

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1933.

THE NEW CABINET

In accordance with precedent, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor yesterday called upon the leader of the majority party in the Legislature, namely, the Hon. W.J.P. MacMillan, M.D., C.M., F.A.C.S., Conservative leader, to form a Government. Hon. Dr. MacMillan, in the course of the afternoon, intimated his willingness to do so, and submitted the list of members to be associated with him in the new administration.

The list includes all the members of the Stewart Government, with the addition of the Hon. Dr. A. A. MacDonald, of Souris, the Speaker of the House. The late Premier, the Hon. J. D. Stewart, was one of the representatives of Kings in the Executive Council and the vacancy caused by his death had to be filled. Dr. MacDonald, being the senior member, had the prior claim and decided to give up the Speakership, which is a remunerative office, for that of a member of the Executive Council, which is honorary.

Without doubt Dr. MacDonald's wide experience and general knowledge of public life will prove a distinct asset to the Government.

Also according to precedent, none of the portfolio appointments have been made. This formality will be reserved until after the administration of the oaths of office, which will take place in the Executive Council Chamber this afternoon. It may be taken for granted that the previous portfolio holders will be reappointed, with the addition of an Attorney General and Provincial Secretary Treasurer, which offices, in addition to the presidency of the Council, were held in the late Government by the Hon. Mr. Stewart.

OUR EMPIRE TRADE

Our farm producers will note with some surprise the persistent efforts in the local Opposition press to belittle the preferences which their commodities now enjoy in the British market as a result of last year's Imperial Economic Conference. In yesterday's issue our contemporary, referring sneeringly to "the so-called Ottawa trade agreements," says: "In place of bringing about closer trade relations the Bennett Government has struck a blow at Imperial preferences and has made it much more difficult for the Mother Country to trade with us; while we have obtained nothing which we did not possess before."

At present our poultry producers enjoy a three pence preference over foreign poultry in the British market—which is something they certainly did not enjoy before, and from which the members of the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association are preparing to benefit substantially this year.

Again, the same organization, thanks to the Empire preferences obtained by the Bennett Government, is exporting this year a greatly increased volume of eggs; a fact which was noted by our contemporary in its own editorial columns recently. Our egg producers anticipate getting back this year to the satisfactory basis of 1926 on the British market.

In bacon and other farm products the new British preferences are also proving of value. This is evidenced by the fact that during the first nine months since the Empire trade agreements went into effect last November, Canadian exports to British countries totalled \$161,263,826 compared with \$140,897,343 during the same period last year, a gain of \$20,366,483 or 14 per cent. The nine months' export to the United Kingdom totalled \$132,076,407 compared with \$111,831,537, a gain of \$20,244,869 or 18 per cent.

On the other hand, during the first five months of the present fiscal year the imports from Empire countries totalled \$52,701,000 or 33.3 per cent of the whole import of \$161,488,000 compared with \$49,904,900 or 28.7 per cent of the whole in

the corresponding period last year, a gain of 7.6 per cent, while the imports from the United Kingdom at \$40,228,000 were 24.9 per cent of the total as against \$35,726,000 or 19.1 per cent, a gain of 12.6 per cent.

We note also that Canada's imports from Empire countries in August, totalling \$13,896,000, constituted 35.3 per cent of the total from all countries which was \$38,747,000, compared with \$11,019,000 or 30.2 per cent of \$36,527,000 in August, 1932, a gain of 24.3 per cent. From the United Kingdom the imports of \$10,034,000 were 25.9 per cent of the whole, as against \$7,461,000 or 20.4 per cent a year ago, the gain being 34.5 per cent.

These increases were made notwithstanding the exchange situation, which has been disadvantageous to Canada but which is now improving. There can be no doubt that the present season will see still greater increases in trade between Canada and the United Kingdom and other Empire countries.

Our farm organizations are aware of this fact, and as already noted are preparing to share actively in the benefits. If they took the local Opposition seriously, of course, they would do nothing. But fortunately our contemporary's misstatements are taken at their true valuation by our produce shippers, who know, and have no hesitation in saying, that the greatest opportunity in very many years is now open to them in the British market.

THE DEBT DISCUSSION

British financial experts have been discussing with officials at Washington a final settlement of the British war debt to the United States, an amount now set at \$4,565,000,000. Both sides in the conversation know now, as they have known for several years, that this sum will not be paid. In their manoeuvres to arrive at a figure which can and will be paid, both sides will be looking for a face-saving formula. The American negotiators want to protect Mr. Roosevelt against an accusation that he has been hoodwinked. They want to salvage from the wreck a sum substantial enough to make the agreement attractive to the American public. The British, for their part, want to pay enough to avoid the appearance of virtual default, but not more.

It is reported from Washington that the British have offered a lump payment of 10 per cent of the amount owing, or approximately \$450,000,000. This sum might be taken out of British gold reserves, under the plan as set forth speculatively, or paid in bonds to be sold by the American Government to American citizens.

One alternative proposal, says the Winnipeg Free Press, which has little chance of acceptance is that aggregate payments by the Allies to the United States should be equal to, and contingent upon, reparations hereafter extracted from Germany. The German obligation, under the Lausanne agreement of July, 1932, is scaled down to \$714,000,000 in gold dollars. The Allies owe the United States more than eleven billions. Ten per cent settlements all round would therefore be a better bargain for the American treasury than aggregate payments equal to future receipts from Germany which incidentally, may amount to nothing should Hitler or a successor repudiate all obligations to pay.

President Roosevelt has conceded the right of the debtors to be heard, insisting quite logically that the initiative in any movement for debt revision must come from them. But he has made the proviso that only debtors in good standing will be listened to. This would exclude France and the other powers which defaulted last December and the preceding June. It will be of interest to observe the action of these powers should a settlement of the British debt result from the present conversations at Washington.

Notes By The Way

What has been the chief function of American colleges? Their chief usefulness has been the training in amiability. These grandiose country clubs for the domestication of trivialities foster cheerfulness, forbearance, and sportsmanlike behaviour. Their smiling graduates are useful to society by serving as human lubricants and ball-bearings. Granted this achievement, few will deny that the social emphasis of American college life has been overdone. I could have wished that the business depression had gone far enough to close every club at Princeton and to obliterate some of the national fraternities whose houses foster upon the academic life of so many other colleges.—The Forum, New York.

We see dictatorship in Europe today, based on the will of the majority of the people, taking the most drastic measures to prevent the propagation of ideas hostile to the existing form of government. In Soviet Russia, where the administration is in the hands of another form of dictatorship, the death penalty is meted out to those who conspire against the Soviet system. We devoutly hope curtailment of the liberty of the individual on these lines will never take effect in this country. But until the Indian masses are educated to the pitch when they can exercise reasoned judgment, those in authority must protect them from the propagation of doctrines, liable to lead to outbursts of mob violence. We have the example of China before us. Lack of firm government and the inroads of Bolshevism have brought that country to its present sorry pass. For many years to come the Indian administration of the future, while doing their best to improve the condition of the masses, must rule firmly and well so as to prevent the country falling into chaos attendant upon the unwise activities of revolutionary agitators.—The Bombay Times.

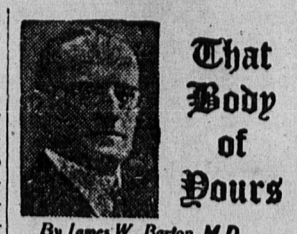
A good example of what Mr. Neville Chamberlain called "imaginative finance" is to be found in the Regina program of the C.C.F. According to that notable charter of liberty, industrious people are to be robbed of what they have to provide for those who have not. The life insurance business, in which over 50 per cent of the men, women and children of the country are vitally interested, is to be taken over and run by a group of politicians who have never had any financial or actuarial experience. The banks of the country are to be seized and operated by Miss Macphail and Mr. Woodsworth. The private property of individuals is to be appropriated, and the C.C.F. will decide whether or not there will be any compensation for the dispossessioned owners. Some of the C.C.F. leaders have promised the farmers that they are to be exempt from confiscation, but that is just what the Bolsheviks told the Russian peasants in the early stages of the Soviet revolution.

Our thoughts are either light or dark. Cheerful people are healthiest and happiest. Our days are made light or dark as we will, no matter what the atmospheric conditions outside in the physical world. Some people are forever nurturing dark days—and some people are forever in the glow of the light! After all, life's gifts are chosen. We are our own controllers. We regulate our days.

It had been calculated that the small savings in Great Britain now reached a sum of just over £2,400,000,000 but Sir George Paish, thinks the aggregate was greatly in excess of this sum. This willingness to save is one of the most hopeful signs of future well-being. There is evidently in Great Britain a mass of steady-going economy and self-reliance which will be a foundation of political and social stability.

The acid test of a nation's health is the death-rate, and this is steadily falling in the depressed areas elsewhere. In fact, when "bad" areas and "good" areas are studied side by side, it is frequently found that the condition of the bad areas has improved faster than that of the good ones—and that is saying a great deal, for the country as a whole steadily gets healthier.

A big Australian conversion loan has been a huge success, a request The defaulters will then have the opportunity to retrieve their credit by belated partial payment of the defaulted instalments, and presumably to make permanent settlements on the same basis as the British.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DIET IN SINUS INFECTIONS AND COLDS

Some years ago patients were doubtful when told that heart disease followed rheumatism, rheumatism followed bad tonsils, and that bad tonsils must be removed to prevent further attacks of rheumatism and heart disease. Now this is so generally known that nothing is thought about it when the removal of affected tonsils is ordered. Similarly with bad teeth and their effect upon the joints and muscles. When research men now are showing that frequent colds and sinus trouble are often due to the food eaten, many people will not believe it.

Some months ago I spoke about the diet suggested by Dr. E. V. Ullmann, Portland, Oregon, in his book "Diet in Sinus Infections and Colds," who for some years has been able to keep many of his patients free from colds and sinus infection by the use of a special diet.

When the patient is afflicted with a number of colds every year, or with a constant fullness in the sinuses of the face, he makes the following suggestions. The patient is kept for two days entirely on a fruit and vegetable diet without milk, cheese, meat and starches—potatoes, bread, sugar.

On the third day he starts the regular or special diet used in these cases in which the acid foods are cut down, the neutral foods kept about the same, and the alkaline foods increased.

This means that such excellent body building foods as cereals, meats, fish and eggs, must be cut down and also tea and coffee. Further, vegetable oils, butter and sugar must not be increased. Finally, and this is the important point about the whole diet treatment, the following foods must be increased: vegetables, fruits, milk, white potatoes and nuts. The use of salt must be omitted entirely, even the use of salt butter being forbidden.

After the colds have been cured and the sinus infection cleared up the patient is permitted to go back gradually to the use of the ordinary diet with just one suggestion to follow. He is advised to be always careful to eat enough alkaline food and to do without salt for at least two days each week. If these two days are faithfully kept, the amount of salt accumulated during the rest of the week will do no harm.

Certainly it is worth this sacrifice to be rid of frequent colds and sinus trouble. For \$100,000,000 being heavily oversubscribed, and many subscribers receiving but 10 per cent of their demands. This is a fine tribute to the recuperative powers of the sister Dominion. Only two years ago Australia was in financial difficulty, threatening default on her external obligations.



THE VAGABOND

I saw the slender smoke wreath Rise from your blue-gray hill, When the evening shadows lengthened And the winds of day were still. Slowly the fires of sunset Died out above the sea; And I heard the bells of the hermit thrush Calling to you and me. And I visioned you there in the twilight, In your robe surpassing sweet; The glow of the pine fire on your hand And the dogs crouched at your feet. And my heart called you, beloved; Yet my heart cried all in vain; For you belong to the glowing heart, But I to the storm and rain. And the dreary, wind-swept roadway Which leads to the wide world's rim— For the vagabond spirit is in my soul And will goad me till life grows dim . . . Until love alone remaineth, But then—no more to roam—I shall dwell with you ever, beloved, Where burn the lamps of home. —Stella M. Bainbridge in "Poetry Year Book 1933-34."

In The Klondike Trail Of '98 A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernest Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

VIII

Now I have given you an account of Mr. Hooley's career, I will raise the curtain once more on my own. This experience I am going to relate, happened some few years after the above mentioned case. My enterprising partner William, had secured a lay on discovery claim, Gold Bottom Creek, and having some business to complete in Dawson, he and Osborne, who was going to work with us, remained there until it was accomplished. I undertook to go ahead and do some necessary rigging up to get a start on the holes we proposed sinking. On arrival I got busy right away, the rigging up taking but a short time. I then proceeded with the sinking of the holes, there being about three feet of thawed ground on the surface of each before striking the frozen muck which I shovelled out in one day. Then I sharpened up the picks, to remove this muck with, the depth of which in each hole, I found to be about three feet to gravel, then I was prepared for burning down with wood fires, small wood for kindling in bottom, and heavy round wood on top, full length of hole, to hold down the heat, a good fire thaws down in front about eight inches. These holes, being more than ordinarily shallow, I was able to clean out two in the morning, and two in the afternoon. From that on I took out the balance with a windlass.

Expecting Williams and Osborne any time from Dawson; I was anxious to get the holes to bedrock before they arrived if possible, and by persevering, I at length saw some sediment appearing in the gravel, a sure sign that bedrock is not far off, and after taking a couple of thaws more in each hole, at length I reached it. I took a gold pan, and putting some water in a tub, I proceeded to pan it out, getting in one hole about fifteen cents, and in the other ten cents to the pan. This showed that both holes were on pay, and looked encouraging. I was pleased to have this to show, as encouragement to my partners when they arrived, which they did shortly after. They were well pleased with what I had accomplished, and in fact it looked very encouraging to me as well.

We were not long getting the holes in condition for taking out a dump, and soon got underway drifting, being able to work a fire a day in each hole, for quite a while, and it was not very long before we had out the biggest dump on the creek at that time. It lasted until shortly after Christmas, when we unfortunately ran up against worked out ground. This brought our mining operations to a stand still. In the spring, after cleaning up the dump, we had just enough to square up our grocery bills for the winter. I next secured a job with an outfit up the creek that was working a crew of men.

I worked there two months, and after getting through I was proceeding down the creek, when I saw a fellow I knew named Dunk Frazer working alone, on a hole on one above discovery. I went over to where he was, and he told me his partner had gone over to Bonanza Creek, and he didn't know whether he would return or not. He said he was sure the hole he was trying to get down with, held good pay, but it was difficult to sink on account of surface water seeping in. I told him I had quite up above, and if he liked, I would give him a hand to sink the hole. He had put in a thaw with a boiler he had rigged up so putting on a rubber coat I started in taking out the balance of the dirt he had left. Then we put in another thaw and took that out, and the next one put us to bed rock, we found it consisted of soft material, the gold being mostly on top, we panned it getting two dollars to the pan. We cleaned out the bottom of the hole, and piled it in a dump, then rigged up boxes and sluiced it and got five hundred and seventy five dollars, a big yield for such a small amount of dirt.

In the meantime his partner had returned from Bonanza Creek, and we proceeded to prepare for going ahead, placing a dump box on the sluice line, for dumping the buckets into from the windlass. The three of us worked steady for a while, but they were the kind that could not stand prosperity, they had to hire two men at five dollars a day, to do their work, and as they had the lay and therefore the say, I had to stand for it while they were devoting their time to seeing

The New Pension Commission (The Montreal Gazette)

The personnel of the Canadian Pension Commission, which is to replace the Board of Pension Commissioners and the Pension Tribunal, will commend itself to the public, including probably the great majority of ex-service men, although as to the latter, Major John S. Roper, President of the Canadian Legion, has already expressed dissatisfaction. The many thousands of Canadian citizens who served overseas during the Great War are fully aware that the Government has a responsibility towards the taxpayers of the Dominion as well as toward the ex-soldiers and their dependents who by reason of war injuries and other disabilities traceable to military service have become pensioners of the state. Canada was among the first of the combatant nations to recognize the responsibility of caring for its disabled soldiers and their immediate dependents and under the original Military Hospital Commission, and its successor the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, there was built up an organization which, together with the equipment and facilities provided, afforded a model upon which other countries were glad to rely in the establishment of similar services. Nor has the Dominion been backward or ungenerous in the provision of pensions. The Pension Act has been remodelled repeatedly and its scope extended by one Parliament after another, the aim and effort of the people's representatives upon all these occasions being to provide such a system as would cover every just claim, in order that no war veteran or dependent might lack the full measure of state support which could consume the most ardent spirit. Anyway, in the fall I came out of it six hundred dollars to the good.

As soon as the weather started to freeze we shut down summer operations, and prepared to stop there for the winter, and later on, Christmas time drawing nigh, we like the rest of the people in general, made preparations to enjoy it, in as pleasant a manner as we could think of, and that included two bottles of whiskey. Card playing was indulged in as a side line, and there being no bar tender to serve the drinks, I volunteered to fill the position, and what I lacked in spirits inside, was made up for in amusement at the revellers outside. The Colonel, as Osborne was by courtesy called, had, it seemed at one time played an instrument in a band, and to see him parading up and down the floor, in illustration of how he used to perform on his E Flat Bass as he called it, was only outdone by the foolish argument on the Doukhobours of Western Canada, which amounted to more or less of a repetition and a lot of noise. At length the whiskey failed, and it was up to me as bartender, to provide the drinks, and as I found the Colonel weakening on his E Flat Bass, I was puzzled for a moment as to the best thing to do, when a happy thought struck me—the tea pot—I made a move unseen, filled the glass, and whether the old fellow was so full he didn't know the difference or not, he said it was good liquor. (To Be Continued)

No Man Knows Better Than The Farmer

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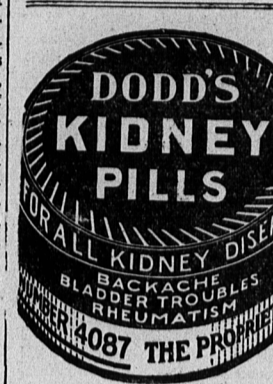
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port to which he or she was entitled. In extending the provisions of the law the views of ex-service organizations have been given sympathetic consideration, and to a very great extent have been acted upon. These successive enlargements of the pension system have imposed upon the taxpayers of the Dominion an exceedingly heavy burden, but one which, so long as the pensions are deserved, they have been always willing to bear. In justice to them, Parliament is bound to preserve the principle of justice in its legislation, and the Government is equally bound to maintain that principle in the administration of the act. It cannot be maintained unless the claims made from time to time are subjected to the most careful scrutiny by competent officials and unless every unnecessary expenditure, whether in the disbursement of pensions or in the work of the administration itself, is eliminated. The administration machinery as amplified in the legislation of 1930, which provided for the creation of pension tribunals, etc., was quite unnecessarily cumbersome and costly. It was so criticized at the time and subsequent events have more than justified the criticisms then made. The re-organization now announced has, as one of its principal objects, a greater degree of economy in administration without depriving the ex-soldier of any of the rights which he enjoys under the law, including the right of impartial revision.

The new Commission includes three members of the former Board of Pension Commissioners and two departmental officers, a former member of the Pension Tribunal and two new men, one from Montreal and one from Toronto. It is a matter of gratification that Colonel J. T. Thompson who has had fourteen years' experience as a pension commissioner and was head of the old Board is to be chairman of the new organization. Colonel Thompson has given the Dominion outstanding service as Chief Pension Commissioner, combining a broad sympathy with the returned soldier and scrupulous regard for his responsibility toward the taxpayer. He has maintained a high degree of departmental efficiency, adjusting his administration from time to time to changes in the law and giving effect

to the directions of Parliament as these have found statutory expression. He has had loyal support from his colleagues and is now assured of its continuance, plus such assistance as the new members will be able to render. Sir Richard Turner, V.C., D.S.O., who was a member of the Pension Tribunal, is an important addition to the Commission. He has a very distinguished war record and is held in very high esteem by veterans of all ranks. The Commission as re-organized and empowered will be in a position to do all necessary work that has been done heretofore through a more cumbersome and expensive machinery, and to do it with some advantage to the taxpayer and without prejudice to the legitimate claims of the ex-soldier.



Administration Notice

The undersigned Administratrix of the personal estate of Edward Gabriel Gillis, Medical Doctor, late of Kensington, Prince County, Prince Edward Island, herewith notifies all parties indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to make immediate payment to her, and all persons having any claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same, duly attested within twelve months from this date. Dated this twelfth day of October A. D., 1933.

MRS. ANNABELLE GILLIS, Administratrix. Box 51, Kensington, P. E. Island. 1824.

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