

The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1935.

"Order-In-Council Tariffs"

According to the Ottawa Correspondent of The Financial Post, the KING Government, notwithstanding the platform statements made by Premier MACKENZIE KING and his leading lieutenants to the contrary, does not intend to abolish "order-in-council tariffs" right away.

"It is beginning to be apparent in Government circles," says the Post correspondent, "that there is a strong inclination to use these order-in-council tariffs as a bargaining weapon, rather than to abolish them out of hand. If that view prevails, there will be some delay while foreign governments are sounded out. This process is already being followed with respect to Japan."

Under the term "order-in-council tariffs" listed:

Currency dump duties in operation. Restricted discounts on imports of automobiles, radios and soft wood doors. Special dump duties on a number of articles whose identity is not disclosed by the National Revenue department.

These special dumps are imposed under section 36 subsection 2 of the Customs Act and publicity is definitely made voluntary. Costs of production in foreign factories are involved and this is the reason no information is divulged to the public in most cases. Two of these special dumps, however, cover raisins in package form and coated fabrics imported from the United States.

So far as currency dumps are concerned, the rule which has been applied by the National Revenue department is as follows:

1. Imports from countries with appreciated currencies—such as the gold bloc countries—must be valued at the current rate of exchange.

2. Imports from countries with depreciated currencies—there are eleven of them—must be valued at the value fixed by the government. This "proclaimed" value is announced from time to time. If exporters in countries with depreciated currencies ship goods valued in Canadian money at this "proclaimed" valuation, there is no dump duty. If they ship at the current value of their own currency a dump duty is imposed equivalent to the difference between the current valuation and the "proclaimed" valuation.

Premier KING and his colleagues seem to have made the discovery that there was necessity for imposing these special restrictions; at least that they are of value "as a bargaining weapon." What a distance they have come since the election campaign, when the very idea of "bargaining" in the matter of tariffs was anathema to Mr. King!

U. S. Fishery Market

"United States market for Canadian fish and fishery products," is the subject of an informative article in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, issued by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce. The author is Mr. W. J. RIDDFORD, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Washington.

It is interesting to note that in 1933, the last year for which statistics are available, 31 per cent of the total value of the Canadian catch of fish of all kinds was consumed in the United States. The average prices per pound for all fish and fishery products exported to the United States from Canada during the calendar years 1929-33, inclusive, reveal a decrease of 29.2 per cent. The steady decline in values up to 1933 is attributable to a certain extent to the general decline of commodity prices during the period, but there can be no doubt, writes the Commissioner, that an important factor has been the increased production of fish both in the United States and Canada by individuals who, unable to find employment at their usual vocations, have resorted to fishing as a means of livelihood. Throughout a period of declining commodity prices and decreasing purchasing power, this increased production has tended to depress prices unduly.

Imports into the United States of Canadian fish and fishery products are classified under twenty-four items by the United States Customs, several of which are really groupings of similar types but different varieties. It is interesting to note that items 1 to 10 (cod, haddock, etc.; fresh water fish and eels; sea herring, fresh; fish filleted, skinned and boned; mackerel; lobsters, canned; smelts; fresh salmon; halibut; lobsters, not canned) indicate Canada as almost the sole source of supply of imports.

In general terms the United States Tariff Act provides rates of duty for the protection of American fisheries and certain species of fish during seasons of abundant domestic production and permits the marketing of Canadian products during the period of scarcity. This is particularly true of freshwater fish, which are supplied almost entirely from Canada during the winter months when American production is practically at a standstill. Canadian fish entering the United States market duty free comprise approximately 33.6 per cent by value and 31.4 per cent by volume of the total imports over the five-year period 1929 to 1933 inclusive.

With regard to lobsters, it is noted that in recent years the United States Atlantic coast fishery became seriously depleted, and almost all the states concerned have enacted legislation designed to conserve the lobster supply. However, the total annual American lobster catch is probably still in excess of 11,000,000 pounds, while total importations into the United States during 1933 of lobsters canned and not canned

was 12,091,157 pounds. Approximately 98 per cent of the canned lobsters and 93 per cent of the lobsters not canned imported during 1933 came from Canada. There is practically no production of canned lobsters in the United States, while the quantity of live Canadian lobsters marketed in the United States is almost equal to the total domestic catch.

Editorial Notes

GUY FAWKES' DAY

Foxmen are very much in evidence in our midst.

St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, is to be congratulated not only on the appointment of a new organist, but also on raising \$12,000 for a new organ which is to be installed next April.

Hon. VINCENT MASSEY waited, more or less patiently, over five years to be sent to London as High Commissioner. Meantime he reorganized the Liberal party. The question now agitating political circles is—Will Hon. HOWARD FERGUSON on return start to reorganize the Conservative Party?

Rt. Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S article in The Strand Magazine which aroused the ire of the German Government, and called for an ambassadorial protest, said only time would tell whether ADOLF HITLER will be a "monster or a hero." Mr. CHURCHILL professed to be astounded that the educated German people had endorsed HITLER'S blood purges. The article said what was left of European civilization must hang its head in shame and fear before this fact.

Our second lady Senator, Hon. Mrs. FALLIS, evidently is not so fond of publicity with regard to her own domestic affairs as are some other people who could be named. Senator FALLIS had been in Ottawa Hospital a fortnight with a broken wrist and foot injury before the fact got into the papers. It seems that on Monday, October 14 she slipped off the curb of one of the Capital's streets and fell. She pledged her doctor not to talk of the accident, and he did not till she released him from his promise on letting her out of hospital.

Mr. J. D. J. FORBES, of the London Fur Show, who is here in connection with the Fox Show, is satisfied that the BALDWIN Government will be re-elected. He is also satisfied that the crisis is over in the European situation as the Government would not risk the distraction of an election had there been any doubt of the course of events on the Continent. He is confident the League of Nations has the situation well in hand, and that it will be merely a matter of time to have the differences with Italy all straightened out. Thus a bright future for business, fur and otherwise, is assured.

If we had a Prohibition Commission, which we have not, the members would be rejoicing at the latest scientific device for the uncovering of the manufacture of "moonshine." It is an apparatus perfected to determine the bacteria content of the air. With one of these scientific "bloodhounds" attached to any automobile, for instance, it would be possible to discover hidden stills. Washington Government has officially adopted the apparatus for the use of Federal alcohol tax investigators, officials claiming that if mesh used in the manufacture of liquor, is being fermented, bacteria will fill the air. They say the presence of such bacteria would show up on a sensitized plate operated by the agent in his auto driving through the country.

The Montreal Gazette is again backing the TASCHEREAU Government as it did four years ago in opposition to Mayor Houde's leadership of the Conservative Party. It seems to attach more importance to the insurgency of the young Liberals under Mr. GOVIN than it does to the Conservatives under Mr. DUPLESSIS, but airily sweeps both aside with the remark: "Apart from the value of its record as a basis of an appeal to the public for a renewal of its mandate, the Government has a distinct advantage in the fact that Liberalism is presently dominant in Canada and that the province of Quebec itself in the recent federal election gave strong expression to the prevailing Liberal sentiment."

The Dominion's total external trade for September, although down by about ten million dollars as compared with the August figure, had an aggregate value of \$110,842,000 as compared with \$101,022,000 in September, 1934, and \$97,027,000 in September, 1933. For the twelve-month period ending September 30, 1935, Canada's total foreign trade was valued at \$1,235,789,000, a gain of \$100,287,000 or 8.8 per cent over the figure recorded for the previous parallel period, and of \$39,811,000 or 3.7 per cent compared with the same period in 1932-3. Canada's visible trade balance in her favour for the last twelve-month period amounted to \$157,276,000 as compared with \$140,705,000 and \$126,108,000 in the two preceding years.

Mr. J. W. DAFOE, Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, has been offered the Ambassadorship to Washington in succession to Mr. HERBIDGE. Mr. DAFOE is a Liberal of the old SIRTON school to which Mr. KING gives allegiance. It was noteworthy during the election Mr. KING obtained much of his inspiration from the Free Press, one important speech of his being almost word for word reproduced from that newspaper's editorial columns. It is doubtful whether Mr. DAFOE will accept the honour and responsibility. It may be recalled Premier BORDEN offered to submit his name to the King for the honour of Knighthood, but on due consideration Mr. DAFOE asked to be excused, remarking that as he stoked his own furnace it would not be very dignified to do so with a "Sir" attached to his name.

Notes By The Way

Department of Mines officials about the opinion expressed by an American geologist that diamond fields far exceed those of South Africa lie beneath Canadian soil. Canada has vast stores of the noble and base metals, and untold quantities of coal and other useful riches, underground and on the surface.

There can be no question of any concession which would in any way infringe Abyssinian independence. The alternative then is not between the proposals of the Five and some other scheme which would, even under a cloak of disguise, place Abyssinia, in whole or in part, under Italian control. It is between acceptance of the proposals of the Five as the basis of a settlement and a head-on collision with the League. Not even in Rome can heroes doubt in the minds of any who are not wilfully blind to the determination of the League and its members to uphold the Covenant. Should Signor Mussolini reject an honorable peace, and choose a dishonorable war, then, as surely as the night follows the day, the actions of the Covenant will follow.—London Daily Mail.

Washington prepares to accept Britain's invitation to a naval disarmament conference in London on Dec. 2 with open hopes rather than tangible expectations. The optimism felt in London after Japan's recent communication does not equally stir Washington, which sees the Tokyo standing stubbornly for naval parity instead of present ratio. American naval officers believe it may be possible to limit battleships to 35,000 tons or even less, and to limit guns to 14 inches. Already Britain indicates a naval construction race, through Premier Baldwin's speech. But why assume that the London conference will get nowhere? London may duplicate Geneva—the League is just now doing splendid world-changing things which nations believed sadly only two months ago could never be done.—Christian Science Monitor.

One might imagine that Churchill was himself wounded from his observations about Germany. But such is far from the case. He declared that the re-entry of Germany into the European circles would be the most precious thing which could happen. He also declared that the League of Nations was fighting for its life, in fact "all our lives." The League is just now doing splendid world-changing things which nations believed sadly only two months ago could never be done.—Christian Science Monitor.

Nations are approaching the stage individuals had won when they set up police forces. They are recognizing that they cannot arm sufficiently to insure protection against any combination of aggressors. With greater assurance that legal forms and collective police power will protect them, they will transfer their main reliance to such safeguards. The small nations see it already; they compose the bulk of the fifty countries now attempting with calm and careful sanctions to restrain Italy. They may be clinging from self-interest. So may Britain, for a great extent. But the simple truth is that they are beginning to perceive that the self-interest, the self-preservation which insists on putting out fires can hope for more from orderly, lawful community action than from single-handed efforts, or even from the bucket brigade.—Christian Science Monitor.

Yet out of these tragedies of the sea, there always arises some story of epic heroism, sheer courage in the face of disaster and death. There is always the bright light of the indomitable will of man gleaming through the murk; and we, as men, should be kindled and invigorated in the knowledge that out of all the worldly business and traffickings of men this golden spirit of self-sacrifice arises whenever the need comes to prove, to all who can understand, the Divine descent of the spirit of mankind.—London Free Press.

Not only do the terms of the (naval armament limitation) treaty expiring in December, 1936, call for a conference of the signatories a year before the date of expiration; the expanded parity, with all its handicaps, is better than none at all. Japan has already denounced a treaty, and Great Britain has signified an intention to ask the consent of the United States for an immediate increase in what Mr. Baldwin would call her defensive sea armament. The demand upon statesmanship is greater than ever for a new and arduous effort to come to limiting agreements, which, even though they believe that large war-making establishments help meet some thing, would yet be worse some-thing in the cause of peace. And should the conversations at London find common agreements—even closely limited ones—impossible, it is of vast importance that there should be a pooling of judgment and interest between the two nations most powerfully disposed to keep the world's peace—the United States and Great Britain.—New York Times.

If Social Credit is tried and collapses in Alberta, will that end it? Not at all. The cry will be "On-to-Ottawa." It will be said that it is necessary to try Social Credit on a national scale. If it is tried on a national scale and fails, it will be said that the banks failed to cooperate and that it is necessary to nationalize the banks. Then if failure continues to dog its foot-

Shoes Often Affect The Health

"Man was intended to walk barefoot on the soft ground. Civilization, however, has brought hard floors of wood and tile, cement sidewalks, asphalt streets—and shoes. The Indian guide who travels many miles daily without fatigue may have his feet almost disabled by a few days' walking on the city streets."

I am quoting Dr. Philip Lewin, Northwestern University, Chicago, in his little book Posture and Hygiene of the Feet. However as civilized people we must wear shoes so it is thus very important that we get shoes that fit, are comfortable, and that do not cause corns, calluses, bunions, hammer toes (one of the toe joints rigid instead of movable), ingrown toenails, blisters and other foot troubles. Many manufacturers are now making shoes that will give comfort and prevent foot troubles. The inner side of the shoe is in a straight line, and the outer side is well rounded with plenty of room for the toes, when the weight of the body is placed on them. The position of your toes when the weight of the body is placed on them can now be seen by means of the fluoroscope (X-ray) with which many shoe stores are now equipped. Shoes that do not fit properly, heels too high or too low, toes cramped, arch too high enough or too low, not only cause painful conditions of the feet but actually affect the general health of the body. Thus it has been found that very low or very high heels cause pain in the small of the back—mistaken for rheumatism. Individuals who have to stand in the one position for long periods, like mol-men or policemen, may gradually lower the arch of the foot on the inner side, and without having much pain or discomfort in the foot, have considerable pain on the inner side of the knee joint. This is because this part of the knee has to carry the whole weight of the body. Many a knee has been painted with iodine or strapped up when the trouble was due to a shoe whose arch was not giving proper support.

The point then is that most of us have to "earn our living with both head and feet. If our shoes do not fit or support our weight properly there will be not only foot, leg, and back disturbances, but the whole nervous system will be affected. Look after your feet by first getting properly fitted shoes.

The next mangling of the act, by the same government, was in 1931, when the ticket-of-leave law was adopted. As a doped to temperance objectors it was hedged in with a condition that the "ticket" must be endorsed by the Chairman of the Commission and the Attorney General. What safeguard was there in that provision when both Commission and Attorney General and government were of the same political group? And what kind of a safeguard now, when the Attorney General is also the "functioning" Commission? To appeal from Caesar to Caesar, will Caesar condemn Caesar?

What were the Government party's pledges only four months ago? Enforcement of law, especially against drunken drivers, was an outstanding plank in their platform. Mr. D. N. McKay and others promised a 100% enforcement. We do not expect this. It is not possible. But we do look for a modicum of honesty, at least a gesture towards fulfillment of solemn pledges. An anaemic protest such as Mr. McKay's in the Legislature, unsupported by a recorded vote of resignation from the body, is only a diplomatic let down, nothing more.

How do we now stand? The Prohibition Act plunged headlong into the vortex of party politics. Every safeguard of law ruthlessly removed. Has drunkenness decreased? Look at the police records: Worse still look at the reeling objects on the streets. Are there less of

drunken drivers? Is the punishment more drastic? Again have recourse to the register of convictions, and the increasing number of auto car collisions. Are we to have honesty in politics? Are our Christian people to lie silent in face of what they see? Has the chloroform of political prejudice enveloped those stalwarts of other days, and our temperance organizations of the present into a condition of coma and inaction? I am, Sir, etc. PROHIBITIONIST

LONDON—(C.P.)—Prince Leopold Friedrich Ludwig Hubertus of Lowenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg says he would rather swear allegiance to King George than Hitler and is applying for British naturalization papers.

RESCUED TWO DEER DRIFTING ON SEA (C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire) DOMINION, N. S., Nov. 4.—Two deer swept seaward by the tide and in danger of drowning were rescued by fishermen five miles northeast of Point Island Saturday. Giving up fishing for most of the day, the men captured the animals with great difficulty and set them free on shore.

steps the plea will be that all the instruments of production must be nationalized, and so on until the ultimate objective will be Socialism or Communism.—Financial Post.

Next Christmas Day, on the occasion of her 51st birthday, Mrs. Hanna Gruber Medoff, of New York City, is to receive nearly \$170,000, all because as a child "she had a sweet smile." The legacy comes from the \$2,000,000 estate of the late Dr. Howard Lorraine, who had seen Mrs. Medoff, then a girl, dance and smile. He remembered her in his will. Most children have delightful smiles, but few are so fortunate.—Windsor Star.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PROHIBITION—ITS BETRAYAL

Sir,—Your correspondents,—"Canada" and H. K. S. Hemming, protest against political dishonesty. Has the country lost its soul? Government apparently have none to lose. In other days political principle was at a premium, now it seems an unmarketable virtue.

Where is our Prohibition Act? Where is the Prohibition Federation? It met in conference since the return to Government Control. Has it too lost its soul? Where is the Temperance Alliance, successful champion in many contests, the pulpits, (I won't include the W. C. T. U., they are doing their best?)

In 1927 the government appealed to the people on "Government Control." The Alliance contested the issue. The alternative was either to combine with the Liberals, or contend as a third party. The latter would, it was feared, divide temperance forces, and ensure victory to the solid liquor influence.

A compact was entered into between the Temperance Alliance and the Liberal Leader, after a Liberal caucus, resulting in the following pledges given the Alliance, and later proclaimed to the people:

- (1) A 100% Prohibition law to be enacted, with a 100% effort to enforce it. (2) A Prohibition Commission to be appointed, absolutely segregated from partisan influence, both Conservative and Liberal to be represented in its personnel. (3) The Alliance, or other representative temperance bodies to be consulted and cooperated with in all matters affecting temperance and prohibition enforcement.

The Temperance Alliance shouldered the lion's share in that memorable contest. At a cost of about \$10,000, and a further sacrifice of time and business loss, not estimated, they published the bulletin, secured a contingent of the ablest speakers from abroad, circulated valuable literature, convened meetings all over the Province addressed by our best home talent, and brought about an overwhelming victory. The year following (1928) they carried the "Fleibiscite" in a like manner.

Then what happened? Political pull took the helm. The President and Secretary of the Alliance resigned in protest. Premier Saunders was evidently sincere, but had the handicap of all premiers. In the final party vote had to be reckoned with, and, political strangulation commenced.

A one-party Liberal Commission was appointed. In 1929 the League government amended the act creating a minor offence of \$10 to any one who "consumes or drinks" unlawfully procured liquor. As if there is a difference between "unlawful possession" and "unlawful drinking!" This enabled party plotters to open the door of escape to the friendly \$200 offender, through a \$10 fine, while the convicted from the hostile party camp must suffer the whole penalty.

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