

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

The cup of happiness usually springs a leak just before it begins to run over.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1933.

DANGEROUS GROUND

We are authoritatively warned, somewhere in Scripture, to turn from "heady, high-minded" agitators. When a retired County Court Judge and the editor of the Liberal organ combine to circulate propaganda favoring the sacrifice of our independence as a Province, it is time—not to turn away merely from them, but to turn the floodlight on their conduct.

This appears to be what happened recently. Judge Stewart, who unfortunately happens to be Mayor of the City, was invited by a member to lunch with and address the Rotarians. He did so, and to their amazement abused their hospitality by using the organization as a platform to urge the abandonment of our provincial status. That it was a concerted plot seems evident from the fact that the amazing speech was handed in advance to the press and appeared in print in Halifax newspapers twelve hours before the Rotarians heard it.

We have already dealt with the object which seemed to inspire the Judge; we are left to surmise the object of the Liberal organ in furthering the propaganda. Can it be that the policy of the provincial Liberal party is "to sell the past" and hand us as a Province over to the tender mercies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

Judging by the welcome the Liberal organ gives to the New Brunswick unionist propaganda, we can come to no other conclusion than that the abandonment of our provincial rights and privileges is now to be the policy urged and advocated by our Liberal contemporary in an indirect way.

Neither Liberal nor Conservative rank and file will stand for such a policy. We warn our contemporary and any one who may be tempted to follow in its train that Prince Edward Island will never willingly consent to a union such as outlined, for good and sufficient reasons, and will not tolerate as leaders those who directly or indirectly endeavor to further it:

1. We struggled long and successfully for separation from Nova Scotia in days long past, and it would be turning back the hands of the clock to return to our bondage.

2. Excepting agriculture, we have nothing in common with Nova Scotia or New Brunswick—no forests or minerals.

3. It would take away from Charlottetown the Government, the Legislature, the Supreme Court, the Governor, the Civil Service; and the City would cease to be a capital.

4. It would place all our local affairs—roads, bridges, schools, care of the poor and insane—under a Government and Legislature sitting on the mainland, involving journeys thither to transact business of any local or provincial character.

5. In any Union Government or Parliament on a basis of population we could only have about one representative in twelve in either of such bodies, and would be powerless. In a Government of twelve members, which would be large, we would have but one member, and in a House of 60 but five members,—an intolerable condition.

9. On the basis of Nova Scotia's salaries we would have to pay the Premier \$7,000, his portfolio colleagues \$6,000 per annum, and the members of the Legislature and Civil Service proportionately.

10. Under such a union Prince Edward Island would become but a back porch or dog-kennel of the new alignment.

It seems extraordinary that at a time of general decentralizing of governments the world over the Liberal organ should feature such an issue which would prove so disastrously disadvantageous to us, the most prosperous and contented Province in the Dominion.

"TRY TO GET IT"

The request of Canada's Soviet barter syndicate that the Canadian Government guarantee that the Soviet live up to any contract made was well advised, says the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, in view of the following information in a news item in the Lincolnshire (Eng.) Free Press:

There is no prospect of Lincoln firms obtaining the return of the sum of over £1,000,000 owing to them by Russia. This opinion was expressed by Mr. Victor W. Bone, Managing Director of Messrs. Ruston, Bucyrus, Ltd., Lincoln, in replying to a number of questions on the subject of Russia at the luncheon of the Lincoln Rotary Club.

Of course, continues the Globe, there is no way to make the Soviet Government pay if it does not wish to. Its money is not acceptable outside its own country, and its barter programs do not provide for the seizure of assets in case of default. How long this money has been owing the Lincoln firms is not stated. It may be among the old repudiated debts. Nevertheless, if the Canadian Government gave the guarantee asked by the syndicate it would not prevent Moscow from saying: "Try to get it."

EMPIRE MARKETS

So much publicity is being given these days to the various factors in export trade over which the farmer has no control that there is grave danger that he will neglect those factors over which he has control and find himself without products to sell when conditions become more favorable. It is to give constructive leadership in this direction that an informative article by Dr. J. E. Lattimer, of MacDonald College, McGill University, publisher originally in the January issue of "Scientific Agriculture," official journal of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. The article gives a comprehensive review of intra-Empire trade as it affects Canadian agriculture, and particularly emphasizes the opportunities for a well-balanced production in this industry. "Recent expansion in British imports," it is pointed out, "has not been in grain but in meat, dairy and poultry products. If advantage is to be taken of increased intra-Empire trade by Canada, the marketing of grain in some form other than that of the raw product appears necessary. Herein lies the opportunity of increased trade within the Empire."

Uniformity and regularity of supply, particularly in the marketing of Canadian bacon products in the United Kingdom, is strongly emphasized. "This means," says Dr. Lattimer, "that it is necessary to stay in the market even when profits are non-existent in order to retain that market when profits are possible.... With a preference in the British market available, and a quota of up to 2,500,000 cwt. allowed, and realizing the ability of the pig to transform an unwanted grain surplus into a product in demand,

be erected elsewhere. 9. On the basis of Nova Scotia's salaries we would have to pay the Premier \$7,000, his portfolio colleagues \$6,000 per annum, and the members of the Legislature and Civil Service proportionately. 10. Under such a union Prince Edward Island would become but a back porch or dog-kennel of the new alignment. It seems extraordinary that at a time of general decentralizing of governments the world over the Liberal organ should feature such an issue which would prove so disastrously disadvantageous to us, the most prosperous and contented Province in the Dominion. It seems extraordinary that at a time of general decentralizing of governments the world over the Liberal organ should feature such an issue which would prove so disastrously disadvantageous to us, the most prosperous and contented Province in the Dominion.

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now would appear to be a better time to start and stay in the business than has earlier appeared."

One point noted by Dr. Lattimer is particularly worth remembering at this time. "So-called good times," he writes, "are usually more or less dependent on and attributable to borrowing. Upon borrowed money there appears to be almost unbelievable expansion of imports possible. So-called bad times appear to be necessary to enable nations to repay—in goods—their obligations undertaken in more optimistic moments."

OUR IRISH TRADE

In the January-September period, 1932, the imports into the Irish Free State from Canada showed an increase from £503,136 to £599,862 over the nine month period of the previous year, writes Mr. J. H. English, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin, in the forthcoming issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Exports declined from £23,326 to £18,682, leaving a balance in favor of Canada of £581,180 for the period. Of the countries other than the United Kingdom, Canada was in 1932 the fifth largest supplier of goods to the Irish Free State, being exceeded by the United States, Germany, the Argentine, and Australia. As in former years, the principal imports from Canada were wheat and flour, while bacon, barley and newsprint were also important items. The imports of wheat from Canada, which during the past few years have declined considerably, for the first nine months of 1932 have shown a substantial increase, reaching the highest value (£155,050) since 1928. In view of recent legislation restricting the imports of flour and encouraging the home production of flour from Irish wheat, it is anticipated that in the future there will be an increased demand for Canadian hard wheat. Flour imports during 1932 have been practically up to the average figure for the past few years. Imports of this commodity are now strictly controlled, so that during the next year, when it is expected the Irish mills will be functioning fully, very little will be imported. The figures given in the Free State returns represent direct imports from Canada, or imports the origin of which was definitely known to be Canada. They, however, do not represent the total imports from the Dominion, as a substantial percentage of Canadian goods is imported into the Irish Free State by way of the United Kingdom and figure in the returns as imports from that country. Such is the case with apples and many other commodities.

BANKERS' VIEWS

The bankers, notes a contemporary, are remarkably unanimous on certain points. They agree that a central bank would be an unnecessary appendage to Canada's banking system; they deplore the growing taxation as a bar to industrial recovery; the expanding public debt causes some alarm and there is a call for a severe trimming of government expenditure and a reduction of the outlay on railway account. As for inflation it is disclosed that the banks have plenty of currency now awaiting safe employment and that there is ample money and credit for all needs. The bankers agree that international business would have a better chance if the war debts were out of the way. They report that if business has not yet turned upward it has at least not been getting worse since last summer.

THE SAME CAUSE

Moral obligations do not seem to carry much weight with the United States government in its deliberations on the war debts question. It is well, however, that they be reminded of the fact that the British Government did not owe a cent to the American Government on April 5, 1917, when the United States entered the Great War. Britain's debt to that country was accumulated between that date and November 30, 1920, that is after the United States had entered the war and made common cause with the Allies. While the debt was piling up the British people

NOTES BY THE WAY

"The manner in which a kindness is done is not less important than the deed itself." The unemployed are under a mental and physical strain. They are as sensitive and proud as any. Many feel their position keenly, are conscious of no fault and often are more genuinely concerned for wives and families than for themselves. If they are sometimes touchy it can be understood, and this understanding should ensure for them extra courtesy.

There is no longer anything to dread from Prussia's naval yards, nor her armament firms, says the London Daily Express. The challenge now is from her factory chimneys, her modern industrial equipment, and her potential financial position. The Germans yowled when they lost the war that they would win the peace. There are significant signs that the vow will be kept.

With the next payment from Great Britain due little more than three months after Mr. Roosevelt takes office, and with Britain virtually committed to default if revision is not attempted, there is no time to lose if we are to make a choice between order and chaos in inter-governmental finances.—Baltimore Sun.

"We regard the back to the land movement," says Le Drail, "not only as a palliative in a passing crisis, but as a permanent remedy for an economic malady; and in responding to the movement we see for French-Canadians a return to their true vocation. For our people a return to the land is a vital necessity. When the fact is realized our population will be saved. In the meantime, instead of giving direct relief, we would prefer the authorities should organize concentration camps for unmarried unemployed men, should encourage the cultivation of vacant suburban lots and undertake public works which will have a real utility."

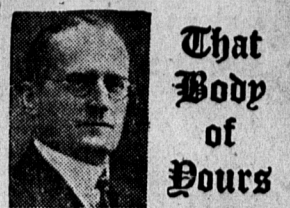
The Regina Leader Post very aptly remarks: From seven to 10 years it has been clear that motor trucks and motor buses are a factor in the transportation world, with the railways hollering, perhaps with some justification—that they were facing unfair competition as the motor vehicles were being provided with a free roadbed by the taxpayers. For 10 years the argument has gone on, with many persons talking but nobody doing much about it. Now, after transportation matters are in quite a mess, the authorities decide that something ought to be done about it.

Premier Bennett informed the delegation which waited on him at Ottawa and which asked for the institution of a Soviet system of government that such perversion of authority would not be tolerated, and he told its members, that only the day previous, applications had been received from six persons who had been sent to Soviet Russia for permission to return to Canada. These individuals who are preaching the gospel of Soviet Russia need only to have a taste of living in that country to appreciate the kind of freedom which is Canada's.

Two million years is the time required to educate humanity to a point where ideal communion may be made to work in a practical and satisfactory manner without friction between individuals or groups of individuals, by a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, in commenting on the recent "blow-up" of the technocracy organization.

Republicans in the House of Representatives at Washington have pronounced themselves in favor of a new increase of tariff against countries whose currencies have depreciated. This is in accord with the policy that has been preached and practised by President Hoover. In that country of many exaggerations, there seems to be no limit to the desires of the high tariff advocates. The United States is the most extravagantly protected country in the world, and it is now proposed that its tariff wall shall be built higher and higher. The effect naturally will be to further depreciate the currency of certain countries. The appetite grows with what it feeds on. One tariff barrier is imposed upon another and the work continues on an endless chain.—Le Soleil.

were spending enormous sums of their own money, and, as a commentator on the subject says, were at the same time "sacrificing lives out of all proportion to the American contribution, in defence of the cause which, at that time, had become as much the cause of the United States as that of Great Brit-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LOW BLOOD PRESSURE A SYMPTOM OF TROUBLE

In these days when high blood pressure is spoken about so often, I think it wise that more should be said about low blood pressure.

Naturally high blood pressure is discussed frequently because in a number of cases it means a hardening of the arteries and the possibility of a stroke or paralysis. It may also mean a heart or kidney ailment of a serious nature.

And it is because there is more or less danger in these ailments of the blood vessels, heart, and kidney, high blood pressure is given serious attention and considerable care.

In the case of low blood pressure, as there is no immediate danger to life, nothing, as a rule, is said or done about it.

Now low blood pressure is a symptom of a disturbance in the body just as is high blood pressure.

What is likely to be causing low blood pressure?

It may follow shock, any severe loss of blood, or influenza, or it may be due to thin blood—anaemia, to tuberculosis, and to some severe types of heart disease, and to long standing infections from bad teeth and tonsils, or constipation.

"Low blood pressure often occurs in women between 20 and 40, accompanied by headaches and lack of endurance both mental and physical."

The first thought then where there is low blood pressure is not simply to feel pleased that your blood pressure is not high, but to remember that it is really a sign that something is wrong, and you must try to locate the cause.

This may mean visits to the family doctor and dentist to make sure that any infection present is removed, and that there are no daily habits that may be lowering the blood pressure—lack of sleep, insufficient food, or chronic constipation.

After the cause or causes have been removed or lessened in their effect, a general building up of the body is usually followed by a rise in the blood pressure to a point more nearly normal.

Massage, and fresh air, are especially valuable together with light outdoor exercise such as walking and golfing.

Remember, low blood pressure is a symptom of some trouble, and that trouble should be located.

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.

SPRING SHOOTING

Sir,—I fully agree with Mr. Campbell in regard to spring shooting. The law practically prohibits the sport, as far as this Island is concerned. There is no chance to shoot here in the fall. There is a continued going and coming of motor boats on the rivers and bays on account of fishing and oyster-reef. The birds keep out on the Gulf or Straits during the day, waiting for night, to come in and feed.

In early spring there is no such commotion. There is no sport in sitting a whole day without seeing a bird. And farmers are too busy in the fall to spend the time. Spring shooting! What a bog! Some people seem to think that a bird killed in the fall, will, by a process of reincarnation be ready to procreate in the spring, while one killed in the spring is "gone goose!"

Let us try to illustrate. Two farmers have similar flocks of fowls. One has occasion to kill half of his fowls in the fall. The other kills half of his in the early spring. Each has then an equal number left. Now, will the one that killed in the spring get fewer eggs during the summer than his neighbor who disposed of his in the fall? Situated as we are, we should have special regulations. There should be a short open season both fall and spring. With a bag limit and the prohibition of rifles and automatic guns, traps, night-lights, etc., it could not be said that the "Islanders" were getting more than their share of the birds. Some say a goose is not fit to eat in the spring! I feel pretty sure any illness after eating spring goose is not caused by its alleged unwholesomeness.

I am Sir, etc., OLD SPORTSMAN

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The Poets' Corner TO MY GENERATION Together in the twilight time we stand, Nor fear the uncertain echo of our feet Along each darkening aisle and downward beat To old Oblivion. We shall disband Unwearied, yet not discontent to greet Dismissal from this poignant fairy-land Of consciousness and conscience, and demand To justify and make our journey sweet. To-day we linger, but to-morrow we end, For mystic, indecipherable fold, Without beginning and without an end, Where dead and yet unborn their trust may hold. Youth laughs to see us fade, forgotten, down, Hope's gaudy fool's-cap still on each grey crown. —Eden Philpotts, (on his 70th birthday) in the Daily Telegraph.

Chew - HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST TOBACCO

Hilter's Twenty-Five Points (Toronto Globe) Hilter has signaled his appointment as Chancellor of Germany by promptly suppressing the powerful Communist paper, Die Rote Fahne. Throughout Germany there is reported tension. The Reds and other radicals propose a general strike. In Holland the ex-Kaiser is delighted. In Moscow the Soviet dictators are perturbed. Such are the highlights in the first newspaper picture of Hilter's power. It must be remembered that the difference between the Nazis and the Reds is more apparent than real. Both are Socialists. But the Nazis combine socialism with intense nationalism. The German Reds are essentially anti-nationalists, and believers in world revolution as such. Pending actual exercise of Hilter's power, it is interesting to recall the twenty-five official Hilterite program summarized as follows: 1. Union of Austria, Germany, and "all Germans." 2. Abrogation of the Versailles and St. Germain Treaties. 3. Restoration of Germany's old colonies or other territories. 4. Denial of citizenship to Jews and all others not of "German blood alone." 5. Treatment as aliens of all those deprived of citizenship under Point 4. 6. All public servants, high or low, to be of "German blood alone." 7. The State to accept responsibility for the welfare of its citizens. "If it is not possible adequately to support the entire population, aliens (i.e., Jews) shall be forced to leave the Reich." 8. A ban on all non-Germanic immigrants. 9. Equal rights and equal duties for all. 10. All must work for the good of all. 11. Abolition of unearned income. "The overthrow of interest servitude." 12. Complete confiscation of all war profits. 13. State ownership of all monopolies. 14. Profit sharing in all big business. 15. Liberal extension of old age pensions. 16. Compulsory allotment of space in big department stores to small merchants. 17. Land ownership reform. First described as complete national confiscation. Later as confiscation of land owned by "Jewish speculators." 18. Criminals, usurers and profiteers to be put to death. 19. Substitution of German communal law for Roman code. 20. Extension of State education system, to benefit poor.

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