

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Potato And Livestock Quotas

The United States Commissioner of Customs has announced that reports from the collectors of customs show total importations of 747,316 bushels of Irish certified seed potatoes under the quota provisions of the Canada-United States trade agreement during the period Dec. 1, 1936, to Nov. 27, 1937, representing 99.6 per cent of the total allowable under the tariff rate quota on importations of this commodity for the twelve-month period ending Nov. 30, 1937.

The quotas for cattle (155,799 head) and calves (51,933 head) were also filled during the year.

The percentages of other quotas used by Canada under the agreement show marked variation. Only 8.2 per cent of the cream quota of 1,500,000 gallons was filled; 30.2 per cent of the quota for dairy cows, and 52.6 per cent of the quota for manufactured lumber.

These figures suggest that in any new treaty with our American neighbors, the Canadian Government should endeavour to obtain a more equitable adjustment of quotas. The seed potato quota in particular falls far short of satisfying Canadian producers; the greater part of it is filled from the surplus of the previous year's stock, held in bond until the low tariff season opens on March 1. This means that Prince Edward Island potatoes, which are late in maturing, are handicapped notwithstanding their acknowledged superiority in quality, in the rush to get "under the wire," so to speak, before the end of November. American growers want our seed potatoes, and we could supply them profitably with double the amount now permissible under the quota limitations. The fact that the cattle and calf quotas have also been filled indicates that our exports in these lines could be considerably extended under a freer quota system.

Notwithstanding assurance given in general terms that our preferences now enjoyed in the British market will not be disturbed by the proposed Anglo-American treaty, there is good reason to suspect that some at least of these preferences will be jeopardized. It is the duty of Dominion Government to see that compensating benefits are obtained for our agriculturists in any new treaty negotiated by this country with Washington.

Making Progress

While the Canadian hog does not obtain entire to all the best homes at present, he is slowly improving his rating in the London market, the hog's social register, and in time may expect to be received in the most exclusive bacon circles, reports the Canadian Press. Explaining why a Canadian porker, rated 100 per cent, quality at home should be given a 90 per cent, rating in London, Mr. N. J. McLean, general manager of Canada Packers Limited, said it was mainly a question of building up a taste in Britain for the Canadian product. He pointed out that the market in Britain for Danish bacon—the bon ton of hogdom—had been laboriously fostered over a long period of years. Breeds, feeding, slaughtering and marketing methods had been raised to a high standard. Mr. McLean believed select Canadian bacon hogs were the equal of any in the world but in the average the Canadian product fell slightly below that of Denmark. But progress was being achieved steadily by Canadian farmers and in time he felt Canadian bacon would command a price nearer the top in London.

Job Insurance In U. S.

While the Dominion is seeking the cooperation of the provinces in establishing unemployment insurance in Canada, the United States is putting such protection for the workers into effect as on January 1. The first benefits will be paid about three weeks hence. These will usually be half of full-time pay but not more than \$16 a week, and the duration of the benefits will depend on the amount previously earned by the worker.

The U.S. scheme is called unemployment compensation and that indicates an important difference between it and the plan which Canada is likely to adopt. The former is non-contributory except in a very few states, and there is no government contribution except in the District of Columbia. This protection for the workers is thus provided by a tax on industry in the great majority of states. The Canadian plan will doubtless follow that of Great Britain, with contributions from employers, workers and the government.

The Relief Situation

According to a year-end estimate by the Canadian Welfare Council, the total number of men, women and children in Canada receiving material aid to which the Dominion contributes, stood in early December at about 900,000 with an upward limit of 925,000. This includes the drought areas and contrasts with official totals of 1,043,166 individuals in November 1936, and 1,118,552 in December of that year. From the high of March 1937, it represents a net reduction of more than 400,000 in the aid totals, a reduction substantially greater were the drought area totals adjusted. For the first time, since 1931, Canada appears to be facing the winter with the gross total of those on material aid at less than 1,000,000 persons; probably a full 10 per cent less.

In closing a lengthy analysis of the situation Council expresses deep concern over "a danger grave as the crisis which has shaken us. It makes its rise, in part, in the increasing docil-

ity and indifference reported among the recipients of public help in the face of continuing or threatened idleness. A "spiritlessness" and a loss of essential dignity perhaps could not but be by-products of our emergency mass treatment of individual human lives. But more and more, there are signs that the old, loyal and proud submission of the subject to constituted authority is giving way, in fear and insecurity, to a cringing subservience, an unwillingness to venture or to risk. The sense of uncertainty and dependency is sapping at the very foundations of individual initiative, of self-reliance, of an appreciation of the values of spiritual and intellectual freedom. Freedom, today, of itself is being regarded as a quantity to be despised, scorned as "freedom to suffer and to starve."

The Council warns "if through our mass treatment of individual disaster, we have destroyed personal enterprise and independence, and if, realizing this, we fail, immediately, to take measures to retrieve and preserve these qualities, then there slips away the very bulwark of our democratic life. We are indeed a lesser people if the depression has taken from us our appreciation of our ancient liberties,—of thought, of belief, of speech, and of action,—as verities of greater value than life itself."

Editorial Notes

Epiphany, Twelfth Day, Old Christmas.

It is characteristic that the Government should postpone hearing further bootlegging cases until after the Week of Prayer.

According to a census, the result of which was submitted to President Roosevelt, there are between 9,000,000 and 12,000,000 unemployed in the U.S.A. at present. In Canada, according to the Canadian Welfare Council, there are about 925,000.

Prospects for 1938 may not be as rosy as in U.S.A. as one would like, but there is no pessimism so far as Canada is concerned; indeed, the reverse seems to be the case in Montreal, where no fewer than 10,000 people went skiing over the New Year in the Laurentian Mountains.

Three years ago, because his brother Andre was killed in an aviation accident, M. Pierre Michelin, of the Michelin Tire Company, Paris, abandoned flying. On the last day of the year, he with three others was killed in a head-on auto accident near Montargis, France.

Mussolini has nothing on Canada in the housing of big families. The Dionne Quints have already a fortune of \$520,000, which, by the time they are 18, will reach the \$1,000,000 mark. On the other hand their living costs \$24,000 per annum, which is pretty stiff for a small farmer's offspring.

A reader corrects us regarding the Quoddy tidal power dam project at Eastport, Maine. The cost of that scheme was defrayed by the U.S.A. Government, and not by a joint stock company. The stock sold in Charlottetown was in connection with a Canadian ocean wave power scheme which evidently failed to realize its promoters' anticipations.

Sir George Perley was of the stuff heroes are made—calm, cool, reflective, determined, dependable, resourceful, and an ever present help in time of crisis. Borden found him so, Meighen found him so, Bennett found him so. He "went out hence," as he would have chosen, in the midst of his activities.

The legal maxim that pedestrians have a right to cross the road at intersections, and it is up to autoists to respect this right and use the most extreme vigilance and prudence at these intersections, was reiterated by Mr. Justice MacKinnon, in Montreal Superior Court in handing down judgment for \$1,100 against an auto driver following an accident to a little girl.

When the Quebec Liquor Commission was established the late Sir William Stavert was induced to become its financial head. In this office he had the confidence of the Government and his conduct of the business was so efficient that the public grew to respect the then new method of solving the liquor problem. This form of control was adopted elsewhere in Canada, with equal success.

The New York State Journal of Medicine carries an editorial in its January issue exhorting physicians to oppose any plan to bring medicine "under the control of a political bureaucracy." The editorial, headed "Organized Medicine Resolves," says: "To oppose to the limit of its resources any plan to bring medical practice under the control of a political bureaucracy or to subordinate informed medical judgment to the dictates of lay administrators."

Gross bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities follows by provinces during 1935, with figures for 1934 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$2,479,550 (\$2,348,275); Nova Scotia, \$3,866,913 (\$3,318,115); New Brunswick, \$27,338,898 (\$26,495,037); Quebec, \$574,883,119 (\$565,218,160); Ontario, \$461,653,182 (\$483,952,700); Manitoba, \$95,557,149 (\$90,767,215); Saskatchewan, \$55,519,672 (\$55,692,110); Alberta, \$67,251,233 (\$67,886,011); British Columbia, \$127,370,560 (\$127,172,942).

Montreal City Council propose to deny the franchise to any taxpayer who fails to be photographed and indexed. There are citizens who are convinced that some of their elected representatives would dearly like to see a situation in which only the possessors of vote cards would be qualified to cast ballots next election day. Just now there are 70,000 dole cards spread about the various wards, a card being necessary to secure employment on relief works projects. The 230,000 ratepayers are to be regimented and card indexed because some of the City Fathers delight in having their supporters vote early and late and repeatedly at civic contests. This is democracy run wild.

NOTES BY THE WAY

What Premier Chamberlain's government faces today is the danger of a European collapse. Britain unquestionably holds the main key to its prevention. Her growing armaments have added a more realistic and more reliable foundation to it. But she is playing a much heavier hand than most observers probably realize. She really wants peace and she will make sacrifices for it. Charges of "vacillation" and "moral weakness" are not as convincing as they would have been if she had not been so determined. A major mistake in diplomacy might be the fatal one. So when these rather high-sounding protests arise, it might well be borne in mind that they are politically tainted and fostered. Cowardice is an easy word to use, but the alternative to sound guidance in the present crisis is not a happy one to contemplate.—Hamilton Spectator.

Canadians, unfortunately, have not been fully educated to appreciate the value of ethics in athletics. Too often the emphasis is placed on winning, whatever the method, and the cost. Probably this spirit is derived more from the United States than anywhere else. It would be better if the British example were followed.—Washington Post.

It is asserted that the "Big Apple" the newest dance fad, is old stuff to the aborigines of Australia just as jazz is a descendant of old-time tribal noises, and stained finger nails a legacy from their painted tribes. Civilized tastes seem to be progressing by backing up.—Branford Expositor.

Our chief criticism of the omniscient omnipotent and beloved statesman in the White House is that he can't pass a voter without starting a flirtation. And when a bunch of voters passes, der Roosevelt is given to smiles, winks, dropping his handkerchief, scraping his feet on the sidewalk, clearing his throat, turning his head and sighing his heart out in an obvious and often successful attempt to start a violent love affair. With all his charm, with all his tact, courage and acumen, he would exhibit more and then a little forthright indignation and then a little political group, what a man he would be!—Empire Gazette.

What's the sense of talking of a slight bogging down of business as a threat of another depression such as that of 1929? Even in the United States, where there has been the greatest slump in the national income since 1896, and then 38 billions in 1932, with a 50 per cent decrease in unemployment. Pessimists, we sometimes think, are as much of a nuisance as optimists.—Ottawa Journal.

The (Japanese Victory) parade (through the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai) was a case of deliberately throwing a match into a powder barrel. And it bears a suspicious resemblance to those total unjustifiable night manoeuvres of the Japanese troops near Peiping last July which led directly to the present undeclared war. The technique of provocation has been elaborated by the Japanese militarists into an art.—Washington Post.

Observing the speed with which nations move in these later days, it is hard to see what effect would be gained from a popular vote on war. Congress is not to plunge this country into another conflict unless a state of war actually exists, and when such a time comes, taking a popular vote would be only a waste of time. It might even mean suicidal delay. Declaration of war seems to be outmoded, and the new idea of a popular referendum by the same token, is out of date already.—Minneapolis Journal.

Some modern reformers present exquisite pictures of what the world would be like if happiness were a gift, the legacy of some particular set of economic conditions. Any philosopher knows that no economic dispensation will minister to a mind diseased or abate the soul's aspirations to higher flights. There is no human agency that can create happiness by law. Man is born to struggle for happiness.—Victoria Colonist.

Britain's coaling stations throughout the world, which gave her a great advantage over naval rivals, are being turned into oilfilling stations. The admiralty is credited with having a year's supply of oil for the navy on hand in Britain. On Thursday of this week the foundation stone was laid for a 3-million-dollar plant for making oil out of coal in Wales. Lord Dunraven, who officiated, said the navy never would use coal again. The Admiralty's evidence that Britain is determined not to risk her existence by adopting a fuel for her navy that could not be dependably supplied in time of war.—Toronto Star.

The American people own 29,000,000 automobiles. All the rest of the billion people in the world own a total of 13,000,444. Individualism, capitalism, big business—call it what you will—has meant more material wealth and more luxury for the average citizen than all the governmental planning and governmental interference of all the governments of the world.—Exchange.

The pot keeps calling the kettle black. One of the moderately amusing incidents of a busy week is a statement from the Japanese Foreign Office charging the Russian Government with acting in a manner "unintentionable in any civilized country," in connection with interests of Japanese in Russia. The amusing part is that Japan should suggest any other country is uncivilized.—Windsor Star.

According to the census of 1936 the population of the Starost had decreased by over six thousand as compared with 1926; and the Registrar-General estimates a decrease of 21,000 for the year ended June last. When the aim of the Government is to set up factories a de-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

KEEP THE GARAGE DOOR OPEN WHEN ENGINE IS RUNNING

When the weather is cold or wet, it is natural to close the door of the garage until the car engine warms up. Perhaps you want to make a slight adjustment to the carburetor, and so let the engine run whilst doing it.

It is this little mistake—falling to leave garage door open—that has cost the lives of thousands of motorists as the exhaust fumes cause what is known as carbon monoxide poisoning.

Perhaps you wonder why these fumes are not noticed, and why they are so very poisonous. Man lives on air—two gases, oxygen diluted with some nitrogen, so that when some of this oxygen is replaced by this other gas he gradually faints away and is really suffocated. It is this "gradual" fainting away that causes the individual to collapse and if he is not brought out into the fresh air and given artificial respiration, death will follow. There is nothing to warn him of his great danger.

The first thought in the treatment is to get the victim out into the open air; if this is not possible the garage windows and doors should be opened wide. If a physician is at hand he may have an oxygen tank available and allow the patient to inhale pure oxygen for a few minutes.

However as time is precious immediate treatment—artificial respiration—should be given immediately. This is given with the patient lying face downward and pressure made on the lower ribs to "squeeze air out of lungs, and then by removing pressure allowing fresh air to enter the lungs. This pressure and removal of pressure should be given 12 or 14 times a minute until signs of recovery appear.

Dr. Harold M.F. Behrman, San Francisco, in Northwest Medicine gives these further suggestions, after consciousness has returned. Absolute rest, lying down, fluids, even if have to be given by rectum (lower end of bowel); build up resistance, ample diet, force fluids and give cathartics; stimulants may be given if caution is used. To keep the lesson for all of us is to keep the garage doors open when the engine is running.

The Poet's Corner

A SONG SUNG BY THE PEOPLE OF FAERY, VYDY, DIARMUID AND GRANIA IN THE BRIDAL SLEEP UNDER A CROWLECH

We who are old, old and gay, O so old! Thousands of years, thousands of years, If all were told:

Give to these children, new from the world, Silence and love; And the large dew-dropping hours of the night, And the stars above:

Give to these children, new from the world, Rest far from men, Is anything better, anything better? Tell it us then: Us who are old and gay, O so old! Thousands of years, thousands of years, If all were told.

Success in life depends more than anything else on animated moderation. In metaphysics about taste and judgement involve "poise of mind"—the faculty of waiving till the stream of impressions—whether of art or of life—have cut their full type plainly on the mind.—Spencer.

Doctors Check Kidneys First Because they know that healthy kidneys remove from the blood the waste matter—the excess acids and poisons, formed by the over-changing human body as it decays and rebuilds itself. But if the kidneys fail, illness surely follows. Backache, Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Lack of Energy, Too Frequent Urination, Sleeplessness, Headaches—all may result from faulty kidneys. As a health safeguard—as a wise precaution—regulate your kidneys frequently with Dodd's Kidney Pills—For over fifty years the favorite kidney remedy—non-habit forming—safe.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A DENIAL

Sir—A report is current that I have been acting for the U. M. P. in connection with bootleg raids. This is absolutely false, as I have not had any connection with the Mounted Police, or City Police either, for any such purpose. I am, Sir, etc., ARTHUR WORTH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING PLAN

Sir—There is strong evidence that the Government assisted housing scheme is going to prove at least as much of a national menace as of real benefit. Winnipeg made a practical test to gain knowledge of its working. An excellent site was selected and a model home, of neat architecture, costing \$4,800 to be of the type sold for \$400 down and \$30 per month for twenty years.

This house was then advertised for sale by tender on a basis of purchase money to be paid in full on delivery. It was inspected by 12,000 people, yet there was not one single offer from any of them to purchase—cash down.

A large percentage of people can be induced to buy almost anything which they can get on tick. When pay day comes a vast number default in payment. Its effect is shown upon property, which the owners had to pay for in full out of their own hard earned cash, invested for rental purposes, which are in growing numbers being vacated for the government supplemented houses, and left idle and unrentable, and even unsaleable, on their owners' hands.

This demoralization of legitimate property values, is sure to become worse when the "model homes" are thrown into the market. This is the logic of facts being proven by current events and which no one can get away from.

And what is the effect sure to be upon the very government that have sponsored the protection of governing powers, particularly municipal, are dependent for their revenues almost wholly upon the assessed value of real estate. When that real estate is depreciated in value, municipal revenues must decline and then the criminal result inevitably pertains that the already overtaxed holder, who has paid to the last cent for his property must be still further taxed to meet the defaults of the on tick home builders whom governments have encouraged and seduced into a speculative business beyond their needs, and beyond their capacity to pay.

I am Sir, etc. VICTIM.

MORE PROMISES

Sir—Now that we have entered into another new year, what will it bring to the people of this Island. We have many good business men giving good advice through the Press doing all they can to improve conditions, on this Island, and now I am glad to see, according to Government reports that their efforts have not been in vain for the Government is promising to do many wonderful things in the next two years but the Government has made many promises in the first two years and lived up to very few of them. This has made the people suspicious so all we can do is take these promises, with a grain of salt for the present, and might mention here a few of the minor promises which were given to the people living in the Second District of Queens especially those living in the district from Rocky Point to Canoe Cove.

Last winter several meetings of the farmers were held in the different halls, and resolutions were drawn up and presented to our Government asking for a lower fare on the Rocky Point ferry for farmers only, and hauling their products to town, also to cover in the boat to transport men and horses from the cold wind, sleet and rain. These with other things were promised, but all we ever got was a late trip on Saturday nights during the summer months, and we wouldn't have got that only if we found this late trip made more money for the Government than all the trips run through the day.

Now these few things asked for would have cost very little and to the people using this ferry. How is it that if a farmer comes to town with a horse that is lame, he will be arrested for cruelty to animals, and yet this farmer might not have had at the time any other mode of transportation. But our Government can cause untold suffering to both men and animals in crossing on the ferry, all to save a few dollars, and nothing is done to them. With all this a case of "Let George do it."

It is to be hoped the Government will stick to their latest promises and at least give decent roads, for the tourist traffic is the only thing that will bring real cash to this Island and put us on a footing with the rest of the world.

About 3 weeks ago a change was made in the running time of the Rocky Point Ferry allowing only three trips in the afternoon and taking off the 3 o'clock run, making the last trip from town 4 o'clock. Many farmers still wanted the 3 o'clock trip as it gave them a chance to get home and water their stock and do their chores before dark. Others wanted the 5 o'clock trip as it would give those wanting to go to town in the afternoon a little more time to do their Christmas shopping.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The firm of Hughes & Edmonds, having dissolved partnership, I have become associated with W. K. Rogers Agencies Limited, and in future all policyholders of Hughes & Edmonds will receive my personal attention at my new office 181 Queen Street.

I wish to thank all policyholders for their business during the past and trust that I will have the pleasure of serving you in the future.

B. H. HUGHES General Insurance 181 Queen Street Phone 541

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

Old P. W. C. Days Described By Noted Islander

(The following address on the "Old College" (Prince of Wales College) was given recently by Sir Andrew MacPhail. It was the second in the broadcast series "I Remember.")

I propose to speak tonight of the Old College, the sequence of the Old School, of which I have already spoken.

This Old College was founded in the year 1804 by Governor Fanning, as he said, "for the education of the youth in the learned languages." In 1860, seventy-seven years ago, it was refounded as the Prince of Wales College, the then Prince himself being present in person at the ceremony in the capital of Prince Edward Island. There were 53 students; when I knew it first there were 91, with three teachers; today there are 504, of whom 309 are women, with a staff of twenty one. Gresham's law operates in education using the current phrase. These early students were drawn from the Grammar schools where they had proved their worth. They were tested by scholarships of which eight were awarded every second year for two years, each of the value of eighty dollars and exemption from fees.

With due economy the amount was adequate, and they were sought like a secret piece of prey. Failure meant that the boy might have to go to work for his living. The examination was severe, for there were a hundred candidates, but the ability of candidates must now be vastly increased. A few years ago I examined myself with some leniency using the current phrase. The result was deplorable. There were new subjects; but even in English I made only four marks; in French seven; in Latin eight; in Mathematics none. The average was raised, however, by a complete answer to a new kind of question. "What are the evil effects of alcohol upon the human body? One question set last year appeared to be of dubious morality.—Does sugar dissolve readily in alcohol? It might suggest to some young that sugary ginger-ale could be employed to mitigate the sting of the adder and the bite of the serpent.

No Despairing Youth There was in those days no despairing youth, in despair because their fathers were unable or un-

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