

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1933

THE PREMIER'S DEATH

In the death last evening of Premier the Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C., this Province has suffered a loss which can only fully be estimated with the passage of time. At present the feeling is a deeply personal one. To those who knew him intimately, and many in all walks of life throughout the Province could claim that privilege—Mr. Stewart was preeminently a Christian gentleman. Those two words sum up his character better than any eulogy The Guardian can offer on this occasion. He was a man who inspired confidence, loyalty, and affection, and who throughout a long legal and political career was never known to give expression to a childish or unmanly word, or to act otherwise than with dignity and sincerity. His natural aptitude and ability carried him far, and it was these qualities, rather than any personal ambition, which placed him in the leadership of the Conservative party and, subsequently, on two occasions, of the Premiership of the Province. That he discharged his duties in both capacities with scrupulous care and conscientiousness, was recognized by all. However political opponents may have disagreed with him on questions of policy, he never failed, personally, to retain their sincere respect and in many cases their friendship and affection. As for his colleagues in the Government and Conservative party generally, no leader ever received, or deserved to receive, more loyal and devoted support.

It was, however, in his home, where Mr. Stewart was best known and beloved, that his loss will naturally be most keenly felt. Words can but faintly express, though we trust they will indeed in some measure convey, the sympathy which the people of this Province feel for the bereaved wife and family at this time.

TRADE POLICIES

Our local contemporary's boast of what the Mackenzie King Government did to encourage reciprocal trade with the United States would sound more convincing if it had shown wherein Canada benefited by such efforts. Admittedly Mr. King's attitude towards Washington was sufficiently subservient; but what actually was the result of nine years of such policy? Our contemporary says that in 1923-30 our trade with the United States amounted to \$1,411,538,383. It neglects to explain, however, that the great bulk of this trade consisted of imports of United States manufactures, which increased by leaps and bounds while our export trade with that country correspondingly declined. The result, at the end of the Mackenzie King regime, was that Canadians were buying \$900,000,000 worth of goods per year from the United States, an average of over \$90 per head of population, while the United States was buying less than \$5 per head of population from Canada, most of it in unmanufactured raw materials.

A striking illustration of the failure of Liberal trade policies at Washington is given in the Commercial Intelligence Journal of June 21, 1930, issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce during the closing period of the Mackenzie King regime. The issue contains a statement of "exports from Canada to the United States of principal commodities, such as are produced on Canadian farms, or manufactured directly from such products, during the month of May, and for eight months ending May 1921, 1929 and 1930." In the eight months ending May 1921, the exports as set forth amounted to the value of \$147,450,713, while in the eight months ending May, 1930, such exports were of the value of only \$23,732,800.

That is to say, under the Mackenzie King regime, and as a net result of all its Washington-dictated trade policies, the exports of Canadian farm products were reduced annually by over \$117,600,000, or to about one-fifth of their former value, by United States tariff increases.

Thus, before Mr. Bennett took office, and certainly long before his policies could make the slightest difference, our exports to the United States had drastically declined. In addition, practically every European nation had raised its tariffs against us. In the circumstances, what was Canada to do? Was she to see her own products barred by foreign nations and still go on buying foreign goods? That was Mr. King's idea; but it was not the idea of the Canadian people. Accordingly the Bennett Government was elected, and immediately thereafter began negotiating for closer Empire trade relations. Success crowned its efforts at the Ottawa Imperial Conference last year. As the weeks and months pass abundant evidence accumulates that the economic way out for Canada from the depression lies mainly in the agreements reached on that occasion and since then brought into actual operation by the different countries of the Empire. It only remains for Canadians, farmers, lumbermen, mining companies, wheat growers, bacon raisers, livestock shippers, poultrymen, milk products people and others, to take full and adequate advantage of the unprecedented opportunities opened up to them in the world's greatest purchasing markets that can be found under the flag. If, under these conditions, United States wishes closer trade relations with us, well and good; the Bennett Government has already signified its willingness to go half way in any fair and equitable proposal of that kind; but in the meantime let us hold fast to the sheet-anchor of Empire trade, which the most determined Opposition criticism has failed in showing to be anything but advantageous and beneficial to the producers of this country.

AN ECONOMY LOAN

Aside from any consideration of Canada's encouraging statistical position in industry and finance, the simple statement of the terms and purposes of the Dominion's new refunding loan is sufficient to commend it at once to Canadian investors. This point is emphasized editorially by the Toronto Globe, which says: "The total amount of the issue is \$225,000,000, a more modest sum than many had believed would be necessary, even in view of the recent successful \$15,000,000 flotation in London. "The effect of the debt-refunding which will be made possible by the new loan will be to lighten materially the national interest burden. Certain tax-free issues of the past will be cleared away, and a saving of some millions to the taxpayers effected through interest-rate reductions."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The world popularity of that veteran of grand opera, Madame Schumann-Heink, is likely to be increased since the Nazis have seen fit to bar her entry into Germany, the land of her birth, because her grandmother was a Jewess.

What professional auctioneer could hope to rival the persuasiveness of Sir James Barrie in opening a bazaar recently at Thurms? "I would suggest," said Sir James to the prospective purchasers "that you follow the example of the man near here who sent his little daughter to buy a sheep's head, and she said to the butcher: 'Father told me to ask you to cut it off as near the tail as you can.' It is on that principle that our bazaar is to be constructed today. Every article is to be sold nearer to the tail than ever was heard of before."

Notes By The Way

In passing sentence on three young men for a hold-up and kidnapping, Judge James R. Page of Kansas City, Mo., placed the blame for their criminal record where it rightly belongs when he said: "We have at the head of our city government a man who openly permitted violation of the law and made a public statement to the newspapers that he was going to continue to do it, and what could the people do about it? Now, so long as we have at the head of our government a man of this kind, and a man at the head of our police department of the kind that we have, how can we expect boys like these to have the respect for law they ought to have?"

No matter how many wise heads may be gathered together throughout the ages, none will ever be able to formulate a wiser law than that of the Golden Rule—the simplest and greatest yet formulated for the happiness and peace of the world.

The Winnipeg Tribune says there are hundreds of families in urban centres in Manitoba whose prospects of permanent employment even when normal times return are not bright. On the other hand there are hundreds of farms vacant which are capable of providing a comfortable living for a family which desires not to get rich, but to make a home.

Domestic trade in Great Britain has grown as a result of the tariff policy adopted last year. That means greater production and the employment of more people. This in turn has caused a material decline in unemployment insurance. The decline in foreign trade has not materially raised the cost of living.

Nobody who understands the complex nature of American industry and knows of the great variations in wage scales and living costs which prevail over the vast area that comprises the United States believes that a nationwide minimum wage scale is either possible or desirable. The lumber industry, for instance, has just presented a fair practice code, carrying detailed proposals for minimum wages, ranging from less than \$11 per 48-hour week in some areas to over \$20 per week in the West Coast logging camps. Obviously, the adequacy of these wages cannot be appraised with reference to some ideal standard which might apply properly to factory labor living in congested centres of employment.

According to a despatch from far-off Calcutta, India, a clockwork automobile, that runs 40 miles on a winding, has been introduced there by the Japanese selling for 400 rupees, or \$140. As far as the automotive industry in Canada is concerned, it need have no fears. The gasless invention would never be admitted to this country, an official points out, because the provincial governments have never learned how to tax clock-work.

The following quotation from the Tanaka Memorial (the document allegedly presented to the Emperor on July 25, 1927, by the late Premier Tanaka outlining the program Japan must follow to achieve her ambitions) is of interest. "That we should draw swords with Russia again in the fields of Mongolia in order to gain the wealth of northern Manchuria seems a necessary step in our program of national aggrandizement. Until this hidden rock is blown up our ship can have no smooth sailing. We should now demand from China the right of building all the important military railroads. When these railroads are completed we shall pour our forces into northern Manchuria as far as we can. When Soviet Russia intervenes, as they must, that is our opportunity for open conflict."

Industry, besides providing goods, has to provide the incomes to buy those goods, such incomes being in the form of wages, salaries, interest, and dividends. When prices so fall that production is for many firms not worth while, these incomes are no longer provided; hence declining prices, declining demands, declining production, and declining employment go hand in hand.

Terrorism in Bengal, says the London Daily Mail, is a chronic condition which has aggravated subversive movements all over India. Grave warnings regarding the menace have been uttered by responsible men who know and understand India. Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal, speaking at Deca recently, said that unless Indian terrorism is firmly dealt with it will thrust its roots so deep that no Government will ever be stable, and human life will never be safe.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. FLOATING OR LOOSE CARTILAGE IN KNEE JOINT

You perhaps have a friend or acquaintance who has what is called a "trick knee." You read of baseball, football or other athletes who are kept permanently out of sports because a knee goes back on them just at the wrong time.

The trick knee is really what is known as a loose cartilage in the knee joint and it usually occurs on the inner side. You can understand why it occurs here when you see how the whole weight of the body really rests on the inner side of the knee because the long bone above the knee comes inward from the hip the knee, and the bone below the knee goes outward to the foot.

In order to support the weight of the body on the knee, Nature has provided cushions of cartilage (between the lower leg bone and the upper leg bone) which takes up some of the shock of walking and running. It is a part of this cartilage cushion that gets out of place that causes the knee to lock—a trick knee as it is called.

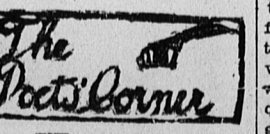
The cause in most cases is a blow or fall on the outer side of knee or leg which tears the ligament on inner side of the knee holding the bones together and through this tear a part of the joint cartilage comes out, just sufficient to lock the knee joint.

When this first occurs, if proper treatment is given, it may never occur again, but if not given proper treatment, any blow, striking an object with inner side of foot, having foot stick in the mud, may be sufficient to tear the ligament and the cartilage gets out of place again.

What is the proper treatment? The proper treatment is to get the cartilage back into position immediately, bandage the knee, and keep the knee straight for three to five weeks. This allows the patient to be about his work, but of course he walks with a stiff leg.

Where the condition is not properly treated the first time it occurs, or where it occurs frequently, even after having it in a plaster cast for three to five weeks, operation may be necessary. Formerly the results of operation showed only 50 per cent complete cures, but now the figures show that the operation is successful in 80 to 90 per cent of the cases.

It is because the operation is now successful in so many cases, that patients with this "floating" cartilage condition should again consult a surgeon.



THE PATRIARCH

Graybeard of the forest, ancient beech, Beside whom fir and balsam tower no more Than budding youths, whose arms may never reach Majestic, elbowed lengths to Heaven's floor, Your mighty roots have burrowed through the ground To deeper rivers for their fount of life. The lichen stripes of pearl have built around Rough bark, whose fissures prove long years of strife. When each new spring shed here a gentle beam, A thousand soft leaves sang, of strength possessed; On shoulders that could bear it as a dream, Fall cast her cloak, then heavy snows were pressed. Mysterious music trembles toward the skies My spirit leaps to hear the notes that rise.

—Helen Slack Wickenden.

Never throw mud. You may miss your mark; but you must have dirty hands.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM. 4087 THE PRO...

On The Klondike Trail Of '98

A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernest Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

Dawson City was thronged with people, and on the water front, boats with outfits, lay out in the stream six tiers deep. Any transporting of goods about town, was done by a go-cart, with a man and a train of dogs attached and amid much shouting of gangway, they somehow managed to squeeze through the crowds. A great portion of the people seemed like the fellow who was all dressed up and no where to go. Some sold their outfits to second hand men for enough to take them out again; others floated down river to Nome. People would be lined up at the post office for days, awaiting their mail, the gambling games were going wide open, with gold stacked up in twenty a foot high, and the sky, the limit of bets. Hot dog stands, peanut roasters, soft drink emporiums, and hard alo, if you had the price, and didn't kick up a racket, and annoy the ladies, who were getting a rake-off from the champagne for which thirsty souls had to pay twenty dollars a bottle.

After some looking around, I managed to locate my friend William. I found him living in a cabin adjoining one occupied by Charlie and Jack Malby, born in Newcastle, N. B. and therefore friends and acquaintances of long standing of his. Charlie was a big blond haired individual, with quite a prominent nose, one of those dry, comical fellows. His brother Jack was one time Territorial Secretary under the Manitoba government, a lawyer by profession, and a clever one too. He was acting as book-keeper for the Ladue Co., a large commercial concern that owned a sawmill, and also conducted a large grocery business. Through his help I secured a job in the saw mill at six dollars a day, and worked there all that summer.

In the fall I had sufficient to purchase a grub stake, to do us over the winter. We took a lay on a claim which Malby owned on Gold Bottom Creek, putting in the winter there. We failed to find anything that would pay, so towards spring we left for Dawson, I loaded the dump later, and got thirty dollars in gold.

Gold dust was used almost altogether as a medium of exchange when we first arrived in Dawson. This gave the grafters a great chance to increase their profits enormously, and long finger nails were the order of the day, for those who did the weighing in, and as a necessary ornament to place the gold scales on, a piece of Brussels carpet, of small dimension was also in use, for any gold that accidentally dropped from the weigher's finger nails, after he had removed the imaginary piece of sand, he was industriously searching for with his fingers. This get-rich-quick scheme for the light fingered gent was soon done away with, and the miner sold his gold to the banks, receiving in exchange currency, the least denomination in use being twenty-five cents.

While the majority of those that ventured into the Klondike, came with the intention of mining for gold, and getting rich quick by that means, many with vision, saw opportunities more surely and quickly in a commercial way. And those who chose wisely, reaped a substantial reward. Some went into market gardening, making fortunes the twenty-four hour sunlight growing vegetables to perfection, while others reaped a harvest by the buying and selling of second-hand outfits, stores and road houses on creeks, in most instances making good money. I shall now give some of my own personal experiences mining. A man named Blois, and I whom I got acquainted with on Bonanza Creek, were one day prospecting on a claim at the foot of Chuechaco Hill. We took a pan of dirt from one particular place, and got twenty-five cents in gold, and saw where there was considerable dirt in sight. This looked good to us, so we hunted up the stake of the claim and observing the name on it, we struck out for Dawson to hunt the party up and after arrival there, we enquired of quite a few if they knew a man of that name, but without success. At length we went to a mining broker, and found he had the claim listed for three hundred and fifty dollars; we closed the deal, and rocked out enough to pay for the ground. It coming on fall and starting to freeze, we after some difficulty opened up an old tunnel on one of the claims, to enable us to enter the workings, to make a survey of it. Blois shortly after sold out his interest to another fellow, and left for his home in Nova Scotia. I went ahead and drained the water out, and was enabled to get inside,

PUBLIC FORUM

THE R. C. M. P.

Sir,—I would like to draw your attention to an article in the Patriot of October 7th, signed by "Wide Awake", in which he praises all editors for knowing everything, including the daily movements of the R. C. M. P., which he classifies as special events. He even wonders if they are still in the Province. He then takes it for granted that they are here and wonders why they no longer patrol the shores. Perhaps he does not know that they have other duties than running up and down the beaches. He then laments that it is over a month since they visited Tracadie and other places. Now I want to tell "Wide Awake" that that statement is not true with some more brave statements. He then writes that on a certain time not over three weeks ago a certain individual landed 95 kegs of rum besides what all the other boats landed. I want to brand that statement as a falsehood, as I got my information from people who know what they are talking about.

He then starts to run down the R. C. M. P., saying they are inefficient in the work of the Provincial Police. In fact he says that there is political interference, the Acting Premier is not sincere. A pretty bold statement to make about our Premier, the statement of a person whom I believe can't be in his right senses. Does he know that he is criticizing the greatest police force in the world? An organization that is known and feared from the American border into the far North. A police force that stands for justice and honesty, the word "tribune" is not in their vocabulary; they never fall they always get their man. Perhaps they were tramping on "Wide Awake's" toes and he had to pull them in. At any rate that is the meaning we can take from it.

Since the R. C. M. P. took over the policing of this province, there has been more convictions than for the same length of time under Liberal rule. Besides they are just, they do not hound the under dog as before and let the big fellow go, everybody gets the same dose.

I am, Sir, etc. ONE WHO KNOWS

LIBERAL CANDIDATES

Sir,—I have been informed that a Convention will soon be held to nominate Liberal Candidates to contest Queens County at the next Federal Election, and I have been following with interest the suggestions and speculations as to the names of the candidates who may be nominated. It is now reported that a move is being made to nominate Dr. Cyrus McMillan of Montreal and Mr. W. M. Lea of Prince County. Surely the promoters of this plot are not serious. Let us suppose that these two gentlemen were elected to represent Queens County and an elector had some matter to place before his representative. Well, he would either

and found a piece of solid ground at the back, near the line of the adjoining claim. I took it out that winter, cleaning up about seven hundred dollars. I also found a pillar of unworked ground on the front of the claim that prospected good, but as it was overlaid with quite a depth of frozen muck, and water being necessary to strip it, and that I couldn't get, on account of all being in use, we decided to sell it and did, disposing of it for slightly more than we paid.

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have to go to Montreal to see Dr. McMillan or he would have to drive to Tryon to see Mr. Lea. Can we not find sufficient intelligence in Queens County without going outside to find men to represent us? What about Mr. E. W. LePage? He has been three times elected to represent the Second District of Queens and has always been a good representative? There is Mr. E. T. Higgs of Charlottetown. He is a successful business man, an able platform speaker and his qualifications as a representative are unquestionable. There is also Mr. Mark McGuigan, who was for about fifteen years Secretary of the Queens County Liberal Association and has been in the thick of every campaign during that time. He has become acquainted with the Liberals all over the County and his long political experience would make him a capable representative. And there is also Mr. Peter Sinclair and a host of others who know the wants of Queens County and would see that they were looked after. We are told that three years ago Mr. McKenzie King forced Dr. Cyrus McMillan on Queens County against the wishes of rank and file of the party with the result that he was defeated and Mr. Jenkins with him. Now there are some who are not satisfied with one outsider but they wish to add another and thus destroy the chances of electing either of them. Surely it is time for the rank and file of the Liberal party to buck up and go to the Convention and nominate at least one man from Queens County. I am, Sir, etc. RUSTICO LIBERAL.

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