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President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1938

The New Trade Treaties

Under the new treaties signed yesterday at Washington, sweeping tariff changes have been made affecting Canada, the United States and the Old Country.

Our American neighbors, in return for concessions in the Canadian market and substantial slices of the preferences now enjoyed by Canadian producers in the Old Country, have lowered their tariff bars on a lengthy list of products.

Those affecting the Maritime Provinces include an extension of the seed potato quota from 7,000 bushels to 1,000,000 bushels, with the tariff under the quota reduced from 45 cents per 100 pounds to 37 1/2 cents. This rate will come into force on March 1, 1939, but during the months of January and February, 1939, the old rate of 60 cents per 100 will apply.

The new agreement also provides for a reduction on table potatoes, on a quota of 1,000,000 bushels, which will be increased in any year in which the United States crop falls below 350,000,000 bushels.

The present duty of 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on turnips remains unchanged.

On silver or black fox furs or skins, there is a 25 per cent reduction, making an effective rate of 37 1/2 per cent ad valorem.

Also of importance to the Maritimes are the substantial reductions on fish. It will be noted, however, that these reductions apply also to our strongest competitor, Newfoundland, as a result of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Other changes include reduced duties on blueberries, cream, oats and other grains, and live cattle.

At the time of writing, details as to the concessions given by Canada had not been received. It is stated, however, that on agricultural and fisheries products they will run parallel to the reductions in U. S. duties on Canadian exports of natural products.

Also the Empire preference applying to apples and other products in the British market has been substantially reduced in favor of United States exporters. The extent to which these changes will offset the advantage of a wider American market for our farmers and fishermen will be a matter for serious determination. The hope was expressed at Washington that the treaties would prove mutually beneficial. In the meantime, the mass of details will be studied with the keenest interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

Why Rub It In?

Was it kind of our contemporary to expose the inconsistency of the Temperance Federation's present lukewarm attitude toward the abolition of the Prohibition Commission?

Its comment of yesterday recalls that on Sept. 24, 1935, the Federation met in annual session and this question was discussed and a general canvass taken. The Press was not represented. But according to the official report submitted to the Press, the meeting, unlike last Tuesday's, was largely attended and "the consensus of opinion of all present was that it would not be wise for the Government to dispense with the Commission."

On the following day the Attorney General, Hon. Thane A. Campbell, introduced a bill in the Legislature to abolish the Commission, lock, stock and barrel, and to substitute therefore the present dictatorial system under his own sole administration. The bill passed first, second and third readings all in one day. The power previously vested in the Attorney General to hold investigations into the conduct of the Commission was retained, in order to enable Mr. Campbell to sit as a sort of superior court on himself.

One lone voice was raised in the Legislature against this procedure. It was that of Mr. D. N. MacKay, First Queens, a member of the Temperance Federation. Mr. MacKay said: "Those who are interested in the enforcement of this law—the temperance organizations and almost all the clergy—are in favour of a Commission to enforce the Act. I think that until such time as they could have an opportunity of voicing their sentiments before the Government we have no right to pass this legislation."

Right or no right, the legislation was passed. Our temperance forces bowed to the inevitable and have since been making what "Munich pacts" they could with the dictator. It has been a humiliating business, and at least some among them are still troubled with conscientious qualms. So it was, we suggest, unkind of the Campbell Government organ to "rub in" the fact that they are now, as a body, dumb as oysters about the treatment accorded them in 1935.

New Zealand Butter

The following editorial comment appears in the November issue of the Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal, a national publication devoted to the manufacture and sale of dairy products:

"A recent issue of a financial paper suggested that Canada must make up its mind to accept more New Zealand products as the balance of trade at present was 2 to 1 in favour of Canada. It is well known that New Zealand has little to offer Canada except primary products which Canada can produce for herself. At the present time we have a heavy surplus of butter

here, export prospects are not very bright, so the butter market will probably be at a medium to low level throughout the winter. Our winter months here are the months of greatest production in New Zealand. If we were short of butter, there would be good argument for importing butter from our sister Dominion to make up our own supply, but the reverse is the fact. No case, in our opinion, has been made out to justify in any way sacrificing the interests of Canadian farmers for the desires for better trade with Canada on the part of a section of our industrialists here. If New Zealand can supply any primary products we cannot produce, they would be welcome, if not, while it is unfortunate that the balance of trade between Canada and New Zealand is so largely in favour of Canada, it cannot very well be helped without doing serious harm to our primary producers.

"As a matter of fact, we have a serious problem in the way of competition in our own market from Canadian-manufactured vegetable shortenings, made from imported oils and fats to some extent. The production of these cooking fats has increased very largely of recent years, and has helped to reduce the consumption of Canadian farm products of a similar nature, such as lard—and Canadian butter too—for many cooking purposes. The National Dairy Council of Canada is at present fighting for a revised tariff schedule for imports of those materials entering into the composition of these vegetable shortenings. In this it is fighting the battle of the Canadian farmers and dairymen. Is this therefore a time to suggest that freer importation of another competitor in this market would be of any assistance to producers or consumers in Canada? Obviously not, yet the suggestion has been made, already a revision in the duties on New Zealand butter has taken place and while the main tariff protection is still there, it has been materially reduced by the removal of the dumping duty clause. We have the greatest respect and admiration for New Zealand producers and creamery-men, but we feel in this matter just as they would feel themselves were it suggested that Canadian butter should be imported into New Zealand in large quantities, when the producers here can supply all the home market requires—and more."

Editorial Notes

The victor of Bagdad, Sir Stanley Maude, died there this date, 1917.

If our evening contemporary had had a reporter at the Temperance Federation meeting, it would not have made the mistake of referring to Mr. John Anderson as "one of the leading members." Mr. Anderson was at pains to explain that he didn't belong to the organization at all!

Mr. H. F. Gordon, Chief Executive of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, is satisfied that as the result of the additional cases trumped up by canvassers, there will be enough work for the local board to keep it in existence for a year after it should have been dead and buried. By that time the general election will put it out of existence anyway.

More and more dictatorial becomes our form of government. Premier Pattullo of B. C. has decided to submit a public utility control bill to the legislature, the purpose of which is to give the Government authority to proclaim any kind of business providing service as "a public utility" and then go ahead with regulations for its conduct and control. Wide powers to investigate the operations of utilities, to fix prices and rates, and standards of service are also proposed.

Those who talk about a 1940 election see a better chance for far-reaching constitutional changes being made with another year of time. The Rowell Commission report will be the subject of debate in the next election, but an adjustment of the principal causes of difficulty between the Dominion and the Provinces before the election would help to promote the plea for national unity now so much on the political tongue.

Federal Liberals, we are told, are doing some pondering over the outcome of the recent Quebec by-elections. They now in the Federal House hold 60 of the 65 seats in Quebec. It is obvious that Premier Duplessis, to protect his own position, cannot afford to let the Liberal federal supremacy go unchallenged. Will he run Union Nationale candidates or will he support Conservative nominees next federal election? It is an interesting speculation that has, it may be imagined, both Premier King and Hon. Dr. Manion guessing.

Two-year prison sentence, was imposed on Francois Xavier Lessard, 42-year-old carpenter who broke into his home last summer in defiance of Quebec's anti-Communist law under which it had been padlocked as a place used for distribution of Communist propaganda. With Joseph Drouin, the carpenter was tried two weeks ago on a charge of conspiring to obstruct police in the performance of their duty. Drouin was given a one-year prison term for impeding police guards on duty outside the padlock home while Lessard broke in. The two-year-old padlock law was designed to fight Communism by permitting closing of buildings used in the distribution of Communist propaganda.

The announcement made by the Minister of Justice that another Inter-Provincial Conference would be held, after the report of the Rowell Commission had been received, seems to have occasioned a good deal of surprise. Why this should be so is a mystery. Everybody knows that the B.N.A. cannot be altered without the unanimous consent of the Provinces, and before any decision can be reached there must be conference and discussion. The Rowell Commission's primary object was to collect evidence on the attitude likely to be adopted by the respective provinces on the various questions at issue—"fact finding", it was called—and the report the Commission submits on the evidence will provide the material for the provinces to discuss. It is unlikely the conference will take place before the Fall of next year, after the Royal Visit and before the general election.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Whatever the reason, we seem to be in process of producing a generation of giants in contrast with those preceding it. It is nothing new, however, for a boy or in his or her teens to reach a greater height than his or her parents; some actually tower over them. Child after child, however, begin to fit the sizes in clothing marked for its age, and in the United States it has been found necessary to enlarge these sizes so that they may be even an extra size. One of the manufacturers of clothing in that country finds, indeed, after an exhaustive survey for American youths during recent years, has become broader shouldered, slimmer-waisted and has increased his average height by two inches. This is probably equally true of this country for there has been a noticeable increase in the height of young people and apparently, without heretofore exerting much influence on the general population, the greater attention which is paid to youthful diet, the way in which young people are under medical supervision from the time of their birth, the amount of cod liver oil, spinach, milk fruit juices and other health-giving and building substances which must be consumed from day to day, having its effect upon growth. Brockville Recorder and Times.

Germany's "forced barrier" trade tactics have left one Balkan country in a state of complete despair. It is in its hands, and under the impression of the amount of cod liver oil, spinach, milk fruit juices and other health-giving and building substances which must be consumed from day to day, having its effect upon growth. Brockville Recorder and Times.

A comparison of school attendance records in the last three censuses shows that in 1934 the average child spent two more years at school in 1931 than in 1911. Whereas the child attended school for 6.58 years, under conditions of 1911, under conditions of 1934 (the child being taken as a full year), he spent 7.58 years at school in 1921 and 8.55 years in 1931. —Brandon Sun.

A lady who read in her paper that Simon Lake was planning to make an attempt to salvage the Lusitania's time in communicating with the inventor, telling him that she lost a \$10,000 necklace on the Lusitania which she valued so highly, she would like to have Mr. Lake bring back to her. He had only to look under the pillow in her bed in state-room 357, Deck B. —Boston Globe.

As an observer points out Washington, in spite of the intensified rearmament programme of the United States, will remain one of the least fortified of the major capitals of the world. Within a 25-mile radius of the city, there are few pieces of artillery, with only a few anti-aircraft guns. During the Civil War period and less than 6,000 soldiers. The real defense line of Washington is 200 miles away, at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. Brockville Recorder and Times.

There is no such thing as a "tame" wild animal and wild animals have no place except in a zoo. Deer will strike and kill. Even the raccoon probably the most tame of wild animals will bite the hand that feeds it. There is no such thing as a tame wild animal. And no wild animal which is penned up probably much more than its wild freedom is the very life of these things, can be trusted. Ask any fox breeder if his foxes will bite. He will tell you. And you will remember back a few years ago that the Zoo had a child. And wolves are the most cowardly animals on the face of this continent and when trapped will whimper with fear at the approach of man. —Trenton Courier Advocate.

Action of Mr. E. J. Myers, a Toronto motorist, in stopping a driver on the highway near Windsor and holding him until he could be turned over to the authorities, is an excellent example of how the public can co-operate with the authorities in making our roads safer. Mr. Myers is to be commended. As a result of his good work, the offending driver has been sent to jail for 10 days, his car has been impounded for three months and his driver's license suspended for the same period. The average motorist encountering situations of this kind is disposed to slip by as quickly as possible. Mr. Myers decided, however, that something should be done about man who was obviously a menace to traffic. He acted accordingly. More of us should follow his example in future. —Windsor Star.

The prize for the best jail of the year ought to go to Pickens county, in Georgia, where they have just completed the building of a new jail under WPA and PWA management. It is of concrete and steel, and is built on a great slab six feet long, each slab weighing 1,200 pounds. Fastidiously designed doors and windows are of the fireproof type. The building is air-conditioned throughout. Sound-deadening material has been laid on the floors. In this palatial structure ample quarters have been provided for 100 compulsory guests, with a plentiful supply of bathrooms which include showerbaths and plunging tubs. Comfortably furnished consulting rooms have also been provided in which gentlemen on remand may consult their legal advisors. —Winnipeg Tribune.

Lakefield Women's Institute held what it was pleased to term a "Grandmothers' Meeting", and naturally the nature of the program had much reference to events of other days. Mrs. J. W. Ripath presented a number of items culled from the Lakefield News in the days of the gay nineties, among them being one which she knew to be known to the Public School Board desired to engage a teacher with second-class certificate and considerable experience. In these days the salary was mentioned bravely and in the open; the teacher was to receive \$275 per year, which would produce an income of about 75 cents for each day of the year. By today's standards that is low; so low that we are inclined to smile at it. But there are a good many men who in other days used their certificates to teach merely as stepping stones to more education, and out of their small sal-

That Body of Yours
EXERCISE DOES NOT DAMAGE THE KIDNEYS IN NORMAL INDIVIDUALS
It has been thought and taught that exercise was harmful to the kidneys owing to the great amount of wastes resulting from exercise which the kidneys would have to remove from the blood. Evidence of too much work being put on the kidneys are (a) too many red blood corpuscles and (b) too many casts (little casts or moulds of solid matter urine shed when passing through the tubes) in the urine.

Dr. A. Naeraa in the Scandinavian Medical Journal Stockholm, states that as a certain number of red blood corpuscles and hyaline casts (little plugs of protein material) are found in the urine of normal individuals, there is a great deal of work being done by the kidneys. The question arises whether physical exertion produces an increase in the number of red blood corpuscles and casts normally present in the urine and whether other kinds of casts besides the hyaline may appear under the same conditions. In order to learn exactly what happens when exercise is taken, Dr. Naeraa made sediment counts on thirty-five specimens of urine from twelve men who took part in a six-day bicycle race in Copenhagen in 1934. The sediment are the solid particles found in the urine.

Dr. Naeraa states that his studies on the sediment of the urine of these men who had indulged in this severe exercise for six days showed no signs of any failure or breaking down of the kidneys as there was no increase in the blood corpuscles or hyaline casts.

The belief that exercise, by creating wastes, would swamp the kidneys with work as they remove these wastes from the blood is unfounded according to Dr. Naeraa's findings.

It is of course true that when the heart begins to fail there is considerable congestion of the kidneys. It is likewise true that severe exercise will put too much work on a failing heart. Thus exertion in one with a failing heart because of congestion and damage already present in the kidneys, might readily cause further damage.

However the average individual need not fear that exercise is going to damage his kidneys because of extra wastes manufactured by the exercise.

The Poet's Corner
AUTUMN CHORALE
The wild swans wedge their signet on the sky;
While vireos and whithroats veer their way
Toward flowered savannahs, mallard ducks inveigh
With raucous honk against the fowl-er spy
Who decimates their ranks with deadly eye
The janglers in flaming-winged jay
Jargons farewell to bee and butterfly
Then, lest the land should long for warbled song,
The winter sparrows wheel from tundra's muck
And buntings flaunt their dove-like white ravishment,
Lacronic longspurs flit in forage through
While curlews wallow over ice and lark
Trailing the last ship's wake in shrill lament.
—Gordon LeClaire, in "Schmitzer and Song"

POLICE HEAD RETIRES
LONDON (CP) — Responsible for police arrangements for the coronation, Brig.-Gen. J. Whitehead, assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard in charge of administration, has retired.

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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.

THE BUTTER BLUNDER
Sir.—At the conclusion of the Mackenzie King blundering with our dairying industry in 1930 the Hon. J. H. Myers asked Island electors to "Look at your milk cheques." It was a commentary on the disgraceful reduction of duty on New Zealand butter to 1c per lb., resulting in demoralization of butter prices, and in almost a financial ruin of investors in butter for storage. One City merchant is reported to have lost \$10,000 by that government blunder, to say nothing of the loss to every dairyman in the province.

At the meetings at Clifton and Kelly's Cross, in 1935, after the Bennett restoration to sane methods, I asked, backed up by facts, that voters would again "look at their milk cheques." This was from the public platform. Something over a year ago, in one of its periodical spasms, the Patriot ventured near this danger brink to monkey with that cry and asked its readers to "Look at your milk cheques."

Today its tune has changed. There is a wonderful transformation in its attitude. Those pledges and election promises to bring higher prices and greater prosperity to the dairy farmer are now relegated to its political purgatory, together with its tax reduction, employment for every one, and that publicity in every larger, for that purification that only the flames of an inferno can obliterate.

In point of fact it has failed to show a single argument of any weight in its tortuous arguments. The Bennett policy was this, and the only sane one to meet the situation. The King 1c duty was raised to 8c per lb. A "Dumping duty" was imposed on all imports to prevent New Zealand or other cheap butter from flooding the Canadian market. A commission was appointed to peg the price of butter at 24c and to ship the surplus abroad at government expense. The result was a stabilized market, with no cost to the treasury, and relief and encouragement to our otherwise crippled dairying industry.

Soon as the King prosperity destroyers assumed office this "dumping duty" was cancelled, a treaty admitting New Zealand butter at 5c duty, and the commission to buy surplus butter and stabilize prices was abolished.

This is why the Patriot no longer asks to "Look at your milk cheques" for they tell a tale burning with sorrow. This is why it is struggling to save the face of its

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derelict government from the damnation of our dairying industry. It talks of Canada's 10,000,000 lbs. of increased butter storage. But it should know that this increased quantity of native butter would not depress our markets, if the Bennett policy, the one and only sane policy, had not been abrogated in toto by the Liberal blunderers.
I am, Sir, etc.
LEWIS P. TANTON

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