

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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Morning Maxims One advantage in being dumb is that you never need have any qualms

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1933.

I. O. D. E. MEMORIAL

The bestowal for the year 1932 of fifteen bursaries and nine overseas scholarships upon Canadian young men and women by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, serves as the text of a complimentary editorial in the Mail and Empire on the valuable memorial established by this organization at the close of the Great War.

Of the fund of over \$500,000 provided by the members of the Order for a War Memorial, a portion was allocated to furnish bursaries in Canadian universities for which only children of deceased or permanently disabled soldiers, sailors and airmen may compete. Each of these bursaries is of the value of \$1,200 for four years study. Since the inception of the project 143 sons and daughters of Canada's gallant defenders have had the privilege of participating in Canadian university life. Under the terms of the memorial, these bursaries will be awarded yearly until 1938, after which date it is estimated that any possible applicants will be past college age.

The enduring part of the memorial is represented by the overseas post-graduate scholarships for which a sufficient income is afforded by the interest from part of the fund. This income makes possible the privilege of advanced study in a British university for a college graduate from each province for one year, with the possibility of renewal for a second year. The amount awarded for each scholarship is \$1,500, or a yearly total for the nine students of \$14,400. Already 80 Canadian men and women have won these scholarships. In some cases they have been awarded to returned men to whom this opportunity for advanced study and intellectual association has come as an unexpected and greatly appreciated blessing. In a few instances students who won the Order's bursaries have later been awarded the overseas scholarships, these double awards being a matter of gratification to the Order. They demonstrated the ability and zeal of dependents of men who belonged to the three services in the Great War.

The overseas scholarships form a permanent link between Canada and the Motherland, and serve in no small way to advance the cause of Empire. While studying overseas, several of the scholars have become envoys of Canada by lecturing on different phases of historical and commercial life of the Dominion. A complete list, together with interesting biographical details, of the Prince Edward Island overseas scholars and bursary holders is published elsewhere on this page through the courtesy of the local Chapter of the I. O. D. E. That such splendid advantage of the awards has been taken by Island students will be gratifying to all concerned.

As noted in these columns yesterday, surprise has been expressed by the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, at the absence of any Liberal candidate in the recently held provincial by-election in the city of Calgary. The by-election turned out to be a fight between the Conservatives and the newly formed Co-operative Commonwealth Party. Notwithstanding that the candidate for the latter party had the support not only of the local Labor leaders but also of William Irvine and E. J. Garland, members of the U. F. A. group in Parliament, and of Miss Agnes Macphail, the victory went to Mr. Hindsley, the Conservative standard bearer.

Commenting further on the election results, the Toronto Globe says: "Provincial elections in Alberta are conducted under the proportional representation system. Calgary elects six members to the Legislature. In 1930, after the rather complicated process of counting the vote, the following were declared elected, in order of voters' preference: John Irwin, Con. 5,520; G. H. Webster, Lib. 3,851; J. J. Ewling, Lib. 2,598; F. J. White, Labor 2,585; H. C. Farthing, Con. 2,279; H. W. McGill, Con. 1,634. Seven additional candidates also ran.

"In the latest contest the first choices were: N. Hindsley, Ind. Con. 12,549; Amelia Turner, C. C. P. 10,418; R. H. Parkyn, Ind. 1,982; J. C. Mackay, Ind. 1,764; J. O'Sullivan, United Front 538; D. R. Crichton, Ind. 473.

"The surprising feature in the above list," concludes the Globe, "is the absence of a Liberal candidate. It is true, as claimed, that the Alberta Provincial Liberals are being ground out of existence between the upper and nether millstones? And, if so, in which direction are they moving?"

thing significant in the fact that while other rural communities in United States and Western Canada are reported to be turning to barter and script as a substitute for capitalism, these long-established communistic centres are dropping a similar system in favor of the one they refused to use for many years! The colonies, which own extensive woolen mill and bakery properties as well as several thousand acres of Iowa's richest farm land, have incorporated, and divided \$1,700,000 in stock among the members. The Amanas are an Amish settlement organized by devout immigrants from Germany. Heretofore the 700 members received all their needs from a common store in return for labor determined by a board of elders. From the common treasury, youths were sent to the nearby university of Iowa to learn engineering, dentistry, medicine and other professions. Middle age styles of dress were retained. The community was communistic in the strictest sense of the word, but its youth were denied none of modern day educational advantages. The youths returned from the university to lend their modern knowledge to the betterment of the colony, whose buildings look like prints from an old European setting. It was this strange mingling of the old and the new that finally broke the communistic system. Youths introduced to capitalism became restless when there was no jingle of money in their pockets after a week's work. Last June the elders decided to act. They called a meeting of the colony. It was voted to abandon communism this year if, after a 90 day trial, capitalism was found to be a better system. The 90-day period has expired. There have been no objections. Capitalism apparently is to be continued.

NO LIBERALS LEFT?

In the course of his address on courage Sir James M. Barrie drew from his pocket a letter which he said had travelled much, and had said ha travelled much, and had been to the south pole. It was from Captain Scott. He read the following extract from it. "We are pegging out in a very comfortable spot. Hoping this letter may be found and sent to you, I write you a word of farewell. I want you to think well of me and my end. Goodbye. I am not afraid of the end, but sad to miss a simple pleasure which I had planned for the future in our long marches. . . . We are in a desperate state, feet frozen, etc., no fuel, and a long way from food, but it would do your heart good to be in our tent, to hear our songs and our cheery conversation. . . . Later—we are very near the end. We did intend to finish ourselves when things proved like this, but we have decided to die naturally without."

Different sides of progress appeal to different minds, and few of us can work effectively at more than one thing at a time, but perhaps we should give greater prominence than we do to the simple lesson of evolution that lasting betterment must be realized in place and work as well as in people, in environment and function as well as in organization.—System of Animate Nature, Arthur Thompson.

Butler University at Indianapolis has scheduled courses designed to teach how to make good use of leisure. The only thing to do with an able-bodied educated man who does not know how to obtain enjoyment out of his leisure is to work him as long as he is useful and then expose him to one of the more agreeable forms of anesthesia. Encouraging him to fiddle around with birds and after-dinner speeches will only make him all the more miserable. Perhaps Butler University really means to instruct its pupils in the use of time they now spend in idleness. This is a different thing from education for leisure.

An exchange says: Nineteen of twenty-one murders committed within the precincts of Greater London were solved by the metropolitan police last year. This is a

NOTES BY THE WAY

"No country in the world has faced its difficulties with greater courage in these times of depression than the Dominion of Canada. With its vast natural resources backed by the character and industry of her people, she should be one of the first countries to recover from the economic trials which are now common to the whole world. Standing now in fifth place amongst the exporting countries this enviable position will be enhanced when the full benefits of the Imperial trade pacts are in operation."—Stanley Baldwin.

Wonders still occur. A play has been presented by Yale undergraduates in which Benedict Arnold is presented not as a traitor, but as a man resentful of ill-treatment by those for whom he had served.

It is not true that agriculture is worse off today than it ever was before. In 1702 and 1703 the English farmers crops were abundant, but the prices were very low. The unfortunate side of good harvests is described in a letter written by a Midland squire in the year of Bismarck: "Never was less money stirring, or commodities cheaper. The best beef is but 2-1-4 a pound, mutton 2d, wheat 3s a bushel, and all other grain proportionable; you can buy any of these things as cheaply as any of these things are sold in quantity. Cattle and sheep are sent to fairs and return unbought, and it's reckoned good market when two or three strike of corn will go off. The Midland counties must inevitably be ruined for want of sale of their goods, and by the receivers (tax gatherers) sending that little money away in specie, that should circulate here. Two hundred and twenty-five years have passed since this letter was written, and Canadian farmers are now suffering from almost exactly the same conditions. The farmers of those days emerged triumphantly from the depression and we continue to stand firmly by our principles, the present period of hard times will likewise pass into history.

Inspector Nicholson of Glace Bay has begun an investigation into an alleged unemployment relief "racket" in reserve. The reports which form the subject matter of the inquiry state that certain recipients of relief orders discounted them with local merchants for cash, instead of taking up their face value in groceries and other necessities. The administration of relief reveals new problems every day.—Sydney Post-Record.

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Half Baked Progress

(Sydney Post-Record Independent) The delegation from the "National Committee of Unemployed Councils" who waited on Premier Bennett on Tuesday with their program of alleged social reforms, got little encouragement or comfort as a result of their interview. They asked for non-contributory unemployment insurance, the establishment of barter between Canada and Russia, cessation of all debt payments, principal and interest, by the Government of Canada, to banks of other Governments, the reduction of all public salaries, to \$2,500 and drastic taxation of all private incomes exceeding \$5,000. This fantastic scheme, which was listened to by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labor, was disposed of by Mr. Bennett with characteristic directness of speech. His reply was an emphatic "no" with the additional information that he did not contemplate remodelling his Government on Soviet lines.

It is one of the inevitable annoyances of public men in a democratic country that they must listen to all varieties of half-baked or wholly raw programmes of "reform" and discuss them with a show of seriousness, if presented by delegations who claim to represent a group or organization of individuals back home. These particular agitators were 20 in number, but were flanked by 75 others who escorted them to the Parliament buildings. The chief value of their visit was to demonstrate that the little red school-against is not as effective a bulwark against ignorance as it should be.

Non-contributory unemployment insurance is known to be impossible by every grown person not afflicted with sub-normal mental development. It would bankrupt any country that attempted it in short order, record the authorities of the great British metropolis may well be proud of. Politics and slack court procedure are things that do not enter into the question of justice in the Old Country. Hence this notable achievement



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

NEWSPAPERS, magazines, street car signs, bill boards, and the radio all tell us about the great merits of various tooth pastes, powders, mouth washes, and special types of tooth brushes.

I believe that this is all worthy of our consideration, because it is little portions of the food left on the teeth that attacks the hard enamel covering of the teeth. Removal of this food is necessary to preserve the enamel.

This cleaning of the teeth is important, but it is only half the story. You wash or brush your teeth to protect them, but what is the use of protecting something that isn't worth saving?

I refer to teeth that have infection in them that is spreading danger—heart disease and rheumatism—throughout the body. If your dentist by testing your teeth and an examination by the X ray, advises that teeth, however healthy in appearance, should be removed don't delay but get rid of them.

Very often the individual waits until he feels a twinge of rheumatism and then he decides to have the teeth removed. By the time rheumatism makes itself felt the trouble has likely been developing for many months, even years.

The big point that is now known but which was unknown when many of us were children, is that the proper diet will build strong teeth and prevent decay, and instead of man becoming a toothless mortal, a little thought will enable him to have the strong healthy teeth of his ancestors.

Dr. Weston Price, Cleveland, the celebrated research worker in dentistry, carried out extensive researches on the effects of various diets in the prevention of teeth decay and states that by feeding 40 selected children in Cleveland with a specially prepared diet, stopped dental decay in every one of them. The food which he fed them consisted of milk, whole grain buns with high vitamin butter, and a beef stock soup in which there were plenty of vegetables.

Within a short time all signs of an increase in teeth decay in the children had ceased and their whole physique had improved enormously. This diet should not be difficult for mothers to obtain and prepare and should mean much to the health and appearance of their children.

Provincial I.O.D.E. Overseas Scholars & Bursary Holders

The following list of Prince Edward Island overseas scholars and bursary holders under the I.O.D.E. memorial grants is supplementary to the information in today's editorial columns on the subject of I.O.D.E. scholarships. The list illustrates the advantage which the awards have been to students in this Province:

1922-23: G. Miller Campbell, Wiltshire; attended Edinburgh University. From 1923-25 taught in rural schools in Saskatchewan, mainly among new Canadians. From 1925-26 he was principal of the town school of Peapod. From 1926-28 was on the staff of Moosejaw College, a residential school for boys, and since then has been teaching Mathematics at Nutana Collegiate, Saskatchewan.

1924-25: George Gardiner, Charlottetown; attended Cambridge and on his return received his Ph. D. from Yale. He is now with the Bureau of Standards at Washington and hopes sometime to get work of a similar nature in Canada.

1926-27: Mark Inman, Argyle Shore, graduate of Acadia University with Honours in History; attended Oxford University, but owing to ill health was obliged to return to Canada early in the New Year. During 1927-28 he attended Harvard University, obtaining his Master's Degree in Economics; taught Economics at Queen's University for a year and for the past three years has been Assistant Professor in Economics and political science at the University of Western Ontario.

1927-29: Nathaniel White, Summerside; graduate of King's College, attended Keble College, Oxford, and graduated from the Honorary School of Jurisprudence. For a time he acted as secretary of the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. In 1931 he entered the law office of Ernst & Pearson, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, and expects to be admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar this autumn.

1929-30: Harry Foster, Charlottetown, graduate in Arts from King's College; M.A. from Yale; spent a year at Oxford where his work was of a very high order. Since his return he has spent two years in Toronto taking post-graduate work and hopes to secure his Ph. D. from Toronto University this year. He is specializing in Latin and Greek.

1930-32: Stewart MacNutt, Charlottetown, graduate of King's College; attended University of London where he received his Master's Degree. He has been appointed to the staff of King's Collegiate at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

1932: Bramwell Chandler, Charlottetown, graduate of Dalhousie University; has recently gone to Edinburgh University, where he will take post-graduate work specializing in English and History.

BURSARY HOLDERS

May Gardiner, daughter of the late Alfred Gardiner of Launehing, P. E. I. Marie Clarke, daughter of the late Mrs. Jean Clarke, of Georgetown.

Mr. King's Grievance

(Ottawa Journal) We see by the papers that what is troubling us is not a depression at all. What is wrong, according to Mr. Mackenzie King's speech at Quebec is that Mr. Bennett has been trifling with our freedom. Here we've been worrying over unemployment and war debts and currencies, yet all the while our real grievance should have been that a lot of Tories on Parliament Hill have been undoing Mr. King's labors to make us more free. Had the unemployed known about this, realized that what mattered wasn't their jobs so much as the Statute of Westminster, everything would have been right months ago. What a pity!

Mr. King, who spoke, so the papers say, before "the elite of Liberalism" didn't bother about such a puny thing as unemployment. With freedom shrieking it was no time to be talking about such material and earthly things as fuel, food and shelter, so Mr. King just drew his sword and slashed at the foes of freedom with a gallant gusto. Give ear to this:

"The paramount issue of the day is whether the British Commonwealth of Nations will be permitted to remain what it has become—a community of free nations owing allegiance to a common sovereign; or whether it is to lose the identity and individuality of its component self-governing parts and become patterned after the model of the Babylonian, the Assyrian, the Macedonian, the Turkish, the Roman and the German Empires."

Now we know why we haven't been hearing anything of late from Laurier House and Kingsmere. Mr. King's not the man to be taking tea or even anything stronger when somebody's being rude to the Goddess of Liberty, so he's been spending his nights reading up Josephus, Ptolemy, and Herodotus. It was hard going, no doubt; but with Mr. Bennett plotting to have "Ned" Rhodes and Doctor Manton and himself become a sort of Nabonassar dynasty, with Ottawa a modern Assur (or was it Nineveh?)—well, it was worth it. Nobody wants to become like the Babylonians or the Assyrians; and moreover, a political leader must keep posted on current issues.

Truly, there's nobody like Mr. King. Who else between earth and Heaven could get up these days and tell us that what really ails us is that we're in danger of becoming like Babylon and Assyria? Tell us for a whole hour, and get away with it? "Believe it or not!" We think we'll send the story to Ripley.

titles of books banned directly and openly to those who reveal in filthy literature. The power of the Customs staff in regard to these publications is set forth as follows: Item 1201, Schedule C of the Customs Tariff, classifies as prohibited goods: "Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of an immoral or indecent character."

Section 13 of the Customs Tariff Act reads: "The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in Schedule C to this Act is prohibited; and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Minister directs; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offense incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars."

This is reassuring. The public is informed of what is being done, and should realize that it also can do a great deal in facilitating the work by sending to the Examiner of Publications any offending literature or pictures offered for sale. This is a duty developing upon all good citizens who resent attempts to make Canada a dumping ground for the filthy outpourings of foreign presses.

for it virtually means a pension scheme for most of the people all the time and all the people most of the time, to be financed from an imaginary fund to which the producers would not have to contribute. But it is almost as sane as the proposal to stop paying interest and principal on the national debt, or to wipe out the major part of the salaries of public men and civil servants, as a sort of levelling process, without regard to the value of their services, their living conditions or their economic environment. Not the least of the evils of the depression is that, like Satan, it provides opportunities of mischief for idle hands and empty minds.

The Poets Corner THE YEAR'S END Full happy is the man who comes at last Into the safe completion of his year; Weathered the perils of his spring, that blast How many blossoms promising and dear! And of his summer, with dread passions fraught That oft, like fire through the ripening corn, Blight all with mocking death and leave distraught Loved ones to mourn the ruined waste forlorn. But now, though autumn gave but harvest slight, Oh, grateful is he to the powers above For winter's sunshine, and the lengthened night By hearth-side genial with the warmth of love. Through silvered days of vistas gold and green Contentedly he glides away, serene. —Timothy Cole (1852—).

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A Reno Judge's Record (Mail and Empire) Reno, Nevada, has for years been a synonym for easy divorce. Opponents of divorce have been wont to regard Reno as anathema. It is interesting, therefore, to note that Judge George A. Bartlett, who has retired from active life, has a record of having granted 20,000 divorces. When a case had been properly prepared, according to the Sydney (N. S.) Post, he reached a decision in ten minutes, and in such instances his court could handle one hundred cases a day. Judge Bartlett recalling some decrees he granted says: "I gave a woman a divorce because her husband persisted in playing only jazz music on the radio when she wanted at least a part of it to be classical music. She has a fine musical taste and I knew what she called those 'radio quarrels' would continue and increase in intensity and mental cruelty to I gave a divorce to another wife because her husband played the saxophone all evening until midnight. I have granted divorces to women because their husbands wore horrible neckties, because they used profanity, and in one case because the husband kept stepping on his wife's feet." The divorce laws of Nevada were amended recently, making the residence law for those who seek separation six weeks instead of three months. It is not improbable that Judge Bartlett's record will be broken. When does an egg resemble a de-fected army? When it's beaten.

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