

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1929

U. S. POTATO TARIFF

THE interview published in Saturday's Guardian in which Mr. J. W. Boulter, Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, discussed the tariff relations between Canada and the United States, contains much food for thought. The potato growing States of the North want the duty on Canadian potatoes increased, while the potato growers of the South, from their experience with Canadian potatoes, particularly those from Prince Edward Island, want the duty either left as it is or reduced. It will be remembered that the chief plank in President-elect Hoover's platform was tariff protection for farmers. No doubt the fulfillment of this pledge will be insisted upon by the States interested, and we may expect that at the first opportunity, which Mr. Boulter thinks will occur in April, the duty on Canadian potatoes will be raised.

There should be no idea of retaliation between two neighboring countries. Canada and the United States have traded for many years on friendly terms, the latter always careful of the interests of number one. In imposing heavy duties on Canadian products, both agricultural and industrial, the United States Government was minding its own business and the business of its people. Canada, nearly half a century ago, inaugurated fiscal relations with the United States and with other foreign countries on the basis of protecting its own, and if Canada is to live and prosper it must again inaugurate a tariff system which will serve its own purposes. Canada must adjust its tariff to suit itself. It must do what the United States Government has done, namely, look out for itself, regardless of what other countries may do. The Canadian tariff must be adjusted; and if the King Government cannot or will not do it, then a Government must be elected that will.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative party, has pointed the way, and has stated clearly what he proposes to do when he becomes Prime Minister. He did not speak of retaliation, but he spoke most earnestly and most emphatically on the necessity of protecting our agricultural and industrial products, of utilizing our raw material and employing our own people. This is the course which Canada must pursue if she is not to continue to be a hewer of wood and a drawer of water for the United States. The present threatened raise of the duty on potatoes come very near home to Prince Edward Islanders. We need the United States market for our certified seed potatoes. The potato growing States need our certified seed. They also need our pulpwood and raw materials. Possibly a conference between the two governments might bring about an amicable solution; if not, Canada must adjust its tariff to suit itself.

UNFAIR DISCRIMINATION

AMONG the still unimplemented recommendations of the Royal Commission under Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was one that a bonus be granted in respect of steel when Canadian coal is used in its manufacture, and that this bonus should be calculated on the basis of the present drawback of 99 per cent of the duty given when imported coal is used for metallurgical purposes. Under this drawback system the steel manufacturers of Central Canada enjoy a bonus because they use coal imported from the United States. The Nova Scotia steel industry would be given the same bonus did it use American coal; but, if the steel industry uses Canadian coal, mined by our own Canadian labor, it gets no bonus. That this extraordinary circumstance constitutes discrimination in favor of the use

of American coal mined by American labor was the opinion of the Duncan Commission is evidenced from the statement in its report that "it is difficult to see how the same bonus can be denied to native coal," and it is safe to assume that all fair-minded people, whether Liberal or Conservative, endorse this view.

At the recent meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade in Halifax, the following resolution bearing on this subject was unanimously adopted:

"RESOLVED that the Maritime Board of Trade endorse the necessity of putting into force the Duncan Report recommendation that Maritime steel works be given a bonus of fifty cents a ton on all native coal used in the manufacture of steel."

As a consequence of this flagrant discrimination in favor of Central Canada, and this encouragement to the importation of American coal, the coal mines of Nova Scotia are working half time or less, their employees are in a state of poverty, and this in the centre of one of the richest coal areas in the world—a centre which should be the Pittsburgh of Canada. How long will this discrimination continue? It is now up to the people of the Maritime Provinces to get behind the Maritime Board of Trade in its insistence that the Duncan recommendation be fully carried out. The present condition is an unbearable one, and reflects disastrously not only upon the Nova Scotia coal fields but upon the Maritimes as a whole, as these coal centres should furnish an extensive home market for the agricultural products of this section of Canada.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

PREDICTING what to expect for the year 1929 by the signs of the times, the Ottawa Journal observes ironically that no doubt we shall have, among other things, bigger and better automobiles and more radio receivers, while everybody will make money on the stock markets. Trade will increase, surpluses grow, and prosperity abound. The politicians will grow more honest and the people more intelligent. Women will wear more clothes, and men fewer. We shall be told again at a thousand banquet tables about those three thousand miles of frontier without a fort or a gun, of Canada's unique position as a sort of interpreter between the ancient traditions of Britain and the practical idealism of the United States. Traffic laws will be enforced with greater severity; numerous solemn warnings will be written and spoken against the perils of speeding in automobiles and bathing in strange waters, and stern lessons will be drawn from every level crossing fatality; nevertheless this year as last large numbers of persons will be killed on the highways and drowned in the lakes and rivers, and some of those whose habit it is to race with express trains and who have survived the perils of 1928 will try it again. There will be some tax concessions, for two reasons—the Government can afford to give the public some relief, and an election is only a year or so distant. For the second of these reasons, Mr. King will become increasingly bland and Mr. Bennett increasingly belligerent as the months go by. Bankers and editors will advise earnestly against a speculation in stocks, and the brokers will enjoy another excellent year with great profit to themselves.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are bad little schoolboys who are glad of the flu—and a few extra holidays.

It is about time that some punster should arise and remark upon the absence of snow this winter. "It's snow difference."

Notes by the Way

MAKING the roads safe for the travelling public is now the concern of practically all governments. In this Province one of the great dangers is the unlighted carriage. It is hoped that provision will be made at an early date to make the carrying of lights on all vehicles compulsory. It would cost but little, and add to the comfort as well as the safety of the occupants. Also, now that winter is really here, the use of sleighbells as the law directs should be insisted upon and strictly enforced.

Favorable comments on the decision of the Maritime Provinces to establish a trade and tourist agency in Toronto, extend beyond the Central Provinces. The Winnipeg Tribune, one of the leading journals of the West, predicts that "weight will be behind a movement under the auspices of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the head of Toronto University, the Archbishop of the Catholic Diocese of Toronto, the Chancellor of McMaster University, the general managers of two leading banks. All of these are Maritime Provinces men resident in Toronto, men whose positions make a better understanding assured between Ontario and the Maritimes, leaving aside the more material benefits." The Tribune adds that plans are also in prospect for an extension of this practical good-will movement to Hamilton, London, Kingston, Ottawa and other Ontario centres and concludes—"All such interprovincial movements concurrently established with Canada's general increase in trade, take on a national significance."

Two shipments of New Zealand butter, totalling 5,500,000 pounds, were recently landed in Halifax. This means that 5,500,000 pounds of Canadian butter must look elsewhere for a market. This is what the farmers and dairymen of the country are up against. Their competitors enjoy summer weather and excellent pasturage while our own cattle must be kept in their stalls "eating their heads off." How long, one wonders, does Ottawa propose to remain blind to the interests of this great Canadian industry? Thanks to the quality of their product Island dairymen have had a good year; but undoubtedly they would have done better if they had been spared this unwelcome invasion.

A pessimistic note is struck by Washington health authorities regarding the influenza epidemic, which is reported to be decreasing in most of the states west of the Mississippi river and increasing east of the Mississippi. It is suggested that a second and more severe wave of the disease may set in later in the winter, as was the case in 1918. This, of course, is mere conjecture. Nothing can be gained by gloomy foreboding of the worst. Many causes of which we are ignorant contributed to the virulent outbreak of 1918. A healthy optimism, with necessary precautions against infection, is the best preventative.

What constitutes civilization? A partial answer to the question is given by Clive Bell, an American author, in a recently published work on the subject. After a lengthy historical analysis, he finds that it is one of the fundamental characteristics of a true civilization that it provides means for the ready exchange of ideas, and encourages the process. There must be sufficient people with time to hear them, and they must be extremely tolerant of novelty. The civilized man, however, has his prejudices. He cannot be impolite. He cannot be gross. He cannot be cheap and vulgar. He cannot be cocksure. Facing what he regards as error, he assaults it with all arms, but he never mistakes error for crime. He is free from deadly solemnity, and cultivates his senses as well as his mind. A society made up wholly of philosophers would not be civilized, nor one made up only of artists; there must also be charming women and good cooks. Creation is necessary; there must be an urge to progress; but appreciation is quite as needful. Civilization, so understood, presupposes culture and enlightenment generally diffused, and it is based first of all on economic security. While there is poverty we cannot be wholly civilized.

Daily Lessons in English

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "I expect to go" merely implies belief, "I anticipate going" expresses pleasure in the belief. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: ant-arclic. Pronounce ant-ark-lik, not ant-ar-lik, accent second syllable.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHEN COLD BATHS HELP

I have written before about the mistake some folks make in taking the early morning cold bath, especially in cool weather.

The reason being that the blood pressure is low at this time, and the loss of more animal heat at this time, while it gives a nice reaction temporarily, nevertheless leaves these individuals tired by 10 o'clock. However, this does not mean that you cannot gradually accustom yourself to the morning cold bath. The suggestion was that if enough warm water were put in the bath to about cover the ankles, the cold shower could be taken by almost everybody. However where cold baths are used in treatment, as at Battle Creek Sanatorium, Dr. W. H. Riley points out that much benefit may be derived therefrom. The baths are usually about one minute and the water from 55 to 90 F. They produce two results.

First, there is a depression because it depresses the activity of the tissues, and organs of the body to which it is applied.

Second, is an exciting effect which stimulates the functions and tissues of the organs.

It is of course this stimulating effect which is beneficial.

These beneficial effects are brought about through the nervous system. When impressions of cold are made upon the skin, nerve impulses travel to the spinal cord and brain. These impulses set up impulses in cord and brain, and they send out impulses to the internal organs thus stimulating the action of the internal organs.

Dr. Riley tells us that a pale inelastic skin, with the circulation of the blood much below normal, can be stimulated and its nutrition improved by the cold bath in a way that nothing else can do. The tone of the muscles of the body is improved by this short cold bath, and an actual increase in the muscles' ability to work has been definitely shown.

The cold short bath increases the force and lessens the rate of the heart beat, increasing the tone of the heart muscle.

With the lungs, as you know, the first half minute the cold bath increases rate of the breathing, and it becomes irregular and shallow, but in the second half minute the breathing becomes regular and deeper and the lungs more completely filled with air.

However, Dr. Riley warns us not to take the cold bath when the body is already cold, when the body is tired, or in conditions of shock or collapse. In heart or kidney ailments the cold bath is unsafe. Also, that neither very young or very old individuals should take these short cold baths.

The Land We Love

By FRANK YEIGH

Sault Ste Marie Canal

Q.—When was the first Sault Ste Marie Canal built?

A.—One of the earliest canals built in Canada was by the Northwest Fur Company in 1797, which came into use by a wooden lock for canoes and bateaux about 1802. A section of this canal is still preserved within a stones throw of the great Soo lock 900 ft. nearly. The site of Sault Ste Marie was an Ojibway village, and afterwards a French trading post and Jesuit Mission.

OFTEN MISPELLED: barbecue; note the cue.

SYNONYMS: annul, abolish, annihilate, destroy, exterminate, eradicate, nullify, revoke, terminate.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: DEPREPIT; enfeebled, as by old age. "The man was old and decrepit."

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MEN'S WEAR

New Year's Investment Recommendations

Table with columns: Government and Municipal, Investment Trust (British Type), Public Utility, Industrial and Real Estate Mortgage. Lists various companies and their stock prices.

Eastern Securities Company Limited

SAINT JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, 146 RICHMOND STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Brushes

Shellac brushes should be cleaned with denatured alcohol only. If brushes are not carefully cleaned, curling and hardening takes place, a condition that is hard to remedy.

Colored Table Linen

Red table linen and towels with colored borders are best washed in borax water with no soda and but little soap.

Soap Bits

Bits of toilet soap left in the soap dish, should be boiled with a little water and left in jellied form, for shampoos.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it ever permissible for one to telephone an acceptance to an invitation?

A. Not unless the invitation is given through that medium.

Q. What is the best sequence of pages for a very long letter?

A. First, second, third and fourth in the regular order, and never first, third, or first and fourth, so often seen.

Q. At which side of her dinner partner does a woman sit at a formal dinner?

A. At his right side.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

THE VOICE OF THE ANCIENT BARD

Youth of delight, come hither, And see the opening morn, Image of truth new-born, Doubt is fled, and clouds of reason, Dark disputes and artful teasing, Folly is an endless maze, Tangled roots perplex her ways.

How many have fallen there! They stumble all night over the bones of the dead, And feel they know not what but care, And wish to lead others, when they should be led.

Manually operated radiator shutters frequently become sluggish. Oil is what they need. Each leaf must be oiled separately on both sides. There is no other way.

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MOVIE FAVORITE REMEMBERED

POOR TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 5. (By Canadian Press) Mary Pickford, as part of her Christmas giving, sent by air mail to this city an order for a cozy jacket for each of the 18 women inmates of the House of Providence on Power Street.

For frostbite use Minard's Lintment.

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