

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1938

Trade With U. S.

In the past two years, Canada's trade with Great Britain has shown a favorable balance of \$540,130,000. Stressing this fact in the House of Commons last week, Hon. Mr. Cahon contrasted it with our past two years' trade with the United States, which showed an adverse balance of \$173,433,083.

In 1935, he pointed out, Canada's exports of goods which were made the subject of duty-reductions by the United States under the agreement totalled \$35,723,003. In the two years since the treaty had come into effect there had been a net increase in the export of these goods totalling \$28,850,858. During the same period, however, Canadian exports of goods on which the United States made no tariff concessions increased by \$82,281,682. Thus Canada fared more than twice as well on the sale of goods on which no concessions were made by the United States.

At the same time, American exports to Canada of goods on which Canada made tariff concessions increased by \$40,142,759, as compared with the \$28,850,858 benefit received by Canada under the treaty.

The trade conditions between the United States and Great Britain were just as unsatisfactory to the nation. In the three years from 1934 to 1936 there was an adverse balance of \$97,602,000. Mr. Cahon quoted Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade in a speech pointing out that the adverse balance of trade with the United States was greater than Britain's total adverse balance. He had warned against a treaty that was in any way political, declaring that any treaty which might be concluded must be on sound business lines and able to stand on its own feet.

"I trust," said Mr. Cahon, "that the Government may no longer be deluded by the hallucination which the United States Secretary of State has sought to create in the minds of members of this Government that by giving to the United States a large share of our existing markets in the United Kingdom and by increasing the republic's share of our Canadian domestic markets we will be promoting the peace of the world. We are all anxious to maintain the peace throughout the world, but it is folly to suggest that we should seek to attain peace by bankrupting our own industry and forcing our workmen into the ranks of the unemployed or that we should open our domestic markets to the products of the industrial activities and industrial employment in the United States, all for the purpose of inducing the neighboring republic to pursue the paths of peace."

"It is satisfactory to note that the President of the British Board of Trade sees very clearly that nothing is to be gained by seeking to effect any kind of a political treaty with the United States by making economic concessions to that country. There are those in this country and even in this Government who are apparently persuaded that the political support and co-operation of the United States in international affairs may best be obtained by the grant of trade-concessions in the markets of the British Commonwealth. That, it seems to me, is an utterly vain hope. Bribes, however insidiously and persistently presented, never procure permanent, personal or political support."

Hard to Swallow

Derisive applause, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star, rang through the Commons Chamber while the votes on the Budget were being taken last week. The butt of the demonstration was a little group of Saskatchewan Liberal members who apparently were doing considerable gulping to swallow the necessity of voting against the C.C.F. sub-amendment. This motion struck directly at a subject which has become a major issue on the Prairies—the duty on farm implements. As J. F. Johnston, of Lake Centre; J. Gordon Ross, of Moose Jaw; Malcolm McLean, of Melfort; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, of Melville, and W. A. Tucker, of Rosthern, got up to vote, desks were pounded gleefully in all parts of the House.

Mr. Johnston was chairman of the special committee which last year brought in a report recommending decreases in farm implement duties, and he piloted the report through adoption in the House this session. The other Liberals mentioned strongly supported the report, and some of them went into Saskatchewan during the recent provincial election and made this one of their strongest talking points. Harry Leader of Portage La Prairie was one western Liberal who refused to let party loyalty stand in the way of his convictions on this issue, but the others took deep breaths and voted for a Budget which contained not one change in the tariff schedules.

Baldwin's Cure

Speaking at the opening of the library of Liverpool University, Lord Baldwin spoke of the solace of books. The Times reported him as follows:

There was an article in the Times on the previous day on All Souls Library which had rather anticipated him. It reminded them that when Samuel Johnson saw that library first, he said, "This is a place to prance in." If ever there was a place to prance in it was the library here was that day opening. There were times when books might well be

the only physic of a man. It was close on a year since he left office—he had had 20 continuous years as difficult and as hard, he thought, as had ever fallen to the lot of any man. He had looked forward for many years to that hour of release and he had always pictured himself sitting down to do two things, to read and to think. But he found when he left office that he could do neither. He had given the last ounce of his strength, physical and mental, to his job, and for months he felt unable to do anything. Gradually there came into his sub-conscious mind, "You get back to the poets," and the something said, "Wordsworth." The first book he took up and read that summer was Wordsworth, and he read night after night, "The Excursion" and this enabled him once more to read "The Prelude."

That did him good, and then he felt the need of something different. He began to contrast the peace of those books with the restless world outside. He took down "The Dynasts" and read that, and then he felt he might be able to read some prose. He took down a book he had not read for 50 years—Froude's "Letters of Erasmus." Here he found the letters of a man of a fine and sensitive mind who lived in a time when Europe was breaking up. He found that the noise he had lost, by that simple method was slowly and gradually restored to him.

Editorial Notes

Queen Victoria crowned this date, 1838

Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, 1919.

First C.P.R. transcontinental train left Montreal for the West this date, 1886.

In 1935 the Liberals won both Federal and Provincial elections on a promise to cure, or at least to alleviate unemployment. This is the result as declared by the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Minister of Labour, in the House of Commons the other day: "Today there are a greater number of unemployed in Charlottetown than they have had at any time in the past ten years." Yet the Liberal organ, just a month too soon, seeks to celebrate the third anniversary of the 100% Liberal victory!

That Britain will have a system of State-controlled marriages within a quarter of a century is the belief of Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University. This belief he expressed in an address at the opening of an Ideal Home Exhibition, London, and added: "It is the only measure by which the quality of our race may be preserved." He said that the population might be divided into three categories: Fifty per cent of normal fitness, 20 per cent supernormal and 30 per cent subnormal. "Under present economic conditions," he continued, "the subnormal have every encouragement to produce large families, which are again subnormal. The normal and supernormal are charged with the burden of supporting the subnormal and are tempted or even forced to remain sterile or limit the number of their children."

New potatoes from Quebec's fields were offering for the first time this season in Montreal Saturday. This is an early date for such offerings, being accounted for by the excellent growing weather this season. The new stock brought \$2.50 for 80 lbs., which compared sharply with the prices of 70c to 80c being obtained for old Quebec potatoes. There were also some new Ontario potatoes on the market, offering at 40c per six-quart baskets, but these found few takers. New potatoes have been on the Montreal market for some time from the United States, Virginia were selling at \$4.75 per barrel, while North Carolina stock was offering at \$3 per 100 lbs. Old potatoes from the Maritimes as well as from Quebec are still competing with the new stock. For culinary purposes the old potatoes are favored in preference to new by certain buyers.

Canada's participation in an unofficial conference on British Commonwealth relations at Sydney, Australia, September 3-17, is being planned by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. All Empire countries are expected to be represented, as they were at the first conference in Toronto in 1933 when discussions centred upon methods of consultation and co-operation between member countries of the Empire. Mr. Escott Reid, Secretary of the Canadian Institute states the Canadian delegation, to be chosen from varied circles such as politics, university life and business, will be announced shortly. Formation of the groups to attend the conference is being undertaken by institutes of international affairs in the participating countries. A condensed analysis of Canadian conditions and problems, especially those bearing on external relations, has been prepared by the Canadian Institute and has been forwarded to interested groups throughout the Empire. It is in the form of a book by Prof. F. R. Scott, Professor of civil law at McGill University, entitled "Canada Today."

Not only is the British public devoting herculean efforts to provide airplanes and airplane defences, but is directing attention to the best means of evacuating civilians from London and other industrial centres as soon as war breaks out. The Under-Secretary for the Home Office told the Commons that time tables had been worked out. The railroads in three days could move 3,500,000 persons a distance of fifty miles from London without disturbing essential freight traffic. But his superior, Sir S. Hoare, stressed a question of tactics: "In a plan for evacuation should we begin with the evacuation of the children? There are two schools of thought. One is that you should take the parents with the children; the other is that you had better get the children out very quickly and that the fathers and mothers would be prepared to let the children go. I want to hear the views of my colleagues in the House as to which they think is the better plan." Isn't this characteristically John Bullish?—Anticipating every little detail, and openly discussing it in public and subsequently pretending that they only "muddled through."

NOTES BY THE WAY

After having shaved all his life to keep his hair, a poor man hit upon an invention, patented it, and sold it for a large sum. "At last my dear," he cried to his wife, "you will be able to buy yourself some decent clothes!" "I'll do nothing of the kind," retorted his wife. "I'll buy just the same as other women are wearing."—Funny Fisherman.

The war on the walls in the North Manchester district has reached the peak of intensity (reports a correspondent). The first attack in thick chalk screamed vehemently, "Chamberlain Must Go." A smashing counter-attack by the government supporters made that into "Chamberlain Must Go On." Undeterred, the valiant communists countered with "Chamberlain Must Go on Long Holiday." Fresh developments are expected as soon as the government supporters all returned to their wits and chalk.—Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Bata, the shoe king of Czechoslovakia, is building a new factory 16 stories high, which is going to be the biggest concrete structure in Europe. Mr. Bata's new office in this factory is going to establish some records too, in Europe and out of it. It is a big elevator which will carry up to a shaft adjoining the offices of the department heads on each floor, so that when Mr. Bata wants to have a conference with all the department heads, he can push a button and presto, the conference is on. We hope this new development in office construction stays in Czechoslovakia.—Canadian Business, Montreal.

Membership in the British House of Lords is 759, not 740 as is usually stated. More than 55 of these have been divorced, five of them twice, and all but eight of these have remarried. Most of the divorced have been assumed, are richer than the average Briton. It has often been said that most marital difficulties arise from the fact that the divorce rate among the Lords is about seven per cent. For the population of all Britain it is less than one per cent.—Windsor Star.

The National form of Government has been strikingly vindicated by the sweeping victory of the United Party in the General Election and the National Government in the South African elections. The history of the United Party is a close parallel to that of the National Government in Britain. It came into power as a coalition of the steadiest political elements of the country and was pledged to secure national unity and restore the economic situation. The prosperity of South Africa in the last five years shows how well it has succeeded. In Australia, also, a financial crisis aggravated by Socialist mismanagement was averted by the liberal partnership, which has recently been given a further term of office. With such evidence of the success of the National Government in the two of the Dominions, the people of this country will be in no hurry to change their own National Government to any other form of progressive record.—Daily Mail London.

Russell Pasha's annual report on the work of the Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau has been issued this week. It is a very satisfactory record of a fight that has not been won, but it does show the trade in illicit heroin (the price has been forced up to LE600 the kilo, which makes it impossible for the people) and has greatly reduced the consumption of imported hashish and opium. Russell Pasha welcomes the abolition of the Egyptian law, whereas previously the law was punishing the foreign traffickers to be dealt with all the severity of the Egyptian law, whereas previously the law was punishing the foreign traffickers to be dealt with all the severity of the Egyptian law, whereas previously the law was punishing the foreign traffickers to be dealt with all the severity of the Egyptian law.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

VALUE OF IMMEDIATE OPERATION IN ACUTE APPENDICITIS

In cases of acute appendicitis it is generally agreed that if the patient undergoes operation during the first 36 hours, there should not be more than 1 in 100 die. After this time the death rate increases rapidly in proportion to the delay before operation. This does not mean that all those not operated upon will die, in fact most of them will recover although the after results may mean years of misery. Some physicians keep an "observant" eye upon their acute appendix patients and feel that they would sooner take chances with the appendicitis that have the patient undergo the shock of operation.

However, in the great majority of cases, when the average, normal house than 1 in 100 die. After this time the death rate increases rapidly in proportion to the delay before operation.

Some interesting figures are furnished by Dr. L. Lazzarini, who records his appendicitis operated on at the General Hospital, Milan. These cases were emergency cases, that is, the condition of the patient demanded immediate operation. The record was made for the four years 1932 to 1935. In 1932 there were 133 cases with 39 deaths (29.3 percent); 1933, 174 cases with 25 deaths (14.3 percent); 1934, 231 cases with 21 deaths (9 percent); 1935, 202 cases with 17 deaths (8.4 percent). In all the cases immediate operation was performed, in almost all the cases showed a gangrene or perforation (had burst). In most of the cases the patients had been ill several days and had been treated by purgatives and enemata. Dr. Lazzarini emphasizes the importance of operating within 24 to 48 hours from the onset of the symptoms.

The above figures showing a great decrease in the death rate within a period of four years means that patients and physicians realize more fully the necessity of early operation, and also that in cases of a persistent acute pain in the abdomen it is unsafe to use a purgative and that even an enema may be dangerous.

Liberal Youth

(Saint John Citizen) Someone has said that if a man is not a radical at twenty something is wrong with his heart, but if he remains one at forty something is wrong with his head: Apt words, and true; applicable to the present and the future. Fifteen years ago much concern was felt for the young because of the fact of their exposure to the influence of radical literary leaders. But today we see that the tragedy lay entirely with the radicals; youth moved on in endless procession deeper and wider views, and the leaders remained fixed.

It is part of the parcel of the comic tragedy of human life that those who fear for the young were themselves once feared for, and that the youth of today who look upon the present older generation as superannuated mummies, will tomorrow, by the youth of that generation, be regarded themselves as such. Above the fine flare of youth in its pursuit of freedom is a sign of normal vitality, and should be distinguished from that neurotic group haranguing class of individuals who, for want of a better term, are referred to as the intelligentsia. Deeply dyed enemies of the "old order" and protagonists of something or other new in their knowledge of the price of everything and the value of nothing, the case of the intelligentsia is

Soaking The Taxpayers

(Financial Post)

The Dominion Government collected from the people of Canada in the last year \$77 millions more than it ever collected in any previous year. The amount collected in taxes was \$53 millions above the previous peak. Non-tax revenues also touched a new high level. These are the most arresting facts about Mr. Dunning's budget address.

In the year recently closed the tax amount to nearly twelve times the taxation of the first year of this century. How taxation has increased during recent years is shown in these figures:

Table with 2 columns: Taxation Revenue, Total Revenue. Rows for 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938.

Mr. Dunning will be congratulated by many people for approaching so close to a balanced budget. But let us not underestimate the sacrifices begin made by the ordinary tax-paying citizen—sacrifices worthy of reward in the form of more earnest effort by the politicians to reduce expense.

What the taxpayer hands to the Dominion each year is very close to \$250 per family. On top of that he pays provincial and municipal taxes that bring his annual contribution to around \$600 per family. Last year Canada had a national income, as estimated by The Financial Post Business Year Book of \$4,870 million.

The Dominion Government took 11 cents out of every dollar of that provincial governments about 5 cents out of every dollar and municipal taxes about 12 cents out of every dollar; a total of 28 cents out of every dollar of national income.

The figures do not include the amounts that were borrowed and added to public debts. They represent merely the cash that government took from the people in taxes and in revenues from public lands, etc.

How long will it be before the tax-paying citizens will rise in revolt?

Clearly pathological. There is nothing more or less than gross delusion. Fostering itself within itself as most mental maladies do, itself writing books for itself to read, lecturing for itself to hear it, at the same time in order to exist, draws on the rations of the system it professes so heartily to despise.

The liberalism of youth should not be confused with the rantings of these intellectual anaemics, nor with the calculating strategy of those who prey on youth, at the same time in order to exist, draws on the rations of the system it professes so heartily to despise.

For current examples look to the dictatorial nations of the world, where the people are serfs, and the dictators, in whom they have invested their rights, are masters.

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The Poet's Corner THE ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY I read once in an ancient and proud book How beauty faded, How state will Helen or Leucippe grow When custom laden, "When the black ox hath trodden on her toe," Beauty will alter, And love that lives on beauty, so it will fall and falter. Then while your mistress wrinkles and grows sour, O sardonic, What charm preserves your virile strength and show, What potent tonic, An elephant hath trodden on your toe, Your look grow bleary, Leucippe has quick eyes, her love of you Is dull and weary. I laid his book beside a Chinese rose jar (Old Robert Burton) Lifted the dragon-guarded lid and—! Faint and uncertain, Frail rose-ghosts of rose gardens all in bloom Haunted the room, The spangled dew, the shell-tints Lived in the fume.

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