

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

The best measure of a man is the size of the bank roll required to well him.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1933.

ACTION AND RESULT

The events of the past few weeks have vindicated, in a singularly striking manner, the tariff policy enunciated by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on every platform in the campaign preceding the last general election. The situation at that time is worth briefly recalling. Canada was then a dumping ground for American products. Canadian workmen were leaving in increasing numbers to find employment in American mills and factories where raw materials, imported largely from Canada, were worked into finished articles and reshipped across the line at enormously enhanced profits. Meanwhile, increasingly high tariffs were being placed against the importation of agricultural and other products from this country. To the repeated request of Canadian producers for retaliatory action the Mackenzie King Government turned a deaf ear. It was, it frankly admitted, afraid of Washington; afraid that any protective measures adopted by Canada would be "resented" in the United States, and it insisted that our best course was to accept humbly whatever tariff punishment our big neighbor to the South was pleased to meet out. This was the situation when the federal election was called. Mr. Bennett, then in Opposition, insisted that pussyfooting was of no use in dealing with high protectionist countries like the States. He cited the many instances in which such policy had failed and he declared, in a memorable phrase, that the proper course was to "blast" a way through such barriers. This statement was received with howls of derision by the pussy-footing politicians and press. But today these same politicians and organs are commending the success of the Bennett policy as evidenced by the program now being pursued at Washington.

No sooner was Mr. Bennett in power than he called a special session of Parliament and raised the Canadian tariff against the States and other countries that were showing discrimination against Canadian products. He followed this up by going to England, and at the Imperial Conference there advocated the adoption of a similar policy by Great Britain and our sister Dominions. This did not meet with the approval of the then government of Great Britain—which happened to be a Labour one—but it found responsive feeling in the hearts of the statesmen from the other parts of the Empire. Premier Bennett extended an invitation to the Mother Country and sister Dominions to an economic conference at Ottawa. This was accepted; in due course the Imperial Conference was held, and a policy of inter-Imperial trade was initiated to the exclusion, to a very large extent, of trade with high-tariff foreign countries, the policy previously adopted by the Bennett Government with regard to the United States being followed without exception by every section of the British Commonwealth.

The effect of this policy on trade with the United States was soon manifest. Even the high-tariff Republicans began to realize they had made a fatal mistake in attempting to keep out the products of Canada while exploiting this country as a dumping ground for their surplus output. The electorate made no uncertain declaration with regard to the manner in which they viewed the situation, when they returned the Democratic party to the Presidency, to the Senate, and to the House of Representatives, in full control of Congress.

Today we see that the stand taken by Premier Bennett has compelled the powers that be at Washington to renounce the Hoover pol-

icy in its entirety. They are now seeking a measure of reciprocity with Canada—a policy which for sixty years they had turned down—and Mr. Bennett has been invited to Washington to discuss with President Roosevelt the terms on which some reciprocal tariff agreement may be brought into effect.

Few at the time Premier Bennett made his election declaration believed it would have been possible, in such a short time, to prove its practicability. Yet here it is, open and clear to view, showing that a determined and farsighted statesman can not only make promises that seem extravagant, but have them put into effect within the brief period of three years.

Blasting Canada's way into the markets of the world is now within reasonable measure of being an accomplished fact!

ANTI-MARITIMERS

One would have thought that the routing of freight through Canadian seaports would be a policy on which all Canadian politicians would agree. Apparently this is not the case. Last week a clause was inserted in the Railway Bill directing the C. N. R. trustees to "so direct, provide and procure that all freight destined for export by sea which is consigned within Canada for carriage to National Railways either at point of origin or between that and the sea shall, unless it has been by its shippers specifically routed otherwise, be exported through Canadian seaports." The clause carried, but not before it was strongly opposed by four prominent Liberals. Mr. E. J. Young, of Weyburn, Sask., moved that it be struck out, and his motion was supported by Hon. James Malcolm, of North Bruce, Ont., Hon. W. D. Euler, of North Waterloo, and Major C. G. Power, of Quebec South. Mr. Malcolm's argument was that the clause "might irritate" United States shippers; Mr. Euler contended it would be more "economical" to have freight sent from Portland, Maine, instead of Halifax; Major Power raised the "political" argument, saying that the presence of the clause in the measure "would be taken as an indication that sectional pressure had been brought to bear on the Government."

The measure will be of great value to the Maritimes, and the objections raised to it show how little importance is attached to Maritime interests in the minds of men who had to do with administering affairs in this country during the Mackenzie King regime. As the Halifax Herald pertinently remarks, Mr. Malcolm does not object to "irritating" the United States with a prohibitive tariff on the product of his furniture industry; nor does Mr. Euler worry very much about the "economical" aspect of similar tariff provisions protecting Ontario industry. Major Power has never been known to raise objection to advocating the use of the port of Quebec instead of the Atlantic ports of the United States, and has never made any complaint about "sectional pressure" being exerted to that end.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Yesterday was St. George's Day; it was also the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth and of the victory of the British Navy at Zeebrugge during the Great War. Tradition, literary genius and naval prowess, three things for which Old England is noted, lent exceptional interest to the anniversary.

In 1932 Canada produced 2,780,477 barrels of apples valued at \$5,518,519, or an estimated total of 1,394,738,500 apples, according to the

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Liberal member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec the other day "invited" the Government of that province to take "the necessary steps" for abolition of its Legislative Council on the ground that it had outlived its usefulness. The motion was defeated, but the proposal was supported by eleven members who included the provincial Minister of Public Works. Of all the provinces Quebec alone retains a double-barrelled legislature, and the work and authority of its two houses are divided as in the houses of the federal Parliament. Legislative Councilors are appointed for life by the administration of the day, and qualifications are the same as for the Senate of Canada. There are twenty-four of them, each receiving a seasonal indemnity of \$2,500 plus \$300 for travelling expenses.

From many of our exchanges, published in various countries and in our own Canadian cities, we learned that more books are being distributed from libraries than at any previous time and this fact is attributed to the depression. We note also, that an impetus has been given to the flow of original poetry, a commodity which is being produced more extensively than usual in our own Province which may or may not be all to the good. Depression no doubt has its heroes as well as the more pressing occupation of earning a livelihood.

One C. N. Heading, member of the governing body of a church in Missouri, is to face a court composed of elders to answer a charge that he uses tobacco. A multitude of smokers will hope that he is found innocent and that he may continue to enjoy the weed that comforts, even if he has to go behind a shed or barn to do so.

Discussing in the United States House of Representatives a resolution which would empower the President to stop the shipment of munitions from that country to fighting nations one McPadden, of Pennsylvania, declared the embargo plan was "of British origin," that thirty days after it was enacted Japan would declare war on the United States. Representative Bloom of New York, called the statement "tommyrot." The word cannot be improved upon. The most utter nonsense spoken in the Parliament of a great nation attains a fictitious importance, may do great harm. Free and easy talk of war is one of the factors in developing a public opinion which looks upon war as a natural process, a logical development of an inescapable situation.

The people of this country have nothing to lose by an embargo on Russian imports. In the last three years the Soviet sold goods here to the value of \$430,000,000 and bought British goods to the value of only \$115,000,000. That is a most unstatistical kind of exchange; and the loss of such a dumping ground will hit Moscow hard. If sterner measures are required to bring the Soviet bandits to book, the nation will readily support the Government in taking them.

The result of Hitler's persecution of the Jews may be considerably less pleasant for Germany than the Nazis calculated when they began. The Jewish race is immensely loyal; if it is forced to fight it has at its disposal weapons of vast commercial calibre. There are enormous numbers of Jews in Germany, and the Nazis may be sure that those who are ejected or forced by fear to leave under the campaign of terrorism will not take their expulsion and the loss of their livelihood in silence. They will become the most eloquent advocates of their cause in other countries where they can be assured of a hearing. It is greatly to be hoped that the German Government will take steps to curb its extremists before a bitter and unnecessary race war is stirred into full action.

A deputy clerk in New York, in charge of the marriage license bureau, has been found guilty of failing to file federal income tax returns showing the receipt in 1929 and 1930 of \$69,000 in tips from bridegrooms. The interesting feature of the case is the generosity of the bridegrooms when securing their permits. Not having had experience of marriage they seem to have been carried away by the prospect.

Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. This works out about an apple every third day for every inhabitant of the Dominion.

Government Economies

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

It is without question the bounden duty of all governments at the present time to go the limit in the reduction of public expenditures in order that deficits may not be excessive and that the taxpayers shall not be called upon to bear a heavier taxation than is necessary. As already pointed out in these columns the Federal administration has during its term in office lowered controllable expenditures by \$81,000,000 and the operating expenses of the Canadian National Railways by \$100,000,000. The decreases in the main items of controllable expenditure between the fiscal year 1930-31 and the fiscal year 1933-34 (the latter estimated) may be thus set forth:

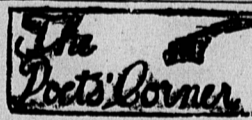
Table with columns for item, decrease, and total. Items include Civil Government, Agriculture, Fisheries, Immigration, Indian Affairs, Interior, Justice, Labor, Marine, Mines, National Defence, National Revenue, Health, Post Office, Public Works, Railways and Canals, Loans and Advances, Claims for Compensation, etc.

It will thus be seen that heavy cuts have been made in practically every department—cuts running into \$81,000,000. A reduction of \$9,000,000 in national defence includes savings of \$5,500,000 on aviation, \$1,100,000 on naval defence and \$2,100,000 on the militia. Decreases in the Department of Marine include \$900,000 on lighthouse and coast expenditures. Post-Office salaries have been lowered \$2,700,000, and the Mail Service \$2,400,000, to make up the saving of \$5,700,000 credited to the Postmaster-General. A reduction of \$4,000,000 in the Department of the Interior has been rendered possible by the transfer of natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The total economies effected in the departments up to the end of last year amounted to \$48,000,000. In capital expenditures there was a reduction up to March 31, 1933, of \$21,100,000, including \$7,900,000 on canals, \$5,400,000 on railways and \$7,800,000 on public works. Other capital savings aggregated \$4,200,000.

An estimated total expenditure of \$445,000,000 for the current fiscal year includes \$313,000,000 of uncontrollable expenditures, viz.: Interest charges of \$138,000,000; a Canadian National Railways deficit of \$55,000,000; pensions and soldiers' care calling for \$58,000,000; subsidies to provinces, \$15,000,000; old age pensions, \$12,000,000; and unemployment relief, including the agricultural stabilization fund, \$35,000,000. To meet this total of \$313,000,000 the taxation in force last year would have yielded this year, according to estimates, only \$287,000,000. In other words, if it had eliminated every dollar of so-called controllable expenditure we would still have had a deficit of at least \$26,000,000. That is to say, we would have to dismiss somewhere in the neighborhood of 56,000 civil servants; stop their superannuation payments; pay no indemnities to members of Parliament or to Senators; pay no judges' salaries; make no payment to penitentiary staffs, to Mounted Police, customs officers, lighthouse-keepers or harbor masters. That is, if the Government were in a position to shut up shop and dismiss every civil servant and stop payment of their superannuation we would still have a deficit of \$26,000,000. This statement illustrates the extraordinary difficulty of the situation. The Government is just as anxious as are the taxpayers themselves to make further cuts in Treasury outlays; but it is hard to see how further considerable savings can be effected without suspending the necessary public services and throwing tens of thousands of civil servants out of employment.

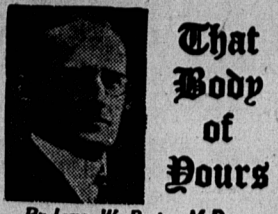
The North Pole

(Exchange) The twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when Dr. Frederick A. Cook "discovered" the North Pole recalls the best known and probably boldest attempt to obtain unearned honors within the memory of the present generation. Dr. Cook, who had been for a year or two lost to sight in the North, returned in September, 1909, with the statement that he had reached the pole on April 21, 1908. Dr. Cook was greeted with every honor and at first his story received acceptance. From out of the North, however, came Robert Edwin Peary, also a United States citizen and attached to the navy. He had embarked on his sixth polar expedition in 1908, and in the Spring of 1909 achieved the purpose to which he had been devoted, attaining the northern extremity of the earth on April 8, 1909. To say that Peary was pained and surprised to find that Cook had already received world applause for the achievement would be putting it very mildly. Apparently close confinement in winter quarters had not improved his disposition, and he was so abusive that he drove many to look with favor to Cook's claims. Investigation of Dr. Cook's story, however, proved its falsity and full credit was placed where it belonged. Dr. Cook's subsequent checkered career led him to the penitentiary for selling fraudulent stock issues.



WHEN THE WIND IS LOW

When the wind is low and the sea is soft, And the far-heat-lightning plays On the rim of the west where dark clouds nest On a darker bank of haze; When I lean o'er the rail with you that I love And gaze to my heart's content; I know that the heavens are there above— But you are my firmament. When the phosphor-stars are thrown from the bow And the watch climbs up the shroud; When the dim mast dips as the vessel slips Through the foam that seethes aloud: I know that the years of our life are few, And faint as a bird to flee, That time is as brief as a drop of dew— But you are Eternity. —Cale Young Rice.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

DEPRESSION AND NERVOUS CONDITIONS SOMETIMES DUE TO THYROID TROUBLE

It may be that some friend or acquaintance or even some member of your family may develop a change in disposition. Instead of being cheerful and enjoying good health, he begins to be "grouchy", feels tired all the time, has digestive disturbances, the heart is rapid, and there is some loss in weight.

Naturally some cause for this change is sought and teeth, tonsils, sinuses, the gall bladder and the intestine may be blamed for the condition. Despite all efforts the condition remains and then it is remembered that the individual suffered some shock, some strong emotional disturbance and it is felt that this has actually affected his mind, and only the passing of time will tell whether the patient will improve or grow worse.

In the majority of cases the patient improves under the thoughtful care of the family physician or the specialist in nervous diseases.

However it has been found in a number of cases that the shock or emotional disturbance has actually affected the thyroid gland in the neck, and is really what is affecting the patient.

Dr. S. Ginsburg, New York, says that thyrotoxicosis, as poisoning of the system by thyroid inflammation is called, may exist for years without any enlargement of the thyroid gland or any bulging of the eyeballs.

"When one is confronted by a case of 'depression', with rapid heart, excessive sweating, trembling of the limbs, loss in weight and diarrhoea, with or without enlargement of the thyroid gland, careful examination should be made to find out if the thyroid gland is at fault."

What is the usual test as to whether the thyroid gland is affected? By measuring the amount of the work the body processes are doing when the body is at complete rest and no digestion going on. If the processes are working too rapidly it points to trouble in the thyroid gland which accounts for the usual symptoms—rapid heart, trembling, digestive disturbances and so forth.

The thought then is that some of the cases that are called nervous or neurotic cases may actually be due to thyroid trouble, and this discovery should lead to treatment—rest or surgery—which should soon bring about a cure.

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.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space to print the following representative in the fourth district of Prince, Mr. Heath Strong. I wish to state that Mr. Strong is a very hard-worker for his district, and whenever anything is needed such as a bridge or road-work, if Mr. Strong hears about it he always has it attended to without delay. Whenever he hears where relief money is needed he immediately recommends it to be sent. In a time of depression like this

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DEPRESSION OR NO DEPRESSION



This Man Retires ... in Comfort ... THIS YEAR

SOME CALL HIM LUCKY. He himself maintains it's simply a case of sound finance. Thirty years ago he made some speculative investments and lost rather heavily. So then and there he decided he must make sure of an income in the years when his earning power would decline. Speculation, he decided, could guarantee him nothing. So he sought out the plan which would guarantee him cash on retirement to provide needed income. He purchased a GREAT-WEST Policy of Endowment at age 65.

Through four depressions with their intervening periods of prosperity he stuck steadfastly to his plan. Financial panics brought him no worry whatever. Boom periods left him with no regrets.

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many people are looking for jobs and he is always doing his best to help out. This district should be proud to have a man that is willing to do so much for them! In conclusion, I must not forget to speak about Mr. Morrison who is always willing to do his part in assisting Mr. Strong. I am Sir, etc. ONE WHO KNOWS.

BRING IN YOUR OLD GOLD

and we will take it as Cash for any Goods in our Store G. H. TAYLOR Jeweler and Engraver

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