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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1938.

Dr. Manion At Edmonton

Noticeable in the report of the speech of Hon. Dr. Manion at Edmonton is the consistency of the Conservative leader in expressing the same views on tariffs, unemployment, and other issues which he expressed in his speeches in the Maritime Provinces.

Dr. Manion frankly conceded that wheat farmers could not expect to benefit directly from a protective tariff. But he pointed out that 60 per cent of Canada's farm products, apart from wheat, are consumed in Canada and that protection of our farmers against exploitation in their home market is necessary to the stability of the agricultural industry as a whole.

What has the Liberal policy of tariff tinkering accomplished for our farmers even in the case of farm implements and machinery? Dr. Manion summed up the situation in three sentences:

"The Bennett Government imposed a 25 per cent tariff on farm implements.

"The succeeding Liberal Government reduced it to 17-1/2 per cent.

"Today implement prices are higher than when the tariff was reduced."

The same point was raised by Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan at the Conservative convention at Charlottetown, and our local contemporary has since been endeavouring to explain away the King Government's responsibility for the price increase. This notwithstanding that it held the Bennett Government responsible for the prices prevailing in 1935, and alleged that those prices were due to the then-existing tariff rates. The fact that the Bennett Government took steps to insure against increase in prices, and the King Government did not, is the crux of the situation. The Conservative tariffs protected the implement industry while safeguarding our farmers against exploitation. The Liberal tariffs do neither.

Nor has the promised "trade expansion", evident in 1935 and 1936 as a result of improved world conditions, shown signs of continuing under Liberal policies. According to the last issue of the National Revenue Review, an official Government publication, Canada's total trade during the five months ended Aug. 31 for the current fiscal year was \$660,423,917 compared with \$812,513,801 in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year—a decline of \$152,090,884 in five months. If it were not for the Empire trade agreements negotiated by the Bennett Government and opposed by the Liberals in 1933, our export trade would show still further reduction. The fear is now entertained that in the new Canada-U.S. trade negotiations our valuable preferences in the British market will be sacrificed under the specious pretext of "economic appeasement" of our American neighbors. If that should prove to be the case, it will be a sorry day for our farm producers, whatever offsetting advantages the new treaty may offer.

As Dr. Manion well says, the first duty of a national political leader is "to hold Canada together." He might have added that one cause of sectional division for many years in Canada has been the gyrations of Liberal politicians on the tariff issue—their posing as free trade advocates in the West while catering to vested interests in the Central Provinces at the expense of our basic producers both East and West. Temporarily these tactics have helped Liberal Governments to power, but the result has been to sow dissension among the different classes of our people; to make much more difficult the task of "holding Canada together."

A Fine Tribute

"Time" one of the most outspoken of New York Weeklies, concludes an appreciation of the European situation thusly:

"Japan, had Britain and France gone to war with Germany fortnight ago, would have been able to seize Hong Kong at the end of the British lifeline, which vibrated slightly last week with a fizzled parash in Siam. Perhaps Singapore also would have fallen if the war had lasted even a few months. With these in Japanese hands the whole British stake in the Far East might have been lost, some £500,000,000 or more. In case of war German guns already installed within range of Gibraltar might have cut the British lifeline there, and Italy might have used her navy and air force to chop up the same lifeline at Suez and in the Mediterranean, although Mussolini and Franco might have done what Italy did in 1915, change sides for a fancy price to join Britain and France.

"As the British Prime Minister added up what Britain and France might have to pay throughout the world if they fought—even if they won—he also could plainly see on the map Adolf Hitler's chosen path via Czechoslovakia at least as far as Turkey, with echoes from the past of Kaiser Wilhelm's dream of an axis from Berlin to Baghdad. In its relative size on the map of trouble this Nazi threat has its place. So have portions of Africa about which there may soon be attempted trading. Obviously if Nazis will not trade, if experience shows a valid pro quo is impossible in the long run, then the Democracies, now rearming and able to rearm relatively faster than Germany and Italy, will have to fight the Second World War later. "It is good to have a giant's strength," Neville

Chamberlain keynoted several weeks before the Czechoslovak crisis arose: 'It is tyrannous to use it.' Mrs. Chamberlain, who went out during the crisis and joined at Westminster Abbey in public peace prayers at No. 10 Downing Street continued her prayers with deep piety. If only the world can be made quite definitely more like Birmingham, the House of Chamberlain will consider this much better than if one of its sons had turned out to be a Napoleon or a Lenin—or an Eden."

Those Minorities

Poland, which has joined the clamor for a slice of Czechoslovakian territory in the name of Czechoslovakia's Polish minority, is itself ruler over minorities which constitute about 30 per cent of its population. Polish election laws have been prejudicial to minorities, while the hostile attitude of the government towards the people entrusted to it by the peace settlement in 1919 is underscored by 128 complaints of violation of minority rights submitted to the League of Nations by 1930.

Hungary, another assailant of Czechoslovakian governs minorities constituting about 15 per cent of its population, and among those who have suffered under Hungarian administration are subjects of German origin.

Editorial Notes

J. A. Froude, historian and literary stylist, died this date, 1894.

It is not true, of course, though it is good propaganda to claim it to be so, that King George and Queen Mary are coming all the way to Canada merely to gaze through glass upon the 'Eavenly Quaints of Calender.'

"Fur Digest" is the title of an interesting semi-monthly publication, the first issue of which has just made its appearance. The publisher is Mr. Donald E. Swift, Summerside. Summaries of articles from leading Fur Journals are given. The printing and make-up are very attractive and the publication is highly creditable to all concerned.

The Government made no mistake in selecting Mr. J. D. Forbes as Canada's fur marketing specialist in London. He has been in the business since his youth, and is thoroughly familiar with the ranch pelt trade in all its branches. He is well-known and has many friends here, who will congratulate him and themselves on his appointment.

Now that Prime Minister Chamberlain has proved his strength and the success of his peace policy, his erstwhile critics are falling over one another in attempts to share in the credit, or at all events to participate in any political blessings that may flow therefrom. Mr. Churchill has acquiesced, Sir Archibald Sinclair and the Liberal Party have gone on record in approval, and even Mr. Anthony Eden, who deserted the Government as a mark of his disapproval, now urges the formation of a union government, representative of all parties and, of course, including himself, in order to reap where Mr. Chamberlain has sown. It was ever thus with theorists when realists prove the fallacy and impracticability of their theories.

It is an amusing fallacy to assume that most people indulge in their daily tub and that the weekly bath is a thing of the past. Saturday night, too, as of old is still the popular choice for the weekly scrub down, as was proved the other day by the report of the supervisor of the Louisville Water Commissioners reservoir. "Try as I do," says he, "I still can't keep the water level up on Saturday night, and I know it's getting lower about 8 o'clock and by 10 or 11 the gauge shows two or three feet less water. And when you stop to think that each foot of water means almost a million and a half gallons of water that means that plenty of people are taking those baths."

Germany is seeking a three-to-one ratio in her air force compared with Britain, on the ground that Germany is more vulnerable than Britain to air attacks. Britain, it is contended, lies on the outskirts of Europe and, provided she does not harbor aggressive designs, Britain need fear attack from one direction only. On the other hand, Germany has potential enemies on all sides, especially Russia, it is argued, and, therefore, she needs a much larger number of warplanes. The Fuehrer is most ingenious in thinking up excuses for getting away with everything including murder. No doubt in this case the voice is that of Hitler but the hand is that of Von Ribbentrop the erstwhile society favourite at Ottawa who bored himself into the confidences of the powers-that-be here through their womenfolk. Ultimately he became Reich Ambassador at London, and now is Foreign Secretary in the Hitler regime.

If Parliament is to be called into session next month, says the Gazette, and our Ottawa correspondent suggests that this is probable, the Government will find some of its chickens flying home to roost that much earlier. It is likely to hear a great deal of its trade policy as embodied in new reciprocal arrangements. It is fairly certain to hear something to its disadvantage in regard to the recent European crisis and its sojourn in the cyclone cellar during that crisis. Most surely it will learn something, and probably a great deal, of its unfortunate procedure in dealing with the western wheat situation. Its course in this regard appears now to have satisfied nobody. It has let the eastern taxpayer in for a loss of \$40,000,000 and up, by reason of its guaranteed minimum of 80 cents per bushel and a vociferous element in the western provinces still insist that the minimum is too low. Also, and apart from the adequacy or otherwise of the minimum price, the policy has retarded the outward movement of wheat, to the detriment of the railways and of all other interests which stand to benefit from an unrestricted outflow.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Japanese match manufacturers claim they will save \$250,000 per year by making their matches a little shorter. If they want a real lesson in making short matches, they should go to Hollywood.—Toronto Star.

Those would-be mashers in Chicago who forced a young woman into their car certainly made a bad pass. She had won a medal for boxing and proved to the satisfaction of the mashers that she was entitled to it.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Canadian naval authorities have chosen wisely in naming ships for Canadian cities and places which bear Canadian names. The British have a genius for naming their ships of war. It is well however, that this country should use its own distinctive nomenclature for applying naval craft. It is one name that is both appropriate and Canadian.—Ottawa Citizen.

Greeting of 1948: "Oh, it's you! I did recognize you without your gas mask."—Toronto Star.

England has spent \$25,000,000 on 40,000,000 gas masks which are stored away against an emergency. It is now found that there are no protection against arsenic gas, which would cause the wearers to tear them off, and thus subject themselves to the effect of deadly gas which would follow the arsenic. It continues to be true that in modern warfare defence does not keep pace with attack.—Toronto Star.

Christopher Morley, the American author, at one time conducted a column on the Philadelphia Record. He was furthered by the late Cyrus H. K. Curtis, also publisher of the Saturday Evening Post. Curtis was piqued at something which Morley wrote and named his column "The Last Column he was to publish in the Ledger. Morley inserted an apparently meaningless line: Taming of the Shrew, Act IV, Scene 1. The 36 Readers who studied it looked up the reference, for it read: "A cold world, Curtis, in every office but thine; and therefore fire!"—Winnipeg Tribune.

The other night they were conducting one of those "question box" contests on the radio studio in New York, and one of the questions was this: In what Canadian province are the following cities located: Halifax, and Winnipeg? The contest was won by the moment the answerer the "Halifax" half of the question correctly, but was stamped by "Winnipeg." And a few minutes after a complaint was received that the question was "unfair" for the as-tonishing reason that "Nova Scotia is not a province, but a crown colony!"—Halifax Herald.

It was strictly proper that only 21 candles should shine from Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt's birthday cake. Certainly among all the women of this active nation, none manages more successfully than she to retain the energy of a person less than half her age. Mrs. Roosevelt's dearth of time, she writes on whatever subject happens to appeal to her—almost invariably subjects which excite her sympathies. This is not in the tradition of the former Presidents. But she is so patient, sincere and unpretentious in all she says and does, so ebulliently a part of every activity she enters into, that she has even shown in the face of criticism, that she remains today one of the most popular women who ever lived in the White House. At 54 she could command a host of admirers in Mrs. America.—New York Times.

Mr. Roberts, the author of "The House of Commons" has made a careful study of modern Germany, and gives an account of how certain aims, not yet announced as policy are instilled into Germans. He writes of the Fuehrer in Munich, which has been made into a Nazi shrine, and which every German must salute as he passes. He writes of the Fuehrer's day and night. On the wall behind the Fuehrer is a great scroll bearing the words, "God Make Us Free" and on either side five wreaths, with flowers reminding of those in the German flag. The Fuehrer carries the color of a lost province and not a day passes without tens of thousands of Germans coming here and mourning for the loss of their native land. They are as follows: Alsace-Lorraine; the Palatinate; Schleswig-Holstein; East Prussia, Memel and Danzig; Sudeten Deutschland; Silesia; Posen, Silesia, the colonies. National Review, London.

Neither Toronto nor any other city is entitled to claim a prominent place in a three-week visit of the King and Queen to Canada. It goes without saying that Toronto proper will be proud and delighted to have the Royal visitors as guests for as long as it is convenient for them to stay, but when a communication to that effect has been received from those in charge of the Canadian visit, that is as far as Toronto's importunities should go. The suggestion which has emanated from the Board of Control that Mayor E. J. Murphy, Lord Tweedsmuir stressing Toronto's claim to a prominent place in the Royal plans is the type of thing which has earned for this city the opprobrious sobriquet of Hogtown. Without any thought as to the national character of the visit, it is proposed that a letter in vein sense should be forwarded to Ottawa so that a lengthy visit to this city would definitely form part of Her Majesty's Canadian itinerary.—Toronto Telegram.

Unhappily, the step of liberating the slaves (in the West Indies), so eminently valuable in itself, was accompanied by no commensurate forethought in anticipating the vast social and economic changes which must be the inevitable result. Almost exactly coincident with the centenary celebrations has come the appointments of a Royal Commission on the West Indies as a "challenging reminder" that after 100 years many of those problems still remain unsolved. Emancipation was followed by many years of creeping paralysis throughout the West Indies, owing partly to the withdrawal of sugar duties, partly to the incidence of competition with the slave labor that remained for a considerable period in certain non-British territories but above all to the failure of the British administration to organize the ex-slaves for the economic exigencies of freedom. That failure has left its legacy even to the

Cranberry Growing In Prince Edward Island

(By H. K. S. Hemming)

A SUMMING UP

As is generally known, Dr. H. J. Franklin, Superintendent of the Cranberry Experiment Station at East Wareham, came to Prince Edward Island for a few days during the summer of 1929, upon the request of the then Premier, the late Honourable Walter M. Lea, and made a report upon the advisability of attempting the cultivation of cranberries in this Province. His report was unfavourable and because of Dr. Franklin's unquestioned standing as probably the greatest living authority on cranberry cultivation, surprise may quite reasonably be expressed that, after a week's close collaboration with Dr. Franklin, I should take the responsibility of recommending that a further and this time a much more intensive inspection of the Island bogs be made.

While in East Wareham, I discussed his report with Dr. Franklin and was impressed upon him that there are thousands of acres of bog land on the Island, none of which is yielding any worthwhile return and that it is difficult to find other methods of utilizing this land than cranberry growing. A surprising feature of Dr. Franklin's report is that he made no reference to the small number of fresh water streams and lakes in the Province, a further fact that he was not shown as extensively over the Island as he might have been. In his report Dr. Franklin gave five reasons for his adverse decision, as follows:—

1. Complete lack of agricultural industries. This impression on the Doctor's mind was quite natural and can be attributed to the fact that in Cape Cod cranberry cultivation is a highly specialized industry, seen on all sides, but with very little mixed farming engrossing the farmer's attention, and seeing as he did so large a proportion of this Island covered with farms he doubted whether it would be possible for our people to master an intricate specialty such as cranberry growing sufficiently to succeed and particularly to an extent that would warrant Government supervision such as is supplied by Massachusetts and without which but indifferent results could be expected.

2. Lack of exact knowledge of cranberry cultivation. This of course was quite true, for even yet our farmers know but little of the methods of cranberry growing. On the other hand, we have a large acreage of bogland most of which is lying idle and if some can be made to yield even a fair annual return it would seem to be worth while to make a close study of the subject and for the Government to assist, provided always that the favorite topic acreage that can be supplied with fresh flowage water to warrant the expense and effort.

3. Lack of sand. To Islanders this objection will be a surprise. Dr. Franklin, however, was not shown our numerous sand dunes on the sea shore. In Cape Cod, sand is found inland in all directions. Our cartage would cost more, but that is not a serious matter, especially if many of our bogs are close to the sea.

4. Possibility of July frosts. In the matter of temperature, so far as I have been able to obtain information, I doubt if this Island differs appreciably from Cape Cod.

The Poet's Corner

SONNET LXXXV.

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away;
Yet when the next day I was down again,
My arms to embrace that dove-like prey,
My heart to lean against that sweet decay,
Agayne I wrote it with a second hand.
But came the tyde, and made my verses drown,
Wayne man, says she, that doest in vaine assay,
A moriall thing soe to immortalize,
For I myselfe shall lyke to this decay.
And eek my name bee wyped out lykewise.
Not so, (quod I) let baser things decay,
To dy in dust, but you shall live by fame:
My verse your vertues rare shall extol,
And in the heavens wryte your glorious name.
Where whenas death shall alle this world have waded,
Our love shall live, and later life renewe.
—Edmund Spenser (1552-1559).

present day, and though a great deal of progress has been made especially in recent years, the problem of labor in the West Indies continue to merit urgent attention.—Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, London.

Does Your Food Cause You Distress?

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In schedules of temperature readings, supplied to me by Dr. Clark, there have been recorded no July or August temperatures lower than 33 in the swamp south of the Experimental farm in the whole period covered, viz, since 1907. 5. Inability of this Island to compete with American berries in periods of over production. There of course is an element of gamble in the last feature, but the world consumption of cranberries seems to be increasing, particularly with a growing demand for canned cranberry sauce and cranberry juice. In any event our labour and land values are lower than in any of the American States where cranberries are grown, and Canadian growers would have the advantage of a Canadian Customs duty in their favour. All things considered, therefore, I feel that another and intensive report should be obtained, if possible without delay, in order that plans may be made during the coming winter, for not only Spring work that may be decided upon, should the expert's report warrant such a course. Cranberry growing is not a simple matter such as that of raising oats, potatoes, turnips, or even strawberries, but there is no reason why an intelligent and educated farmer, capable of studying government bulletins, should not master the industry. Moreover, our growers would have the great advantage of having full explanations given to them personally by experts, also in printed form, and would thus be freed from the many years of costly experimenting to which three generations of Cape Cod growers have been subjected. I would not, however, leave the impression that cranberry growing is a simple matter, for not only frost, insects and diseases have to be fought, and unless our people are prepared to make a keen study of the industry and follow closely the advice of the American research specialists, it would be better to let the peat land lie idle. In conclusion let me say, 1. Start no bogs unless an ample fresh water flow is available. 2. Before taking the first step obtain expert advice. If so requested I shall be glad to publish a list of the available booklets and Government bulletins explaining the methods of cranberry cultivation. There are of course many matters incidental to the cultivation of cranberries to which no reference has been made in these letters. I shall, however, be glad to the best of my ability to answer any questions, when necessary obtaining the information from Dr. Franklin.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FINDING YOUR TRUE BLOOD PRESSURE

There was a time when operation was the favorite topic of conversation among middle-aged men and women. Operation could include removal of appendix, gall bladder, or kidney, the repair of a hernia or rupture, or other condition. To-day the favorite topic appears to be blood pressure. It is not unusual for a physician to take the blood pressure and heart rate at the very beginning

of an examination and then at the end of the examination take the blood pressure and heart rate again. In the majority of cases it will be found that at the end of the examination the blood pressure and heart rate will be lower than at the beginning. Why is the blood pressure usually lower when taken the second time? An answer to this question is recorded recently in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "There are two reasons for the difference in the readings. Even apparently stolid or placid persons frequently feel some apprehension or fear at the blood pressure is taken and hence the first reading is found at a higher level. Also the muscles of the arm are held tight or tense (especially if the arm is not in a comfortable position) causing a higher reading. As the patient gains reassurance the arm is relaxed thus not pressing so hard against the arm band. Care taken to have the arm in a comfortable and relaxed position will help to prevent a high reading due to muscle tightness or tension. It is a good plan to record the first reading and also the last reading after the patient is reassured and relaxed. It gives some idea of how much the patient responds to nervous suggestion or stimulus." The thought then during a physical examination is to keep body and mind relaxed so that the true blood pressure can be measured.

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