

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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**"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."**  
 THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1939

**Fooling The People**

As pointed out yesterday, Mr. A. E. MacLean's boast that the new trade treaty grants free entry into the United States of such island fishery products as lobsters, oysters, smelts, crabs, scallops, etc., is entirely misleading, these products having been admitted free of duty before the present treaty was signed.

Our local contemporary admits "it is true that nothing was said in the new agreement in regard to lobsters and other shell fish." Why then did Mr. MacLean mention them in connection with the new treaty, if his purpose was not to mislead?

But, says our contemporary, "they were specially mentioned under the 1935 agreement and were allowed free entry into the United States. . . In considering the benefits that have been derived from the trade agreements with the United States, the advantages gained in the 1935 treaty are to be taken into account." Surely the Liberal organ is aware that the fishery products mentioned were on the free list before the present Government came into power at all, and were not affected in any way by either the 1935 or the 1938 treaty?

What sense, we repeat, is there in trying to fool the people in this fashion? The fact of the matter, as Mr. A. J. Brooks pointed out in Parliament, is that our smelts, lobsters and other shellfish have been entering United States free of duty because the demand there exceeds the supply. This applies especially with regard to lobsters, about which Mr. MacLean had the most to say.

**More Wheat Bonusing**

Agricultural Minister Gardiner has given only the vaguest outline to Parliament of his proposed new wheat marketing policy, but according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, it will consist of two measures. One will guarantee a minimum production cost, designated an "initial payment" of 60 cents per bushel on pooled wheat. The second will give the Government power to declare a "state of emergency" during this particular year and meet the declared emergency with an acreage bonus.

This acreage bonus would be established on a sliding scale. For each cent up to a maximum of 10 cents that the average market price of wheat may drop in the coming season below 80 cents, a bonus of 10 cents would be paid to each farmer owning a farm of 100 acres or more. The maximum bonus would be \$2 per acre or \$200 per farmer. The full bonus, though, would be paid on lands producing only 15 bushels per acre. On those producing 15 to 21 bushels half the bonus would be paid. This in effect is to place a premium on inefficient production.

The new bonus plan is believed to be part of the King Government's pre-election programme. It is known that in administration circles there is a leaning to an appeal to the electorate this fall, probably in October, but many of the rank and file in the Liberal party want the Government to wait till next year. They feel what H. R. Fleming, a Saskatchewan Liberal, said in the House last week, that if the Liberals go to the country this year without some big plan for western farmers they will be left at home.

To make the acreage bonus plan palatable to other sections there will be the promise of eventually extending the scheme to apply to other natural products, including live stock, dairy products, fish, and some other commodities.

The scheme has all the earmarks of a gargantuan effort to buy the electors with their own money. Some six millions have gone into last season's wheat price fixing scheme, which Mr. Gardiner blandly admits to have been a "mistake." Now he proposes to put the Government into the wheat business more than ever, at what staggering expense to the taxpayers can only be surmised.

**On The War Path**

A press statement given out immediately on his return from a two-months trip to Australia, Premier Hepburn of Ontario intimated that he had no intention of letting "bygones be bygones" so far as the Mackenzie King Government is concerned. That Government he declared to be "even worse than he thought it was before he left."

Finding on inquiry of his secretary that Hon. C. W. Howe and Hon. Norman Rogers had not replied to the letter he had sent them the eve of his departure, he telegraphed them at once demanding either proof or retraction of their charges that he had conspired with Premier Duplessis of Quebec to force Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King out of public life.

Manifestly, says the Sydney Post Record, this means that the war is on again, and that Mr. Hepburn intends to prosecute it without ruse, truce or quarter. The demand he has served on the two Federal Ministers sheds the fierce shaft of the spotlight on them, and gives them the Hobson dilemma. They must either confess that their charges rest not on fact but on the figment of their own suspicious conjecture, or they must reopen the feud with a futile attempt to prove something for which, whether true or false, they cannot possibly produce the evidence.

Mr. Hepburn may or may not have conspired against Mr. King, but he is obviously out to get two of that statesman's key Ministers.

**Editorial Notes**

St. Chad, apostle of Mercia, died this date 672.

The best that can be said of March weather is that it has variety—usually twelve hours at a stretch.

It has taken since 1917, when the late Mr. P. S. Brown was Mayor, till today, for the City Council to summon up sufficient courage to decide upon an external audit of the City accounts and the introduction of a modern system of book-keeping.

The most popular vegetable, as determined by a survey just completed, is the potato which is still marketed in its natural state although forty-six varieties of vegetables are now sold in cans. After the potato in popular estimation come beans, peas and corn. The survey, states Groceries, discovered 215 different kinds of edibles including vegetables, available in cans.

We may expect to hear broadcast the length and breadth of the land, and probably with a U. S. A. hook-up as well, on the Ides of March that the Campbell government is so flush with money that it intends embarking forthwith on the Brighton Bridge scheme, at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000, to which, no doubt, it has got the Federal Government to make a substantial contribution. There can be no other explanation we can think of for the broadcast.

As the result of an inquiry in the Guardian, the Associated Press made inquiries regarding Douglas Corrigan, one time newspaper hero, who landed in Ireland after signing up for Los Angeles. Finding him in Denver he told the reporter: "Don't believe those people who say you've got to do it fly across an ocean and everybody pours money in your lap." He explained that cash dividends from being a public hero are "not quite what I expected," but added, "I'm not kidding." So that is that.

In anxious and nerve-racking times like the present do not let us overlook the school-boy advice of Henry Newbolt's "Vital Lampada" (The Torch of Life). "There's a breathless hush in the Close tonight—

Ten to make and the match to win—  
 A bumpy pitch, and a blinding light,  
 An hour to play, and the last man in.  
 And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,  
 Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,  
 But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote:  
 Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

Here is an extraordinary state of affairs showing the effectiveness of contra milk organizations. The Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency was formed in New York State for the purpose of protecting its 50,000 membership. A milk vendors association was formed in the City to protect the 7,000 vendors, and through it the bulk of New York's milk supply finds its way to the consumer. Unfortunately the consumers have not been in a very prosperous condition recently, and have not been regularly paying the vendors, who in turn have been unable to pay the Metropolitan Cooperative Suppliers League. The Dairy farmers have shut off 72,000 quarts daily of the City's milk until the January milk shipments have been paid for. That should bring the consumer and vendor up to the scratch—provided they can raise the wherewithal.

The January exports of milk and its products fell to \$597,816 from \$1,281,784 in the previous month. However, there was an increase in the total when compared with January last year when the aggregate was \$318,377. Cheese exports in January totalled \$188,381 compared with \$1,089,857 in December and \$62,857 in January, 1938. Butter exports in January were somewhat higher, amounting to 13,622 cwt. worth \$275,350 compared with 1,856 at \$37,187 in December and \$40 at \$25,514 in January a year ago. The United Kingdom took 13,112 cwt. Milk and its products imported during January amounted to \$21,893 compared with \$36,884 in the previous month and \$59,294 in the corresponding month last year. Cheese accounted for the bulk, the total being \$13,951 against \$36,268 in December and \$14,526 in January, 1938.

The New York State Milk Marketing Law, under which the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to fix minimum prices to be paid to farmers for milk delivered in any marketing area, has been declared unconstitutional by Supreme Justice Francis Bergan. Justice Bergan dismissed suits begun by Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture, against four dairies which allegedly violated the order establishing the Buffalo district of the Niagara frontier marketing area. Producers supplying milk to the New York City area also operate under provisions of this law. Out-of-State producers supplying New York City operate under the terms of a Federal marketing act similar to the State law. Justice Bergan ruled that the law of 1937 providing the machinery by which 75 per cent of the producers supplying a given marketing district could enact a minimum price order formulated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, was invalid.

"As soon as people have power they go crooked and sometimes doty as well, because the possession of power lifts them into a region where normal honesty never pays," writes Mr. E. M. Forster "For instance, the man who is selling newspapers outside the House of Parliament can safely leave his papers to go for a drink and his cap beside them: anyone who takes a paper is sure to drop a copper into the cap. But the men who are inside the House of Parliament—they cannot trust one another like that, still less can the members of Government rely on each other. No caps upon the pavement here but suspicion, treachery and betrayal. The more highly public life is organized the lower does its morality sink; even the nations of to-day behave to each other worse than they ever did in the past, they cheat, rob, bully and bluff, make war without notice, and kill as many women and children as possible; whereas primitive tribes were at all events restrained by taboos."

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

To avoid seasickness, advises Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, "fix your mind on something that isn't moving." Stability, for instance—Toronto Star.

A child's disinclination to eat at meal time due to faulty metabolism, says the physician; to infant neuroses, says the psychiatrist; to lack of home training, says the educator. And of course, there's grandma's idea that the half empty jam jar has something to do with it.—Jones in Toronto Star.

At 11 o'clock one of our Norwegian neighbors came over to give me my first skiing lesson. I tried to go down one small hill, and to every one's amusement, landed in a heap. My instructor says we should try again, but I have acquired an eye cutter and am all going sleighing.—Mrs. Roosevelt's "My Day".

Moths eat \$250,000,000 worth of clothes every year. That may be good for the merchants but it's tough on the income.—Windsor Star.

Addresses to the King are to be as few as possible, and His Majesty will not be expected to reply. This might be a good point to follow in regard to all distinguished visitors. A weakness of Canadians is their tendency toward speechmaking on the slightest provocation.—Globe and Mail.

If police commissions are to be made compulsory in that they are made compulsory in Dunville, and present indications are that the next legislative session may see the enactment of law to bring this about. And this is the experience of thousands of us in Canada, who are so thoroughly with the matter now and set up a local commission rather than wait until the Government comes to the aid of the police force. By so doing, this town will place itself in a better position to co-operate eventually in the Province-wide organization of police forces and the unified action of activity in times of need or urgency which the Attorney-General's Department proposes to make possible.—Dunville Gazette.

Hope, it is plain, is not enough. Since Munich the threats and bluster of the Axis Powers have come too quickly to allow us to rest on mere good will. Political realism was never more necessary than it is now. Certainly it implies that we should be ready to consider any proposals which seem to offer a genuine settlement of European problems and a halt to the armament race. We should act as firmly as any possible opponent. Without such firmness we shall gain nothing from any possible concessions. So far the policy of appeasement has been one-sided business.—Glasgow Herald.

There is no direct relief in the riding of Queens—Lunenburg, according to Mr. J. Kinley, Liberal representative of that riding. He points to the fact that the riding is as follows: "The year book shows that we in Nova Scotia earn less than in practically any other province except the other Maritime provinces. We have less per capita wealth and that our production is less. Still, in my riding there is no direct relief. Thrift is the only way to get out of this situation. The year book shows that the municipalities are primarily responsible for relief, notwithstanding the contributions from the Federal Government. But if the municipalities do not realize that this relief is a canker in the life of this country, there is little hope of accomplishing much."—Windsor Star.

The chief of a gypsy band chooses his time to be taken, sets the date of departure, and decides the length of stay anywhere. But he has something more important to do than to meet, importunate duty of gypsy to conduct to Conrad Bercovici, is to keep the tribe happy. When he once questioned some gypsy friends why they had to sing and dance, it seems to have been a great chief and who had helped them to become powerful and wealthy, he said, "since Lantini, the chief, we sing and laugh every night. Somehow, in spite of all his wisdom, Marcu's leadership was not conducted to song and laughter. What good was all the gold we had in our pockets when there was no gold in our voices?"—Shining Lines.

One of our readers who is very closely in contact with the municipal Parks Department tells us an interesting thing, since he is doing with the embellishment of our city. There is more and more talk on the one side of the beautification of the city for its own sake, and on the other hand there are all those citizens of some culture or even those who merely have a taste for the amenities of civilization, deploring the accelerated disappearance of trees bordering the principal streets of Montreal. It is clear that the municipalities should encourage the planting of trees, but they will certainly not do so at the present time if there is a shortage of seven dollars for every tree planted on city property by the Public Works Department. The proof that this charge is excessive is that, according to our well posted informant, there are no more than five or six a year being planted. That is very much less than the number of those that have to be cut down for some reason or other, most frequently because they are dead, often likewise because they have been neglected. There were hundreds of trees broken by the wind last autumn for which nothing has been done in the way of protection. That is merely to condemn a view to the city, and a very reasonable truth that the measure of the civic spirit in a city is the way in which its trees are treated.—Le Devoir, Montreal.

In lieu of such fatuous effort (as the minimum wheat price), which the Canadian farmer must have known was foredoomed to failure if it had made any serious study of our Farm Board experiment, the Dominion proposes to encourage or encourage farmers to help themselves. It is a procedure that will probably evoke considerable criticism among those who believe that the Government owes them a living. And that is no inconsiderable number in Canada, as indeed it is in this country. But fat and self-reliant farmers will welcome the change.—The Providence Journal.

**That Body of Yours**

By James W. Burton, M.D.

**USING VACCINES TO PREVENT COLDS**

One of the things that bewilders the average physician is to read in a reputable medical journal of the great differences obtained by physicians in the treatment and prevention of colds by vaccines.

One research physician has been able to prevent colds in 40 per cent of his patients, to decrease the number of colds in another 20 per cent, and to lessen the severity or duration of colds in still another 10 per cent. A second physician has been able to obtain results in only about half as many cases, and still another reports that he obtains even less success than the first or second physician.

It is agreed among physicians that it is the lining of the nose and throat that protects the whole body against the organisms that cause colds. If this lining can be kept warm and moist by a good circulation of pure blood, it should be able to fight off successfully the organisms causing colds. When it loses this ability the cold organisms can set up symptoms.

Dr. A. Nelson, Dallas, Texas, in Texas State Journal of Medicine, states that as it is impossible to make injections of the cold vaccine into the skin about 'desensitize' all the body surface to the cold organisms.

After describing the type and amount given, four doses in September and four in January to 399 individuals since 1932, Dr. Nelson reports that this method was satisfactory for preventing colds during the winter and the mild spring colds.

"Satisfaction with the results was shown by the fact that 88 per cent of those vaccinated had fewer colds than those who were not vaccinated. A few patients, formerly suffering with frequent colds, have gone as long as two years without a cold after only one course (2 series of injections) of the vaccine."

It would appear that, just as with injections for hay fever, the cold vaccine into a trap which has intensified the distress of the hungry whose plight now is far worse than it was in the lowest depths of the depression.

He rightly says:—"The present Government" and with caustic parody on the words of the poet, "that it could not remedy conditions without a change in the economic structure, and refused to inform the people, and refused from any action." This is an indictment in itself, and their indecency and laziness, is the result of cowardice rather than ignorance. Bennett courageously grappled with the situation, facing fearful odds of factious opposition, and proved his methods the best to relieve Canada and the Empire from economic ruin.

**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 ECONOMIC ISSUE**

Sir:—"Nix Gamble" is improving. I like the tenor of his last letter although taking issue with some of his deductions.

His divisions and subdivisions I approve, but his vision of these indicate narrow confinements, and a lack of range environment. His proposals appear sufficient, yet in another error as to my identity.

To draw him into a better education, suppose I suggest a man owning taxable real estate, non-taxable (direct) deposits in savings, invalided, earning no income, living on the savings of twenty to forty years ago. Let me give an actual instance:—

Mr. A—earning an ordinary mechanic's wage by frugal and careful living, maintained a family in reasonable comfort, saved sufficient to protect his old age. Part of his savings he vested in tenant property, part in government bonds, and part for current use in deposit account.

His real estate cost less in insurance, labor and materials for repairs about one third present rates, rents less than half those of today, but paid by tenants, leaving property a fair investment.

On three of those houses last year's taxes, insurance and cost of maintenance exceeded the rental revenue by about \$400.00. This excess had to be paid for from the savings of capital on investment.

Now will our friend "Nix" solve the problem as to who is paying these taxes, and for whom or whose benefit are they paid. Not from rental income, that is certain, not from earnings of the property owner, for he is not earning. In unanswerable fact they are paid from the wages earned many years ago.

And these levies are made on savings years ago, to give to those many of whom earned twice their wages and squandered them in riotous living.

I agree fully with him that the proletariat, larger in my opinion than the population, has not expressed the wish that the rich grow richer and the poor poorer. But I go further to claim that they were too glibly to the promises of political adventurers, believing promises of a land of milk and honey, scattered into a trap.

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Bennett courageously grappled with the situation, facing fearful odds of factious opposition, and proved his methods the best to relieve Canada and the Empire from economic ruin.

I think it was correct complaining of "Nix's" silence, in which he still drowns, when he assumes that my "indication" of the present number of small business concerns" was taken from George Sloan's letter. The direct opposite is knowledge at home and in exiling chain stores, mergers and combines small business concerns are on the increase everywhere. If he had vision to note this even in his home city he would find almost half a century to the one existing half a century ago. It was against this monstrous competition that Sloan protested.

Much as I would like it, this economic question is too vast to discuss in detail in the few paragraphs newspaper space available, so with joining "Nix" wholeheartedly in his four closing paragraphs I subscribe myself in sincerity.

I am Sir, etc., ONE OF THE GOATS.

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present at the Ottawa convention that chose Mr. King leader will need some convincing that Mr. Lapointe did not succeed Laurier because he did not choose to run.

Just as Quebec was the nut for Mr. Fielding to crack, so English-speaking Canada was the nut that Mr. Lapointe or any other French-Canadian aspiring to the mantle of Laurier would have to crack, for it was freely stated at the time that Canada would not soon have another French-Canadian Prime Minister. The Great War was barely over and memories of the wartime election which split the Liberal Party were fresh in the minds of the delegates for any French-Canadian, no matter how eminent, to capture the leadership.

But for the war and the fact that he had supported the Union Government and conscription, Mr. Fielding would have inherited the mantle of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, without a struggle. He had been Laurier's chief lieutenant for a score of years had introduced the British preference, and sponsored reciprocity with the United States. He was crucified by Quebec because he chose to support conscription and desert his old chieftain when it became necessary for Liberals to decide whether they would vote to reinforce the men in the front-line trenches or oppose the Military Service Act which made reinforcements possible.

An interesting light is thrown upon the result of the convention by the wartime Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, who wrote his diary "Quebec and Mr. (D.D.) McKenzie have killed Mr. Fielding, whom the Quebec members regard as having betrayed Laurier; possibly Fielding may have been truer to Laurier than was (Mackenzie) King. I was told in the summer of 1917 by an intimate friend of King that he (King) was ready to join the proposed Union Government."

Moreover, it is significant that when Mr. Mackenzie King triumphantly assumed the leadership in 1921 and was called upon to form a Cabinet he reserved for Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, the important portfolio of Justice and gave to Mr. Lapointe the less important Department of Marine and Fisheries. So when he was extolled Mr. Fielding as the "father of the Confederation" it may be that the Prime Minister was talking for Quebec consumption.

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**Curious British Custom**

(Baltimore Sun)

A photograph in the Evening Sun showed Englishmen and Zulus talking pleasantly together at the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Isandlwana. In the background the explanation of the photograph is given. Zulu chieftain outwitted a British commander in chief, destroyed his camp, and butchered 822 English troops.

Here, then, is another interesting and pointed example of the curious British habit of celebrating the memory of the British defeat in the battle of Isandlwana. It is a consistent trait of the British to celebrate a victory in which one of its military leaders was outgeneraled by a native and his army we can think of. They might nurse the memory of it in the hope of eventual revenge, but they would never celebrate it. Yet this is a consistent trait of the British to celebrate a victory in which one of its military leaders was outgeneraled by a native and his army we can think of. They might nurse the memory of it in the hope of eventual revenge, but they would never celebrate it. Yet this is a consistent trait of the British to celebrate a victory in which one of its military leaders was outgeneraled by a native and his army we can think of. They might nurse the memory of it in the hope of eventual revenge, but they would never celebrate it.

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