# The Charlottetown Guardian

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## Mussolini's Opportunity

One country which is likely to be well pleased with Germany's armed occupation of the Rhineland is Italy. For one thing, the violation of the Locarno treaty has created a new issue to engage the attention of the League of Nations, one in which the League powers will naturally desire the assistance and co-operation of Italy. The price of that support is likely to have direct connection with Italy's consolidation of her gains in the Ethiopian conflict. Had League pressure upon Italy been exerted in time, and effective sanctions imposed before MUSSOLINI was able to put his threatened invasion into effect, it is doubtful if Germany would have had the temerity to act as she has done in remilitarizing the Rhine area. For failure to achieve this result, France must be held in large measure responsible. Now it has become a question not of stopping Italian aggression, but of making the aggressor disgorge what he has gained after months of fighting—a much more difficult problem. With the crisis which has developed by reason of Germany's move across the Rhine, it is highly improbable that MUSSOLINI will fail to play the trump cards in his hand, and insist on recognition of his claims in Africa as the price of Italy's support of any action calculated to strengthen the League's hands in dealing with Germany.

## What A Treaty!

Some of the glaring inequalities in the Washington treaty which the KING Government now asks Parliament to indorse were brought forcefully to the attention of the House of Commons last week by Hon. W. E. ROWE, of Dufferin, Ontario.

"We are told," said Mr. ROWE, "that under this agreement we can ship our cattle to the United States at a reduced rate, from three to two cents. It is true that we can send our cattle over there in limited numbers, but we can ship only half as many cattle over there and pay a duty of two cents a pound, as we shipped in 1921 free of duty. Then, under this agreement we say to the United States: We will take from you your processed hogs, your bacon, shoulders and hams processed by American labour, and we will give you a reduction of 3¼ cents a pound and let you ship in as many as you like. While we are shipping out of our front door our finest bacon to the United Kingdom market, we give the United States an advantage of 3¼ cents a pound to ship in American bacon through our back door. It is true that we get a cent reduction in the tariff when we ship our lambs and sheep, live weight, to the United States in certain years, but we give them two cents a pound reduction when they process the carcasses and ship the meat back to this country. They will not accept our carcasses. They will take the hides off our cattle and finish them into leather goods, but if we take the hides off our cattle in Canada we have to pay a duty of 12½ per cent when we ship the hides into the United States. We reduce the duty when they ship them back to Canada in the form of leather goods, and on our leather goods going into the United States we have to pay a duty of fifty per cent. as before the agreement.

"I should like to ask hon. members who represent rural ridings to remind their constituents that under this agreement they are not securing a free market for the export of their surplus products. You can ship your eggs to the United States if you still pay a duty of ten cents a dozen while we let American eggs come in here with a duty of a nickel a dozen. You can send your oats over there and pay sixteen cents, but the United States farmer, when he has a bumper crop, can ship his surplus oats over here at a duty of nine cents. You can ship your wheat to the United States and pay a duty of forty-two cents, while United States wheat coming in here pays a duty of only twelve cents. You can ship your flour to the United States and pay a duty of $1.04 a barrel, while on United States flour entering Canada you pay fifty cents a barrel. You can ship your hay to the United States provided you pay a duty of $5 a ton, but when we let their hay enter Canada it pays a duty of only $1.75 a ton. You can ship your potatoes to the United States and pay a duty of seventy-five cents a bag, but when they have a bumper crop they can ship their potatoes into this country free of duty. I want the farmer members of this house to realize that while their farmer constituents are selling their barley today for less than cost of production they still have to pay a duty of twenty cents a bushel to get it into the United States. . . .

"We are told that under this agreement we can send our fruit and vegetables within certain limited seasons into the United States free of duty, but on the other hand we give the American manufacturer free entry for his canned goods at every season of the year. These matters are vital to employment in this Dominion, and if the tariff is not raised to save the fruit and vegetable growers I shudder to think what may happen. . . .

"I have mentioned something of uncertainties, and surely no one will deny that this proposed treaty is bristling with them. There are uncertainties about it even before it leaves this house. We do not even know whether it is going to stay as it is. We do not know whether the Minister of Finance is going to raise or lower the intermediate tariff. We do not know whether this agreement is going to be used as a political football in the United States. We do not know whether it is going to be declared valid or invalid by the courts of the United States. We do not know whether Congress will approve the agreement if it is put before it. We do not know whether the present President of the United States who has accepted it will be one more year in office, and this agreement is negotiated for three years. I say that this agreement bristles with uncertainties viewed from any angle one can think of; its disadvantages are outdone only by its uncertainties, and when we think of how treaties have died before, as I have already mentioned, I can only urge in conclusion that the government should consider at least a slight change of fiscal policy in order to remedy some of the hardships that will otherwise have to be endured in this dominion."

## Editorial Notes

Little Theatre Guild on parade this evening.

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The war-to-end-war is having dire consequences.

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Somebody must be drinking that 40 over proof rum which was wrongfully imported, transported, stored and confiscated by nobody knows whom.

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The United States is in a sad dilemma—if she forsakes her neutrality on the eve of the election she will offend her nationals; if she doesn't she'll ultimately lose her soul.

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It is the Provincial, not the Federal Government that must provide the proposed new bridges. If the Federal Government advance the money the Provincial Government must pay rental as it does in the case of the Hillsboro Bridge.

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The only Confederation Premier in Canada is Premier TASCHEREAU, who was born on March 5, 1867. He has been a member of the Quebec Legislature for 35 years.

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Sloppiness in drafting legislation is charged against the KING Government by the Senate. Some bills had come from the Commons requiring as many as 50 to 54 amendments by the Senate in order to make the language clear, protested Senator McRae. He felt the Lower House should exercise greater care in drafting legislation.

* * *

The example of the Mother Country in the matter of defence is being followed by Australia. Prime Minister LYONS informed a delegation pleading for "cuts" in taxation, that they expect none until the question of defence had been disposed of. Official circles predict the defence expenditure in the Commonwealth was likely to exceed the estimated figure of 7,000,000 pounds (about $35,000,000). The Prime Minister said the British white paper would have "a very important effect," on Australia's policy.

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Hope Island Liberals in Legislature are not to quarrel and fight on the floor of the House after the manner of their Ontario brethren. Hon. PETER HEENAN having described the Liberal Toronto members as "having nothing to do but sit around and make mischief", next day Col. FRASER HUNTER, Toronto Liberal, retaliated—"They give tone to what otherwise would be a vulgar brawl." That is what is to be expected when political bosses fall out.

* * *

It appears the KING Government is responding to pressure regarding various duties under the Treaty. Ottawa correspondents report that the florists have convinced the Government that the wiping out of the 40% duty on cut flowers will spell their ruin, and that in consequence flowers will be returned to the duty schedule. Pressure is also being brought to bear on the Government by New Brunswick potato interests, and it is hoped with the like effect, as otherwise in years of plenty in the States our markets will be flooded.

* * *

The Civil Service Commission is not to be disturbed after all. Certain politicians, who wanted positions for themselves and friends, argued that what politicians could make, politicians could break therefore with a substantial majority in the House the Liberals could adjust the Civil Service Act to their own liking. But the Prime Minister has let it be known that he has enough troubles on his hands without having an unnumbered host of office-seekers continually sitting at his door, or pestering him by letter and 'phone for "patronage" appointments.

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Saturday's *Royal Gazette* contains the announcement that a new general Contracting and Roadmaking Company has been incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act to be known as the "Prince Edward Island Construction Limited," with a total capital of $5,000 divided into 5000 shares of one dollar each. The incorporators are Hon. Dr. CYRUS MACMILLAN, Professor, Montreal, Dr. MILTON E. HART, Chemical Engineer, Montreal, Dr. HARRY C. HODGSON, Dentist, Winnipeg, Manager, MARY MADDIGAN, Montreal, Secretary, and ROBERT HENRY CRAWFORD, Engineer, Montreal.

* * *

There were 31,684 convictions for indictable offences in Canada in 1934 as compared with 32,942 in 1933. By sexes the convictions included 28,539 males and 3,145 females. The figures for 1933 were 29,465 males and 3,477 females. There were increases in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but decreases in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia and North West Territories. Trials for both indictable and non-indictable offences totalled 366,152 in 1934 compared with 331,600 in 1933. The number of convictions of non-indictable offences was 328,744 compared with 292,673 in 1933.

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According to the Bureau of Statistics, convictions for drunkenness has decreased very substantially in recent years. In 1930 the number was 35,789. This dropped in 1931 to 29,148, in 1932 to 22,664, in 1933 to 18,910, while in 1934 there was a small increase to 20,764. On the other hand, the rate of progression in the number of convictions for gambling has been very marked in recent years. In 1930 the number was 6,565 which increased to 8,287 in 1931, but from then on made much more substantial increases. In 1932 the number was 14,928 and in 1933 it rose to 22,191, but in 1934 reached the large figure of 30,699.

## *Notes by the Way*

**A United States newspaperman** who attended the winter Olympic games in Germany wired his paper that the quaint little Bavarian town of Garmisch-Partenkirkchen had the appearance of an armed headquarters. A few days later, however, he wired a denal of his own story, explaining that he had mistaken "peace-loving German workmen" in their native costumes for soldiers." He said he was particularly misled by the black costumes of the cobblers, with a knife in a scabbard at their sides. For hundreds of years the German cobblers have worn this same distinctive uniform, while the knives were simply cobblers' knives, not bayonets.—Windsor Star.

**A Paris newspaper is being sued** for libel by Hitler for printing a story reflecting on his morality. The publication of such stuff is gutter journalism. It is opposed to the public interest because it puts the emphasis in the wrong place, even if the story be true. Hitler's private life is unimportant, but his public life is of vital international concern. Hitler's amours, if any, do not matter, but Hitler's policies of bloodshed, persecution' despotism and war preparation affect the whole world.—London Advertiser.

**In a letter to the Free Press a** correspondent repeats the oft-made statement that the C.P.R. is the largest of Canadian taxpayers. Not according to Mr. Fairweather, director of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, who in his recent address gave the following statement as to railway taxation: Direct taxation Canadian National $5,200,000; Canadian Pacific, $4,100,000; indirect (as related to purchase of materials): Canadian National $16,000,000; Canadian Pacific $10,000,000.—Winnipeg Free Press.

**Britain's smallest foreign colony** has been found near Lugar, Scotland. Fifty Scottish families went in 1915 to Spain to work as iron smelters. The local Spaniards liked them so much that 50 Spanish families in Santander went to Scotland to live in the homes their friends had come from. They worked in the local iron works, but after the World War most of them returned to Spain. Now only three are left in Lugar.

**Highway transport should not be** regulated in the interest of the railways, but in the interest of the public, who are entitled to the full benefit of the new system of transportation. The trucks and buses should make adequate payment for the use of the highways and shou'd provide a proper standard of service. Public control to these ends is desirable and necessary. In particular, the charge for the use of highways should be sufficient to protect the taxpayer against having to make contributions out of his pocket towards the upkeep of the trucking companies Railways, trucks and buses must all stand on their own feet, and in the race for business start from scratch. But there is no justification for fixing minimum rates for the benefit of the railways or for present truck and bus operators, and to the disadvantage of the public.—Winnipeg Free Press.

**In a Cleveland, Ohio, court room,** a prisoner waved a bottle of "nitrog'ycerine" and threatened to blow up the building. Detectives put a couple of bullets into him, the crowd became panic-stricken in a rush for the door, and there was a wild time generally. Discovery that the bottle contained only ammonia and water doesn't lessen the tragedy of such court proceedings.—Montreal Gazette.

**The staff expert in mixed metaphors** is very envious of the M.P. who spoke the other day in the House of Commons of a problem "dug up from the c'ear sky." Good as it is, it still takes second place to the most famous of metaphors mixed in the Canadian Parliament when a very distinguished member welcomed back one of the leaders with th comment that he was "glad to see the old war horse back in the saddle again."—Financial Post.

**Dr. Edward Spencer Cowles,** psychiatrist of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, U.S.A., regrets the increasing speed with which the world is going crazy: "In all the years heretofore insanity has never increased more than 10 per cent in each ten years. Within the ten years it has increased 20 per cent. This is an alarming increase.—Toronto Globe.

**The question of the manufacture** of arms by the state or by private firms has been obscured by a certain amount of prejudice . . . The prejudice is the expression of an honorable but perhaps mistaken ideal respecting the sanctity of life and the iniquity of war.—From evidence of Sir Henry Lawrence, Chairman of Vickers.

**The first automatic factory** appeared in the United States of America in 1915, and since 1920 they became more common. At Baton Rouge an oil refinery plant was modernized, displacing 1,000 men, and the whole control brought into the office for a few men to control by push buttons. Today we have the totally automatic in traffic regulations; the telephone; gas manufacture; pumping controlled by the pressure in the mains; gas lighting; electric lighting by clockwork; thermostatic control of all heating, whether hot water, gas or electricity. No workers need apply! —Sydney New Era.

**Dr. Goebbels, German Propaganda** Minister, announces that "racial comrades" may again don the swallowtail full dress suit and white tie. This dress concession may be evidence that the government anticipates an era of peace. Citizens arrayed in evening dress, stiff white shirt and all, are not inclined to indulge in swashbuckling, even in Berlin. And in Germany they put on the tails before 6 p.m. If the Nazis do their high-hatting with silk toppers, Geneva may breathe a sigh of relief.—Montreal Gazette.

**According to a canvas of 5,000 of** its readers, the Daily Express finds that more than 83% are opposed to Italy. In the opinion of the New Statesman and Nation, this probably represents British opinion, and it believes also that this percentage would be in favor of oil sanctions to hasten the end of the adventure.

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

### COD LIVER OIL AND VITAMIN D

As long as most of us can remember cod liver oil was used during certain months of the year to help us withstand cold weather and cure or ward off colds and chest ailments. It has been thought of as a body builder for hundreds of years.

It is believed that the people of Great Britain, seeing the magnificent physique of the Norwegian fishermen, got the idea that it was the use of cod liver oil that was responsible for it.

About thirty years ago it was found that cod liver oil was a definite cure for rickets, that disease that made bones soft causing bowlogs and pigeon chests. About twenty years ago one school of thought maintained that rickets was due to lack of sunshine and another school believed rickets was due to a lack of a certain principle or substance in the food, later known as vitamin D. As events turned out both were right, in that if certain foods are treated by ultra violet rays they are able to prevent rinkets. In fact it was found that if "rickety" animals were "irradiated" with ultraviolet light or sunlight a certain amount of healing occurs.

Another forward step was made when fatty substances were irradiated to increase their power of preventing rickets and building strong bones. To-day the vitamin D, which makes cod liver oil so valuable, can now be obtained in definite form in preparations directly under the control of Prof. Steenbock, University of Wisconsin.

However cod liver oil, halibut oil and other fish oils contain vitamin D and despite its taste it will continue to be a great household help to health during the months when real sunshine is not plentiful. Its whole value seems to be in the vitamin D it possesses but it will be hard to persuade parents and others that it hasn't other body-building and tonic powers.

For a time it was felt that taking the vitamin D in the strong or concentrated form instead of in the cod liver oil might be unwise as too much lime might be deposited in the tissues, particularly the kidneys. However it is believed that only doses many times larger than the proper dose would be necessary to cause any trouble.

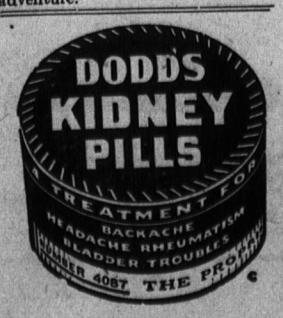
## The Poets' Corner

### DIRGE

Tread lightly here, for here, 'tis said,
When piping winds are hushed around,
A small note wakes from underground,
Where now his tiny bones are laid.
No more in lone and leafless groves,
With ruffled wing and faded breast
His friendless, homeless spirit roves;
—Gone to the world where birds are blest!
Where never cat glides o'er the green,
Or schoolboy's giant form is seen;
But Love, and Joy, and smiling Spring
Inspire their little souls to sing.
—Samuel Rogers (1763-1855).

## From Newsie Bright Lights Of Vaudeville

From a newsie selling newspapers, candy, peanuts, etc., on Canadian National trains between Winnipeg and Grand Beach to vaudeville footlights is the career of "Chicklets", Morris Zamik, otherwise known as "The Singing Newsboy." Born seventeen years ago in Winnipeg of Russian parents, during the past two summers he went up and down the aisles of the railway coaches singing to himself as he sold his wares. The passengers took a liking to the singing newsie and nicknamed him "Chicklets." The more he sang for them the more they bought and he worked up quite a good business. Just before Christmas, he went East to try his luck on the stage and got his chance a short time in vaudeville in Montreal and night club work. His favourite song is "Waggon Wheels!".



## 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.**

### AN ENGLISH AUTHORITY

Sir,—May I have space in your valuable columns to submit the following for the public interest:

### LORD SNOWDEN AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Lord Snowden, 70 years of age, for several years member of the British Parliament and twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, is eminently qualified to express an opinion on Temperance matters.

He knows the working class, he is a thorough student of political science and he has made an earnest attempt to find the facts and grasp the underlying principles of the drink problem. Always a man of high ideals before the public he can speak with authority on matters that affect the public welfare, physical, mental and moral.

At the beginning of his Parliamentary career, he declared his purpose. "I wish to see the adventurous sons of England go forth to win, by love and example all the victories of peace which are more renowned than war — the poverty, ignorance and suffering all around me are most painful to me, and my ambition is that I may have an opportunity of taking a humble part in bringing more joy, more refinement into the lives of the common people."

A life-long abstainer, he banished intoxicants from his table and from his home and he defended his principles, often in circles where they were not well received.

"Every man," he said before the United Kingdom Alliance, who realizes the ravages of the drink traffic, must recognize that it is not the drunkards, but the moderate drinkers who make the profits of the trade. By his patronage the moderate drinker is helping to maintain the traffic, and he is helping to keep fastened upon the political and social life of the country this curse that is gnawing at the vita's of the nation. The moderate drinker has a heavy responsibility. It is these considerations that long ago induced me to become a strict teetotaller."

To the working man he told his duty in plain words. The man who spends his wages in drink does not encourage trade and employment as does the non-drinking man who is always trying to reach a higher and more respected standard of living. Indulgence in a practice which ruins health, destroys efficiency, lowers moral stamina, is the negation of true freedom, and the greatest obstacle to social reform. In the struggle for better conditions, the worker must be protected against the baneful, deteriorating effects of the drink traffic which wastes their meagre means and enfeebles their minds and bodies.

Speaking at a function in 1926 he is thus reported, "I have been amazed during this period of unparalleled trade depression, that amid all the talk of the need of national economy, so little has been said of the greatest of all national waste, the expenditure upon intoxicating liquors. There is a deplorable indifference on the part of economists and business men respecting this great national waste upon drink."

Such a timely message as this, applicable to the people of P. E. I. from such a reliable source needs no comment and will be applied to the common good by the unbiased mind.

I am, Sir, etc.,
C. WATTERWORTH,
Educational Secretary
Temperance Federation.

### OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Sir,—That capitalism, shorn of its many evils is the most efficient system, in that it rewards initiative ability and hard work and penalizes idleness and worthlessness, is I think admitted by all. There is no such thing in nature as equality. It is true that some humans are gifted with initiative and ability and are also possessed of worthlessness. On the contrary, there are some humans not gifted with initiative and ability but are hard-working, honest people. Unfortunately in the capitalistic system a few individuals who are gifted with ability and initiative are also worthless libertines, who, when they succeed, exploit those less fortunate than themselves and compel those who—and they are the majority—in the absence of the few exploiters would do the right are prevented from doing it because if they did they could not compare with the exploiters in business. It is the duty of a just government to deal with exploiters, both in the productive branches of business and the means of distribution and financial branches of business.

Mankind has developed by the aid of the sciences of engineering and chemistry wonderful machines of production, but in the course of the process, there has also been developed the two worst temperaments in man—selfishness and greed. We must all unceasingly fight and conquer these two evils in our characters and the government must assist us in so doing by the necessary control of the evils in the capitalistic system caused by selfishness and greed. Unless this is done the bountiful benefits can never be equitably distributed for the benefit of humans according to their desserts. The absurdity of a wholesale want in a world of plenty must be tackled by our leaders and conquered if the capitalistic system is to be preserved, as is the wish of the majority of people.

I am, Sir, etc.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### RABBITS

Sir,—In reply to Rabbit Hunter. He speaks of a number of rabbit hunting enthusiasts. I wonder if the number is one who calls himself "Rabbit Hunter." We wonder why he doesn't sign his name to his article. Is he ashemed of the law he claims to defend.

To begin with, he claims the most of us Islanders have no sense or regard for the law of our province; in fact but for him alone, there is no one who respects the game laws. This is about what it amounts to. I do not think I am stretching the point, when I say, not one Islander in a thousand knows of it, nor would approve of it if he knew. Nearly everyone who has heard of it for the first time is astonished, as I was myself. That there is a law protecting an animal most people, especially the farmers, consider a pest, is news. As for myself, and I think I can speak for most Islanders, we are a fairly law-abiding people compared with the rest of the world.

Then again he claims, at least insinuates, rabbits should be protected as strictly as trout. This I think almost an insult to any angler, who has felt the thrill and tingle from head to toe, when he gets a strike, and who has felt the tense ecstasy of a fight taking both wits and skill, with a gleaming beauty of a trout from the cool depths of stream or pool. As well claim the same care and protection should be given a brood sow who raises three litters of from six to fourteen young, as a real horseman gives a brood mare, who will raise perhaps three colts in twelve years.

The Rabbit Hunter also claims foxmen feed trout to foxes. I've heard of many kinds of food, fed to foxes from bread to beef, but must say of all the foxmen I ever knew, I never heard of any feeding trout. Most foxmen would be glad to get a feed of trout for their families and themselves now and again instead of feeding them to foxes. Maybe there is an odd rancher who thinks so little of preserving trout, one of our best sport and table delicacies, but I know none, and if such there be, I would condemn that man as vigorously as my pen and tongue could.

He also gives rabbits the same value as a trout for table use. And I must say, not with intention to insult, he must have a strong taste in game foods, for trout is one of the tastiest foods you can put on a table, whereas rabbits, I'm afraid I'd be near starvation point before I'd eat one. Also, I doubt if there is one family in a hundred in this Province who would eat a rabbit. Granted there is one in a hundred, what of the ninety-nine left. Rabbits—are they to be left, to prove a pest to farmers and die of disease, which in my humble opinion is caused by over-population of rabbits, and to see them in a grain field or clover patch, also orchards handy a wood, one would consider that a possibility.

He speaks of decimation of rabbits. Well, if only one in ten are caught each year, I don't see where he has any kick coming, as decimation means one in every ten. At that rate there is no fear of depletion.

I really think if Rabbit Hunter knew anything about snaring or trapping he would realize that it is practically impossible to catch or shoot them to danger of depletion. I know men who have caught as high as seven hundred some years and never less than two hundred a season for years in same section; yet they catch as many as ever there. So I think if aforementioned correspondent really understood his subject he would not write as he does.

Speaking again of decimation, Rabbit Hunter spoke truth if he did not know it, for not one in ten of the rabbits on P. E. I. have ever been caught yet. For there are thousands of acres of woodland and swamp where there never was a snare set or a shot fired at rabbits there. And these woodlands are all closely connected so if by chance the impossible happened and a lot of wood or swamp was depleted, rabbits would come from woods where was no enemy in shape of a man.

This correspondent also speaks as though I had advocated an open season the year round, whereas I only suggested an extra month and a half and this is part of the year in which rabbits do not breed, and if this length of season for taking them were allowed, they would still have six months and a half to increase. And according to one rabbit breeder they have a litter every thirty days or so, and from six to twelve at a litter, so that in spite of natural enemies, man included, one pair would replenish a very large tract of woodland in a summer.

Again, I would say it's an unjust law that allows a natural product to go to waste, when but for it many needy Islanders would have the extra money a few more weeks to the season would give them. Rabbits only live a few years and die, of no use to anyone. When, if allowed to be taken for a reasonable length of time, would add that much more to our province's wealth.

Hoping to hear from other rabbit hunters who know the facts and will write the truth of the matter as they see it.

And why don't some of you ranchers speak up? I think it is time when a man says you feed trout to your foxes. Also, rabbit meat now is, I think, the cheapest meat you can buy.

I am, Sir, etc.,
VERNON L. DAVEY.
Forest Hill, P. E. I.

### RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND MOHAMMED

Sir, — Prince Edward Islanders, even those with a common school education, are generally capable of appreciating a well-reasoned argument, and they sense a sound one, even when the facts submitted are outside their familiar knowledge. They may, however, find it difficult to determine just what the inference should be from Anti-Hypocrisy's submission that Mohammed and his followers were total abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

I do not presume to be competent to give even a complete outline of the conquests of the Arabs and Turks who were the principal followers of Mohammed, but we know that in the early Norman period of history in England, they were masters of the Holy Land; and it is familiar school-boy history, how the chivalry of Europe went on, at least, three of the great crusades to drive "the infidels", especially the Turks, out of this land, and to deliver it, not to its rightful owners, but to gentile, Christian nations.

Now, to me it seems remarkable, so far as I have read, that historians generally agree that, although the Crusaders failed in their main objective, yet the Crusades, on the whole, had an ennobling influence on Western Europe, and in a general way it might be said, the Crusaders came back wiser and better men. Their association with "the

Continued on page 5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**Avoid Business Disturbance**

Business Insurance obviates disturbance of management and has a positive effect on the credit and stability of the business.

It also creates a reserve fund as a safeguard in periods of depression—a most valuable asset for any business Partnership or Corporation to possess.

The Great-West Life carries one-tenth of all the Life Insurance in force in Canada.

Consult your nearest Agent or write or call on

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