# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D.K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1934.


## STRIKING COMPARISON

It is refreshing to turn from partisan political criticism of Canada's economic policies to the actual results which these policies have achieved in the past year.. A very interesting comparison of these results with the results achieved in the United States is given in the Financial Post. As the Post points out, general world recovery set in in the mid-summer of 1932 and has continued fairly steadily ever since. From this trend both the United States and Canada have benefitted. The United States has had the New Deal. Canada has not departed to any considerable extent from the more orthodox tenets of political economy. Yet, under the Bennett administration, we have forged ahead much more rapidly than the United States.

The table of percentages shown indicates the improvement in the different indices of business since January or February, 1933, and the latest month for which figures are available.

| | Percent |
|---|---|
| General Industrial Production: | |
| Canada | 56.2 |
| U. S. A. | 30.3 |
| Electric Power Production: | |
| Canada | 26.8 |
| U. S. A. | 19.0 |
| Railroad Freight Traffic: | |
| Canada | 46.9 |
| U. S. A. | 29.9 |
| Steel Production: | |
| Canada | 470.0 |
| U. S. A. | 247.5 |
| Bank Clearings: | |
| Canada | 37.9 |
| U. S. A. | 40.0 |
| Employment: | |
| Canada | 37.8 |
| U. S. A. | 25.8 |
| Construction. | |
| Canada | 288.0 |
| U. S. A. | 121.0 |
| Export Trade: | |
| Canada | 190.0 |
| U. S. A. | 62.0 |
| Security Prices: | |
| Canada | 78 1 |
| U. S. A. | 59.6 |

If there were the slightest element of truth in the oft-repeated allegation in the Liberal press that the Bennett policies are detrimental to Canada's economic interests, one would expect to see it reflected in the above quoted figures. On the contrary, however, it is evident that improvement of conditions in this country in the past year has been little short of amazing.

## CUT FEDERAL COSTS

Under the direction of Hon. W. A. Gordon, Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization, recent years have seen a sharp contraction in respect to the search for settlers outside the Dominion, but a correspondingly notable increase in efforts to provide for nativeborn Canadians and others who had made this their adopted country during better days.

Some interesting figures are published by the Ottawa Journal with respect to immigration and colonization. When the economic situation demanded that easy immigration cease the attention of the department was turned to colonization. With the cooperation of the C. P. R. and C. N. R. and other organized bodies, the department and railways, between October 1, 1930, and June 30 1934, placed 31,199 single men on farm jobs and 14,029 families on the land, and also co-operated under the relief settlement scheme in the locating of another 3,107 families on farms, representing a total of 117,870 persons.

The problem of domestic settlement was accentuated by the fact that emigration had dropped very substantially. During the days when immigrants were pouring into the Dominion tens of thousands of Canadians were leaving the Dominion, mostly for the United States. That emigration has now ceased, according to the figures. Added to this was the fact that the natural population increase represented by the excess of births over deaths brought into the labor market approximately 120,000 a year or 10,000 a month.

When the present Government came into power in August, 1930, Mr. Gordon made the decision that Canada's greatest task and prime responsibility was to provide for her own people, that it was neither in the interests of the country nor of those already here to invite workers unable to find jobs unless at the expense of others.

On August 14, 1930, an immigration regulation was passed limiting admissions from most countries to wives, and children under 18 years of age, coming to join heads of families established in Canada, or to bona fide farmers, with sufficient capital to start on their own.

Illustrating how administrative costs have been curtailed during recent years, the figures show that immigration expenditures in the fiscal year of 1929-1930 were reduced to $1,368,883 for the fiscal year, 1933-1934. In the three years before the present Government took office, immigration publicity in the United States and British Isles cost $622,784, and $1,370,792 was paid for salaries and expenses.

Since 1930, all expenditures in the United States ceased, and in the British Isles were greatly reduced by reduction of staff and general cutting down of administrative costs, the total expenditure in the British Isles in the last fiscal year, 1933-1934 being $48,757.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Senator Hughes is now on a par with Senator Meighen in asking an investigation "all on his own."

Rearrangement of staffs having been completed, the city schools settle down to routine this morning.

Summer hotels are all practically deserted, but Charlottetown and Summerside are still enjoying good tourist patronage.

The City Council has been practically assured of the same Dominion financial assistance for unemployment relief as last year.

Complaint is made of the unseemly behaviour of unthinking people who gather round as spectators of the outdoor amusements of the inmates of Kent Street temporary sanatorium.

Negotiations are going on with the various districts re Fall and Winter train service. Those vitally interested better get in touch with Superintendent McKinnon at once.

The local Liberal organ is at distinct variance with its party over the Marketing Act. In the Legislature, and since, the Liberal members have been quite demonstrative in demanding its enaction; the Liberal organ, on the other hand, pours cold water on their enthusiasm.

Welcome is cordially extended to the new joint ministers of Trinity Church, Rev. Hugh Miller and Rev. J. W. Barbour, who began active work yesterday, and sympathy feelingly extended to Rev. H. D. Raymond on the loss of his "best friend."

Smarting from the disclosure that under the guise of peace- parleys, U.S. representatives were making deals for ammunition sales with South American republics, the Senate Committee is attempting to "hit back" by involving King George in an ammunition deal with Poland. As King George is a constitutional monarch and never intervenes in public affairs except on the advice of his ministers, this is tantamount to saying that the very pacifistic Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ramsay Macdonald, was actively engaged promoting warfare. Which is absurd.

Mayor Houde of Montreal has sacked his "Brain Trust" which was chosen to assist him in rehabitating City Council finances. The civic employees and aldermen have been paid in full up to the first instant, but the fear is expressed about the payment of the half month due on 15th. The Mayor wrote the Hon. P. R. DuTremblay, Chairman of the advisory committee, stating he did not need its service any longer. While the committee had "wanted extensive powers, it failed to raise five cents for the city while I have been able to raise millions," he said. In other words, the Brain Trust wanted to save by economizing, while the Mayor finds it easier to carry on by further borrowing.

The revelations made by Attorney-General Roebuck re the Labatt kidnapping negotiations, lend point to the assertion of the Winnipeg Tribune that a reign of terror exists in Ontario since the instalment of the Hepburn administration. It goes so far as to link up the Government head hunters with the kidnappers and gunmen who have recently figured largely on the front pages of the daily press. The St. Catharines Standard, independent in politics, declares that never in the history of the Dominion has there been such a ruthless Tammany Hall policy as that which now flourishes in Queen's Park. It condemns the "despicable spoils system and over-indulgence in the flesh pots of office and power" indulged in by the provincial Premier and his colleagues. It deplores the political assassinations which have deprived thousands of efficient civil servants and others throughout the province of their livelihoods. Earnest, industrious public officials have not only been ruthlessly dismissed without notice. They have even had to learn of their dismissal through the public press and in far too many cases they have been humiliated by rude jibes from the mouths of Ministers.

Will the Provincial Conference called by Attorney-General Roebuck materialize? Constitutional authorities declare that any legislation resulting from such a conference would be ultra vires. Before proceeding to lay the foundation of a new national organization frankly designed to initiate and administer national laws without reference to existing Federal authority, Mr. Roebuck should make a full statement of his plans as bearing upon this departure in constitutional practice. The inter-provincial organization which would result from his proposed parleys scarcely could avoid assuming a position of opposition to existing Federal authority; and in any event it would be a body deliberating upon legislative plans for the whole nation, without having any vestige of authority in that field. If Mr. Roebuck has thought of safeguards to avoid this apparently inevitable conflict, or if he welcomes it and is actually planning to create a new device which would mark a vitally important stage in the constitutional evolution of Canada, he should say so frankly and clearly, giving the public the full benefit of his views in respect of every detail before inviting representatives of other provincial governments to participate in a revolutionary adventure.

## Notes By The Way

**The rioting in Amsterdam entailed** a death roll of six and about 60 cases of more or less serious injury, and was only quelled after three days' disturbance and a certain amount of firing. The origins seem to have been purely economic. The occasion was a "cut" in the dole to the unemployed, of which the Communists took advantage for purposes of agitation. Amsterdam and Rotterdam are great ports with (as is usual in great ports) an exceedingly poor proletariat at the bottom of their scale. Correspondingly they have always included a certain number of desperate extremists—"Anarchists" in the old days, "Communists" now. These are entirely unrepresentative of general Dutch life and opinion. But the world economic crisis has fallen with extreme severity on Dutch trading, and the misery among the poorest dockside classes is acute.—The Spectator, London.

**Pages and pages have been written** about Dollfuss, Lyautey, Hindenburg. Did anyone write of what they wore, what shows they liked, their golf score, their tennis strokes, their bridge finesses, their business success, their prestige in the drawing room, or even their noblest seat on horseback? During their career, did their faces appear in the press half as often as those of certain movie stars, athletic champions, millionaires, divorces, or even that of Dillinger? Certainly not. The tom-tom resounded around these idols of a day or of an hour, while Dollfuss, Lyautev and Hindenburg were spending themselves for their countries, their peoples. The champion, the actresses, the millionaires, the divorces are already forgotten, —some sunk in contempt. The names of these three servants of their countries will shine in history for ever. Every country needs men like these. We need them. Who has the courage and the will power today to become a man?—L'Action Catholique, Quebec.

**Two systems of eliminating relief** grafts are in use. Methods of tracking down offenders are being tried, with some salutary effects. The alternative is to revive a realization that the public purse is not a bottomless "horn of plenty," open to all able to get a hand in. Relief is the benevolent hand of 100,000,000 neighbors giving a lift. Recipients of aid must learn that relief is not a heritage to be exploited to the last degree. If the act of getting off the relief roll is made a deed of patriotism and self-respect, there will be no "Relief Workers' Protective Associations" to protest when work is asked in return for aid. Such protests are not to be tolerated.—Christian Science Monitor.

**The fundamental cause of this** progressive impoverishment of the South may be stated in a sentence as follows: For over a century more than half of the people of the cotton states have depended for a living, either directly or indirectly, on the production of export commodities, chiefly cotton, and have sold their products at a world price level while residing in a high-tariff country in which a relatively high domestic price level has been artificially maintained.—The Forum.

**Mr. Baldwin says that there is no** occasion for panic. But if we are drifting into the old conditions of pre-war Europe there is occasion for panic, and the sooner and the more completely the public realises it the better.—London News Chronicle.

**War was always the least satisfactory** way of settling disputes, but in the seventeenth century it might be plausibly claimed that it set a premium on courage and determination. In the twentieth it is machines, and not men, that count The romantic view that war is the ideal field for the display of the manliest of human qualities is finally exploded. War, and preparation for war, are undisguisedly the manifestation of fear and cowardice; it is with the preparation for peace that true courage is now associated.—Christian Science Monitor.

**There is one Englishman who** cherishes an unforgettable memory of Hindenburg. He tells me that he actually succeeded in causing the Field Marshal to jest. It was when Hindenburg, not yet President, was summoned early in 1920 to appear before the Republican Committee which was inquiring into the causes for the prolongation of the War. The Field Marshal was living on a friend's villa; the street was guarded by soldiers; the forecourt had sentries, and in the entrance lobby to the villa a strong guard was on duty. An English journalist penetrated so far, and sent in a card, asking for a short conversation. Through the open door he saw Hindenburg read his request, give a slight smile, strike the table with his open hand, and heard him say, "No. Tell the Englishman that this time the Hindenburg Line holds fast."—Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman.

**For some reorganisation of the** banking system of this country, possibly for the introduction of the public utility corporation principle, there is a great deal to be said, but the kind of direct political control of the Labour Party appears to contemplate would be an unqualified disaster. The Socialist ideal is frankly a centrally organised and regimented community, which to the genius of this country at any rate is utterly alien. Private initiative and enterprise may call for some degree of direction and co-ordination from the centre, but to exchange them for the wholesale nationalisation of industry—"in most cases immediate" would be to eliminate qualities essential to efficiency and progress.—The Spectator.

## The Poets' Corner

### EVENING

Comes sunset, solemn burial of the day!
Sky's mourning bands flame purple and dull rose
O'ershot with blazen gold! The sable clouds
Hold high their pall above his dying head,
Then drop it low. The soft winds murmuring
"Lo! Day is dead!" sigh tenderest requiem.
From the dim silence rises pipe of birds
Fretting his funeral march. The darkness grows,
And all is still. But now the frail young moon
Dares from a sheltering cloud, and bravely draws
A silver crescent on the velvet dark!
Her myriad friends the stars come dancing out—
Dead day's forgot, in twinkling revelry!

—Rose A. Carter, in The Weekly Scotsman.

## That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

### CUTTING DOWN ON FOOD DOESN'T CURE ALL CASES OF OVERWEIGHT

"It is going too far to maintain, as some do, that all cases of obesity (overweight) can be cured by diet alone, since the word "cure" implies that the patient is left in normal health, whereas starvation of a patient with some forms of endocrine (gland) overweight leaves him weak but still possessing much watery fat."

The point of course is that to try to reduce weight by diet alone in a case where the thyroid gland in the neck or the pituitary gland in the base of the skull are not doing their work properly and so allowing fat to accumulate, is wrong. The patient loses some weight but becomes so weak that there is great risk to health and to life itself.

These gland cases, though few in number, definitely need the gland extract if the patient is to be reduced satisfactorily and safely.

This doesn't mean that these "gland" cases should not have the starchy foods and liquids somewhat reduced, but it does mean that reduction in foods and liquids only will not bring results.

What about the use of gland extracts inthe ordinary cases of overweight where the excess fat is due to overeating and underexercising? Cases have been reported in Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, where the use of the thyroid gland extract in these cases has brought about chronic ill health—rapid heart, sleeplessness, nervousness and indigestion.

Where diet alone should be used, that is in the usual cases of overweight, just a little less food than is needed should be given. This means that some of the fat on and in the body will get used to supply this need, and so weight will be gradually lost.

In a general way meat, eggs and fish should be eaten in the usual amounts; butter, cream, fat meats, potatoes, bread, sugar, salt and all liquids should be reduced by one-half ;and plenty of fruit and vegetables—particularly green vegetables —should be eaten to supply minerals and vitamins and to give enough "bulk" to the diet that constipation is avoided.

Meat gives a "satisfied" feeling and prevents overeating; bulky foods —cabbage, celery, lettuce, spinach— make the stomach feel that it has "enough" food, and so less heavy food with high food value is eaten.

## 50 Years Ago And Since

By FRED COOK

### HOW BRITAIN LOST NECKER ISLAND

PART II

The introduction to this eventful story told of the efforts of Sir Sandford Fleming, of Ottawa, backed by Canadian public men, irrespective of politics, and endorsed by all the Australasian colonies, to push forward the great project of an All-Red line of communication.

It is more than fifty years since the Pacific cable scheme was first mooted by Sir Sandford. The indifference of Downing Street, and the bitter hostility of the then cable monopoly in the Far East, blocked all progress for two decades, but all this time the great promoter was actively at work.

This installment tells how Great Britain lost Necker Island, the proposed landing place of the first cable link from Canada, and follows the story to its conclusion in 1902 when the initial messages were forwarded over the new route.

There is an old proverb to the effect that a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse. Mr. Fleming was not blind—he caught both the nod and the wink—and upon his own responsibility and at his own expense he decided to act, seeing that the laissez faire policy still prevailed in Downing Street. In Toronto he knew a retired naval officer, Captain R. E. Gerner Buckner, and inviting him to come to Ottawa. Mr. Fleming laid before him his plan. Would the Torontonian go to Honolulu, charter a vessel there, proceed to Necker and hoist the British flag on the island, thus making it a British possession Captain Buckner consented and steps were immediately taken to carry out the project.

The Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo was to leave Vancouver on May 16th and was due at Honolulu on May 24th. Supposing everything went well Captain Buckner could accomplish his purpose and return to Canada on the S.S. Arawa which was timed to leave Honolulu on June 2nd.

Mr. Fleming in the meantime had communicated with a reliable British firm in Honolulu, asking them to secure a suitable vessel for his representative, but without indicating for what purpose it was required. One of the members of the firm happened to be the British vice-consul and it was with him that Captain Buckner discussed the situation. The consul supposed that all Buckner wanted the vessel for was to make a trip among the Hawaiian Islands to see the volcanoes, etc. The consul explained that there was only one vessel in port, the Iwalani, large enough to make the projected trip. Then the Toronto man had to unbosom himself. He said his object was to make a journey beyond the Hawaiian group, and pledging his listener to complete secrecy, he explained the real object of his mission. And then Buckner received a solar plexus. He learned for the first time that negotiations were pending between the British Foreign Office and the provisional government of Hawaii for the lease, not the possession, of Necker Island. Great Britain in previous March, unknown to Ottawa and the Australian colonies, had asked the provisional government upon what conditions they would allow it to have control of the island for cable purposes. It was an absolute recognition of Hawaiian sovereignty.

In April, six weeks before the arrival of Captain Buckner in Honolulu, the reply of Hawaii had gone forward to Downing Street from the very office in which the two men were then sitting. The communication of the Hawaiian government asked a number of questions regarding the project, but no answer had been received from London up to that date (May 26th.) Captain Buckner was in a quandary. The situation was vastly different to what he had been led to suppose when he left Canada. In view of the communication of the British authorities it was now impossible for him to make a move. He therefore had no alternative than to return to Canada on the Arawa and report the situation to Mr. Fleming. The latter, when the facts were presented to him, told Buckner that he had followed the right course.

Then things moved quickly in Honolulu. As already stated the Warrimoo had arrived at the port on May 24th. The following day the Hawaiian government took possession of the S.S. Iwalani and that evening the vessel left for Necker Island where she arrived on May 27th. Hon. J. A. King, Hawaiian minister of the interior, Captain Freeman of the Iwalani and one of his officers were rowed ashore. The Hawaiian flag was hoisted on a pole specially carried on the vessel, and then Mr. King read a proclamation formally taking possession of the island as a part of Hawaiian territory. In this manner the provisional government had established a genuine claim to Necker Island.

What were the reasons whirh induced the Hawaiian government to take this precipitate action? If they were certain that the island was part of their territory why send an expedition hastily in 1894 to annex it? The incident clearly showed that if, months before, the home government had heeded the wishes of the colonies and taken possession of the island, no objection could have been raised. Evidently Hawaii must hve got the tip that Mr. Fleming's emissary was in Honolulu. Who then had leaked? Not the Torontonian, not the shipping firm to whom he was accredited. They had remained the confidence reposed in them.

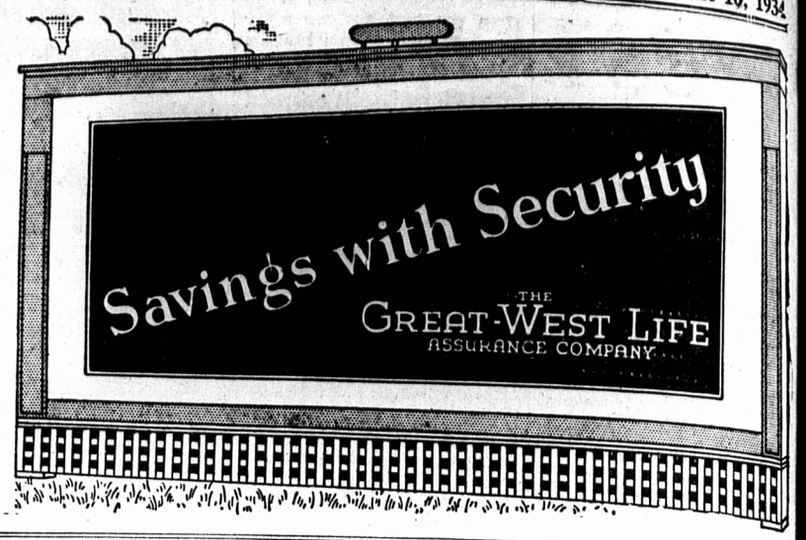
Weeks later Mr. Fleming ascertained the source of the breach. Partly he himself was to blame, he admitted to me. The tip to the Hawaiian government came about in this way. During that spring a member of one of the Australian governments had been visiting Canada and had addressed a number of Boards of Trade on the subject of improved trade relations between the Dominion and the Antipodean Colonies. When this gentleman came to Ottawa naturally Mr. Feming met him. He dined with the famous engineer and in the course of conversation the cable project came up. Mr. Fleming naturally voiced the disappointment which he and his associates felt at the lethargy of Downing Street, and then informed his visitor, in the strictest confidence, what he purposed doing. He mentioned, too, ernments. In May, 1899, Mr. Fleming published a letter addressed to the British people, indicating all the circumstances of the situation. When the attitude of the British authorities was thus exposed there was a storm of protest from all parts of the Empire. Downing Street had to bow to it, and did so in a graceful manner by assuming its five-eighteenths share of the cost and without the restrictions already specified.

The tender of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company was accepted and on October 31st. 1902, the first message was sent over the new Imperial line of communication—greetings to the King from the people of the Fiji Islands.

A duplicate cable was put in operation in 1926. This was opposed by Canada as unnecessary, but our people were overruled. Then in the following year a beam wireless system was placed in operation between Great Britain and Australia, the rates for messages being one-third less than by cable. In the circumstances the only thing that could be done was to arrive, if possible, at a working arrangement between all the wireless and cable interests.

At a conference in 1928, all parties being represented, a merger was effected. Wireless and cable systems within the Empire were taken over by what is known as the "Communications Company." and there was returned to Canada in cash an amount substantially equivalent to her original outlay on the Pacific cable. The All-Red route of Imperial communications was an actuality, the credit therefore being a large measure due to the initiative of Sir Sandford Fleming.

There is this interesting note to be added to the Pacific cable story. When the Great War broke out there were several German cruisers in Pacific waters, notably the Leipzig, Emden and Nurnberg, and for some weeks they gave the British and Japanese fleets considerable trouble. On September 7, 1914, the Nurnberg approached Fanning Island, flying the French flag, and the unsuspecting staff, instead of welcoming friends as they thought, found that the enemy was in their midst. A German landing party made sad havoc of the cable station. They destroyed the plant, cut the cable to Bamfield, and towed it out one mile to seaward, sinking it at a depth of about 500 fathoms; severed the Fiji link at the island anchorage but lost it. After the Nurnberg left, the Fiji end was found next day by the cable staff and buoyed, but the Bamfield end could not be raised owing to the great depth. The duplicate set of instruments which had been cached on Fanning Island months before was not discovered by the Germans and as a result communication was resumed with Australia within ten days. A month after the Nurnberg's visit the cableship Iris reached Fanning Island, picked up the Bamfield link and by November 5th traffic between Canada and Australia was fully restored. The Nurnberg joined Von Spee's squadron and on November 1st took part in the Battle of Coronel, which was so disastrous to Britain, but met her doom in the battle of the Falkland Islands on December 8th following.



Editor: "What do you mean wh you write. "The statement is see official'?"

Reporter: "Mrs. Gibson would talk, so I got the story from h husband."

MONTREAL—C. P. R. earnings the week ending August 30 record an increase of about 12 percent o the total for the same period of year.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