THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

BOSTON—Old South News: M. Andlerman, 284 Tremont St.
NEW YORK—Hotalings News Depot, 308 West 40th St.
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.—M. E. Faulkner.
SUMMERSIDE—Hunter Book Store. & Black & Co.
MONTAGUE—W. A. Johnston. SOURIS—M. S. Acorn.
THE GUARDIAN can be obtained from the following agents in Charlottetown.
A. Brown, Post Office. S. Duffy, Richmond Street.
J. D. Taylor, Grafton Street. Alex. McPherson, Queen Street.
Fred Gaudet, Great George Street. N. Twomey, Fitz Ave.
Maritim Stationers. Lemons Grocery, Cor. Kent & Rochford
R. Thomas White, 125 Elm Ave. J. P. Duffy, Queen Street.
Carter & Co., Queen Street. Canada News Co., Depot.
M. Whitlock, Great George Street. Mrs. Jacobson, Dorchester Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930

Those Liquor Interests

Just how badly the sweeping Conservative victory has upset the equilibrium of our contemporary may be seen in the editorial columns of yesterday, from which we cull the following frantic alibi:

"The prohibition of the export of liquor lined up all the brewers and the many wealthy liquor interests against the Liberal Government."

We have already pointed out the fact that the biggest liquor dealer in Canada, Hon. Lawrence Wilson, Premier King's bosom friend, was appointed, just before the election campaign, to a seat in the Senate. But what about the prohibition of liquor clearances lining up all the brewers? Here are the facts, from a news despatch published last month in the press throughout Canada and the United States and never once challenged by the King Government or its supporters:

WASHINGTON, June 6—Following disclosures that the United States is not disposed to prosecute Canadian citizens in rum cases, it was learned today that the Government is seriously considering nolle prossing a number of indictments against Dominion distillers which were returned by a federal grand jury in Buffalo more than a year ago.

Among the Canadian firms, officials of which were accused of conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws and smuggling regulations, were the Gooderham and Worts Co. and the Hiram Walker organization. Some of the best known distillers of Canada were caught in the Government's net when a conspiracy of wide scope was unearthed by the customs and prohibition services. Many Americans also were indicted.

"Since the Canadian Government has seen fit to enact a law which illegalizes the exportation of alcoholic beverages to the United States through the refusing of clearance to ships," a high official of the prohibition bureau said, "the United States is not disposed to prosecute Canadian citizens in rum cases. This would be a friendly gesture, following the friendly and co-operative action of the Canadian authorities."

The intimation was given that there had been considerable negotiating between the two Governments the upshot of which was the Canadian anti-clearance law and the plan to drop the charges against the Dominion citizens.

With the above unquestioned facts fresh in the electors' minds, the local Liberal organ will find little support for its alibi of an alleged "liquor campaign." If there has been any such campaign, it was effectively defeated by the election of Hon. R. B. Bennett and his party last Monday.

How Politicians Go Wrong

If there is a moral to be found in the results of the election campaign apart from the obvious one that the party with the soundest and most stable policy eventually wins, it lies in the fact that the politician, above all men, cannot afford to lose his temper He derives his whole power from the people. The moment he forgets this he ceases in any sense to be representative of a democracy. When he takes to bullying the people, telling them what they must do to gain his favorable consideration, his doom is written.

Among the causes operating against the King Government was undoubtedly the dictatorial attitude of the Prime Minister himself towards the Provinces under Conservative administration. During the latter part of the campaign he complained bitterly of the Conservative Premiers of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick entering the lists against him; though he might have forseen this opposition as the natural reactions of his own utterances in Parliament. Mr. King worked himself up into such a frenzy of temper as actually to declare that there was a conspiracy to make Canada Conservative, to give Conservatives a monopoly of power—as if there was ever a time when Liberals and Conservatives alike did not try to have their own politics prevail. What Mr. King did not realize, in his almost daily ebullitions of temper, was that he himself was wholly responsible for bringing the provincial Conservative premiers actively into the field against him.

The Fall In Price Levels

According to Mr. Robert P. Lamont, United States Secretary of Commerce, the present downward movement of commodity prices in the United States began about October 1, 1929. It began with farm produce and did not extend to non-farm products until after the stock market crash at the close of October. Mr. Lamont considers it a moot question whether or not prices will continue to decline to something like pre-war price levels, which were from twenty-five to thirty percent. lower than those now prevailing. The history of all previous post-war periods indicates that they will not. The past rule has been that commodity values and wage levels never lose all of the gains which result from war-time inflation.

It is contended in Washington that there has been a tendency to exaggerate the magnitude and significance of the recent decline in price levels. This decline has been far less marked than that which occurred in the United States in 1921 and not more marked than that which occurred there in 1923 and 1924. Between June, 1920, and June 1921, the American index for farm products fell off about 52 percent. and that for food products nearly forty percent. It is also remarked that the activity of American mines and factories at the present time, although materially less than during the boom months of early 1929, is only about four percent. below that of the same period in 1928. "The lowering of prices has been the means of keeping production at this fairly satisfactory level. Business concerns have no doubt sacrificed part of their profits but they have kept going They have kept workers on the job and have thus enabled the masses of the community to continue to buy goods."

Editorial Notes

Among the uncertainties of the election, says the Canadian Press, one thing the electors could be fairly sure of, and that was that the next Premier would be a bachelor; because Mr Bennett, Premier Mackenzie King, and Robert Gardiner, leader of the United Farmer groups, are all bachelors.

News items from Prince County report two men injured as a result of election arguments. The fact that there was no quarrelling over the results in Queens and Kings Counties may be due to the fact that the right men were elected.

In "William Pitt the Younger" (Doubleday-Doran), P. W. Wilson remarks:—"When informed that Punch was not as good as it used to be, the editors of that vivacious journal replied tha it never was. Like Punch, great British institutions flourish by chronic deterioration. The House of Commons in which a Snowden and a Churchill introduce budgets yearns for the great days of Gladstone and Disraeli. In those days Gladstone and Disraeli looked back longingly on the great days of Peel and Canning. Need it be added that Peel and Canning were the unworthy successors of Fox and Pitt."

Notes By The Way

To the average person a mishap to a circus may not mean very much excepting possibly some little disappointment, but to the management of such an enterprise it means a good deal. It costs something like $7,000 a day to operate such a circus as the Al. G. Barnes, and when this is thrown out of commission for a few days such as has happened last week, it means a serious loss in earning power alone. It is stated that the loss in rolling stock by reason of the recent accident would not be less than $100,000 and though this may be insured, the difficulty of replacing it involves no small expense or inconvenience. Hospital bills and other items of this nature also added to the loss. But very few circus companies have made much money during the past few years and only by amalgamation have they been able to cut out competition and maintain themselves on a profit-making basis.

The Sarnia Canadian Observer agrees that the sound of riveting machines would be far more welcome in the land than the noise of political controversy. Still, you can't expect 'em to wield the hammer until they've buried the hatchet.

Mr. F. E. M. Robinson, President of the National Dairy Council of Canada, said in an interview in Montreal on Tuesday that the dairy industry had asked the Tariff Board for a minimum tariff of four cents a pound on butter from New Zealand and Australia and that this had been provided in the Dunning Budget. As far as the dairy industry is concerned, this would seem to settle the controversy.

Noticing a girl standing on the edge of a pool, attired in a bathing suit, a Chicago man pushed her into the water. She could not swim and she drowned in eight feet of water, almost taking to his death also the man who had pushed her, and who jumped in to save her. This is a time-honored practical joke, pushing people into swimming pools. Don't indulge in it. You may have the same cause for remorse as is now being suffered by **the Chicago** wag. Perhaps the person you are tempted to push also is unable to swim. If so, he will be in danger of drowning. Even if he is a swimmer, this is no guarantee that he will not be injured or killed. When people are unexpectedly pushed, there is an instinctive struggle to maintain equilibrium. On the slippery side of a pool there is danger of falling. A broken arm or leg, or fractured ribs, may result. Don't push.

The Irish Free States, like Great Britain, is not greatly impressed by the Briand scheme for an economic union of Europe. In its reply to the French questionnaire it expresses the view that the League of Nations program would accomplish the objects desired, and it doubts if the French plan is at present practicable. The Irish reply significantly refers to its connection through emigration with North America and Australia, creating "between the Irish Free States and those regions of the world a tie of moral union not exceeded in any way by that which exists between Ireland and other European states."

The whole civilized world will extend to Italy its deep sympathy in the disaster which has befallen the south-eastern part of that country. An earthquake of such intensity as that reported in the despatches is a terrible affair. The horror, suffering and ruin it brings in its train are inconceivable to those who have not encountered this natural phenomenon. Before it man is helpless. All he can do is to alleviate distress and to build up what is destroyed. In this the whole world will feel it a privilege to assist.

Never before in the history of yacht racing have Canada's chances been so bright as they are this year. With a determination of lifting the Canada Cup, now held by the Rochester Yacht Club, a syndicate of local yachtsmen, formed by Commodore George H. Gooderham of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, had built during the winter three yacht at an estimated cost of $45,000. These yachts will enter the trials, and the winner will represent Canada for the much-sought -after trophy.

The notworthy feature of the current report from Quebec on the provincial finances is not the disclosure of a surplus, since a surplus has become an annual recurrence; rather, it is the abundance of the balance on the right side of the Provincial Treasurer's accounts. Mr. Taschereau recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of his succession to the Quebec premiership. The announcement that he has just been privileged to make—he is acting as Provincial Treasurer during the illness of the Hon. A. R. McMaster—records the eleventh surplus under the Taschereau administration. Revenues from all sources in the course of the fiscal year, which ended on the 30th ultimo amounted to 43,581,984.50 Expenditures in the same period were $39,312,297.55, the favourable balance being $4,269,686.94. The Liquor Commission retains the credit due to a leading author of revenue. Contributions from this source reached $10,410,572, being approximately two million dollars more than the last fical year.

SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL ON EMPIRE FREE TRADE

Tariff policies have been the subject of so much discussion in Canada during the weeks preceding the election that the average newspaper reader may well be excused for desiring a change. There is one contribution to the subject of Empire Free Trade, however, which demands recognition in these columns, not only for its intrinsic value, literary and political, but for the interest attaching in this Province to its authorship. The article referred to appears in the July issue of the Quarterly Review. It is entitled "The Freedom of England" and it is from the gifted pen of Sir Andrew Macphail.

The author's intent, as expressed in the opening paragraph, "is to convince Empire Free-traders, by an appeal to history, that they are half wrong." They are right, he suggests, so far as their ideal is concerned; wrong in their practical application of that ideal. Protection, for agriculture as well as industry, is the necessary first step towards the achievement of their goal. Free Trade through Protection was the ultimate vision of Alexander Hamilton, who framed the first American tariff; of Jefferson, his antagonist in all other policies; of President Garfield, who as early as 1866 declared, 'If our Government pursues this line of policy steadily, we shall approach more nearly to free-trade, because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other nations on equal terms. I am for protection which leads to ultimate free-trade. I am for that Free-trade which can only be achieved through Protection.' Sir Andrew MacPhail not only indorses this viewpoint but adds that England alone can convert into a reality the old American desire.

"Within the next two years," he predicts of England, "there will be a general election; by that time the Liberal party will have passed, and the Conservative party be purged. The Labor party will disappear, their function having been performed. In place of it will arise, not a Party but a Nation, with some sudden leader under the King, determined by self-protection to bring common wealth to the whole Empire. A flash of the old kingly power would illumine that Empire, for the Crown is now the only Imperial reality. And that Free Trade may then be achieved which the moralists of 1845 imagined, and England for nearly a century has sought in vain, not only within the Empire, but possibly with the whole world as well. Against that freedom of trade England is now the sole barrier."

The fiction, he insists, must be abandoned that there is an inherent distinction between raw material and manufactured goods. Nothing is wholly raw or wholly manufactured. All must be included or the attempt will fail.

"A nation may conceivably prosper under Protection or Free Trade. England at the moment suffers the disabilities of both, and enjoys the benefits of neither. Protection is an act of war in time of peace. All the nations of the world, except England, who are crying out against physical war, have one main motive, that economic warfare may be carried on in peace—against England, for they have already protected themselves, and England alone remains defenceless. The present paltering with Protection under the guise of safeguarding is working harm that will soon be irreparable. No one but a speculator or some other kind of fool will engage in an industry which is safeguarded merely by the false security of a Chancellor's whim that may shift from year to year. Honest industry demands a settled policy of one kind or another. British industry is now being asked to play a game in which the rules and penalties are changed whilst the game is in progress, and other players are left free to observe no rules at all."

Empire free-trade policy, of which so much is now being heard, begins at the wrong end, and does not go half through:

"When England finally decides that the first duty of a nation is self-protection, even against her own, and declares economic warfare against the whole world which is now at economic war with her, that will be the time to enact those mutual agreements within the Empire, which up to the present have been sought in vain. When the Empire is so consolidated, any foreign nation will then be free to apply for terms. Until this act of economic warfare is performed, the Dominions will not agree within themselves, among themselves, or with England."

Space does not permit of quoting at length from Sir Andrew's striking essay, nor shall we attempt the rasher experiment of summarizing arguments advanced with such masterly precision of language. One passage, however, both for its local reference and for a touch of irony typical of the Macphail of those earlier essays which leavened Canadian literature and delighted discerning readers everywhere, we cannot omit:

"The people of England are now divided into two classes: Those who wish to sell their land, and those who do not wish to buy it. Farm land is cheaper than land in Canada of equal quality and situation; but the transfer is too complicated, the taxation too uncertain. A man who buys a piece of land seems to incur with it the hatred of the Government. This is an inheritance from feudal days and from more recent industrial times, when social prestige was based upon the possession of land; but social prestige now is based upon the motor car. The first requisite for the comfort of the country is the breaking up of the roads, so that cars cannot travel at more than fifteen miles an hour. If one asks how this restoration of rural England can be accomplished, the answer is easy. There is a precedent. It was done seventy years ago in Prince Edward Island. The British Government purchased nearly a million acres of land from the owners and resold it to the tenants, who in turn became owners of every acre, and paid the last penny of the mortgage. The Government was wise enough to avoid the fatal error of becoming a new landlord in place of the old. It left the new owners to themselves but free to protect themselves against foreign invasion. In earlier days those pioneers carried their muskets to the fields where they worked. And if it be alleged that the English from the towns have become too anaemic for the land, the answer may be had from the one-time enemy who encountered battalions of them in France, not so long ago."

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EMOTIONS AND WORK

You have heard of instances where an individual in recounting a story in which he tells of some tremendous effort he made, is questioned by one of his hearers as to his ability to actually do the feat he mentions.

If he happens to be a little hot headed or the questioner has been very annoying in his manner it is likely that he will offer to perform the feat again with all his listeners in attendance.

Accordingly everything is arranged in a manner as nearly as possible approaching the conditions of the story, and he endeavors to perform the act.

He fails, and fails dismally, much to the amusement of his tormentor and the chagrin of his friends who were naturally anxious to see him 'make good' on his story.

As they are about to leave the spot, and he realizes that his friends are feeling badly and his tormentor is jubilantly talking about his failure, he turns back, and with a mighty effort, performs the feat and does it in almost easy fashion.

Why was he not able to do it at his first effort, when he tried to justify his story?

Because his 'mad' was not up.

Now it was formerly believed that it was just because an unusual effort was being put into it, by using one's strongest 'will power' that enabled one to do an unusual feat of strength.

What was the real reason?

Dr. W. B. Cannon, Boston, who has for a long time been investigating the effect of the emotions from the standpoint of their use to the individual, tells us that the emotions so stimulate the processes of the body, that extra sugar is immediately given to the blood to be used in muscular effort. This enables the muscles to perform the unusual feat.

Further, if the feat of strength takes some little time the blood is likewise supplied with more oxygen, not necessarily from the lungs but all the tissues of the body give up some of their oxygen for the time being, and then afterwards Nature sees that they get this oxygen paid back to them.

Isn't it wonderful that we have a body that can do this for us when any great need arises?

Sick or well, Nature is always fighting for us.

Divorce is almost unknown in Sweden. They make safety matches there.

The Poets' Corner

CHARIOT

"Having once entered if you then enjoin,
You have no measure of the track of love.
There is no vantage-place, no upper coign
From which to judge the round and race thereof.
Can there be interval? Can there be pause?
Or can there for a winged horse be whips?
If once you have entered, there's an end of laws:
The suns and moons and stars are in eclipse.
Be careful then to know the mane you drive,
To love its curve and to let it go unbent,
To feel your body's chariot wheel alive,
To be no driver—but an instrument
Of single flight, reined only by the pound
Of phantom feet untethered to the ground."

—Witter Bynner, in the New Republic.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Q. What are some outstanding facts about British Columbia?

A. British Columbia contains ten per cent of all Canada. It has 7000 miles of coast line and a mountain area equal to 25 Switzerlands. It is equal in area to three United Kingdoms and yet has a population less than that of Toronto. It contains more than half of Canada's standing timber. It has over 4000 miles of railway. Its annual production of natural resources totals $250,000,000. It is rich in minerals withannual production worth $65,000,000. It became a province in 1871.

"Right breathing is important in the rearing of a race," says a schoolmistress. It's more important in winning it.

"I like to go miles away for a picnic in the country and forget everything," writes a correspondent. Most picnickers content themselves with forgetting the corkscrew and tin-opener.

OPTOMETRY

is a specialized science, concentrating all its resources to the end that

Defective Vision may be restored,

Eye Strain relieved and Muscle imbalances corrected.

Any one of these defects may be, and nearly always is, the cause of

Severe Headaches

If troubled with headaches, we will be glad to investigate the condition of your eyes, and if necessary, furnish you with properly fitted corrective glasses.

G. F. Hutcheson

OPTOMETRIST

FOX REQUIREMENTS

NEMA WORM CAPSULES

A scientifically tested product of Parke Davis & Co., are effective, safe and sure in expelling worms from the intestinal tract of not only foxes but live stock, poultry and dogs. If your animals develop worms act promptly with this specific treatment.

EAR-MITE LOTION

Within the last six weeks we have sold gallons of our Ear-Mite Lotion. Fox-men have highly recommended it as being always effective. Get some from our fresh stock.

FLEA POWDER

This is the time of year when you must protect the fur from deterioration by vermin. Our Flea Powder always gives satisfaction. We have just received a new shipment. Send in your orders at once. They will be promptly attended to.

The Two Macs

"PROTECT" YOUR HEALTH AND STRENGTH WITH

BOVRIL

Don't Fail To Take Advantage Of Pinaud's Special Offers

NO. 1.—Anniversary Offer. A $1.00 box of Pinaud's Face Powder and a 75c tube of Pinaud's Face Cream—Both for $1.00.

NO. 2.—With every $1.00 purchase of Pinaud's Toilet Preparations is given free one special box. Contains five of these preparations in holiday size.

As we have only a limited number of these free goods deals, you would be well advised to get yours early.

E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore

Patronize our Soda Fountain When Tired and Thirsty.

To get the real refreshing flavor of tea TRY BRAHMIN Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages

Life Insurance

All plans, from the cheapest of all—temporary protection policies—to the most expensive investment contracts.

Accident Insurance

Policies free from conditions, paying double for travel accidents and increasing yearly in value by bonus additions.

Health or Sickness Insurance

Policies covering all diseases and paying for loss of business time, at moderate cost. (Not life insurance policies.)

If you want the best in any of the above it will pay you to have an interview with one of our representatives, or write

Hyndman & Co. Limited

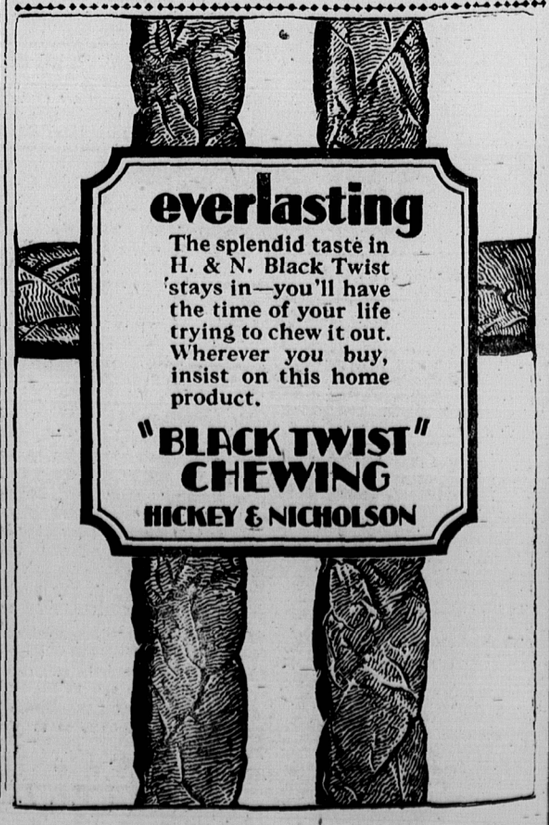
The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.

Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

E. R. BROW

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.

Good Strong Stock Companies

Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis