

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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 "The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."  
 THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938

**Telling Premier King**  
 The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) doesn't take lying down the denunciation by its party leader of "reckless news stories and unconsidered comment on questions which easily arouse acrimony and friction" with which Mr. Mackenzie King accompanied his explanation in Parliament the other day of Canada's vote at Geneva in favour of Spain's re-eligibility to the Council of the League of Nations.  
 "Let it be quite clear," says the Free Press, "that Mr. King meant this newspaper."  
 Our Winnipeg contemporary continues: "The Free Press has no apology to make to Mr. King. The facts are these:  
 "The Geneva correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, one of the ablest journalists of Europe, reported to his newspaper the fact that Canada had voted against Spain. This despatch reached the Free Press which, in view of the source from which it came, had no hesitation in publishing it. The Free Press then sent its London correspondent to Geneva to check the finding of the Manchester Guardian, and he, in due course, reported that, according to the best information available, the Guardian despatch was correct. The Free Press published that also.  
 "Meanwhile Mr. King, who had come under criticism as a result of these despatches, flatly refused to say anything. He would neither confirm or deny. The ballot, he said, was secret. But he added, with a lofty disdain for the accepted mode of news dissemination in the country, that he would ask the League if it would be all right to say something—later, and that if Parliament wanted the information, he would give it there. If this increased the suspicion and uncertainty of the public mind, Mr. King has only himself to blame. It was an attitude of stubborn formalism ill-fitted to the temper of a democratic country such as Canada, and its folly is emphasized by the fact that, when Mr. King finally did impart the information, he still expressed doubt as to whether or not it was suitable to do so.  
 "Is the press of this country to deny its readers important information which reaches it from reliable sources just because it does not suit Mr. King's book to do so? What was the press to do? Was it to ask the government's permission before it published its report? This is implicit in Mr. King's argument which, in balder form, made a flamboyant appearance last Sunday in Berlin when Herr Hitler declared himself 'opposed to the almost intolerable incitement of the press in those countries under the pretext of a free expression of opinion.'"

**NOTES BY THE WAY**  
 A people betrayed by most of its political leaders, without uniforms, guns or planes, has demonstrated the terrific staying power of a defensive war when people fight back the way for their homes and their lives. More, the tattered militia of Madrid has developed offensive power as did our own (albeit Canadian) volunteers in the world that the armies of Napoleon had their origin in the revolutionary mobs of Paris. The dissections that divide and mangle are decreed. They have a therapeutic function. They ease tensions and draw off internal poisons; the perpetual process of controversy is the basis for national unity than budge and terror. Dictatorships are jails, and we don't think the inmates will be any too anxious to get out. They live for the dear old wardens.—New York Post.  
 It is commonly supposed that whereas the democracies act, if at all, slowly and after much muddle and superfluous and irresolute talk, the dictators work with fever, concentrated purpose and the most rapidity of decision. The democracies, it is said, do not know their own minds (if they are satisfied to have an) while the dictators know exactly what they want and how to get it. It will be found that these assumptions when tried against the facts of all well founded. The appearances are deceptive for the atmosphere of infidelity that surrounds, because it is controlled by the press, and the secrecy imposed by censors and terrorists conceal all the human weaknesses from which even dictators are not free. The association of dictators with the world more efficient than the German, but any glimpse of its inner workings will reveal a state of such confusion and confusion that it is surprising how it can work at all.—Manchester Guardian.  
 It will be no comfort to the respectable British householder to be reminded that the birds of a feather flock together. For he learns that his new ally in the challenge of the American gunman is the English burglar. An American has been sentenced at the O. D. Bailey to two years imprisonment. Concerning this it is stated that Scotland Yard has been very busy with a way of having registers by informants in the London underworld itself. It will be interpreted, according to the simple faith or cynicism of the reader, as a commendable instance of patriotism or an impenetrable of the slogan "British criss for British crackmen."—London Sunday Dispatch.  
 There is one thing which the Royal Commission will not be able to remedy any more than the government which tries to carry out its recommendations—that is the demands of the public. An efficient government could perhaps correct what there is that is defective in our institutions, as in our system of taxes and in the sharing of the revenues between the Federal Government, the Provinces and the municipalities. But the political power which tries to correct the habit of the public of demanding everything from governments and of making them bear the responsibility of all evils that happen, that power will be coming to rest with the citizen. If the citizen continues democracy will decay itself. If we want democracy to survive we must understand that governments are impotent unless with one hand they must have first taken away with the other as taxes.—Le Soleil (Quebec).

**Is C. B. C. Heading For Bankruptcy?**  
 (H. H. Hilliard in The Monetary Times)  
 A survey of the most reliable sources brings to light the startling possibility that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation may be on the road to bankruptcy. It is already being said in some quarters that the Corporation is financially embarrassed and when figures are announced for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, they may show this to be true. Those close to the situation vision the Corporation eventually ending up in a financial muddle comparable proportionately to that in which the C. N. R. finds itself. This, it is said, is the explanation for the sudden invasion of American commercials, in a last desperate effort to balance the year's budget.  
 Although revenue is not greatly increased from that available for the Commission (aside from loans), administration, salary, station operation, station maintenance, national network maintenance and, likely also, program costs, have all risen, while major expenditures have been made for stations as never before. Total revenue in some cases doubled and trebled as compared to Commission figures. Time on the air of the network, with a consequent increase in costs, has doubled.  
 Revenue From Licenses  
 For the year ending March 31, the first complete year of the Corporation, revenue will include \$2,000,000 from licenses, according to a statement of Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Finance. In addition to this will be the amount collected from advertising, no more than \$500,000 and probably a great deal less. Total revenue, therefore, will not exceed \$2,500,000, exclusive of a \$500,000 loan from the Dominion.  
 For the year ending March 31, 1936, the last complete year of the Commission, revenue totaled \$1,702,000, including \$1,500,000 from licenses (voted by Parliament) and \$200,000 from commercial sources. The network carried on with a staff of 130 persons, salaries for the year amounting to \$233,000. The Corporation has increased its staff almost three times to 350 persons, exclusive of artists, while some of the top salaries have been increased. For instance, Hector Charlesworth, chairman of the Commission, received \$9,800; Gladstone Murray, general manager and Augustin Frigon, assistant general manager of the Corporation, received \$13,000 and \$12,000 respectively. Thus salary costs might easily reach a figure of \$700,000 this year.  
 Administration Costs  
 Administration costs have more than doubled so as to now compare with the highest of the Broadcasting Corporation. Therefore, compared to the Commission figure of \$85,000, the Corporation apparently will show an increase in administration this year. Contributing to the increase is the scattering of departments, the change of the board of governors, Mr. Brockington, wants to discuss policy with the manager.

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**Helping The Farmers**  
 Addressing the recent annual meeting of the P. E. I. Egg and Poultry Association, the Minister of Agriculture stressed the need for co-operation and said, "If we can accomplish something along co-operative lines we can find a way out of our difficulties."  
 That seems to be what the Quebec Government is doing in the matter of egg shipments to the Old Country. As a result of a plan being applied by the Government a total of 4,500 dozen eggs from Quebec farms have been shipped to England during the past six weeks. Each week 750 dozen are sent overseas and this number will be increased every second week in the near future. Farmers in the province are receiving 22 to 24 cents per dozen net, costs of shipment and steamer being paid by Canada Packers, working in co-operation with the Quebec Government.  
 No doubt other provincial governments could make similar arrangements with Canada Packers if they took the initiative, as the Duplessis Government seems to have done in this case.

**Western Liberals On Warpath**  
 Western Liberal members of Parliament are reported to be out for tariff reductions this session. At a Government caucus recently they made themselves heard, as an Ottawa dispatch expresses it, "in no uncertain tones." The complaint of those "freer traders" from the Prairies is that the King Government has retained too much of the Bennett tariff structure and they demand downward changes such as will make the Liberal fiscal policy "easily distinguishable" from that of the Conservatives.  
 The promise of lower and always lower tariffs, comments the Sydney Post-Record, has been the crux of the Liberal campaign appeal on the Prairies as far back in the years as politicians of this generation can remember. In the election of 1935, Mr. King gave the specific pledge that, if returned to power, he would wipe out all the allegedly "unwarranted tariff increases" the Bennett Government had introduced and would re-establish the customs structure as it had existed under "the Dunning budget" of 1930. The Prime Minister's failure to implement this pledge is said to have already weakened his Government greatly in the West.  
 On the other hand, the Government's capitulation to the low tariff demands of its Western stalwarts would turn all the solid interests in the country against it, and would certainly menace its political life on the occasion of the next appeal to the constituencies. Never in Canada's history has a serious, clear-cut, generally recognized tariff issue in a Dominion election been decided otherwise than against the proponents of "freer trade," whether it took the form of reciprocity, lower customs duties, or bald anti-protectionism. Canada is a protectionist country. The politicians who have not yet found that out must surely be written down as being incapable of conning the clear lessons of repeated experience.

**That Body of Yours**  
 SORE THROAT, RHEUMATISM AND HEART DISEASE  
 By James V. Barton, M.D.  
 Some years ago I was common practice in a hospital near my home to see children attending a throat clinic Saturday morning, have the tonsils "snipped off" and then be sent to school the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Large tonsils were all removed in those days.  
 To-day while a great many youngsters their tonsils removed, it is usually because they have a sore throat often, or the tonsils are interfering with their breathing. Most physicians now believe that the tonsils are of value in filtering poisons from the blood and that they are best left in until the danger of all the disease of childhood has passed.  
 What about tonsils? Why should they be removed if Nature has a use or purpose for them? Does removal of tonsils prevent diseases or make them less dangerous if they occur?  
 As rheumatism and heart disease are the serious ailments following infected tonsils it would be well to consider the effect of the removal of tonsils from this standpoint. The report of the research study of 4800 school children by Dr. A. D. Kaiser, Rochester, N.Y., who has done a great amount of research study on this question, is given in the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Kaiser states that while rheumatic disease occurs in children who have had their tonsils removed, it is likely (by 25 to 35 percent) to occur in those who have had their tonsils removed than in those who still have their tonsils.  
 It was also shown that when rheumatism did occur in those whose tonsils were removed the chances of developing heart disease were less.  
 Finally, the study made of 597 rheumatism children showed that the death rate among children whose tonsils were still in during the rheumatic fever was 13 percent and only 7 percent among those whose tonsils were out at the time.

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**Our U. K. Trade In 1937**  
 Canadian exporters, with few exceptions, have been able to develop their sales in the British market in 1937 and to introduce new lines, writes Mr. Frederic Hudd, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Board of Trade statistics for the year disclose a highly encouraging situation.  
 Canada's share of the total wheat imports, which amounted to 96,883,523 cwt. in 1937 as compared with 100,772,430 cwt. in 1936, fell by 40 per cent to 34,248,724 cwt. Her share of the barley imports, on the other hand, increased by 70 per cent to 2,936,013 cwt. out of imports totalling 18,191,954 cwt. Shipments of oats from the Dominion last year, amounting to 1,041,093 cwt., represented almost 90 per cent of the total importation, but showed a drop of nearly 1,000,000 cwt. as compared with 1936. There was little variation from 1936 in the flour import trade—Canada supplying 4,043,724 cwt. out of a total importation of 8,540,892 cwt. Imports of rolled oats from the Dominion, amounting to 432,151 cwt., registered a contraction of some 14 per cent.  
 Canadian packers continued to expand their sales of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom during the year under review, but landings of live cattle from the Dominion were only about a quarter of the number received in 1936. Annual imports of cheese amount to nearly 3,000,000 cwt. of which New Zealand supplies more than half; Canada's share in 1937, however, increased by some 20 per cent to 722,277 cwt. Imports of fresh apples from the Dominion increased by 8 per cent to 2,134,263 cwt.  
 There were slight increases recorded in imports from Canada of canned salmon and lobster, while frozen fish imports from the Dominion—nearly all salmon—amounted to 77,380 cwt., an increase of 30 per cent over 1936.  
 Although there was an increase in 1937 of 20 per cent in total imports of stripped leaf tobacco, Canada maintained her supplies at the same level as in the previous year, shipping 874,168 pounds; total imports of the unstripped variety showed a decline and Canadian shipments were reduced by about 7 per cent to 7,775,572 pounds. Imports of lumber and timber, and of non-ferrous metals and manufacturers from the Dominion in 1937 showed substantial increases.

**Editorial Notes**  
 Sir Henry Wood born this date, 1869.  
 It is light early and late nowadays.  
 The pacifistic Chinese nation knows now what it means to neglect the first law of nature.  
 The onlooker sees most of our faults these days, distance not lending enchantment to the view presented by Premier Campbell to the Rowell Commission.  
 Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's bitterest political opponent is the old Montreal Gazette, yet it was in the Gazette's territory that Mr. Bennett scored the biggest victory since the general election.  
 Premier Campbell boosted the gas tax at the expense of the autoists. Premier Angus MacDonald boosted the tax but negotiated a corresponding reduction in the price. Premier Dymally has just made a similar arrangement; so that we are the sole victims of "outrageous fortune" through gross mismanagement by our Government.  
 In the Saskatchewan Legislature now there are 50 Liberals and five C.C.F. members. In the previous Legislature there were 23 Conservatives, four Progressives and five Independents forming a co-operative government with 26 Liberals in the Opposition, and with five vacancies. The Legislature was reduced from 63 members to 55 in 1934. In view of an approaching election, the Liberals allege the Conservatives are arranging a "saw-off" with the C.C.F. in order to avoid three corn-red contests.  
 In the Argenteuil election, the Liberals rallied once more the race cry with a view to rallying the voters to their support, but all in vain. On the eve of the election, Mr. Heon, the Conservative candidate declared that if elected he would endeavor to continue to further the spirit of racial harmony which had always existed in Argenteuil County. The candidate charged that paid agents of the Liberal party had been sent to Argenteuil to create race differences but said he was confident that the people of the county would not be misled by these outsiders. And as the result showed his confidence was not belied.

**The First telephone exchange in the world was inaugurated at New York, Oct. 17, 1876. It had 8 lines and served 21 subscribers. Hugh C. Baker established the first exchange in the Empire at Ontario, Ont., two months later. It served 89 subscribers initially. A model of the first Hamilton switchboard together with original subscribers' sets of that period may be seen in the Historical Museum on the 20th floor, Beaver Hall Building Montreal. It is open daily except Sunday—visitors are welcome.—Telephone News.**

**Frank Statements From Mr. Deachman**  
 (From the Official Report of the House of Commons for February 25.)  
 Mr. R. J. Deachman (Liberal North): Mr. Speaker, I venture to suggest that we need not alone a revision of the rules; we need a revision of the minds of the members.  
 Some hon. member: Hear, hear.  
 Mr. Deachman: This morning I was turning over the pages of Hansard and by chance came across a paragraph of one of my own speeches. I did not recognize it at first, the language seemed so strange. So I went over it and revised it and cut out half the words and then I rewrote it and eliminated a great deal more. And when I was through with it, it was fairly passable, but I confess I was profoundly ashamed of what I had done before Mr. Bennett. Small we have opportunity to read that in Hansard? Mr. Deachman: I would have been still more ashamed had I not gone over the speeches of other hon. members afterwards; and I found that about two-thirds of them, including those of some of the leaders,

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**Chancellor Hitler, opened Berlin's annual auto show, announces that "we shall be the world," also that Germany will lead in the automobile industry. With reference to the latter, we fancy it will quite some time before the American motor car industry is toppled from first place. One of the principal reasons lies in the fact that the general public in the United States is in a position to buy cars and operate them.—Windsor Star.**

**Modern machinery has enabled fewer people to produce more on the farms. This has inevitably been reflected on the villages. But there is a growing realization that urban centers can be carried too far. The huge city strangles itself. Everywhere we see suburban developments as men try to escape from the high taxes and crowded streets of the city. Industry is said to be following the same pathway. Hydro and rapid transportation cancel many of the advantages once possessed by the city. It will be interesting to see what succeeding years will bring to the problem.—London Free Press**

**The Poet's Corner**  
 TWILIGHT SONG  
 (From "De Rovertal")  
 The mountain peaks put on their hood,  
 Good-night!  
 And the long shadows of the woods  
 Would find for landscape cover  
 The timid pigeons homeward fly,  
 Scared by the whoop owl's eerie cry,  
 Whoop-oo! whoop-oo!  
 At last I bend me like a bow;  
 The ox to stall, the owl to coop,  
 The old man to his nightcap warm,  
 Young men and maid to slumbers  
 Sweet sleep, keep your soul from harm!  
 Good-night! good-night!  
 —John Hunter-Duvar.

**Public Forum**  
 This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest to the Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.  
 "SICK ONTO DEATH"  
 Sir,—What is the matter with the Liberal Chanticleer? When Conservatives following the usual course of party victories and the usual Cabinet Ministers and outstanding leaders to be returned by acclamation, the Patriot has been shouting itself hoarse over those wonderful party victories and the usual Cabinet Ministers and outstanding leaders to be returned by acclamation. "Wins" of this kind are easy, and when no opposition is offered the Lib. is sure to win. Why, as the Patriot has recently noted, only a week ago—"When a Liberal was elected in St. John by acclamation." Of a moral certainty they can win, there is no opposition and when the people have no chance to poll their votes.  
 But now, when Argenteuil, in the heart of the Great Liberal Quebec, campaigned vigorously, with promises by a Liberal by the most popular French Canadian Cabinet Minister, who carried his own constituency only two years ago, by about 3,000 majority, Hon. P. J. A. Carlin has retained the Conservative by nearly three times the normal majority of past years, there is no big black type heading, no vociferous boasting in the Grit organ, so familiar when they get an easy let in, by acclamation.  
 Any fool can enter an open and unguarded gate, but when the voters, as watchman at the portals, the story is different, and the crowd gets wheezy and inaudible, and a few small type conspicuous enough to fill in the display space. Sick onto death, pity the invalid.  
 I am Sir,  
 DOCTOR

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