THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. 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.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1930

The Man Behind the Budget

In Charlottetown Premier Mackenzie King claimed that the Dunning Budget was not primarily prepared for the election; that it was the result of the investigations of the Tariff Board, of which Mr. W. N. Moore was chairman. He has since resigned to contest South Ontario, and here is a pen picture of him drawn by the Mail and Empire:

Few men are more likeable than Mr. W. H. Moore, who has resigned the chairmanship of the Tariff Board to contest South Ontario in the Liberal interest.

Few men are smoother or more Machiavellian in their methods.

This is partly because of congenital astuteness and partly because of his training with Mackenzie and Mann, who were past-masters in the art of political manipulation.

In political warfare he has something of the guile of an Indian who is stalking his prey.

He threads softly and circumspectly.

His reasons for taking a certain line of action are never the obvious or ostensible reasons.

There is always an undisclosed motive.

He says that he has left the Tariff Commission in order to attack Mr. Bennett.

It may be taken for granted that he would not have given up that lucrative post had he felt it would be his for long after July 28.

He denies introducing forty or fifty harbor workers into Oshawa for voting purposes on election day; but, if we were going to keep an eye on Mr. Moore's campaign, we should look for something much more subtle than this kind of thing.

It remains to be added that prior to concocting the alleged new British preferences, he was known perhaps chiefly through his authorship of "The Clash" a work which is nationalist and anti-British in tone and which has caused its writer to be known as the Bourassa of Ontario.

Mr. King's Inconsistencies

The Mackenzie King Government is on the run all right.

In one breath the King ministry talks low tariff and in the next it announces high duties on iron and steel products.

One moment it ruins the Canadian daily industry with a flood of over-sea butter and the next it denounces the international arrangement under which the butter has come in.

It places unnecessarily high all-year-round duties on fruit and vegetables and then, under pressure from those concerned, changes over to a seasonal tariff.

Members of the Government, who not long since denounced tariff protection as robbery, agree to the imposition of a duty of $2.03 a barrel on biscuit flour.

Mr. Crerar, who left the Union Government because of a small increase in the duty on steel products, is a party to a tariff twice as high upon the same materials.

Ministers declare that their whole policy is to safeguard the interests of the farmer, but they enter into favored nation treaties with countries which put prohibitive embargoes on Canadian grain.

When Mr. Malcolm, the minister of trade and commerce, was questioned in the House about these treaties he said that it was not the business of the Government to find markets for Canadian wheat, because farm products had to find their own markets.

When Mr. Bennett comes into power he will either do away with these treaties or see that Canadian farm products have access to the markets concerned under reasonable conditions.

A Bennett Government will deal with such problems as this at the first session of Parliament.

It will legislate so that Canadian farmers and Canadian workers of all kinds may have an equal opportunity with their competitors in other countries.

It will legislate so that, as far as possible, Canadians will receive the wages which go into the making of articles which Canadians use.

Thus the leader of the Conservative party has a defnite policy for the rehabilitation of the Dominion and he has the faculty of making this policy clear and attractive to his hearers.

The Conservatives have a leader for whom they can cheer, a leader who steadily gains in strength and popularity as the election proceeds.

Dr. J. A. Clark

The citizens of this province will feel highly gratified at the honor of D. Sc. conferred upon Mr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, by Acadia University. Dr. Clark has long been in the forefront of agricultural educationists and practical investigators in the Maritime Provinces, and enjoys the respect and esteem of both practical and theoretical agriculturalists throughout the length and breadth of Canada. He belongs to a family which stands high in respect to educational attainments, several of whom hold important and distinguished positions both at home and abroad. Dr. Clark has taken a prominent part in the affairs of local religions and philanthropic institutions, and it is fitting that the University of Acadia should thus honour one of her distingushed sons. The Guardian extends its congratulations and those of its readers, and trusts the Doctor will be long spared to enjoy the distinction conferred upon him.

N. B. Historical Guide

The Historical Guide to New Brunswick recently issued by the New Brunswick Government Bureau of Information and Tourist Travel, contains in addition to interesting reading matter, a wealth of illustrations, produced for the first time in form available to the general public. Half tone pictures of Champlain monument at Saint John, and the old Government House at Fredericton, adorn the cover with a frieze depicting the landing of the Loyalists. Among the new pictures of interest is a full-page illustration showing Fort Beausejour—now a national park—and another is the new form of memorial erected at the site of Fort Jemseg by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada during the past year. Other new illustrations show the old willow tree at Nicholas Denys's habitation and grave at Ferguson's Point, Bathurst Harbor, the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, as it appeared when known as King's College in 1829, the Royal Coat of Arms of British Hanoverian Dynasty, which before Revolutionary days occupied a place in the City Council Chamber of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; the historic Coat of Arms of Trinity Church, the old graveyard at Fort Monckton, the Eagle's Nest on the Saint John River, a short distance above Belleisle Bay; Fort Howe, Saint John, in 1781, from a sketch by Benjamin Marston; the Coat of Arms of the Province of New Brunswick; Champlain's plan of the settlement on the Isle de Sainte Croix; historical maps of the vicinity of Fredericton, and of Restigouche; a sketch showing the site of Fort Jemseg, other sketches showing the site of Fort La Tour and the location of the old Hazen House at Saint John; old Fort Meductic; the site of Gyles Spring, mapped to the old French Seigniories, Champlain's map of the Saint John River and numerous other plans and photographs of historic sites, buildings and personages. The volume throughout is excellently printed and will be of permanent value especially to visitors

Notes By The Way

It is a long, long time since the American Civil War, yet many of the most important of the Southern States steadfastly refuse to pay their lowest war debts, while at the same time they criticize Russia for her repudiation of her recent war obligations. For the present Russia must be reckoned not merely among the defaulters but as ranking with the repudiators.

In a subsequent century when historians shall undertake to adjudicate upon the progress of science in 1930, reference will almost certainly be made to the discovery in Tetuan, Morocco, of the dinosaur whose age has been estimated at fifty million years and also to the striking achievement of the Madrid Scientific expedition. As animals of this type have hitherto been found exclusively in the United States, the new discovery is seen at once to have an important bearing on the theory that Europe, Africa and America were in some remote period, one continent.

The assumption that women have failed because politics is a man's game is untenable. Women are not lacking in political sense. Miss Macphail is certainly not among the obscurer members of the Canadian Parliament. Lady Astor is not an inconspicuous member of the British House of Commons. The failure of American women politicians from "Ma" Ferguson of Texas down, or up, to Ruth Medill McCormick of Illinois is that most of them have not been nominated because of what they are themselves, but because of their relationship to somebody else.

According to Mr. Dunning the revised tariff would consist of 1188 items of which 589 will be free under the British Preference. But what actually took place was explained by Mr. Bennett when he said: "What has been done, taking it merely according to his own (Mr. Dunning's) statement, is that the tariff has been reclassified by increasing the number of items so that the British Preference applies now to a vast number of items whereas before they were more compact and less numerous. In this way the government has increased British preference."

As Mr. Bennett points out, there has always been British preference in Canada. Mr. Dunning has taken the preferential items of the old tariffs, split them up, and made several grow where only one grew before.

To illustrate the old tariff item number 448—(Agricultural Implements)—This one item has now been subdivided into seven new items, listed as follows:

Cultivators, harrows, etc. Free; Mowing Machines, etc., Free; Spraying and Dusting Machines, etc., Free; Hay Loaders, hay tedders, etc. Free; Incubators and Brooders, Free; Fanning Mills, etc., Free; Equipment for generating electric power for farm purposes only, Free.

Seven items now where only one before.

Such milling of items leaves the Empire producer in exactly the same position as he was before.

The Englishman published in Calcutta—Die-hard Imperialists can really well afford to be thankful for the presence in the world of men such as the Wafdists in Egypt and the Swarajists in India and the Kuomintang in China, who by their utter unreasonableness have again and again saved the Empire from the worst consequences of the blunders committed by sentimental foolish and ill-informed British politicans in London.

Few realize how great in the aggregate has been the program of ship-construction carried out for the C. P. R. since the war, and it would surprise many to learn that as the Prince of Wales said at the launching of the Empress of India "the latest and finest addition to the fleet, the company had built in the last twelve years sixteen vessels at a cost of a hundred million dollars." "His Royal Highness it may be remarked gracefully acknowledged the debt of the British Shipbuilding industry to the great Canadian Transportations Company which had created in British yards a tonnage record that stands throughout the world for that period. It had given a great deal of employment, he said, at the time when British shipyards needed every encouragement. But the New Empress is only the latest ship. She is not the last for as Mr. Beatty observed there can be no "last" for the Canadian Pacific Railway Speaking on the same occasion the President of the C. P. R. told his hearers that it would not be long before the building program was continued. His assurance that the company would continue to be customers of the Clyde yards must have been most satisfactory to those whom he addressed.

King George exhibited seven pictures at the recent exhibition in London of drawings, models and designs of Thames bridges.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

EATING WHEN NOT HUNGRY

You have heard some one say that you should only eat when you are hungry, and eat only the kinds of food that you like. That if you eat when you are not hungry, and eat foods you don't like, that the food will not be digested and will do you no good; you'll get no nourishment from it.

Now unfortunately this is not true. All your stomach needs to get it to give out its juice for digestion is some weight on it. In fact as mentioned before a rubber ball has been pushed down the throat into the stomach and the weight of this ball has been sufficient to start action by the stomach digestive juice.

During the war some research men caused a number of volunteers to eat food that was prepared, so as to be repulsive, and found that in most cases it was broken up by the digestive juices and properly absorbed.

This means then that even if you do not feel hungry, and even if the food placed before you is not appetizing, nevertheless Nature knows that your body must have food to give it the necessary heat for all its various processes—the beating of the heart, the circulation of the blood, breathing and so forth—and consequently it digests the food for you.

Of course it takes a longer time to do it but it will do it.

This is the reason that the Weir Mitchell system of shutting a person up in a quiet darkened room, free from any annoyances, and simply crowding food into him was often beneficial to the nervous and undernourished individual.

However when you are not hungry and the food is not inviting, you should spread the meals well apart, as much as six hours if possible.

When you are hungry and you like the food, digestion is often complete in two or three hours because the hunger and the smell an dthe sight of food starts the juices flowing long before you start to eat. It is like a runner getting a 'running start' past the starting mark instead of starting from the mark itself. Or as some one has put it, it acts somewhat like kerosene in a cold stove; without it the fire would eventually get started, but with it a half hour of blowing and waiting can be saved.

The thought then is that you need food, must eat it even if not hungry, and Nature will help to digest it if you keep the meals five or six hours apart.

The Poet's Corner

THE FLOWER

Once in a golden hour
I cast to earth a seed.
Up there came a flower,
The people said, a weed.

To and fro they went
Through my garden-bower,
And, muttering discontent,
Cursed me and my flower.

Then it grew so tall
It wore a crown of light,
But thieves from o'er the wall
Stole the seed by night.

Sowed it far and wide
By every town and tower,
Till all the people cried,
"Splendid is the flower."

Read my little fable:
He that runs may read,
Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.

And some are pretty enough,
And some are poor indeed;
And now again the people
Call it but a weed.

—Tennyson.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC

Q. Who is the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec,

A. The new Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, who has just been appointed in succession to the late Sir Lomer Gouin, is the Hon. Henry George Carroll. Born at Kamouraska, Que., January 31, 1866, educated at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, (Que.) College and Laval University, Quebec City. (LL.B. 1889; LL.D. 1902). Called to the Quebec Bar in 1889, and created a K. C. in 1899. Crown Prosecutor and practised law for some years at Fraserville, Que. Solicitor-General of Canada, under the Laurier Administration 1902-1904. Puisine Judge of the Supreme Court, Quebec, 1904; promoted to King's Bench 1908. Member Canadian House of Commons, for Kamouraska, 1891-1904; Chairman Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Liquor traffic, Quebec, 1912. Appointed member of Council of Public Instruction Province of Quebec, 1906. Vice-chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission at the time of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor.

Free Trade and Protection

Detroit Free Press: The famous free trade policy of Great Britain helped a small group at the top, but the American worker knows what it did to the British worker. It gave him semi-starvation wages before the war, and since then it has given him the dole. On the other hand, the American protective tariff system has made this country what it is economically. It has made the manufacturer prosperous, it has given the worker his wage, and it is now taking care of the farmer. Every departure from the principle of protection in this country has brought bad disaster.

Which Of These Kings?

There are two Mackenzie Kings appealing to the people of Canada for a mandate, or else there is one Mackenzie King with two voices, each voice conveying a different message and the messages conflict, says the Montreal Gazette. To believe and accept them both is impossible, and it is for the electors of Canada to say which of the Prime Minister's fiscal gospels is the one in which he believes, and to which, therefore he is most likely to give effect. This is the real issue in the campaign, and if the people will look to the Prime Minister's record and will contrast his previous professions with his more recent practice, they will find the safest and surest way to an answer upon which they can act.

That the King-Dunning tariff revision is not based upon the principle of protection must be clear to anyone who takes the trouble to examine its provisions with any care. The net result is a substantially lower tariff, and though there are some protectionist features they do not and will not suffice to place the Dominion upon the strong economic footing which would be assured under a policy which did not break down with one hand what it built up with the other. Members of the Government deny having "stolen the clothes" of the Opposition, and their denial may be accepted; the policy which they are offering to the Canadian people is not the Conservative policy is fundamentally different from that policy, and is quite obviously a political makeshift, designed for election purposes. It may be said in reply to that that a revision so designed must contain provisions that will be attractive to the electorate. The Government relies upon a reply of that kind, but it will not convince any but those who are unable or unwilling to discriminate between solid and superficial values. As stated by Hon. R. B. Bennett in his address at Moose Jaw, the protectionist features of the new tariff come very late in the day. Why have they come at all? Has Mr. King been converted to the principle of protection, or has Mr. Dunning? No later than last autumn both these gentlemen were declaring from western platforms, with all the vehemence at their command, that theirs was a low-tariff policy. Mr. King has said the same thing in the previous session at Ottawa, and the electors of the West were solemnly against protection as a cure for the country's economic ills. Both Mr. King and Mr. Dunning were honestly proclaiming the policy which they had not professed up to that time, but had practised. If they have changed, what has changed them? The answer is not far to seek nor difficult of identification. The one-sided prosperity of which the ministers had boasted had reached its flood, and the inevitable ebb had set in. Public opinion was turning, definitely and strongly, to the old policy upon which the Dominion's development had been founded, and it was necessary, from the standpoint of party expediency either to alter the Liberal policy or, at any rate, to disguise it. Out of that necessity came the King-Dunning budget, with, on the one hand, its timid and isolated advances in the direction of protection, and its wholehearted and substantial movement toward free trade on the other.

For which Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King are the people being asked to vote? For the Mr. King who preaches and practises a low-tariff policy up to the very last moment, or for the Mr. King who, fearful of an increasingly insistent public opinion, comes forward on the eve of a general election with a revision which does increase some duties, but which asks the country to pay for such increases by reduced rates in other branches of the tariff on a basis of four to one? Is a Government which has definitely and repeatedly committed itself to a low-tariff policy, competent by either inclination or experience to safeguard the industrial and agricultural communities of Canada as they should be safeguarded?

MONTAGUE THE BEAUTIFUL

Pretty little town of Montague,
With its reputation grand,
Noted for its scenic beauty,
Everywhere throughout the land,
With its silvery shining river,
Flowing through the town,
Banks all fringed with pines and fir trees
Adding to its fair renown.
And the grand view from their summit
Shelter it on every side,
And the wooded hills around it
In our memory will abide.
Then the splendid schools and churches,
With teachers and pastors who give
Knowledge that will help us all,
Truer and better lives to live,
Then we have our stores with merchants
Striving to do business fair,
Everything you're really needing,
You can surely find it there.
And the farm lands all around it,
Of the very best of soil,
Best of grain, of fruit, of garden,
Recompense of honest toil.
So ye little town of Montague,
With your situation fair,
T'would be hard to find your equal
In the Province anywhere.

—(Miss) Margaret Cosin—

Fashion—Craft Suits

Fashion-Craft Suits will open up for you a new vision of smartness, ease and comfort.

The Lindy, Bristol and Langley are beautifully designed and the very latest.

Let your next suit be a Fashion-Craft.

Fashion-Craft O. K. O. worsteds .. $34.50
Fashion-Craft Stripes ..... $30.00 & $34.50
Fashion-Craft Checks ..... $30.00 & $34.50
Fashion-Craft Blues ..... $30.00 & $32.50
Fine quality Fancy Worsteds $25.00
Brown Check Worsteds $22.00
Guaranteed Blue Suits .... $22.50 & $25.00
Special Tweed Raincoats $7.50

Special Clearance Sale of odd size Suits.
Regular $25 for $15.00
Clearing Spring Overcoats for $15.00

Henderson & Cudmore
MENS WEAR

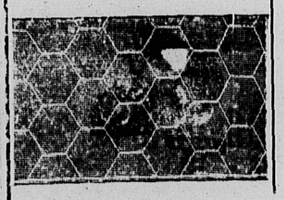
KITCHENWARE OF QUALITY

Cooking utensils that are beautiful and easy to clean are a constant source of satisfaction to the particular housewife. Make your selections here from an assortment that includes pots, pans and kettles to meet every home culinary requirement. All are of guaranteed high quality and most moderately priced.

The Rogers Hardware Co., Limited

DR. J. P. MILLAR
DENTAL SURGEON
HOURS—9 to 12.30
2 to 5.00
Corner Queen and Richmond

FOX WIRE
"Quality is the First Consideration"



ALL SIZES IN STOCK
Fennell
— AND —
Chandler
— HARDWARE —

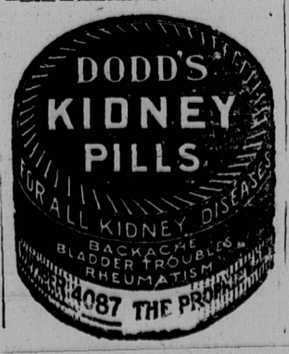
"PEERLESS"
Brand Fox Netting

Foxes are valuable, and in order to insure their proper protection you should have the best therefore you should have "PEERLESS," the best English Fox Netting on the market.
Heavily galvanized before and after being woven, it will not rust. If any roll does not open up to your satisfaction, RETURN THE ROLL, we will gladly replace it or refund your money.
We also carry a complete line of Fox Pans, Staples, Lacing Wire, Nails, Hinges, Fox Tongs, etc.

The Rogers Hardware Company Limited

The Answer
TO
ECILS,
PIMPLES,
SKIN DISEASES,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,
NERVOUSNESS,
LOSS OF MUSCULAR TONE
ANAEMIA,
IMPAIRED APPETITE,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,
RUN DOWN CONDITION,
STOMACH DISORDERS,
IRONIZED YEAST
Regular Price $1.25.
SPECIAL 89c.
The Two Macs DRUGSTORE
149 Great George Street

PLUMBING AND HEATING
If you want
Expeditious and
Expert Workmanship
Send to
Fred H. Trainor
89 Grafton Street
Opposite Prince Edward Theatre



C. M. Lampson & Co. LIMITED.
64 Queen Street
London, E. C. 4, England
Public Auction Sales
OF
RAW FURS
Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to R. T. Holman, Ltd., Summerside, P. E. I.
represented by
Alfred Fraser, Inc.
212 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.