

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1938

Keeping The Record Straight

Our contemporary takes issue with the statement that for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, the King Government collected in taxes the sum of \$148,652,000—

We suggest that our contemporary re-read Mr. Dunning's last budget speech. The total revenue last year amounted to \$516,689,000 but the figure quoted by The Guardian—\$448,652,000—is the figure given by the Finance Minister himself as representing revenue derived solely from taxation.

This figure was the greatest in Canada's history and exceeded the total for the preceding year by over \$200,000,000. "Every major tax source," says Mr. Dunning, "contributed to this increase."

If our contemporary's claim that heavier exports of Canadian products resulting from Liberal trade treaties accounted for these huge taxation increases? Surely not! Mr. Dunning is authority for the statement that our total export trade declined last year and that so far as the United States is concerned, it dropped \$21,104,321.

Nor is this all. The present year's figures show a further decline over last year, whereas in the last year of the Bennett Government, our total trade had increased \$168,770,000 over the preceding year, proving conclusively that the trade upturn was not due to Liberal policies but to improved conditions, largely brought about by the Empire Agreements negotiated by the Conservatives. Another factor in the Conservative financial record was a steadily increasing trade balance in Canada's favour, whereas last year there was not only a substantial drop in export trade but a decline of a hundred million dollars in our trade balance over the preceding twelve months.

One thing which prevented the King Government from making a still worse showing than it did last year, was the fact that it ignored its own pre-election pledge to reduce tariffs to the rates existing before the Bennett Government took office. As Mr. R. J. Deachman, Liberal, M. P., for Huron North pointed out at the last parliamentary session, the average rate on dutiable textiles from the United Kingdom is now 26.1 per cent, as against 20.3 per cent in 1930, and the rate on dutiable goods from foreign countries is 34.8 per cent, as against 28.0 in 1930.

A Terrible Indictment

"Life of grim Squalor lot of Fishermen on Atlantic Coast," says a two-column heading in the Toronto Globe and Mail (Independent Liberal). The sub-heading reads: "Ten thousand Canadians lack food and fuel; starving Parents Helpless as They Watch Scoury-Stricken Children Grow Weaker Day by Day. No Relief Given Because Taxes Unpaid." The reference is to Nova Scotia fishing villages, and the story, according to the introduction, is one of "human degradation, and misery, and poverty, and despair, and starvation." "Come along," says the writer, "and see these people, see the inhuman, un-Christian thing that is happening to these families whose forefathers settled the North American Continent before there was a Dominion or a United States."

Specifically, the story deals with conditions at Terence Bay, only twenty miles from the city of Halifax; but similar, or even worse conditions, the writer states, exists in "hundreds of other villages up and down this coast."

These inshore fishermen, we are told, are "a forgotten tribe of men and women and children. They are hungry today, and they will be hungry tomorrow. They will be hungry in the coming winter months, when the icy winds whistle out of the North Atlantic and batter their wooden shacks on Cape Breton Island and along the barren shores of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."

No need to quote further. The article gives harrowing details, seen at first hand by the staff reporter, and no doubt accurately describing the situation existing among a large and worthy class of our fellow citizens in these Maritime Provinces.

Three years ago, these same fishermen voted to the polls and many of them, no doubt, voted the present federal administration into power on the assurance, contained in the Liberal party platform, that it would "further develop agriculture, lumbering, mining and FISHERIES by effecting reductions in the costs of production of Canada's basic products and by obtaining wider markets therefore, by encouraging export trade, and by state assistance in the marketing of natural products."

The result today, according to the Globe and Mail is that these people are "destitute and hungry, many of them on the verge of starvation, shown by the blue Atlantic, in one of the garden spots of Canada."

The situation is admittedly worse today than it was during the worst years of the world depression. It has become so bad that it has to be

featured on the front page of a Toronto Liberal newspaper, to the shame and disgrace of Canada, and primarily of the Government of Canada, which assumed responsibility to provide "effective reductions in the costs of production," "wider markets" and "state assistance in the marketing of natural products."

The Electric Operated Farm

A 200 acre farm at Lake Ontario, New York, has been converted into a research laboratory to determine the efficiency of electricity as the farmer's operating agent. The experiment is sponsored by the State Farm Power and Light Co. and a group of electric manufacturing companies. They are aiming at three objectives, proving the necessity and benefits of electric power to more than 3,000,000 farms with dwellings valued in excess of \$500 which still are without electric service, demonstrating additional jobs and time-saving methods possible with electric power on the 1,250,000 farms in the \$500 bracket which are receiving electric service, and improving designs of electrified farm machinery and appliances.

Time studies have been made of all major home, field and barn operations on the farm and these will be compared at the end of a year with the same work performed with electric power.

Mr. B. P. Hess, one of the engineers, said that for the first time on a large scale the electric utility industry and manufacturers of farm equipment were cooperating to apply and make a practical, long-time survey on the findings of agricultural experiment stations, which indicate that farming pays bigger dividends when it puts electricity to work. Mr. Peet, the farmer, said at the present time he had a production of 4,200 quarts of milk a month from fifteen purebred Holstein cows. He said that the farm was capable of handling twice that number of cows and he was convinced he could make dairy farming "pay good money provided it can be put on a factory basis." One of the electrical appliances in which Mr. Peet is most interested is a light trap which will protect thirty-two acres of orchard. A large bulb attracts the insects and a metal grill charged with 4,000 volts electrocutes them. If any fruit-destroying species are included in the catch, Mr. Peet will know it is time to spray his trees for protection.

Editorial Notes

William Wilberforce born this date, 1759.

There should be cheap preserved peaches, alas, this year, for the California crop is the heaviest in years, and the price the lowest. Last year the canners paid \$44 per ton, this year the price offered is \$5 per ton. Cost of production is \$23 per ton.

Evidently Transport Minister Howe is not very much concerned about our airway difficulties when he announced through the Canadian Press that the financial aid to be extended to us would be less than one-third of the total cost. That is, the City tax payers must pay 70c for every 30c the Federal Government pays.

It is not likely the Hon Mr. C. A. Dunning will return to Ottawa until next month. He and Mrs. Dunning are thoroughly enjoying their holiday at the lovely summer home of Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. DeBloss at Tracadie where he is far from "the madding crowd" of politicians and others.

Apropos President Roosevelt's speech at Kingston, for the first time in peace, the U. S. Army could today throw into the field two corps (about 1,000,000 men) within 48 hours, could supply an enlarged initial Protection Force of some 400,000 men for about two months at fighting strength.

One of the greatest menaces on the roads nowadays is the bicyclist, and something should be done about it. We see in Quebec the Provincial Chief of Police has sent a circular letter to parish priests seeking to have warnings and advice it embodied read from the pulpits. The letter warns bicycle riders and pedestrians of the dangers on the highways, especially at night. The Traffic Police head advises all bicycle riders to follow the regulations set down for motorists and to signal every stop, turn, and change of direction. Riding on the extreme right of the road and failure to "zig-zag" will save many from injuries, he stated. He advises riders to wear white at night and in addition to having their bicycle lamps lighted, to keep their vehicles in good condition. Pedestrians should always walk on the left hand side of the highway so that they may watch approaching traffic, the Chief says. He believes that many accidents to pedestrians will be avoided by this precaution, which is a traffic regulation in most parts of the United States.

According to a well-informed contemporary "Canadian Bank supervision, is concerned primarily with the protection of depositors." Loans and investments are still made on the basis of judgment as to ability of obligor or debtor to repay the obligation." Even Federal guarantee of loans "does not justify bankers in taking greater risks than they otherwise would." Under deposit banking, all this would seem axiomatic. It is possible that, in some instances in the past, bank managers may have drawn the line too closely; they would at least be more prone to do so in a period of business uncertainty than at a time of trade expansion, such as that of 1936. It has been unfortunate, however, that the impression has been given that rapid expansion of bank-credit was a more essential consideration than unquestionably secure investment of depositors' money. Let the business skies clear up and the near future become more reassuring, and bank loans will take care of themselves. Reviving trade and increasing profits would be quickly reflected in expanding credit. But the argument, even indirect, that trade recovery is itself dependent on loan expansion, and that stretching of the criterion is the normal road to such recovery, is a doctrine which, as experience teaches, is surrounded by dangerous implications.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Your average citizen of Maine can hear a dollar bill drop on a wooden floor on the other side of an oak door—Westbrook Pegler, in the New York World-Telegram.

The Electric Operated Farm

Prince Vasilii, of Russia, is the wording of the card, together with a picture of a well known local cellar, which the second cousin of the King of England now sends in to prospective buyers of electronic wine and spirits. The way in which the once great Russian have buckled down to any kind of a job is something much to be admired, and Prince Vasilii, despite his noble birth, did prove successful in his undertaking, since he is attractive and gentle, and has simple ingratiating manners.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway has been modernizing its system by the introduction of a new fleet of buses. It is liquidating its existing stock by selling street cars at \$75 or \$100 respectively, depending on their size. Large display advertisements in the Windsor Argonaut boast that these "Can be used for Summer cottages, playhouses, fruit stands, highway restaurants, and houses and other purposes." Perhaps Canada might reduce her railway deficit by making similar disposition of some of the obsolete railway rolling stock we see on the tracks or in the yards from time to time.—Toronto Financial Post.

The despatch of the first Yukon air mail from Vancouver is an historic incident properly marked by a certain amount of ceremony. From the west coast, the Yukon has had a close connection with Vancouver, and through the new service that connection will be strengthened. The Yukon is still living and who do not content themselves old can remember when a trip to the Yukon occupied a week or more, and the settlement and long preparation. The Chilkoot Pass was a route to the coast, and a considerable extent. It was only after this was pointed out to him and he had the fluoroscopic and electrocardiographic examinations that he felt satisfied about his heart. If there is a defect of the nose that prevents enough air getting to the lungs, breathlessness will come on sooner. Also the eating of too much of the acid foods—meat, eggs, fish, cereals—may render the blood less alkaline and cause a condition known as acidosis. However, Dr. F. A. Wilkins, in Proceedings of the Mayo Clinic, says: "The complaint of breathlessness should always be investigated. If it comes on while at rest and is relieved by a few long breaths of the 'sighing' type, it is almost certainly not due to heart or lung disease."

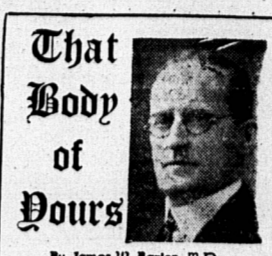
Lord Samuel's useful reminder that public opinion in the United States is far from accepting the view that the final solution of the war debt problem lies in that Britain's unliquidated obligations are a thorn in the flesh of the Anglo-American relations, moves the government to re-define its attitude in this issue. It may well be that negotiations cannot fruitfully be reopened until after the next Presidential election; but resumed they will have to be if this country is not a willing debtor in American eyes as a result of the war. The end of the war Britain owed America about \$800,000,000. Lord Baldwin undertook to repay (including the principal and interest) \$225,000,000. Actually we have paid off \$400,000,000. The best way to assess Britain's future capacity to pay might be to see what a British government loan could be successfully floated at, say 3-1/2 per cent in the New York market. The present rate of 4 per cent turned over to the American Treasury.—New Statesman and Nation.

R. J. Deachman, M. P., who is travelling through the West just learned from a prominent Manitoba farmer that it is easier to get a good hired man when the farm is fully mechanized. The old-fashioned hired man, Deachman is fully satisfied, is as dead as a doornail. He is a mechanic, who will spend the wet days on the farm tinkering with an engine or trying to produce something out of nothing. The sum total of human effort necessary to effect a purpose. But the hired man is not the only one who wants to be a farmer. The farmer's wife wants to do so, and the daughter—the home made mannequin. All this is understandable. There will be more contentment on the farm when there are more mechanical devices there to ease the life of the farmer and his family. The washing and ironing and the drying can be done by electrical devices, as it is in the city, the farmer's wife will be content to sit in the city. And be envious of the farmer. The mechanized farm, home is coming; in some parts of the continent it has already arrived.—Lethbridge Herald.

In the midst of a recent hot spell a friend of ours had to be an usher at a wedding. Everything went off as well as could be expected, and after it was all over he retired to a corner with a drink. He was sitting there when he noticed a woman who didn't wear a hat. He went over to her and found her looking at him and he seemed to be of small talk that at last she said, "I'm Mrs. P. Now, 'Yes, but nothing matters now." The fellow said, meaning that at least the ceremony was over. "Goodness," she said, "Did you care for her too?"—The New York Post.

That new form of bridge, imported from Europe and played with five suits of cards, didn't catch on like a prairie fire, as expected. Culbertson won't return a \$500,000 profit on it, after all.—New York Post.

It is not necessary to agree with the assertion by Wired J. Funk, the lexicographer, that an unusually bright dog can understand 200 words or a little better to point out a moral. Mr. Funk has compiled a dog dictionary of 204 words. Even if he has mistakenly included many of us grossly flattered canine intelligences, there remains a hard core of words admittedly within the grasp of every family pooch. If that hard core consists of no more than 60 words, Mr. Funk once suggested, the family dog still remains in a position to ask man some embarrassing questions. If an ordinary dog, without any pretension to an exceptional IQ, can master 60 or more words used by human beings, how does it happen that highly intelligent human beings have managed to master or define so few of the words that dogs use? The infantile "bow wow"



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BREATHLESSNESS SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED

A patient consulted his physician fearing he had heart disease because his heart beat was slow sometimes, at other times fast, and he thought that it also skipped a beat sometimes. The physician had him lie down and timed the six of his heart by tapping the chest with his finger; he then had him take some exercise—hopping on one foot 30 times—after which he had him sit down for a minute, and finally he had him hold his breath (after taking in a full breath) and again after breathing out the air in his lungs. He then told the patient that his heart was normal but that if he cared to spend the money for examinations by the graphic method of the electrocardiograph by a nearby heart specialist, he could be even more sure that his heart was normal. At a party, remark, the physician stated, "You do not get out of breath easily which is a good sign, because the first sign of a failing heart is getting out of breath doing work of a minute, and the first sign of a failing heart is getting out of breath hereofore has not caused you to get out of breath."

The patient went home, not completely satisfied, but determined to watch for the "shortness of breath sign." Sure enough, he found that he did seem to get out of breath sooner than he should, but he failed to notice that he was intent in watching for the "breathless sign" that he was not breathing properly, really holding his breath to a considerable extent. It was only after this was pointed out to him and he had the fluoroscopic and electrocardiographic examinations that he felt satisfied about his heart.

If there is a defect of the nose that prevents enough air getting to the lungs, breathlessness will come on sooner. Also the eating of too much of the acid foods—meat, eggs, fish, cereals—may render the blood less alkaline and cause a condition known as acidosis. However, Dr. F. A. Wilkins, in Proceedings of the Mayo Clinic, says: "The complaint of breathlessness should always be investigated. If it comes on while at rest and is relieved by a few long breaths of the 'sighing' type, it is almost certainly not due to heart or lung disease."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of any matter of public interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

"ALL PROTECTIONISTS NOW"

Sir:—That vibrant little editorial in The Guardian of August 6, and probably will receive, the attention of the western contemporaries.

While there can be no doubt that Ottawa certainly did bend to the will of the organized wheat farmer in the matter of price signs on Parliament Hill would also give the same unified "audition" to the same unified cooperative note from Canadian fishermen!

Certain it is, Sir, that if those "primary producers" down by the sea are really getting 47 cents for a quantity of fish which wins \$21 in the final market even in Halifax per 100 lbs. (The Star, Toronto, August 19) it should be difficult to win a fairer deal. They too need a measure of "protection"—from the business friends?

On the other day that the Minister of Agriculture in Great Britain (Hon. W. S. Morrison) stood in his place in the House of Commons and reminded his colleagues and the world of the primary producer is denied his proper reward it soon brings ruin upon those who hope to sell him their goods.

It is my opinion that the fishermen have a strong case, but achievement is often dependent upon a strong and united voice. FAIR PLAY

Toronto Aug. 20, 1938.



FIRST PATHWAYS

Where were the pathways that your childhood knew? In mountain dens? or by the ocean strands? Or where, beyond the ripening harvest lands, The distant hills were blue? Where evening sunlight threw a Over the meadow city's walls and towers? Or where the fields and lanes were bright with flowers, In quiet woodland ways?

And whether here or there, or east or west, That place you dwell in first was holy ground; Its shelter was the kindest you have found, Its pathways were the best.

And even in the city's smoke and noise, I doubt not that a golden light was shed On those first paths, and that they To lands of heart's desire. . . .

For 'tis my faith that Earth's first words are sweet To all her children,—never a rebuff; And that we only saw, where ways The flowers at our feet.

—Sidney Royse Lysaght.

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Forest Conditions In Prince Edward Island

(From a report submitted at a recent meeting of the Maritime section of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers) When the French first arrived on Prince Edward Island the land was well covered with forests. There is little information to be found regarding the forests of the province until after the taking over by the British, although the records show that in the year 1738, the year of the great conflagration, a forest of the Island destroying deer and other animals in its course. It was supposed that the absolute disappearance of deer but probably assigned to the agencies of man.

In 1763 the cutting of pine was stopped on the Island; the species was to be reserved for the British navy. The pine groves were considered at that time the finest that American could boast. These groves were situated very close to the water's edge and many trees were two to three feet in diameter.

It is the opinion of the government officials of Prince Edward Island that land clearing has ceased for many years. In fact it is noticed that some of the poorer land that was cleared for agricultural purposes is being allowed to return to forests. One of the striking things about the forests of Prince Edward Island is the rapidity with which young conifers will stock abandoned fields.

Prince Edward Island is not as denuded and bare of trees as is usually thought as approximately 25 per cent of the Island is either forested or should be growing forests. As before stated this land is practically no land is vested in the Crown.

According to the figures gathered by the Bureau of Statistics the cut of 1936 on Prince Edward Island of all species was 3,847,000 board feet. This cut was the production of approximately 50 mills, quarter of the total cut. The largest mill on the Island, owned by Compton Brothers of Belle River, cut last year in the vicinity of 800,000 board feet. This is mostly manufactured into box boards. This production is less than one-half of the needs of the province, there being imported in 1936, which is considered an average year, 8,155,000 board feet of material, mostly from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. There is no export of material from the Island.

The Prince Edward Island farmers are well aware of the advantages of maintaining a woodlot. There are few wood yards on the

ALL SECOND GROWTH

The present forests of Prince Edward Island are almost entirely of the nature of former woodlots. The forested areas are all second growth, principally red spruce, black spruce, balsam fir and mixtures of these species with the intolerant hardwoods. There are also scattered trees of red and white pine. These species could hardly be considered as merchantable quantities. Besides the aforementioned are also found yellow birch and sugar maple. Red spruce is by far the most common tree on the Island. It is seen everywhere along the boundaries of fields, roads, for hedges and windbreaks.

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