

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim
Some people are in arrears who never were behind before.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1933.

LIVING COSTS
Figures have been prepared for the Financial Post showing the cost of living in various towns and cities in Canada. The cost of the average weekly food bill varies all the way from \$5.69 in St. John's, Quebec, to \$7.42 in Cobalt, Victoria and Nanaimo, British Columbia, while rentals are lowest in Oshawa at \$4 per week and highest in Halifax at \$8.13, rentals being based on a working-man's 6-roomed house with modern conveniences.

For the Dominion as a whole the average food bill at February 1 was \$6.79 and rent was \$5.07. In addition, a compilation of fuel and light costs is made for the Dominion. At February 1 this amounted to \$2.91, making the average weekly expenditure on food, rent, fuel and light \$15.61. This figure is the lowest recorded since the early war days and compares with \$15.89 in January and \$17.25 in February, 1932.

Taking food and rent costs separately the figures for Charlottetown are \$6.74 and \$3.88; for Moncton, \$7.31 and rent \$6.75; for Saint John, \$6.99 and \$6.88; and for Fredericton \$7.19 and \$6.25. Amherst is the cheapest living town in Nova Scotia with food \$6.62 and rent \$4.13 per week. Halifax is the dearest with food \$7.11 and rent \$8.13. The Sydney figures are \$7.08 and \$5.25; New Glasgow's are \$7.10 and \$5.

Quebec City is the most expensive in that province, of which it is the capital city, \$7.26 for food and \$7.50 for rent, the Montreal figures being \$6.55 and \$6.38. In the great majority of towns and cities in all parts of the country the average cost is down from last year.

PARTITIONING ARCTIC

The action of the Permanent Court of International Justice in awarding disputed territory in east Greenland to Denmark centers attention on the modern conception of sovereign rights over new land. Until comparatively recently, notes an exchange, the mere fact of discovery, accompanied by the formal raising of a flag, was regarded as sufficient to establish claim. In many cases settlement or some other form of permanent occupation followed, thus cementing ownership. International law, however, no longer recognizes the mere fact of discovery, or even the formal raising of a flag, as indisputable right to possession. Nations claiming virgin territory are called on to establish their claim by actual administration.

The Canadian Government realized more than ten years ago the possibility of disputes arising over the sovereignty of certain of the huge islands, unpeopled and superficially explored, lying to the north of the Dominion, and took steps to avert controversy. The Canadians formally asserted sovereignty over all the islands existing between the 60th and 114th meridians, or between the Alaska-Yukon boundary line and a line drawn between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, in each case extended to the pole. But it was recognized in Ottawa that this perfunctory claim might not be sufficient to establish legal ownership. In the case of Ellesmere Island the situation was extremely complex. Discovered originally by British explorers who skirted the southeast coast early in the seventeenth century, a major portion of the huge island was mapped by expeditions sent out by other nations. American explorers traced the northeast coast line. As early as 1801 Greely established a post at Lady Franklin Bay. The failure of two supply ships to reach him caused Greely to march south to Cape Sabine, where all but seven of his party died of starvation. Admiral

NOTES BY THE WAY

Canadian passengers on the Atlantic routes have a common complaint that they receive little news, if any, of their own country while approaching or leaving their shores, and the solution of their grievance is so simple—as proved on the Pacific—that its application should not be long delayed.

An extraordinary situation exists in Chicago, the second city of the United States, a proud metropolis staging this year an elaborate world's fair. Teachers with salaries owing have gone cold and hungry. Most of them are carrying burdens of debt. Five times in the past few months they have had definite promises of payment. Five times these promises have been broken by the city. Now patience is exhausted, morale is breaking down, discipline is difficult, and in three big high schools 12,000 students went on "strike" in sympathy with their instructors.

According to published returns the bulk of all the revenue from income taxes is paid by a comparatively few individuals and corporations, the great majority paying on incomes of less than \$5,000 contributing but a small percentage.

Brazil may be short of money with a depreciated currency, but the provisional government of that country plans to spend 54 million dollars in the modernizing of the army and navy. Once the world's fourth naval power, Brazil now ranks below Argentina and Chile in South America. The principal cost of the army plan will be for new artillery and in motorizing the service.

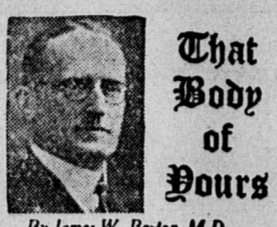
If President Roosevelt's belief is well founded that the psychological attitude has a part in prolonging the depression his open-handed invitation to all and sundry brings an initial victory. In six weeks he has changed the United States Capital from a citadel of independence waiting sternly for Europe to put its affairs in order to a hospitable clearing house for the troubles of the distraught nations. He has brought about a novel and remarkable turn of events which inspires hope. More, he has achieved a reputation for dramatic results which causes the world to look to him with confidence.

Britain tried diplomacy first with Russia, but this was the British way. Russia did not try to have the embargo removed by diplomacy; it is not the Soviet way. The trade delegation was called home at once and all the pressure that could be exerted has been applied to bring the United Kingdom to its knees. There is room for doubt whether Moscow would have attempted this without the support of a political element in Britain, whose strength probably is overrated. Apparently the Soviet believes a purring kitten has displaced the bulldog as John Bull's symbol although the kitten is the choice of a minority.

Because of his criticism of Hitlerism, Professor Einstein has lost his job in the Berlin National Physico-technical Institute—whatever that is. However, as three universities in other countries have offered him work, his prospects are not bad—relatively.

A great man of the Smithsonian Institution tells the American Philosophical Society—and this is a setting that should lend authority to any statement—that the noble forehead doesn't mean a thing. That is shock No. 1. There has been an impression—and let it be said that professional men, including scientists, generally well groomed, have helped to create it—that the high and bulging brow indicated intellect swelling beyond the usual bounds. Those blessed with this hallmark of lofty thinking have made the most of it. The hair has been carefully trained to accentuate this evidence of intellect. The contour of the richly haired head was brought out by careful grooming; and it was regarded as an advantage that the countenance be "streaked o'er with the pale cast of thought." The "tout ensemble" was all-important, but everything centred about the bump above the eyes. The high brows gradually became conscious of their own superiority; developed a tendency to herd by themselves; cultivated the professional air, lectured to the lowbrows—poor fellows!

Man is a creature of habit. Traditions and customs are strong upon him. The average person finds that it is as difficult to cast off an old custom as to escape from man's hereditary superstitions. What is the reason for the row of buttons on the cuffs of a man's coat? Or a man's tie? No. They are there because two centuries ago men wore sleeves so tight they had to be unbuttoned at the cuffs to be



By James W. Barton, M.D. A HEALTHY CITIZEN IS A GOOD CITIZEN

A good citizen is one who observes the laws of the community, works willingly to support himself and his family, and does his share in helping those less fortunate than himself.

But this same citizen develops an ailment of some kind such as an ulcer of the stomach, rheumatism, infected teeth, tonsils, or gall bladder, chronic constipation and gradually a change is seen in his disposition, his outlook on life, his work, his family, in fact a change in everything in and about him.

He begins to find fault with the laws of the community or the manner in which they are handled. He begins to find fault with his fellow employees at office or factory, and "grouches" about his work. His sympathy for those who are without employment or in ill health goes down to the zero point.

He is no longer a good citizen. Now you and I do not have to look past ourselves to find that when we are well and enjoying good health, we are good citizens as to our community, our family, and our work.

Now just as an ailment will make you a poor citizen for the time being, so will it make others poor citizens. Therefore as is the health of the community so will be the quality of their citizenship.

What happens when men and women are sick for any length of time? They will either be nervous, irritable, fighting with everybody but continuing to work, or they will just sit down, quit work, quit fighting, and let their family or the community support them.

Thus whether they continue to work or whether they sit down discouraged and quit, they are no longer good citizens. You can readily see the damage that any large number of people who are in poor health can do to a community.

What is my point? The point is that all time and money spent by the community through its Department of Health by service clubs, women's organizations, or other means, not only increases the health and happiness of the community, but makes better citizens of good citizens, and good citizens of bad citizens.

When Smugglers Were Hanged

(National Revenue Review)

Ancient records of smuggling operations in other lands, and in other times, and the measures taken to combat them, are full of exciting incidents. Smuggling in Europe reached its peak in the 18th century and flourished well on into the 19th. In many of the coast towns and villages of England, especially along the English Channel, public opinion was on the side of the law-breakers, who constituted a large part of their population. Many fishermen, farmers and general labourers, when business was slow, tried their hand at illicit trade. Tea, tobacco, brandy and rum formed the bulk of the cargoes run across the channel from France, and all kinds of sailing vessels were used, including sloops, smacks, luggers and yaws. The larger luggers, when heavily armed, sometimes proved more than a match for the King's cutters, and some embarrassing situations occurred. A story is told how one day a smuggler's lugger sailed into an English boat to cut cables and clear out on pain of being immediately sunk. Greatly outclassed, the King's cutter deemed it prudent to sail quietly away. This was about 1770. Daily the smugglers grew more bold and lawless, until honest traders despaired of any protection to business. One group of smugglers in particular, known as the Hawkhurst gang, terrorized a section of the country. To meet this danger law-abiding citizens banded together, calling themselves the Goudhurst Band of Militia and tried to curb the activities of the gang, but to no avail. Finally the Hawkhurst group committed an act that stirred the government into action. In attempting to run a cargo consisting of 2 tons of tea and 30 casks of brandy and rum from France their cutter, The Three Brothers, had been seized by a Customs vessel and the contraband goods transported to the Poole Custom House. The gang immediately plotted recapture. Collecting about thirty of their number, they

removed. The tight cuff went out of style but custom dictated the retention of the buttons.

An Estimate Of Hitler

(Mail and Empire)

The rise of Adolph Hitler to supreme power in Germany and some of the events that have followed that rise, have caused the whole world to ponder. What is the meaning of these developments for Germany and for the rest of Europe? No one can yet say. Some light, however, may be thrown upon the question by considering Hitler's origin, the means by which he obtained his hold on the country, and the motives which appear to animate him. In "Germany Puts the Clock Back," Mr. Edgar A. Mower traces the man from his obscure Austrian origin to his present peak of authority as German Chancellor with something like absolute power in his hands. The son of a minor customs official little Adolph had a glib tongue, and easily became a ring-leader among his boyhood associates. Artistic in temperament, he desired to become a painter, and early came under the influence of "Wagnerian melodrama."

While still under twelve years of age he fell in with a German professor who taught him to understand "the meaning of history" in the sense that he became a fanatical German patriot. While he was still in his teens his romantic eyes "saw through the swindle of popular government." He learned to hate trades unions, loathe socialism and despise Jews as the enemies of the Aryan race, the German people and "the aristocratic principle in nature." He was opposed to all softness, firmly believing that peace spells decay and that mankind becomes great only through everlasting struggle. It was only natural, therefore, when the World War broke out that he sank on his knees and thanked God. His countenance took on an expression of beatitude. Here was a chance to put his high-flood patriotism into practice. He dramatized himself. He sought danger and personal glory. He was decorated and twice wounded, but he was only a corporal when the Armistice arrived, and the German Empire fell about his ears.

Much of his subsequent story is told in his own biography entitled "My Struggle," published two years ago. This work showed that after the war he turned to politics and formed a small group of young men and began to make speeches at every possible opportunity. He talked of biology and high politics, of the pollution of German blood by Jews and Socialists. In fanatical fashion he exalted the Nordic strain. Before long he came to be acknowledged as the most effective stump orator in the country. He set about "drumming Germany awake."

An extreme egotist, he was the Leader in capital letters. He talked of "my flag, and my government." He declared "All that I say and do is history." His stock continually rose. A year ago, at the age of forty-three, he pictured himself as another Mussolini, a Bismarck, a Bonaparte, a Cromwell, a Caesar. He would go down the centuries in such thunderous company.

An unconvincing figure in black suit, white shirt, and inevitable rain coat; an unconvincing face with impertinent nose, dark hair and Charlie Chaplin dab on the upper lip; eyes that plead for sympathy—utterly commonplace in appearance—this is the man who has successfully matched himself with no less an adversary than the great god, Hindenburg. It is not going too

armed themselves with swords and pistols and rode to Poole. Late that night they broke into the Customs House, seized the contraband tea and liquor, and rode back openly through the towns and villages, hailed on all sides as conquering heroes.

Shortly after this exploit a proclamation was issued, signed by the King, offering substantial rewards for the apprehension of the offenders. Popular sympathy, however, for the smugglers was such that no names were divulged. But a further act of the Hawkhurst gang, this time of wanton cruelty, sealed its doom. Two men, one a Customs officer, sent to investigate the Customs House hold-up, were waylaid by the smugglers, tortured and put to death. The authorities were now aroused. The laxity of law enforcement had been demonstrated. Customs and Excise officers were helpless to carry out their duties, undeterred as they were: magistrates dared not convict. The Commission of Customs at London proclaimed a reward of 500 pounds for the capture of members of the Hawkhurst gang, and adequate protection was promised those undertaking the trials. Results quickly followed. Several of the smugglers were taken, tried and executed, and their bodies hung in chains at conspicuous points on the coast and highways. By 1749 the Hawkhurst gang was entirely broken up, and the manner of its going exerted a sobering influence on all others engaged in the smuggling trade.

"Besides the customs paid the



DAWN

I stood at daybreak on a little hill, And watched the dawn-flowers blossom in the sky, While from the mountain tops, serene and still, Like smoke from altar fires the mists rose high.

The moon still lingered like a spirit wan, Wearing a trembling jewel on her breast.

I watched her pale and die as beautiful dawn, Her crimson lips upon the glad earth pressed.

The air was filled with silvery notes of praise Which echoed in my heart with magic spell. So now I read the message of the days

At rosete dawn, and know that life is well. —Kate Colquhoun.

far to say that he has talked himself into the position of dictator. His insatiable ego has triumphed. He is described as the last hope of young Germany—as the epitome of reaction, masquerading in revolutionary bonnet. The frankest of opportunists, he possesses an unwavering instinct of how to lead men and women by the nose—that is, German men and women, for he trades brazenly on the limitless desire of Germans to obey somebody in authority.

His prospects grew with the onslaught of the depression. The workless votes came in carloads to Hitler, who denounced the Treaty of Versailles and revived the never-quite-dead spirit of "Germany over all." At this stage and always he proved himself a showman of genius. He held out prospects of a Third Empire of triumphant Germans. He said: "Remember that you are the greatest people on earth, the finest representatives of that Aryan race that God Almighty intended should rule the world. What should you do? Obey me absolutely. Follow me and your day will come as surely as tomorrow's sun." This is the sort of thing that he preached everywhere with an alluring earnestness that drew millions of Germans, and especially millions of German youth, into his train. Thus far he has succeeded beyond the bounds of imagination. For the time-being he appears to be in a position to do what he likes with a nation of seventy million people. What will he do with it? Whither will he lead Germany? This is the question which causes anxiety in every chancellery of Europe, in every important world capital.

Tariffs

(National Revenue Review)

The origin of the first tariff is hidden in the mists of antiquity. Even the ancient Greeks had a word for it, and that word was Pentecoste. In the writings of Harpocration mention is made of a duty of one-fiftieth (two per cent) levied on the imports and exports at Athens. In the Greek Letters mention is also made that the collection of customs was farmed out, probably from year to year to the highest bidder. Such holders of the right to collect were called Telonae, from the Greek word Telos meaning a tax. The collection of tariff charges in those days was more than likely made only at the harbours, for nothing is said by the ancient writers of customs duties on articles brought in by land. Evasion of paying duties, or smuggling was, however, mentioned by Demosthenes in one of his speeches around 350 B. C., so human nature in those days was in some respects much the same as in our time. Penalties were provided for that misdemeanour, and also for the Telonae who defaulted in their payments of revenue.

The Romans, too, knew tariff as Portorium, levied likewise as a customs duty on imports and exports. It was introduced at Rome as early as the time of the kings (before 534 B. C.) and was generally leased to men known as Publicani. In St. Luke's Gospel there is a reference to such a man. "And behold there was a man named Zacchaeus which was chief among the publicans, and he was rich."

Old England knew it too. Octroi, the king's eighth, was one name by which tariff was known in France. This was at times even applied to goods entering towns in France and so collected until a comparatively recent date. In Rappin's History of England, printed in the late 1700's, may be found a complete treatise on the sources of revenue of the Crown, which reads in part as follows:—

"Besides the customs paid the



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king for wines, there were other duties payable to him by merchants or traders, for their merchandise imported or exported, and for commodities conveyed along the river Thames. The duties paid by merchants were anciently called Disme, Quinzime, etc.

"In the fifth of John (fifth year of King John's reign, A. D. 1204), Hugh Olfe proffered one thousand marks to have the quinzime arising from merchandise throughout England, from year to year. In the fifth of King John, William de Wroteham, and others, accounted for the quinzime of merchants at the several ports of England, except Len; the quinzime of London was eight hundred and thirty-six pounds, etc.; of Boston seven hundred and eight pounds, etc.; of Len six hundred and fifty-one pounds, etc.; of Southampton, seven hundred and twelve pounds, etc."

In this history it was also found that even so great a document as the Magna Charta, written in 1255, referred to the principle of tariff, for Sections 14, 15 and 16 of that document dealt with the subject. Also from reading that history it would appear, as in old Greece, the traders in England were under heavy penalties to import and export only at specified ports, and, as with octroi in France, the tariff rate quoted became the name of the duties, as 10 per cent disme and 15 per cent quinzime.

Fur Industry

(Agricultural and Industrial Progress of Canada)

Canada is one of the leading sources of the world's supply of raw furs. She has also developed a considerable industry in the manufacture of fur goods, and, to a smaller degree, in the dressing of raw furs. Since the war Montreal has been established as an international fur markets, and sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The greater part of Canada's production is still taken by trappers, but the fur farmer is playing an increasingly important role in the fur trade of the Dominion. Canada's exports of furs greatly exceed her imports. For the year 1931 total exports of furs from the Dominion were valued at \$13,525,063, compared with imports of \$6,244,527. Of imports two-thirds consisted of raw furs for the fur goods industry, the value being \$4,188,860. The principal kinds of furs specified in the import returns included fox, kolinsky, mink, muskrat, Persian lamb and rabbit. Imports of dressed furs and manufactures of fur in the same year were valued at \$2,055,077.

The chief market for Canadian furs is in the United Kingdom with the United States a close second. The total value of raw furs exported from the Dominion in 1931 was \$13,406,552, of which \$6,578,152 went to the United Kingdom and \$5,343,338 to the United States. The principal item among exports was silver or black fox of which there were 115,800 skins exported with a total value of \$4,899,892. Next in order of value in the export returns is the item "fox skins other than black or silver" with a value of \$1,812,511, and this is followed by muskrat with a value of \$1,474,017, beaver with a value of \$1,355,163, and mink with a value of \$1,252,723. Other furs of importance in the export trade are fisher, lynx, marte and wolf. Exports of dressed furs and fur goods are relatively small, the Can-

adian industry being mainly engaged in catering to the home market of which it supplies over 88 per cent. The value of the products of the fur goods industry of Canada in 1931 was \$14,246,993. Women's coats fur and fur-lined, had a total value of \$8,219,989, or over half the total value of all fur goods manufactured during the year. Fur collars, cuffs and stoles had a value of \$2,411,223. The influence of changing fashion is shown in an increase in the production of fur muffs, 2,510 being manufactured in 1931 compared with 420 in 1930. In 1930 muffs were attracting so little attention they were not specified in returns made by the industry. The number of establishments engaged in the industry in 1931, was 268 of which 135 were situated in Ontario and 99 in Quebec. Capital invested was \$11,592,105. In the smaller fur dressing industry eleven firms were operating in 1931, and the total amount they received for the treatment of furs was \$1,571,740. The total number of skins treated by the industry was 7,034,498. The fur trade season in Canada ends with June, and the latest returns available are those for the year ended June, 1931. For this period the total number of pelts reported was 4,060,356 and the total value \$11,631,221. To this the largest contribution was made by silver fox with 71,816 pelts valued at \$3,216,317. Muskrat came second with 2,639,086 skins worth \$2,143,148. In the calendar year 1930, the latest year for which fur farm figures are available, the number of farms operating in the Dominion was 6,524, the total revenue from the sale of farm bred animals was \$1,828,545, and from the sale of farm pelts \$3,096,270. In the fur trading year ended with June, 1931, fur farms contributed 26 per cent to the total value of raw fur production of Canada.

Fame and fortune are like death; to some of the elect they come very slowly, but with growing distinctness; to others their coming is violently sudden, and it is never known by how precarious a veil one is parted from them.—W. H. Phelps.

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