

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A GROWING INDUSTRY

Recently The Guardian published an interview with Mr. Alfred H. Brittain, president of the Maritime-National Fish Limited, Montreal, in which reference was made to the improved sale of pickled cured codfish and it was predicted by Mr. Brittain that with improved conditions in the United States the price of this product would be firmer. This trade is of increasing importance to the fishery industry in the Province as is shown in the following leading article from the current issue of Fisheries News Bulletin, a monthly publication of the Federal Department of Fisheries:

For the past three or four years the Dominion Department of Fisheries has annually sent several experienced and expert men into different codfishing areas in the Maritime Provinces to demonstrate the most approved method of preparing pickled-cured fish, and one striking result is seen this year in the fact that Massachusetts importers have placed orders for some 3,000,000 pounds in Prince Edward Island and Eastern Nova Scotia on condition that the product is prepared in accordance with the instructions the department has been giving.

In Prince Edward Island one of the big Massachusetts firms will make purchases in at least ten areas, whereas in 1932 its Island buying was done at only two points. At certain places in Cape Breton contracts have been made for the season's output of pickled-cured cod. United States buyers, impressed by the satisfactory quality of the fish produced last year in districts where the department's instructors had been at work, have placed substantial orders at several points on the eastern mainland of Nova Scotia where, otherwise, operations would have been negligible or virtually so.

Pickle-cured fish is used in the production of boneless cod but, of course, the curing must be properly done or the finished product will be of inferior quality. In various Atlantic coast areas the curing has been very well done for many years past but in parts of the Maritime Provinces the situation was not so satisfactory a few seasons ago and in some other places pickle-curing of cod was not undertaken at all. Prince Edward Island was a province where buyers found difficulty in obtaining satisfactory supplies of pickle-cured, and the island was actually importing boneless cod for its own use, so in 1929 the Fisheries Department began demonstration work there. The demonstrators showed men in the fishing communities approved methods of handling their fish by bleeding them and splitting them carefully and they also gave expert advice as to cutting, salting, etc. Before long Prince Edward Island producers were supplying Prince Edward Island demand for boneless codfish, and sales were being made to the United States. In 1930 over a million pounds of pickle-cured cod from the province was sold to United States buyers who had not previously been making purchases in the Island.

Demonstration work was continued in the Island province for a time it included the use of departmental demonstration boats to show improved methods of fishing—and a year or two ago it was extended to Cape Breton and some other parts of Eastern Nova Scotia. In some of these places the production of pickle-cured cod for use in preparing the boneless commodity had not been carried on, and elsewhere the fishermen had not followed the most efficient method. The fishermen in all these areas, like those of Prince Edward Island, showed keen interest in the demonstrations and they have

been very intelligently applying what they learned so that, as noted, they are turning out a product which commends itself highly to the buying companies and thus are opening up an improved outlet for their catches. Demand for pickle-cured cod will, of course, always fluctuate with the times. But the demand for the properly cured fish will always be better than that for fish put up in more or less haphazard or slapdash fashion, and the experience of the fisherman in the districts where the departmental demonstrators have been working proves the point. Further demonstration work in this particular field is being done this year. Other educational work done by the department with a view to assisting the fishermen to maintain high quality of production includes demonstration of the "Gaspé cure" method of drying cod in appropriate districts, spreading of information by fisheries inspectors who have been required to take special courses of study to qualify them to explain and demonstrate different fish handling and processing methods, and the holding of an annual instructional course for fishermen which is given by the Biological Board of Canada at its Fisheries Experimental Station at Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN PLAYS

When the Dominion Drama Festival was held last spring, a number of plays with a Canadian setting and written by Canadian authors were submitted, but only one of these got into the finals and was presented at Ottawa.

For the next festival, a more definite effort is to be made to bring Canadian plays into production and Miss Martha Allan, director of the Montreal Repertory Theatre, has offered prizes of \$100 each for the best English and the best French play submitted to her before December 1. Better still, she gives assurances that the winning plays will be produced in connection with the festival.

It will encourage the promoters of the Dominion Drama Festival—and they include men and women prominent in all walks of life in Canada, from the Governor-General down—thus to see the festival used to stimulate the creation of Canadian plays. This, of course, was one of the prime objects of the festival. It is commended as a move in the right direction by the Vancouver Province, which says that if the festival does anything to inspire such plays it will have accomplished a good work for the Dominion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Rudyard Kipling, poet of Empire, has banned the swastika, which for years has adorned all his books. The last volume of his works, published a year ago, bore the swastika. The next volume, to be issued next week, will not. If Mr. Kipling does not like Hitler and his methods he will not say so. He prefers to show it on the bindings of his books in such a way that only the discerning will notice.

The local Liberal organ again repeats its misstatement that The Guardian had declared that the agitation against the Franchise Act in Nova Scotia mainly came from "the Tory-owned Halifax paper." What The Guardian did was to quote from the Acadian Recorder, a newspaper which boasts of being the only Nova Scotia daily owned and controlled by Liberals, denouncing the Chronicle campaign as untrue and charging that the Chronicle was "Tory-owned." Our contemporary, having apparently no explanation to offer for the attitude of the Recorder, garbles its statement and attributes it falsely to The Guardian.

Notes By The Way

It is often discouraging to keep doing the simple, everyday duties of life, all the while feeling that nothing very great is being accomplished. But no one can put one's finger upon the exact starting place of a great task. One thing we do know—that nothing is a trivial that is at all worth while. And it may be that a thousand apparently valueless deeds and tasks, have in the end, contributed to a very great event.

Most people who buy a piece of property, an automobile or a suit of clothes want to know what they are getting for their money. Strangely, when buying shares in property or producing industries they shut their eyes, deny the existence of intelligence, and gamble. The stock market, properly employed, may be made a useful agency for investment. It is a poor place to make a bet, as people learn periodically to their sorrow.

About once in a lifetime some gang of criminals barricades itself in a London house and puts up a regular battle against the police. On such occasions the London bobby can turn out armed to the teeth, but there are exceptions. In the ordinary course he goes unarmed and it is no doubt a result of this that the gun-toting criminal is comparatively rare in London. Every criminal knows that no bobby can draw a gun on him. He knows also that if he himself is arrested with a gun his sentence is likely to be 10 times heavier than it might otherwise be.

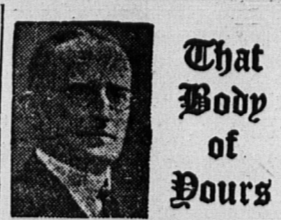
Life is an endurance test whose goal is uncertain and whose reward is doubtful. Few of us could surely determine its outcome. Yet with few exceptions, men take up its challenge, determined to do the difficult thing and the daring thing despite the countless opportunities to surrender to ease and indifference that come to them. Refueled now and then with fresh hope and the comforting contact of friendly encouragement, they spend their strength to the limit to leave behind a record of achievement. This is the spirit that has lifted man from the dust of which he is made and given wings to his spirit. This makes him master of his world and of his own destiny.

Mr. Mackenzie King asked a western audience whether anybody knew where Mr. Bennett stood on the question of reciprocity. Mr. Bennett's position on reciprocity is recorded clearly and explicitly in the Hansard of the last session of Parliament. It is that when the United States agrees to give Canada a measure of reciprocity that is fair to both countries and that carries some guarantee of permanency, Mr. Bennett will be for it. Mr. King sat in the House while Mr. Bennett said that. In the circumstances, Mr. King would have been more fair and frank had he told his Western audience where his own party stands on reciprocity. Its Quebec wing, for example.—Ottawa Journal.

There are still some problems. Certain aspects of the earth are as far beyond our understanding and our power to influence them as they ever have been. Nor do we always get along together as well as we should. But on the whole the birthday would seem to be a cause for congratulations. The earth is two billion years old. Many happy returns of the day!

There is enough in this world to make the simplest in taste or ambition, happy. The urge for happiness is born in all. Many are unhappy in youth who are rewarded with happiness in later life. The law of compensation usually takes care of each of us. We should not complain. Most happy events justify all former sacrifices and disappointments.

Much of the current dissatisfaction with open diplomacy is hardly justifiable. Open diplomacy, especially in disarmament conferences, may have disappointed the extravagant expectations which were entertained of it soon after the war. But on the whole it has shown a record signally comparable with that of the old diplomacy. The Washington Conference limiting the building of battleships and cruisers, the Locarno treaty, leading up to the Kellogg pact, and Lausanne, ending reparations as such, represent a list of achievements in eleven years of which any system of diplomacy may well be proud. When it is recollected that open diplomacy has had to elaborate its technique in scarcely more than a decade, while the old diplomacy had been slowly perfecting its methods ever since the thirteenth century, one begins to view its accomplishments in something like a true perspective.—Boston Christian Science Monitor.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

KEEPING IN STEP MENTALLY

You have likely heard the story of the fond mother who on seeing a company of school boys marching by, said that all the children were out of step except her boy. No one blames the mother for loving her boy, thinking he is about right even if he is "different" from others, but it is this very mother care that interferes with the boy's chances of remaining normal like other youngsters. When the boy gets into trouble with other youngsters the mother considers the other youngsters to be entirely to blame; if the trouble occurs at school then the school or the teacher must be to blame. Some one has spoken of this boy as the "overprotected" boy, and quite rightly states that the parent is at fault and in her anxiety to make things "smooth" for him actually takes away his strength of character. He learns to depend upon the parent for everything including getting him out of trouble when he is in the wrong.

Unfortunately if this overprotection continues the boy or girl grows into manhood or womanhood and is always looking for support, for a defender, instead of supporting or defending himself. In other words the youngster is "out of step" with life, and only by getting "in step" can the proper mental development occur. You can thus see that if any progress is to be made with the overprotected child, it means that the mother or father should be taught that the youngster must learn to stand on his own feet, make his own progress, take his own defeats, fight his own battles, and suffer his just punishment.

No one wants any more war; not a single nation in the world, and not even the real soldier himself wants it. However there is one thing about the military drill, the marching or other parts belonging to it and that is that the word of command must be obeyed correctly. And the boy who is "out of step" is at once noticeable to the instructor. For the time being each boy whether rich or poor, brainy or dull, is a part of a machine, and must not spoil the perfect working of the machine by being "out of step." This is the training of drill and of athletic games.

Remember the only difference between you and the mental patient is that he is "out of step" with the rest of mankind, and you are not.

A Moses Gone Wrong

(Ottawa Journal)

Remember when Mr. Aaron Sapiro was a sort of Moses in the West? He came from California, where he had some connection with the orange growers, and his business on the plains was to tell our wheat growers how to take a short cut to Utopia by disregarding such things as the law of supply and demand, world production, consumption, etc. All they had to do, preached Mr. Sapiro, was to rid themselves of such parasites as grain traders, elevator owners and speculators, gather up and market their own wheat, hold it until the world paid them what they wanted for it. It was as easy as losing at a horse race.

The farmers listened. They had listened to Hatfield, the rainmaker, had paid him good money every time a shower fell on the prairies, so why not to Sapiro? So the wheat pools were born; whereupon Mr. Sapiro, having pocketed his fee (which report said was a goodly one) proceeded to leave the babies on the doorsteps, or the threshing floors, of the farmers. They thrived for a time. They became so lusty their foster parents got boastful and proud, told how they were "showing the world," and could keep their wheat until a hungry world came across with at least \$1.50 a bushel. Over in Liverpool people who had been dealing in wheat for a hundred years said that the plan was wrong, that it would break down, and that the wheat pools, instead of holding big carry-overs, should clean out their bins for whatever they could get. But the wheat pool leaders only laughed. Sapiro had told them they were right!

Now, when the wheat pools are but the memory of a strange nightmare, there is word about Sapiro. It is word that a Cook County (Chicago) grand jury has indicted him, along with Al Capone, for conspiracy to stifle trade. Conspiracy to stifle it by "bombings, acid throwing, slugging, strikes and less forms of intimidation."

"He Could Not Swim"

(New York Evening Post)

"Mayor Best, forty years old, was a motor boat enthusiast, and a lover of water sports, but his intimate friends said he could not swim." And so Archland M. Best, Mayor of Hudson, was drowned. The engine of his motorboat stalled for a moment and then kicked free. He was thrown into the Hudson river thirty feet from the bank. He couldn't make that short distance or even hold himself up till help could come. "He could not swim."

How strange this omission seems, when we encounter it in the case of men whose lives are on the water. It is astonishing that many sailors on New York's big private yachts cannot swim. The art is so easy of acquirement. Anyone can learn it in a few afternoons. The only heartening fact in the situation is that this easy water-manship is becoming more and more general. Only in comparatively rare instances do we repeat the grim epitaph pronounced upon Mayor Best: "He could not swim."

Restive Rivers

(New York Times)

The threatened diversion of the Yellow river from its present outlet in the Gulf of Po to its old mouth, 250 miles south in the Yellow Sea, recalls previous similar behaviour on its part and that of other rivers. The Yellow River, which has altered its outlet five times with 4,300 years, last emptied into the Yellow Sea in 1832. It is the weakening of its dikes at Ksifeng that may cause it to do so again. Among the rivers which periodically but to a less extent shift their channels are the Tarim, Ganges, Indus, Amu, Darya, Missouri and Mississippi. The Tarim, principal stream of Eastern Turkistan, has deviated eighty miles in the past thirty years. It has resumed its former course through the long abandoned city of Loulan, where it flowed 2,000 years ago, when Lou-lan was the midway post on the silk road.

The Ganges, in the second century, flowed through the Vindhya Mountains of Central India, entering the Bay of Bengal through Mayurbhanj State, about 100 miles southwest of its present delta. The Ganges was joined with the Brahmaputra as a result of the floods of 1787, when the latter burst into the Padma, a tributary of the Ganges.

The Indus, in the days of Ptolemy, ran considerably to the east of its present delta below Karachi, emptying into the northeast corner of the Great Rann of Cutch. The Amu Darya, Arabic for "crazy river" which now flows into the Aral Sea, once ran into the Caspian Sea. During the past seven years it has moved from a point three miles from Turkul, capital of Kara Kalpak, to within half a mile of the city, which now appears doomed.

The Mississippi has not permanently wandered as far from its habitual channel as the other rivers mentioned, but the tendency to alter its course back and forth within its general direction is similar to theirs. The same may be said of its tributary, the Missouri.

What causes these rivers to meander? They are diverted by their own deposits of soil washed down and piled up ahead of their march to the sea. A certain slope of the river bed must be maintained in order to carry this load. As the deltas, formed by the soil, extend further into the sea, the bed of the river rises inland. Rivers flowing through easily eroded soil therefore change their courses more readily. Infinitesimal particles of a silt, known geologically as loess, wind-blown from the Gobi Desert are snared by the Yellow River. In flood times this material amounts to as much as 18 per cent of the volume of water discharged by this turbulent stream. The Shantung Mountains, being of volcanic origin unlike their surrounding area of loess deposits, are the obstacle which makes the Yellow River travel so far afield on its final marches to the sea. Shantung Province abounds with hundreds of vestigial channels of the Yellow River.

Leaves and flood reservoirs are the principal means used by engineers to control river courses. These agencies have prevented rivers from running entirely amuck where there are no natural barriers. Successful flood control may only be achieved, however, when a river is protected at every possible breach. The advantage of flood reservoirs, made by damming land adjacent to large tributaries, lies in the collection.

Mr. Sapiro has been arrested. Let's hope this news is read all over the prairies. It may possibly have the salutary effect of teaching that it is a mistake to string along with every glib-tongued individual who comes with a radical pose calling for "reform."



TIME GOES BY TURNS

The lopped tree in time may grow again, Most naked plants renew both fruit and flower; The sorriest sight may find release of pain, The driest soil suck in some moistening shower; Time goes by turns, and chances change by course, From foul to fair, from better hap to worse.

The sea of Fortune doth not ever flow, She draws her favours to the lowest ebb; Her tides have equal times to come and go, Her loom doth weave the fine and coarsest web. No job so great but runneth to an end, No hap so hard but may in fine amend.

Not always fall of leaf, nor ever spring, Not endless night, not yet eternal day; The saddest birds a season find to sing;— The roughest storm a calm may soon ally; Thus, with succeeding turns, God tempereth all. That man may hope to rise, yet fear to fall.

A chance may win that by mischance was lost; The net that holds no great, takes little fish; In some things all, in all things none are cross'd, Few all they need, but none have all they wish; Unmeddled joys here to no man befall, Who least, hath some; who most, hath never all.

—Robert Southwell (1561-1585.)

lection of the overflow for its more uniform dispersal. The use of Dikes or levees, usually of earth, is generally accompanied with revetting. This reinforcement may be of concrete, or of willow mats anchored with stone, as along the Mississippi. Millet is used extensively for weaving mats to hold back floods in China. Another method of control is the placement of groins of stone or stock projecting from the bank at intervals into the stream to deflect it from the intervening sections of bank. Where the bank slopes sufficiently, fascine mattresses are sometimes used. In river sections where there is a particular danger of undermining or overflowing the banks, double rows of dikes, as well as groins, are constructed.

Modern Style More Comfy

Betty was taken to the museum by auntie. They went into the Egyptian room, and there saw a mummy. Betty asked what it was. "That is some one's mummy, dear," answered auntie. "Auntie," she confided, "I'm glad my mummy's not like that!"

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Canadian Opinion. (St. John Telegraph Journal) In view of all that has been written to convey the information that the world conference in London was a flat failure, it is refreshing to read the opinion of so shrewd an observer as President Beatty of the Canadian Pacific, who has just returned from England. He says: "To say that it was a failure or that it had left the international situation no better off far from truly represents the case." This conforms to the views expressed by Sir Walter Layton. Then we have the declaration of the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Rhodes referred especially to the benefit derived by Canada and the Empire at large from the meeting of representatives in London, but he says it would be quite erroneous to assume that there was a breakdown in the sense that there were irreconcilable points of view. Most of the delegates, he said, felt real progress had been made and ultimately the aims of the conference would be achieved. Those aims will be pursued more intelligently because the difficulties in the way are now more clear. In the meantime the gain to Canada from the conference cannot be disputed. Let us therefore look on the brighter side in relation to the future and any further conferences that may grow out of the one which is now history. (Ottawa Journal) President Roosevelt's adventurous experiment in higher wages and shorter working hours to spread employment and increase purchasing power is thus far reasonably successful. Despatches tell of hundreds of thousands of workers returning to work, of industrial deluges washing Washington with acceptance of the new code. But there is one feature of the Industrial Recovery Act which, considering President Roosevelt's professions, seems strange. It is the feature of it which is concerned with tariffs. If United States manufacturers are going to have shorter hours and pay higher wages then, obviously, they will have the right to demand protection from the manufactured products of countries where the same short hours and high wages don't prevail. That being clear, what happens to Mr. Roosevelt's policy and promise of lower tariffs? It begins to look as though in the revolutionary changes of the past few months the President and Democratic party had lost sight of a lot of their traditions. Also that faith in the United States doing something about tariffs isn't overly well based. Rotation should not be ironed. They should suit the type of farming the farm and its peculiarities. Rotations should be the servant of the farmer, rather than his master.

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