets for its natural products. No country can live unto itself in this complex age, and with our relatively small population, with our vast and varied natural resources, with our immense exportable surplus in natural products, we perhaps above all other countries must be assured of other markets than our own, and I confidently believe that the people of the United Kingdom will not hesitate to support our proposal knowing on their part that it will mean increased prosperity to many of their basic industries, and through them increased prosperity to all classes in the land.

Increased Preferences "The Dominion of Canada has always enjoyed free entry into the markets of the United Kingdom. That has been helpful to our development, and we make full acknowledgment of the fact. That free entry has been for products which, generally speaking, did not come in competition with their own. We now propose that the United Kingdom have free entry into Canada for her products which will not injuriously affect Canadian enterprise. Canada in the days when its industrial structure was less strong than it is now, granted to the United Kingdom, preferences in her markets. Those preferences we now propose to increase in respect to a selected list of commodities in which Great Britain is especially equipped to supply the Canadian market. And we will ask that for those natural and processed products which comprise the most important part of our exports, we be given a preference. The proposal to us seems a just and reasonable one.

SAFEGUARDING THE CONSUMER

"Just, upon the basis of the concessions we will be called upon to make; reasonable, upon the basis that the great basic industries of both countries should be the ones selected for preferential treatment because upon the welfare of those industries depends primarily the welfare of their countries.

"This government has tested the soundness of our proposal by the means most likely to determine it. By this arrangement our standard of living will be unaffected. By this arrangement the consumer will be safeguarded against an unwarranted increase in the cost of commodities. If we apply the same tests to the situation in the United Kingdom, we believe that they will provide the same answer. For inasmuch as this project aims equitably to distribute the concessions which it entails, and equitably to distribute the benefits it confers, in the long run it will prove to be just and beneficial to all classes in all communities of both countries."

Be SAFE from Insects

Flies, mosquitoes and other insects are DANGEROUS to your family's health.

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Whiz Insect Killer

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For Sale by H. L. WORTHY Druggist. Phone 271

PROPOSALS

Mr. Bennett continued: "On the assumption that measures will be taken to ensure that the effective operation of the agreement will not be impaired by the unfair competition to which I have referred, Canada proposes to grant to the United Kingdom:

(1) Extension of the free list; (2) Retention of the existing preferences in favour of Great Britain, and (3) Increased preferences in respect of a selected list of articles in which Great Britain is especially equipped to supply the Canadian market without injuring efficient Canadian enterprise.

"And in exchange Canada asks: (1) The retention of existing preferences, and (2) Their effective extension to those other natural and processed products of which the United Kingdom is an importer. "The proposal of this government has been put in terms general enough to permit the consideration of all items that may rightfully claim to fall within the principle of it. It is made specific enough to permit of its discussion by the general conference and of its detailed analysis by technical committees to be set up for that purpose.

AN ENDURING AGREEMENT

"The agreement should be an enduring one," Mr. Bennett declared. "This is not the time for ephemeral treaties. We must decide our course and follow it unwaveringly. An arrangement terminable on short notice, would, I fear, have but the effect of increasing instability of conditions, and trade stability is essential to our recovery. Furthermore a short-time agreement would, in our view, but suggest a real doubt as to its advantages.

"We have come together in confidence of our power to work out a plan for our common benefit. Let us manifest this confidence by adopting a plan the lifetime of which will outlast any vicissitudes which may counsel its abrogation. But provision for flexibility must be made, so that either country may negotiate foreign trade agreements without impairing the effectiveness of agreed preferences. I say that in the successful pursuit of this plan, we will achieve the added power which we all desire, to enlarge our place in markets beyond the Empire.

"This proposal is directed to the United Kingdom, but in principle it is offered to all the other parts of the Empire wherever its application will be mutually advantageous. With the two great dominions of Australia and New Zealand we have, within the past year, made trade agreements which, I believe, are already proving mutually advantageous. Those agreements in the light of this proposal may be reviewed and if possible made more comprehensive.

KEEP THE EMPIRE SAFE

"Concurrently with the primary task of enquiring into the fiscal proposal we have made, an examination will be carried on, by a committee set up for that purpose, into the monetary question with a view to agreeing on some plan to be made the basis of a discussion in a larger world conference, or of Black.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

GENEVA, July 21.—(A.P.)—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's representative at the world disarmament conference, emerged today as an advocate of the basic principles in President Hoover's programme, calling for one-third reduction in all armaments, and Hugh Gibson, chief of the United States delegation, appeared in the role of opponent.

The Russian demanded that the declaration, which is to be adopted before the conference adjourns until fall, be revised to include a specific recommendation for arms cuts of one-third. He forced a roll call and, with 16 members abstaining, the amendment was defeated 30 to 5.

Subsequently the United States delegate's vote was explained by the assertion that he already had been committed to the draft text of the declaration.

This text was assailed from many quarters but important portions of it, calling for substantial reduction in air forces and land armaments, survived intact.

Sections of the declaration asserting that the primary objective of the conference was to reduce means of attack, prohibiting air attacks against civilians and establishing all aerial bombardment with certain reservations, were among those approved. Tomorrow the conference will go ahead with other details of the declaration.

The most dramatic criticism of the declaration came from Italo Balbo, Italian air minister, who in behalf of Premier Mussolini characterized it as entirely inadequate and announced that he was abstaining from further discussion and voting.

The glory of life is to love, not to be loved; to give, not to get; to serve, not to be served.—Hugh of Black.

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