



DANCING 9 to 12 Beach Grove Inn TO-NIGHT Admission 50c It's a Gyro Dance

Hotels, Restaurants We can supply Meats, Vegetables, Groceries, Any quantity. Lowest prices for your requirements Exhibition Week. CASH & CARRY MEAT MARKET 187 Great George Street

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

A SHIPMENT of arsenate of lime will arrive by the "Belle Isle" this morning. The Rogers Hardware Company Limited. 5179-11

LAD TO REST—The funeral of the late Edna Annie Harris was held yesterday afternoon from her late residence 238 Grafton St. Interment People's Cemetery, the Rev. Dr. Freeman officiating at house and grave. The pall bearers were: David Bethune, Ernest Coffin, Fred Moore, Bill Henry, Leigh Dingwell and E. H. Worth.

A LIMITED SUPPLY of arsenate of lime will be on hand this morning. Get your order in early. The Rogers Hardware Company Limited. 5179-11

ARE TOURISTS—Major-General J. de Lobiniere, London, England, arrived on a visit to the Province Saturday. The major-general is a retired officer of the British army, and now resides in England. He served twenty-four years in India. While touring eastern Canada he decided to include Prince Edward Island in his trip, and both he and his wife are delighted with what they have seen. They have been shown the beauties of the Province by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black.

INJURIES PROVED FATAL—The three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Doucette, Alberry Plains, who was seriously scalded by falling into a pot of preserves on Thursday morning, passed away at the City Hospital on Friday. The remains were removed to M. Hennessey's Funeral Parlors and later taken by motor hearse to the home of his parents.

RESCUED—Three local youths had an exciting experience last evening when the sloop "Barney Google," in which they had been sailing on the harbour, got out of hand, and eventually got caught on the Hillsboro Bridge. Their plight was discovered after the "sailors" had been calling for help almost an hour, and reported to the R. C. M. P. The owner of the yacht was at once informed of the event, and proceeded immediately to the bridge by motor boat. From the bridge the officers, who proceeded immediately to the spot, released the mast from the underside of the draw. The motor boat towed the sloop to the wharf.

WHILE YOU ARE AT THE Exhibition Grounds visit Worth's open air barber shop at right hand side of main building. 5175-11

HIHO HA, FOR THE BEST DISPLAY of new Fall and Winter samples of Sullings and Overcoats in the Province at \$21.50 up, guaranteed and cut and tailored to individual measure in very latest models. S. F. Tarbush, 85 Kent Street. 5171-8-22-11

Too Late To Classify

LOST—BETWEEN BORDEN AND North River on Route 2, a gentleman's personal belongings. Finder please leave at Tourist Office, Charlottetown. 5154-8-20-31

SALES HELP AND AGENTS

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for spare time to Christmas selling "Imperial Art" Christmas cards; British Canadian Publishing Co., Ltd., 428 Patrick Building, Toronto. S.H.W. 18-22-27-1.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

WANTED—COUNTRY GIRL about 15 years of age. No baking. Apply in person to 19 North River Road. 5177-8-22-31

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS \$35-\$50 CAN BE EARNED and paid weekly in spare time selling well known line personal Christmas cards. Experience unnecessary. An early start and our co-operation assures success. Beautiful new Kraft Limited, Toronto. Representatives wanted small towns also. F. H. W-12-15-17-19-22-24-26.

LOST

LOST—BETWEEN BORDEN AND Charlottetown, a generator from motor car. Finder please notify W. A. Gaudet, Patriot. 5174-11

LOST—FORD WHEEL AND TIRE between Charlottetown and Borden. Reward. Robert Munn. 5180-8-22-31

LOST—FORD WHEEL AND TIRE between Charlottetown and Borden. Reward. Robert Munn. 5180-8-22-31

Car Drops 80 Ft. Woman Killed (Canadian Press) PERTH, N. B., Aug. 21.—Nervousness resulting from an automobile accident three years ago caused a fatality in a similar accident near here last night when Miss Annie Larlee, 63, of Lower Perth, grabbed the wheel when her nephew turned out to pass a team. The car skidded and plunged down an 80-foot embankment. Still unable to walk without crutches as a result of her previous accident, Miss Larlee managed to jump from the car, but it landed on her and she died in hospital from injuries and shock. The nephew, Bernard Baird, only suffered a shaking up.

Being Premier of Japan has its advantages. One isn't pestered by the newspaper editors.

PROHIBITION COMMISSION Chas. H. Black, Chairman, Charlottetown. Jas. B. McDonald, West St. Peters. John Simpson, Hamilton. Send all information regarding conditions of PROHIBITION ACT to the above or to Inspector J. Fripps, R. C. M. P., Charlottetown.

Dr. W. R. Carson CHIROPRACTOR 7 Years Palmer Graduate Home Calls Made.

N. D. MacLean UNDERTAKER EMBLAKER Charlottetown and North Westshore Phone 149

SPECIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

From many quarters, official and otherwise, came the expression of belief that the Maritime Provinces were in the most favorable position to gain much from the conference recommendations. These came not only from those whose natural inclinations would nourish such a hope, but from those whose natural interests were far removed from Eastern Canada.

Maritime Opportunities

It was no idle expression of opinion, nor was it a pious hope, that forecast a rich heritage for the Maritimes from the conference recommendations. The forecast was based on actual facts—the wide diversity of products from that section, the fortunate geographical location adjacent to the Great Empire consuming market in the British Isles, and the possession of the deep, sheltered harbors open all year, and equipped to handle unlimited volumes of shipping with facility and despatch.

Whatever may be the revisions the recommendations will meet in their handling by Empire Parliaments, the indication stood out that in the products most affecting the Maritime Provinces, ample preferences would guarantee that the Empire resources would be fully exploited.

Hon. Mr. Rhodes was asked to comment on the probable influence the conference recommendations would have on Maritime Province trade. He courteously declined, expressing the belief that there should be no official discussion of the report until it is presented to Parliament, generally believed to be scheduled for October.

But the evident happiness of the Finance Minister over the outcome of the Conference could only be taken to indicate that he was satisfied his native province would share largely in the benefits which he said he was assured would accrue to all parts of the Empire.

"It will lead to much more favorable conditions in the timber trade," was the comment of Hon. Dr. Murray McLaren, Minister of Pensions and National Health, government representative for New Brunswick. Beyond this he would not like to comment, the minister said, until he had weighed the various preference items.

Hon. J. A. MacDonald, representative for Prince Edward Island in the Dominion Cabinet, could not be reached.

Fish And Lumber

Already it had been unofficially known that elimination of the competition furnished by state controlled industries would bring a good slice of the United Kingdom market for lumber and fish back into the Empire and the share of the Maritime Provinces in this increased business cannot fail, experts agree, in greatly increasing the activity in these two occupations in the Maritime Provinces.

With all three Provinces vitally interested in the fisheries, particularly Nova Scotia where fifteen thousand men are engaged in the industry, the continued preferences on sea foods will bring new hope and encouragement, and, in the opinion of Fishery Department officials, go a long way to restore the industry to some of its former greatness.

New Brunswick, with wide timber areas and saw-mill equipment which has been withstanding several years of increasing stagnation because of lack of foreign markets, will have cause for rejoicing. "We are most vitally interested in the timber preferences," said Hon. C. D. Richards, Premier of New Brunswick, when he was here with some of his colleagues during the conference.

Nova Scotia, with 71 per cent of its areas forested and some 20,000 of its population seasonally employed in woods operations, is only slightly less vitally affected by the prosperity of the lumber trade.

NEW BRUNSWICK—At Graham's Road, Aug. 20, 1932, Peter Ferguson, aged 87. Funeral Monday, Aug. 22, at 1.30 p. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK—At Graham's Road, Saturday morning, Aug. 20th, Peter Ferguson, aged 87 years. Funeral Monday, Aug. 22nd, at 1.30 p. m.

CAMPBELL—At the home of Daniel MacKinnon, Forest Hill, Kings County, P. E. Island, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1932, Malcolm Hector Campbell, aged 64 years. Mr. Campbell was a former resident of Uigg, a son of the late Malcolm Campbell. Funeral Monday 22nd, at 2 p. m. from the home of his brother-in-law, Murdoch MacDonald, Orwell.

DANCE! Grand Opening of Palais De Danse On Prince Street MONDAY, AUG. 22nd. Charlottetown's Latest and Best

Dance Hall Under the Management of HENRY NEALE Beginners Classes from 8.30 to 9.00 P. M. 15 Cents.

JOS. STEELE, Instructor Dance Starts at 9 o'clock. Sid Elliot's Orchestra in Attendance Come one. Come all and enjoy the best Dance of the Season. Refreshments for Sale in Hall. Admission:—Ladies 25c. Gents 35c.

NOW ON TOUR IN AUSTRALIA

The following extract from a South African newspaper will be of interest to many Guardian readers. Colonel de Castilla referred to spent the greater part of the year 1928 in Charlottetown. Mrs. de Castilla is the eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Bremner of this City. The de Castillas are now touring Australia:

"Kangaroo meat is a rare delicacy even in Australia. Mrs. de Castilla, who sails next week, tells me that her husband has promised her a kangaroo haunch and tail on his nephew's farm in Western Australia."

"They sail in the Themistocles and first land at Fremantle. It is over 20 years since they were in Australia, and many of the relations with whom they are going to stay have been born and have married since 1910."

"Colonel de Castilla and his brother, who is to be their chief host in Perth, went to Australia as young men from Scotland. In those early days Colonel de Castilla did surveying and exploring for the Government, chiefly in the south and also in the far north in the Kimberley area. He lived for some time among the Australian aborigines and learnt that you must never walk in front of them, for a spear in the back would be your reward."

"He has an interesting collection of aboriginal weapons, which are very rare now. Lord Selborne, to whom he gave a boomerang when he was in South Africa, still uses it on his desk as a paper-weight. A boomerang harmless in the inexperienced hand, is a deadly weapon as used by the natives."

"In Australia Colonel de Castilla was a keen yachtsman, but this time he is afraid his travels will be too hurried for any lengthy cruises. He had a house on the Swan River, where the black swans are indigenous. There often a hundred yachts or more are on the water."

"The de Castillas may be back in the new year, but they will return in November if on their way home they are not allowed to land at Perth. After staying with relations in Western Australia they are cruising round the coast and visiting Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane renewing old friendships. They return to South Africa by the same route."

P. E. I. INTERESTS

Prince Edward Island, smaller than the others and less subject to the vagaries of market fluctuations, will have an interest in the preferences on agricultural and dairy products, and will watch with particular interest the outcome of the final effort, launched at the Conference, to have the embargo on Canadian potatoes removed by the United Kingdom. Since 1925 Canadian potatoes have been barred from United Kingdom markets because of the fear of the Colorado beetle. It is planned to have two experts from the United Kingdom come to Canada to watch the harvest this fall and see how impossible it is for the beetle to be carried in the harvested crop. So convinced are the Canadian authorities that it is impossible to infect the British fields through exports from Canada that they have agreed to pay all expenses of bringing the experts to Canada, providing the United Kingdom, if convinced, will lift the embargo on Dec. 1, next.

New Brunswick is no less interested in the outcome of this test, although there may be no market in the British Isles for imported potatoes for a number of years. The object is to be ready to take advantage of an opportunity such as presents itself perhaps two years out of twelve. Last winter Maritime Province potatoes were going for almost nothing while enormous prices and an exhausted supply faced the United Kingdom consumers.

Nova Scotia, one of the greatest apple producing countries in the world, with an average annual crop of around one and a half million barrels and already holding a large export market in England, will stand a chance of increasing her exports to practically the full capacity of production. The preference of over one dollar a barrel even exceeded the preliminary report of 85 cents.

General agriculture products are to figure in the preferences, including bacon, meats and live cattle. All these are of interest to the Maritime Provinces to some extent and any improvement in the demand would be certain to have a beneficial effect.

May Bring Increased Prices

have indicated a belief that a general increase of intra-Empire trade will gradually bring about a rise of the commodity price levels. This would, of course, be needed to bring home to the producers in the Maritimes, as well as other places, the advantages that may follow the conference recommendations. It has also been emphasized that producers hoping to share in the export market to the fullest possible extent, will have to alter their methods of shipping and preparing for shipment, and in other ways make sure that their product conforms with the standards demanded in the United Kingdom and other Empire markets.

None of the information made public indicated whether or not the preferences would be subject to use, wherever possible of Empire ports. This aspect of the deliberations, one of particular interest to the Maritime Provinces, was brought to the attention of a leading delegate last night. The answer was that the point had not been made clear so far as he was aware. "But", he added, "I believe that the principle will be that Empire ports must be used in order to secure preferential

Sees Benefits To P. E. Island Farm Producers Provincial Minister Of Agriculture Greatly Pleased With Result Of Imperial Conference Negotiations

Substantial benefits from the standpoint of farm producers in this Province and the Maritimes generally are seen by Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Agriculture, in the agreements signed on behalf of Canada and the United Kingdom at the close of the Imperial Economic Conference.

"Practically everything asked for in the brief on agriculture prepared for the Conference by the governments of the three Maritime Provinces has been obtained, or is in a fair way of being obtained, as a result of the treaties signed on Saturday," Mr. Sharp declared with enthusiasm. "In view of the fact that the agreements had to be made from an Empire standpoint, this is a remarkable fact. I doubt if any other part of the Empire has more reason for satisfaction at the outcome of the Conference than have the provinces down here by the sea."

TREATY (Continued from Page 1)

Bennett, as chairman, at the head. Before each was a shiny new pen. There was a touch of romance in the signing of the Anglo-Canadian treaty. Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, tall British Chancellor of the Exchequer must have added his signature to that of Premier Bennett with mixed emotion. It was his father "Joe" Chamberlain whose vision a generation ago largely made possible Saturday's events.

LAID THE FOUNDATION (By George Hambleton, Canadian Press Staff Writer) OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—"These agreements... constitute a definite advance towards closer Empire Economic Association... we are therefore encouraged to proceed along the course that we have chosen, but this propitious beginning must not blind us to the fact that it is but the beginning—we have laid only the foundation—and that if this scheme of closer Empire association is to endure and bring to each one of us the benefits we hope for, further action must be taken at a not too distant date."

And in these words, Premier Bennett brought the Imperial Economic Conference to a close. Twelve agreements, accomplishments of the conference, were signed.

Seven were between the United Kingdom on one hand and Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia on the other. The Irish Free State had two agreements, one with Canada, the other with South Africa. Canada had further agreements with South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. South Africa had one with New Zealand.

For Canada, the most important is the Anglo-Canadian agreement. The agreement marks a new departure. Under it, the United Kingdom not only widens the existing field of preference. She brings within its scope food-stuffs which for nearly a hundred years have been free of duty.

Return concessions by Canada not only establish new or increased margins of British preference. They contemplate tariffs on a new basis. Henceforth the United Kingdom producer will be given in Canada full opportunity of reasonable competition "on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production."

PREVENTS RUSSIAN DUMPING Embodied in the agreement is the following clause designed to prevent Russian dumping: "This agreement is made on the express condition that, if either Government is satisfied that its preferences hereby granted in respect of any particular class of commodities are likely to be frustrated in whole or in part by reason of the creation or maintenance directly or indirectly of prices for such class of commodities through state action on the part of any foreign country, that Government hereby declares that it will exercise the powers which it now has or will hereafter take to prohibit the entry from such foreign country directly or indirectly of such commodities into its country for such time as may be necessary to make effective and to maintain the preference hereby granted."

Under the agreement Canada gets: (1) Continued free entry to the British market under the Import Duties Act, 1932. This Act imposed the British general tariff. Present duties on foreign goods levied under it range from 10 to 33 1-3 percent.

MARITIME PRODUCTS FREE In regard to eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry is continued for three years certain. But the United Kingdom reserves the right, at the end of three years to review the

basis of preference. The United Kingdom undertakes to impose the following duties or foreign goods: wheat in grain, 2 per quarter (about 6 cents a bushel at par); butter 15s per hundred weight (\$3.75 at par); cheese, 11 per cent ad valorem; apples and pears, raw, 4/6 pence per hundred weight (\$1.10 at par); apples canned, 3/6 pence per hundredweight 85 cents at par) in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content dried fruits (now dutiable at 7s) 10/6 pence (\$2.25 at par) per hundred weight; eggs in shell, from 1 (25 cents) to 1/9 pence (43 cents per great hundred, according to weight); condensed milk, 5s (\$1.25 per hundredweight, in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content; copper, twopenny (4 cents) per pound.

(3) Present ten per cent duty remains on foreign lumber; fish both fresh and sea; canned salmon and other canned fish; asbestos zinc, lead. The United Kingdom undertakes not to lower this duty except with the consent of the Canadian government.

(4) It is agreed that the duty or wheat, copper, zinc or lead may be removed if at any time Empire producers are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the Canadian consumer.

(5) Restrictions on the entry of Canadian live cattle to be modified along agreed lines.

(6) Bacon and Ham: quota up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweight per annum. (Existing margin of preference on Canadian tobacco to continue for ten years.

In return, Canada grants:— (1) New or increased margins of preference on 220 items: the Canadian tariff. A large number of items previously dutiable at the British preferential rate are transferred to the free list. In other cases, the margin of preference is increased either by lowering the British preferential rate or by increasing the intermediate and general rates.

AUGUST SPECIAL We have two 1932 Chevrolet Sport Sedans for sale which have been used as Demonstrators. These cars are in perfect condition and can be bought at greatly reduced prices. See them at our showroom. A. HORNE & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN 5066-8-17-wsm-31.

basis of preference.

The United Kingdom undertakes to impose the following duties or foreign goods: wheat in grain, 2 per quarter (about 6 cents a bushel at par); butter 15s per hundred weight (\$3.75 at par); cheese, 11 per cent ad valorem; apples and pears, raw, 4/6 pence per hundred weight (\$1.10 at par); apples canned, 3/6 pence per hundredweight 85 cents at par) in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content dried fruits (now dutiable at 7s) 10/6 pence (\$2.25 at par) per hundred weight; eggs in shell, from 1 (25 cents) to 1/9 pence (43 cents per great hundred, according to weight); condensed milk, 5s (\$1.25 per hundredweight, in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content; copper, twopenny (4 cents) per pound.

(3) Present ten per cent duty remains on foreign lumber; fish both fresh and sea; canned salmon and other canned fish; asbestos zinc, lead. The United Kingdom undertakes not to lower this duty except with the consent of the Canadian government.

(4) It is agreed that the duty or wheat, copper, zinc or lead may be removed if at any time Empire producers are unable or unwilling to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world prices and in quantities sufficient to supply the requirements of the Canadian consumer.

(5) Restrictions on the entry of Canadian live cattle to be modified along agreed lines.

(6) Bacon and Ham: quota up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweight per annum. (Existing margin of preference on Canadian tobacco to continue for ten years.

In return, Canada grants:— (1) New or increased margins of preference on 220 items: the Canadian tariff. A large number of items previously dutiable at the British preferential rate are transferred to the free list. In other cases, the margin of preference is increased either by lowering the British preferential rate or by increasing the intermediate and general rates.

Details will not be announced until later. But unofficial understandings between the iron and steel interests of Canada and the United Kingdom are used as the basis of tariff adjustment on many items of the steel schedule, including not only the primary form but such fabricated steels as cutlery, machinery and wire products. Revision of the textile items relates chiefly to linens and the major classifications of cotton and woolen fabrics. Other commodities include a wide range of chemicals flat glass, toilet accessories, gums tableware and leather.

(2) Protection against United Kingdom products to be afforded only to those industries "which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success."

(3) Canada undertakes that protective duties shall not exceed such a level "as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production provided that in the application of such principle special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established."

(4) Tariff board to be constituted forthwith. Canada undertakes, on the request of the United Kingdom, to have the tariff board review the duties charged on any specified commodities in accordance with the principles laid down in the previous paragraph.

(5) No existing duty on United Kingdom goods to be increased except on report of the tariff board.

(6) United Kingdom producers to have full right of audience before the tariff board.

(7) Customs Act to be so administered as to avoid uncertainty, reduce delay, provide prompt settlement of disputes.

(8) Existing surcharges on U. K. imports to be abolished as soon as finances of Canada allow. "Sympathetic consideration" to reducing and ultimately abolishing exchange dumping duty.

(9) Regulations on import of pedigree stock from United Kingdom to be modified. The agreement is for five years.