THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1930

That Duncan Report

At the Kingston meeting Thursday night, Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Liberal portfolio candidate, repeated his statement that with the exception of subsidy readjustment all the recommendations made by the Duncan Commission had been fulfilled. The Guardian in its issue of Thursday morning indicated specific recommendations covering freight rate adjustments which have not been implemented, notably the recommndation of a reduction of 20 per cent on import rates to cover traffic moving from ports in the Maritime Provinces to destinations within the Maritime Provinces. This recommendation, we repeat, has not been implemented, Mr. Macmillan's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. The Maritime Freight Rates Act conceded the 20 per cent reduction on export traffic but does not include the import recommendation.

Mr. Macmillan, we submit, can scarcely plead ignorance of the matter under dispute as a reason for his glaring misstatement with respect to the implementation of this important recommendation of the Duncan Commission. He was himself a member of that Commission; he signed the recommendation; and he is now a Minister of the Crown, with supposedly full inside knowledge of the Government's actions and attitude with respect thereto. The least that Mr. Macmillan can do in the circumstances is frankly to admit that he was in error, and apologize to the electors for having misled them by statements altogether at variance with the facts.

Connected with freight rate adjustments there is another important recommendation of the Duncan Commission which, as Mr. Macmillan should be aware, has not been implemented. The Commission recommended that the 20 per cent reduction should apply to the Atlantic Division proportion of the through rates on all traffic originating in the Atlantic Division (excluding import traffic by sea) destined to points outside of the Atlantic Division. The King Government and the Canadian National Railways opposed this recommendation, though it would have considerably benefited certain basic Maritime industries, including the seed potato industry in this Province.

Also, as stated in The Guardian on Thursday, the Maritime Freight Rates Act provides for a basis of subsidies entirely different from what was recommended. The Duncan Report recommended that the Government should reimburse the Canadian National Railways for rate reductions only. The Maritime Freight Rates Act not only includes rate reductions for all lines in the Maritime Freight Rates Act but also the operating deficit of the eastern lines, with the result that the railways are being reimbursed approximately $8,500,000 a year when the actual freight rate reductions total about $4,000,000 per year. This has created the impression that the Maritime Provinces are receiving a great deal more assistance than they actually are.

What has Mr. Macmillan, as a signatory to the Duncan Report, to say to that? And what has he to say to the action of the King Government in passing an Order-in-Council on June 6th last directing the Railway Commission to inquire into and report on the claim of alleged discrimination that Quebec contends it is faced with by reason of the Maritime Freight Rates Act? If the Railway Commission finds discrimination, as it is practically bound to do under the Railway Act, then the Maritime Freight Rates Act will be extended to Quebec City which will mean driving in the thin edge of the wedge to the ultimate defeat of all the benefits we have received so far in the Maritime Provinces from the effectiveness of the Act.

Such being the case, why is not Hon. Cyrus Macmillan standing behind the spirit and letter of the report to which he affixed his signature in September 1926, and insisting that the Government keep faith with the Maritime Provinces? The answer is that Mr. Macmillan is now a Minister of the Crown in the same Government. He is no longer acting as impartial judge of Maritime grievances, but as special pleader for the defending party, the Mackenzie King administration. He cannot, however, thus free himself from obligations undertaken as a member of the Duncan Commission. He is in duty bound to uphold each and every recommendation of the Commission and to give the people of this Province the benefit of the special knowledge he should have by pointing out where the Government has failed in its promised implementation of the report. Not only has Mr. Macmillan shirked his duty in this respect, but he has persistently attempted to mislead the electors by assuring them that all the recommendations, with the single exception of subsidy readjustment, have been fulfilled. We have shown above where this statemnt is absolutely incorrect in regard to freight rates reduction and we purpose, in further articles on this page, dealing with other recommendations of the Duncan Commission which also have been ignored or only partially carried out.

Mr. Macmillan pays a poor compliment to the intelligence of the electors of this Province if he expects to "get away" with glaring misstatements of the kind to which we refer. Talking down to one's audience on academic subjects may be excusable in a professor of philosophical and literary attainments; but talking tommyrot on Dominion politics to Prince Edward Island electors in this year of grace 1930 will simply not do. Mr. Macmillan, we suggest, would do well to divest himself of his assumed superiority complex, frankly admit his inability to defend or explain the failure of the Government with respect to the implementation of the Duncan Report and get down to brass tacks.

The Cause

Attempts of Liberal orators and organs to put down unemployment in Canada to "world-wide conditions" are hardly complimentary to the intelligence of the electors.

There is nothing occult or mysterious about Canadian unemployment. It can, in fact, be explained by a few simply truths. Thus:

1. The immense sum of $980,000,000 was sent out of Canada last year to buy United States goods.

2. Money for this purpose poured out of Canada at the rate of nearly $3,000,000 a day.

3. Of this total, $450,000,000 represented purchases of wholly manufactured goods, $130,000,000 for partly manufactured goods.

This money, which should have remained in Canada to provide work and wages for Canadians, purchasing power for the Canadian people, business for Canadin merchants, went across the line, provided such things for Americans.

Editorial Notes

According to the local Liberal organ, the tariff proposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett "is for the sole benefit of Ontario." Strange thing why the Ontario Liberal politicians, led by the Liberal Toronto Globe, should be so hostile to it!

Jack Miner, having returned from a second lecturing tour covering parts of the Maritime Provinces, reports that the crops, trees and flowers are looking fine; but, to his mind, the greatest virtues those provinces have are the way they keep up their churches and observe the Sabbath. "Spending Sunday in St. John, N. B.," he says, "will give one a real idea of what the Sabbath Day was like here in Essex County, twenty-five years ago."

Notes By The Way

Robert Louis Stevenson in one of his most fascinating books, "The Ebb Tide," gives this picture of one of his characters, a picture which unfortunately is still true to life. "His career was one of unbroken shame. He did not drink, he was exactly honest, he was never rude to his employers, yet he was everywhere discharged. Bringing no interest to his duties, he brought no attention; his day was a tissue of things neglected and things done amiss; and from place to place and from town to town he carried the character of one thoroughly incompetent."

Every writer who praises Haig seems to think it necessary to preface his eulogism with the statement that he was not a genius. One wonders. . . . Curiously enough, many of those who deny genius to Haig concede it readily to Foch, whose brain it is supposed, conceived the plan of those concerted attacks which in the latter half of 1918 brought victory with such unexpected—such almost incredible swiftness. But is it not time that the world was made to understand that in essential features the plan was more Haig's than Foch's. General Pershing with characteristic soldierly directness, has stated bluntly that Haig was "the outstanding figure of the World War," and if anybody was in a position to judge, it should be he.

The most outstanding demonstration of the success of the migratoy bird convention is found in the almost unbelievable increase of the white whistling swans, which have a wing spread of six to seven feet and stand fully four feet high. Before the treaty of 1916 they had dwindled to less than one thousand and were certainly doomed. But by January, 1930, they had increased to between 25,000 and 35,000. Jack Miner says that on the lake near Kingsville, three years ago, there was a flock of swans nearly two miles long and, by actual count, over 3,500 which remained for nearly two weeks.

An Imperial Federation League had been in existence in the Old Country for several years discussing means of establishing closer relations between the various parts of the Empire, and one recalls that Joseph Chamberlain's campaign for tariff reform had the mutual preference idea as its basis. The fact is, that the preference idea was introduced in Canada as an item of public policy by Sir Charles Tupper who made it a feature of his platform when becoming premier of Canada in 1895 and whose advocacy forced Sir Wilfred Laurier in the election of 1896 to declare himself as much in favor of a preference policy as was Sr Charles himself.

Word coming from Italy must cause uneasiness in the chancellories of the world. It is that following a recent decision to lay down 424,000 additional warship tonnage at a $40,000,000 cost, Signor Mussolini has now decided to spend $20,000,000 in strengthening his army. All this on the ground or the excuse that France is strengthening her defences on the Italian border.

Here are some figures which the electors of this province should ponder carefully before casting their ballots to retain the present government or to advocate a change of policy at Ottawa. During the past ten years Canada's wheat exports have increased by 100 percent, while her exports of livestock have decreased by 65 percent. Today she has lost her hold on the established markets for meat and dairy produce.

What is worse, this country last year imported 41,000,000 pounds of meat. During the year ended March 1930, Canada imported 42,000,000 pounds of butter.

Since the King Government came into power farm lands have decreased in value by 33 1-3 percent according to competent authorities.

The New Zealand order-in-council not only ruined the dairy industry, but automatically decreased pork production, which hinges on dairying. Since 1925 the number of breeding hogs in Canada has decreased by 15 percent, while in New Zealand, because her dairy industry thrives at the expense of Canadian farmers, has increased her breeding hogs by 30 percent over the same period.

In 1920 Canada exported to England 220,000,000 pounds of pork. During the nine months ended March, 1930 she exported only 21,000,000 pounds to the same place. And in addition during those same nine months Canada was forced to import 13,500,000 pounds of pork for home consumption.

All the banks of England, all the banking institutions, Barclay's, Lloyd's, all the big banks of the British Isles, passed a resolution that the cure for Empire troubles is reciprocal trade between Great Britain and its colonies. Reciprocal trade, not one-sided deals. This is the policy that Honorable R. B. Bennett is preaching throughout Canada. Premier King is preaching the one sided deal and calling it patriotism to the British Empire.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CARE OF THE EXPECTANT MOTHER

One of the distressing things in life, one that excites the sympathy of every one of us is to see a young mother die leaving a little family behind her. That these youngsters will not have the love of their own mother, whose guiding hand is so badly needed in their early years is nothing but a catastrophe.

And when we read of the thousands of young mothers who pass away in giving birth to children, we wonder whether the medical profession is really making the strides of which we so frequently hear.

The Canadian government was so astounded at the loss of so many mothers at this critical time that they investigated each case carefully.

What did they find?

That nine out of every ten of these mothers died because there was no proper care taken of them during the months before the child was born.

Now who is to blame for this?

The natural idea would be that the doctor is to blame because he should be so careful in looking after expectant mothers.

Now what would have prevented most of these deaths?

The cooperation of the mother and the doctor during the months previous to the birth.

It would mean that the expectant mother should report to the doctor at the earliest possible moment and place herself under his care. This then places full responsibility on him. He will direct her to report at certain intervals for examination, and thus anything that might be a source of danger can be detected.

The urine is examined, the blood pressure, the condition of the heart, and the mother's entire physical condition carefully watched. Because it is during these months that many things can be done which cannot be handled safely at the last moment.

However it is just as well to be quite frank about this matter, because there is no question but that many are of the opinion that these frequent visits to the doctor for examination are all just a part, scheme or plan on the doctor's part to magnify the importance of the coming event, and charge accordingly.

For this very reason therefore some doctors do not insist upon these visits and examinations, as they do not want the patients to feel that they are too anxious about the outcome, or perhaps anxious to enlarge their bill for services.

But when we see the above figures and realize that nine out of ten could have been saved by this care previous to the birth of the child, it does seem that an actual crime is being committed by doctors and mothers in not having routine examination in all cases.

The Poets' Corner

TO THE MOON

Pale daughter of this earth, lighting our old age
With the clear wan radiance of thy chastity;
Changeful but constant:
With us in our most need,
And gently veiled when we would weep alone.

Cold, do they say? It is they are cold
Who cannot feel the glow of timid sympathy
Ever torn between delight and sorrow,
Now waxing great with joy of some men's good,
Now worn and pale for looking on their sin.

Gentle sister, daughter of earth,
Shine kindly on her who gave thee birth.

—Colum MacDonald in the Glasgow Herald.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE PORT OF HALIFAX

Q. What are the natural advantages of the Port of Halifax?

A. The natural advantages of the Port of Halifax are many and important, notably in the capacity of the two harbors of Bedford Basin and the depth of water at low tide sufficient for the largest vessels. The Port is 500 miles closer to continental Europe and 150 miles near Brazilian and Argentine ports than in New York. Recent years shows a substantial increase in port tonnage, now exceeding 15 million tons a year, and the Canadian Government has loaned $20,000,000 to its harbor board for new construction, in addition to the other improvements under way as the eastern terminal of the Canadian National Railways System.

Premier King Rebuked

(Montreal Gazette)

Premier King does not seem to have been altogether happy at his meeting at Moose Jaw. He was subjected to some heckling during his speech, and the interruptions became acute when the Prime Minister referred to Canada's national status. Mr. King and the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, have alike shown an inclination to unduly stress what they have submitted to be Canada's "improved" status since the Imperial Conference of 1926. They have sought to indoctrinate the Canadian people with a notion that the Liberal Government, mainly in virtue of the labors and persistency of Messrs. King and Lapointe at the last Imperial Conference, has brought the Dominion into possession of full and complete autonomy and made of Canada a nation. Messrs. King and Lapointe know well enough that neither they nor the Government they represent may justly claim a monoply of action in this respect. If either of the two great political parties of the country were entitled to any exclusive credit in this respect it would be the Conservative party, for it was Sir Robert Borden, as leader of a Conservative and Unionist Government, who promulgated and obtained full recognition of Canada's claim to nationality at the Peace Conference and at Geneva. A former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada established the principle. Mr. King has done no more than apply it. If the credit for Canada's actual status in the world is to be given where the credit is unquestionably due, actually the merit belongs to the Canadian soldiers who fought valiantly in the Great War of 1914-18 whilst some who are today so exuberant over what has been achieved were peacefully engaged in the United States, or, if they remained in the Dominion, they continued to be more or less indifferent in their feeling towards the boys at the front and singularly passive in their attitude towards the cause the Canadian forces were fighting in France and Flanders.

The Imperial Conference of 1926, then, did not carry Canada any further along the road towards autonomy than it had then travelled. What the 1926 conference did was this: It defined Great Britain and the Dominions as autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, and in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth." Mr. King's charge that the Hon. R. B. Bennett is not yet willing to admit that Canada is a nation is part of his political game to curry favor by making it appear that Mr. Bennett and the party he leads are opposed to the national status the Premier extols. It reflects on the part of the Prime Minister, an ill-considered attempt to make political capital out of a question which should be altogether above party politics.

Some idea of a mistaken conception of Canadian nationality that is current in the country—created in a measure, no doubt by the exaggerated claims that Messrs. King and Lapointe from time to time have made to obtaining for Canada an "improved" status—may be gathered from the heckling that interrupted the Prime Minister's speech at Moose Jaw. When Mr. King told his audience that the British Parliament had approved the amendment to the British North America Act which would confirm the return to the Prairie Provinces of their natural resources, somebody in the hall was stirred to demand: "When are we going to be a nation?" After hearing so much declamation about Messrs. King and Lapoint having won for Canada a full and independent status, it ought not to be surprising if there are some people to whom a necessity today to ask Britain for constitutional approval of the transfer of Canadian natural resources from federal to provincial domain should appear to smatter of a state of Canadian servitude. The heckler's interruption can only be interpreted as a rebuke to Mr. King, and the experience should help him, and his colleague, Mr. Lapointe, as well, to maintain a sense of proportion whenever either or both of them may discuss in future the question of Canada's status and nationality.

The Only Way

Coincident with this Federal general elections campaign in Canada, come two developments of the highest possible significance in the Old Land:

1—The report of the Economic Committee of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress (endorsed by the General Council) declaring for "the establishment of the closest economic relations between the constitutent parts of the British Commonwealth to the Mutual Advantage of all the peoples concerned."

2—The resolution of the leading bankers of the British Isles, which declares: "We believe the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in Reciprocial trade arrangements between the nations of our Empire."

"Mutual advantage"— reciprocal trade arrangements"—"preference for preference"—"advantage for advantage" . . . . Exactly and to the letter the policy being urged in behalf of the Canadian Conservative Party by its Leader in this campaign.

Here is what Mr. Bennett stated at Winnipeg, on the 9th day of last month, in discussing the King Government's most recent actions in this vital Empire matter:

"A movement such as this, hysterical and inspired by party exigencies if it is not stopped in time, must surely destroy our hopes for Empire trade. Sound partinership is founded on Mutuality of Interest. Good business is predicated upon reciprocal Benefits. This is the basis upon which Britain desires to negotiate. What she wants is what we want, broader areas of trade developed through the proper laws. She wants with us a greater Empire, and for that purpose we Canadians must build a greater Canada. May I say again, the future of Empire depends upon the upbuilding of Canada.

Mr. Bennett dealt with the now exposed "countervailing" duties "answer" to the "billion-dollar" tariff revision in the United Staes, and the King Government's "don't provoke them" attitude, and went on to declare:

"And after this pitiful gesture of propitiation was rightly and sternly rejected, what did the leader of the Government do to make you forget this further evidence of his long time solicitude for the country to the South which can very well look after itself? He and his government began anew to rock the boat, this time from bow to stern, by introducing first-aid measures under the pious cloak of Empire trade. What does he mean by that? Have you looked at the tariff schedules? They make strange reading. If it means that our offer to England and to the other Dominions of the Empire is intended to be but an empty one—and it applies only for that purpose I suggest—then in common decency to the Empire, I oppose it. You who love the Empire must do so too. If it it means that we are to admit free into our markets Empire goods in competition with our own, without securing a real benefit for ourselves, and without obtaining a preferred place in their markets for our products, then I oppose it as did Macdonald, for it is not good for Canada."

BRITAIN ADOPTING CONSERVATIVE POLICY

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Lord Beaverbrook has every right to feel satisfied with the progress of his campaign for Imperial economic unity. The fact that he is a Canadian gave him the overseas viewpoint, and his newspaper instincts enabled him to see that the home keeping British public was ripe for a great forward move in Empire matters. There was the incentive of intinued unemployment, and declining export trade, accentuated by the foolishness of British communities all over the world in buying from foreigners instead of from each other.

Thus it came that the Canadian newspaper-owner in Fleet Street visualized the internal trade possibilities of a world-wide Empire which occupies one-quarter of the world, which has a population of 450,000,000, and which buys annually eight billion dollars worth of products from other nations. It will be seen that, in part, he created the present movement and that, in part, he took advantage of a trend of feeling already developed. Strong reactionary elements endeavored to block his campaign, but he persisted with his Empire crusade, and before long the walls of Jericho began falling down.

Unexpected recruitments were received from various quarters. The agricultural interests of Great Britain have suffered from the want of protection ever since the 1850's and in the last few weeks we have had the proponents of free trade going over in great sections to protectionist side. The Economic Council of the British Trades Union Congress has declared for fiscal reform and preferred Empire trade. So have the British Chambers of Commerce and leading industrial interests, with such men as Lord Melchett as spokesmen. Lastly, twelve of the leading banking magnates of the United Kingdom have issued a manifesto calling for the imposition of import duties on "all commodities," which phrase includes foodstuffs, with free entry or preferences for Empire products. The bankers who have thus committed themselves include leading representatives of the Bank of England and of all the great financial institutions in the country, which for generations have stood firm as the inexpugnable strongholds of free trade.

All signs point to a sweeping victory for the cause of Empire trade, based on the idea of two-way preferences. In other words, the dominant interests of Great Britain have declared for the Canadian Conservative party's programme of intra-Imperial trade, founded on mutual concessions and advantages.

Conan Doyle

(Montreal Gazette)

The sense of loss created by the death of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will be almost universal, for there are few places in the civilized world where Conan Doyle's books have not given readers, whose name is legion, a very real pleasure and won for the author a profound admiration. The son of one artist, the nephew of another, and grandson of a third, who was the famous political cartoonist, John Doyle, Arthur Conan Doyle was educated and trained for the medical profession. Whilst practising as a family physician in the south of England, he wrote short stories in his spare time, and the success of his early work in fiction caused him to devote himself entirely to literature. The medical world may have lost a great practitioner by Conan Doyle's decision, but he who runs may read and judge what a skilful writer was thereby added to the world of English letters. Edgar Allan Poe's "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," which appeared about the year 1841, are generally regared as the first detective stories, but it remained for Conan Doyle to create Sherlock Holmes and tell of his exploits as an astute master of deduction in disentangling mystery and as the shrewdest of sleuths in the detection of the authors of crime, to make detective stories widely popular, and, in virtue of the intrinsic value of such writing, encourage a host of imitators, many of whom have been more prolific, but none have as yet made a name or established a fame to be compared with that of Conan Doyle.

Sherlock Holmes made his first appearance in "A Study in Scarlet," and he became immediately and immensely popular when his creator started to recount his adventures in the Strand Magazine in the early nineties. If Conan Doyle's literary renown is to be abiding, in all probability the imperturable Sherlock Holmes will be his passport thereto. The great detective remains today as much a household word as Mr. Pickwick, and overshadows all the other characters in Conan Doyle's books though some of them, "Brigadier Gerard," for example, are made by the author to appear just as real as living personages. If he had never written "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" Doyle's other distinctive works would undoubtedly rank him amongst the world's greatest story tellers. Consider "Micah Clark," "The Sign of Four" and "The White Company," the last named being one of the outstanding historical novels of the author's time He excelled in ingenuity of plot, in the gift of bringing characters to life within the space of a short story, and in the art of setting forth a narrative with a power that holds the reader spellbound. Besides novels and short stories, Doyle wrote a number of plays that gained wide popularity. One of his dramatic pieces, "A Story of Waterloo' provided the late Sir Henry Irving with one of his

Continued on Page 6

and nearly always ONE is in the wrong.

He must pay the bill and look pleasant.

Our automobile policies, including the Liability and Collision coverages, will pay the expenses in event of trouble.

You will enjoy your car more if you are properly insured and realize your car is no longer a liability.

Ask us for rates and particulars for covering your car.

Hyndman & Co. Limited

The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

To get the real refreshing flavor of tea
TRY
BRAHMIN
Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages

Keep Your Nails Well Manicured

It's very easy to do this if you have the proper manicure requisites. We are ready to supply every thing you require.

Make up your mind now to preserve the beauty of your hands and nails by daily manicuring.

We carry all the Cutex Preparations and they are very reliable. 35c each.

E. A. Foster
CENTRAL DRUGSTORE

Special Egg Shakes, Milk Shakes and Ice Cream Sodas at our fountain.

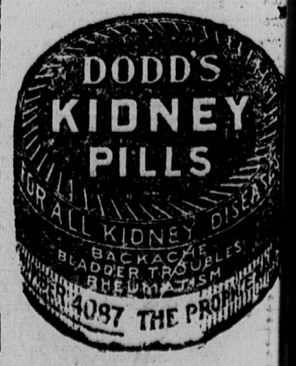
FOX REQUIREMENTS
NEMA WORM CAPSULES

A scientifically tested product, of Parke Davis & Co., are effective, safe and sure in expelling worms from the intestinal tract of not only foxes but live stock, poultry and dogs. If your animals develop worms act promptly with this specific treatment.

EAR-MITE LOTION

Within the last six weeks we have sold gallons of our Ear-Mite Lotion. Fox-men have highly recommended it as being always effective. Get some from our fresh stock.

FLEA POWDER

This is the time of year when you must protect the fur from deterioration by vermin. Our Flea Powder always gives satisfaction. We have just received a new shipment. Send in your orders at once. They will be promptly attended to.

The Two Macs