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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1938

Liberty Of The Press

The following passage is from Paterson's "Liberty of the Press," a standard work which should be in the hands of all legislators and students of democracy.

"The liberty of the press has been described as the palladium of the constitution, and that which will command an audience when every honest man in the kingdom is excluded. As Lord Camden said, it is the greatest engine of public safety; and to which, as Fox said, the modern improvement in the science of government was entirely owing, and indeed to which it is owing in a great measure that we enjoy any liberty at all. The freedom with which writers can animadvert on the conduct of all public men and public measures, acts as a check on every kind of misgovernment, and baffles most of such attempts sooner or later. It gives dignity and a sense of security to the whole people when they know that some champion will be forthcoming, or is ever on the alert, able to meet all comers, whenever an abuse is discovered, a grievance felt, or an evil is to be redressed, and that there is no machinery by which any interested party can be sure of enforcing absolute silence."

Mussolini Wants Them

The French possessions now being claimed by Italy are likely to figure prominently in the news for some time. The following historical outline will therefore be of interest:

Tunisia is a French Protectorate on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the north and east, Italian Libya on the southeast, the Sahara Desert on the south and Algeria on the west. With an area of about 48,300 square miles, its population in 1931 was 2,410,692, of which the European population was 195,293. The French population (exclusive of military) was 91,428 and the Italian 91,178.

In ancient times Tunisia was one of the granaries of Rome, and agriculture still continues to be the chief industry of the people. Wheat, barley and oats are the major cereal crops. A large area is devoted to the cultivation of the olive, which yields olive oil of the finest quality.

Tunisia came under French influence in 1881 when the French sent a military force into the country to chastise tribes which were preying on Christian nations. A French protectorate resulted.

Corsica, best known as the birthplace of Napoleon, has been in France's possession since 1768. It was purchased from Genoa. The population is almost entirely Italian. It is 3,366 square miles in area and its principal agricultural products are grain, potatoes, olives, wine and fruits.

Nice, prior to 1860, was part of the kingdom of Sardinia. It was ceded to France by Victor Emanuel II. It is situated on the Mediterranean at the foot of the Maritime Alps and is popular among foreigners as a winter resort.

Savoie, in Southeast France, forms two departments—Savoie, formerly the southern part of the Old Duchy of Savoie, and Haute-Savoie. It has an area of about 4,000 square miles. It was transferred to France in 1860. It had been one of the divisions of Sardinia.

Some Life Insurance Figures

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which met in annual convention last week in New York, recently conducted a survey on the amount of life insurance in force throughout the world. The facts revealed by the survey, as outlined at the convention by Mr. John A. Stevenson, executive vice-president, are of general interest. The latest complete figures obtainable were for Dec. 31, 1936, when the total volume of life insurance outstanding in the world was \$164,000,000,000. This is almost twice as great as the \$86,000,000,000 in force at the end of 1924, the earliest date for which the world total is available. European countries account for 22 per cent of this total in force, nearly half of which is represented by the United Kingdom.

Of the world volume at the end of 1936, 68 per cent was outstanding in companies in the United States and Canada—countries which together had only 7 per cent of the world's population. Canada's total was \$7,172,444,000, or 4 per cent of the world's total.

In the United States, insurance in force at the end of 1936 was twelve times as great as in 1900, while in Canada, during the same period, the amount of insurance in force was twenty-four times as great. The greatest increase over this period, however, is to be found in Japan, where the insurance in force at the end of 1936 was over forty times greater than in 1905.

The Excise Tax

Final abolition of Canada's 3% excise tax, now applicable to all non-British imports, is predicted by the Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Post. The King Government has already committed itself to amend the Excise Tax measure sufficiently to remove it from the 447 items of American import mentioned in the tariff schedule. It is believed likely that Parliament may be asked to go farther than this.

The 3% excise tax, imposed as a revenue measure during the Bennett regime has yielded from \$15 to \$16 millions yearly. It has come to

be recognized, however, as part of Canada's protective tariff wall. Washington is understood to have emphasized this side of the picture.

While the American Government is apparently satisfied with the action promised, the Canadian Government now finds itself in a vulnerable position as far as its own manufacturers are concerned. One example of this is the iron and steel industry where finished products because they are included in the tariff concessions will be exempt from excise, while iron ore and other components continue to be taxable.

An even more striking case is the automobile industry. Finished automobiles were included in the schedule of concessions. Auto parts were not mentioned in the treaty. Hence importers of finished cars would have an advantage over Canadian manufacturers.

A Worthy Cause

Many are the demands made at this Christmas season but few more pressing than those of the Charlottetown Free Dispensary, which is appealing for contributions to help in the charitable work of relieving conditions of illness and poverty. The work which the Dispensary has been carrying on for many years is one of great importance, and it is hoped that on this occasion, as in the past, our citizens will respond promptly and generously.

Editorial Notes

Treaty forming the Irish Free State signed this date, 1921.

The snow has gotten a fright all right, but hardly sufficient to make a green Christmas.

Santa Pals, the children's friends, are being called upon once more to bring the joy of Christmas to many homes where Santa Claus would otherwise pass by.

It is just too bad that the Prairies, enjoying a 20c subsidy on their wheat, should deem it necessary to send a protest against the importation of fish from the hard-hit Maritime fishermen.

October imports of cheese totalled 146,442 pounds of the value of \$34,139 compared with 36,681 at \$11,820 in September and 106,141 at \$26,851 in October last year. Italy supplied 52,112 pounds, Switzerland 42,411, Denmark 23,431, United States 7,380, Netherlands 6,544 and United Kingdom 5,742. Total imports during the seven months ended October were 804,328 pounds compared with 734,512 in the corresponding period last year.

Major Anthony Eden advocates urgent rearmament for the defense of democratic ideals against the power of totalitarian states. Partial rearmament was useless, he declares. "It is useless to deny the formidable strength of the forces that confront us, the strategic strength of the concentration of power that is the totalitarian state," the former foreign secretary declared in an address before a London meeting of the League of Nations Union. "We must seek to meet this with all the resources of our vitality, not by copying methods of others, but by a more inspired use of our own."

Apparently there is disagreement in the Eastern Townships as to who should fill the senatorship created by the death of Mr. A. J. Brown. Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Justice Minister Lapointe received a delegation representative of the Eastern Townships, headed by Mr. J. P. Mullins, Liberal Member for Richmond-Wolfe. Members of the delegation declined to indicate the nature of their submissions to the Government. They spent half an hour with Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, chief Quebec representative in the Cabinet. Mr. C. B. Howard, member for Sherbrooke, who has been mentioned prominently as the possible successor to the Senate vacancy was not on the delegation.

Major Anthony Eden is going to the manufacturers' banquet in New York to speak on Democracy with the approval of the Chamberlain Government of which he was a former member. "While Mr. Eden is not a Minister at present," said Lord Halifax, "he is going to the United States with the fullest assent and approbation of the Government. I have no doubt his visit will be extremely valuable for the establishment of the same contacts that Lord Runciman was able to make in 1935." Lord Halifax cited the Anglo-American trade treaty and the coming visit of the King as additional answers to the complaint by Lord Strabolgi, the Labor peer that the British Government was "neglecting the United States." It is understood that Mr. Eden will be accompanied to New York by Viscount Hinchinbrooke, formerly private secretary to Earl Baldwin, and by Mr. Ronald Tree, one of the leading members of the so-called Anglo-American group in the House of Commons.

Indians who are now losing their natural occupation of hunting and selling furs are to be trained in domestic fur raising it is announced from Ottawa. Establishment of a mink farm at the Qu'Appelle Indian Residential School, Lehart, Saskatchewan, marks the first step in the vocational training of Indian children in the domestic fur business. While boys of teen age in areas where the livelihood of the Indians depends largely upon the game resources have for some time past been afforded opportunities for practical training in hunting and trapping, the starting of a fur farm at the Qu'Appelle school is considered the forerunner of an industry that may eventually make many of the Indians self-supporting. With their instinctive knowledge of the characteristics and habitat of wild life, it is felt that the Indians should take a natural interest in fur farming and be well qualified, under supervision, to raise thousands of animals every year. The success of this venture, which is being fostered by Father M. de Bretagne, principal of the Qu'Appelle school, will determine to what extent Indians schools and Indians will continue in fur farming.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The reason why so many of the young generation do not know a democrat wagon nor carry all; hames from traces; or whether to approach a horse from the left or right, may be explained from statistics showing that only 900 carriages, buggies and sulkeys were manufactured in the United States last year.—Boston Globe.

Chardonne, in the wine-growing district of Vevey, Switzerland, which each year gives a nickname to the local wine in honor of some celebrated person or event, this year is labeled "Chardonne" with "Chamberlain," a striking tribute to the man who preserved the peace. Britain's Premier may regard this Alpine honor as a Nobel prize.—Montreal Gazette.

What upstarts we feel ourselves in Winnipeg when we head that Montreal, Canada's largest city, is preparing to celebrate its centenary. It is just 65 years since the city received its charter. Earlier this year, we thought that we were reaching rather a long way back into antiquity when we celebrated the first settlement at what is now the City of Montreal. That was in the early years of the colony that France was planting along the banks of the St. Lawrence. Champlain had not yet reached Quebec only 34 years before.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The Anglo-American treaty has a significance which transcends even its ostensible purpose, that of increasing trade between London and Washington which may be sure is built on firmer foundations than those of the world's new axis running between Berlin. It is the answer of two democratic nations to the ideologies of the totalitarian states. Italy and Germany have chosen their type weapons, guns, with power through war as their ultimate goal. To this challenge Great Britain and the United States are answering with an economic weapon trade and their ultimate purpose is the preservation of peace.—Toronto Telegram.

Fairly typical of the sort of advertising Canada gets in the United States is this comment of a noted news service. It is a note of the world's new axis running between London and Washington which may be sure is built on firmer foundations than those of the world's new axis running between Berlin. It is the answer of two democratic nations to the ideologies of the totalitarian states. Italy and Germany have chosen their type weapons, guns, with power through war as their ultimate goal. To this challenge Great Britain and the United States are answering with an economic weapon trade and their ultimate purpose is the preservation of peace.—Toronto Telegram.

Amid all the comment that has appeared in regard to the signing of a revised trade treaty between Canada and the United States, the part played in the negotiation by the late Mr. C. B. Howard, who did who sat for months in a Washington hotel going over hundreds of proposals, item after item, with the United States negotiators from Ottawa, seems to be forgotten. These three, who have returned to Ottawa tired but happy, are H. B. McKinnon, one of the most brilliant men in Canada, Dana Willgress, brilliant student of a brilliant class at McGill University and now the head of the commercial intelligence service in Ottawa, and Mr. C. B. Howard, another officer of the Civil Service who was the senior member of the Canadian mission. It was these three men, all of them enjoying a long connection with the Civil Service and possessing the confidence of Liberal and Conservative Governments alike who did the hard work of the negotiations.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

He knew that, just as Czechoslovakia was Mr. Hitler's southern neighbor, so Rumania is the fish— with the Ukraine as the roast. The exact order of Mr. Hitler's menu is uncertain. The order of his moves, however, is clear, and it stands to reason that, although he has no thought of trying to annex several hundred thousand square miles of territory, and German and Rumanian flags and does not contemplate annexing any of Rumania's territory, he is determined to even more Rumania's economic—and to do so even more surely and effectively than Germany did after the invasion of Rumania during the World War. Anything which Rumanian Government—which means King Carol—can do to make it more difficult for Germany to realize this ambition may well prove useful to his country. Rumania is, of course, escape the German economic yoke. But it still hopes to be able to make the best possible use of the word "Rumanian" exports to Rumania. It has been passed that unless they watch out they will lose their trade to German exporters. Certainly it is obvious that Germany will do all in its power to displace the United States and Great Britain as sources of manufacturing materials for Rumania.—New York Herald Tribune.

There never has been any satisfactory explanation from official Soviet sources of the action of the Soviet Government in cancelling the All-Union census carried out with the expenditure of much labor and material in January, 1937. It was announced that wreckers and enemies of the people operating in the Central Statistical Bureau had deliberately rendered the figures unreliable and useless, and a "burge" swept out the entire personnel. The Statistical Bureau has now been instructed by the Government to carry out a new census in January, 1939. The most significant feature of the new instructions is that the population will not be required to confess its attitude toward religion, for the question is omitted entirely on the forms to be filled out. Close to 400,000 enrollment clerks and auditors and inspectors will be utilized. About 121,000,000 copies of census forms will be printed in different languages.—Manchester Guardian.

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.

CHEESE MAKING METHODS.

Sir—It is my belief that the interests of society are paramount to individual interests, and that the two must be brought into a just and harmonious relationship. While I am not sure that Mr. Hemming subscribes to the above, I will have to admit that possibly he does, and that his motives in promoting cheese-making in this province may be of a patriotic nature. Now I am not particularly interested in whether the farmer works 1 or 2 days a week for the owner of the creamery, or as Mr. Hemming has suggested in effect, for the owners of cheese-factories; what concerned me was the expense of establishing a new industry would have to be paid finally by the dairy-farmers, in addition to above mentioned work. But Mr. Hemming disposes of that objection in his letter in the Charlottetown Guardian when he explains that the additional equipment would be quite inexpensive, and that the necessary assembling plant and its equipment should cost very few thousand dollars. Nevertheless that objection would still hold if we had to discontinue the cheese-making after a few years, because of competition or even more obscure and unrelated reasons. If the government could be persuaded to guarantee at least the cost of the new equipment, those few thousand, etc. Mr. Hemming's project should receive the support of many of our progressive dairy-farmers.

I do not do so object to being considered as one opposed to anything merely because it is new and untried. Did I not propose that the Government should establish a young man's farm on the land, and permit them to pay for it on a commodity basis? And it would certainly be something new for any Government to do in our time.

Well we can't please everybody I suppose, and what seems to be a pleasant thought to one is considered by another as a mere penname merely. I know that I haven't been bitten by a certain bug.

I am Sir, etc. NIX GAMBLE

BUTTER - CHEESE - POLITICS

Sir—Preceded by extremely superlative adjectives, my friend, Mr. Hemming, was shy in reply alluding my attitude as political, or stating economic reasons directly bearing on the subject, bears such an implication, that I am forced to admit inability to talk sense upon a subject handicapped by this embargo.

If in pointing out the plain fact that our milk producers are opposed to the importation of New Zealand all the year around cheap pasture and labor by the New Zealand Government subsidizing every pound of butter imported, and that it is opposed by the Canadian Government removing "dumping duties" and reducing the general butter tariff, and then shut out of their principal home market, the City of Charlottetown, by Campbell Government legislation is political, then there is no time for me to do but plead guilty to Mr. Hemming's mild insinuation. I must further repeat that I cannot discuss the issue intelligently by mentioning my friend's suggestion of skipping over the barriers.

I approve his fancy cheese project; it is a good one I hope it will end in newspaper talk. May I allay one of his fears that of competition from New Zealand. I think that is without danger. Cheese can not be made to perfection in all climates and under all conditions. The open air, the open pasture, warm humid atmosphere, character of milk products in the south, are not congenial to its successful manufacture.

This is a drawback to cheese-making in the United States, excepting in the northern and colder portions. In hot refrigeration and air conditioning is conscribed, but not always with success. But the whole of Canada, from Atlantic to Pacific, is endowed with atmospheric and production conditions making it a producing centre for the finest qualities of cheese on the continent. Denmark, Sweden, Holland and the lands of the north belt of Europe and Asia have like advantages, and for this reason their dairy products are especially their cheese delicacies take first place in the markets of the world. Canada and Prince Edward Island have been designated the Denmark of America.

In this Island we have another advantage, remarkable cool water supplies so essential in preparing the casein cube for the press and finishing processes. Its natural 40 degree temperature is ideal for which in the United States, and some parts of Canada must be secured by artificial refrigeration. The cheese known in commerce as "Stinkers" is the bane of July-August weather especially in the United States. Another Island milk bubble has been punctured by the Halifax Milk Commission, appointed by the Liberal N. S. Government (is this Liberal?) After investigation and searching out, that Commission report that Nova Scotia is in line with every other Province in Canada, except Prince Edward Island. How does this comport with Mr. Brenton's statement before the Ys, that our Island milk prohibition Act was a simile of legislation in every province in Canada? Has this far-reaching judicial Commission, after elaborate investigation made a mistake and Mr. Brenton, without sustaining facts, is right? The Halifax or Nova Scotia, Commission.

DOCTORS CHECK KIDNEYS FIRST

Because they know that healthy kidneys remove from the blood the waste matter—the excess acids and poisons, formed by the ever-changing human body as it decays and rebuilds itself. But if the kidneys fail, illness surely follows. Backache, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Lack of Energy, Too Frequent Urination, Sleeplessness, Headaches—all may result from faulty kidneys. As a health safeguard—as a wise precaution—regulate your kidneys frequently with Dodd's Kidney Pills—for over fifty years the favorite kidney remedy—no habit forming—safe.

The Poet's Corner

A ROAD SONG

Up heart, away heart, Never heed the weather. Leave the lowland reaches Where the grain's in seed. Take the powerful wind in face, All in highest feather. Lift your burden with a shout, Fill for every need. Front the mountains, cross the passes. Pioneer the sheer cravasses; Where the glaciers breed, Where the imminent avalanches Tremble with their air-held motions.

—Duncan Campbell Scott.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

IS INSULIN A CURE FOR DIABETES PRAECOX?

When a discovery is made in medicine the usual history is to have a great number of research and practicing physicians try out the discovery. The majority will report favorable results, a few unfavorable, and others will make neither favorable nor unfavorable reports. Perhaps in a short time the pendulum will swing the other way and the majority will report unfavorably. Finally the true or real value will be known and be used accordingly.

The discovery that insulin (which prevents death from diabetes) will cure many cases of dementia praecox—the persistent dream state—has caused its use in a great many mental institutions and also in private practice. As this ailment outnumbered any other mental ailment, it means much in happiness to patients, and finances to families and communities if a cure can be obtained.

Physicians who are of the conservative or cautious type have quite aptly pointed out that many of these patients recovered with the ordinary treatment now given and that insulin is, or may be, not necessary.

An investigation that will be of help to patients and physicians has been carried out by Dr. D. Whitehead, Utica, N. Y., who reports results in the Psychiatric Quarterly.

He reports the outcome by 1936 of 105 consecutive cases of dementia praecox during the years 1914-1932. This allows an observation of five and one-half years. Not one of the patients was treated with insulin. After presenting

mission, increased the price of milk to the primary producer, which in that Province means the farmer, and it decreased or reduced the selling price to the consumers, "in line with every province in Canada, except Prince Edward Island." In Prince Edward Island the former price of 10c per lb., or \$1. per hundred, has fallen recently to an even lower price, while the "Board's" increased rate, out of "line with every other province in Canada," still prevails.

Of course the bluff of politics may be applied to camouflage these facts, and create a hiding place behind the shadow. But to the sensible it is an issue of commerce, a question of the people's rights to buy and sell, a purely economic issue, and in assuming and maintaining the government, let the truth be known and the strangulation of the people's interest be condemned and restoration demanded, regardless of the tender susceptibility of politicians (so called) riding hobby horses over the sacred rights of the people.

I am Sir, etc. LEWIS P. TANTON

ATTENTION

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THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY WATERLOO, ONTARIO

less when routine treatment and insulin was used than when insulin alone was used. The number of those who did not completely recover but were "improved" or "much improved" was about the same with or without insulin. From the above figures it would appear that while insulin is not a cure for dementia praecox, nevertheless, together with routine hospital treatment, it brings about more complete recoveries than with the usual treatment alone.

For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAEMIN Full Flavoured Tea

What Life Insurance Offers Life Insurance not only teaches thrift, but offers a practical means whereby individuals may maintain their self-respect and independence by setting aside out of current earnings small amounts at regular intervals for the protection either of their families, if death intervenes prematurely, or of themselves if they live to old age. It is true now, and will be even more true in the future, that the people generally will look to life insurance more and more for the protection which they recognize as a daily need in assuming and maintaining the obligations which are a necessary part of family and business life. Full particulars on contracts to meet family or business requirements and for Old Age Pensions or Annuities, supplied on request without obligation.

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