

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. B. Burns Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. R. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1827) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1932

WORDS VS. ACTIONS

Probably there is no public speaker in Canada equal to the Rt. Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King in the ability to express high ideals in eloquent language, while, at the same time quietly and effectively working out in policy the direct antithesis of the ideal.

Addressing a non-political gathering in Winnipeg on Wednesday night the right hon. gentleman chose for his subject, "Some thoughts on the changing social order." He told his audience that four parties were factors in industry and that control by any one of them was detrimental. These four factors were labor, capital, managerial ability and, finally, the community. Through the co-operation of these four factors the natural resources which had been provided through the bounty of the Creator, he said, were turned into commodities suited to human needs.

Two motives underlay the efforts of these four parties to industry, he claimed. First of all there was the necessity of making a livelihood—the seeking for individual reward. Secondly, industry might be viewed as social service. It seemed to him, said Mr. MacKenzie King, that too much emphasis was laid on reward and too little on social service. Living, he claimed, had developed into a scramble for reward. When we remember the part Mr. King played in the Beaumonts scandal, and his admission that through that scandal he had gotten gain at the expense of the natural resources of Canada, had placed the Liberal party in "The Valley of Humiliation," we can appreciate at its true worth his expression of opinion regarding the controlling influence in industry. 'Tis true Mr. King's friends, Senators McDougald, Raymond, and Haydon had laid too much emphasis on reward and too little on social service. Until Mr. King's party returns the hundreds of thousands of dollars they took from the Beaumonts natural resources of Canada, Mr. MacKenzie King has no right to take the platform as an advocate of purity in the control of industrial development of natural resources.

PUBLICITY NEEDED

In a very interesting editorial on the position of the Nova Scotia coal mining industry, reprinted elsewhere on this page, the Toronto Mail and Empire makes the pointed suggestion that Nova Scotia and the Maritimes generally could best boost the Maritime coal industry by using more domestic coke in place of imported United States anthracite. It is stated as no longer in dispute that the domestic coke produced from Nova Scotia coal is not only a better fuel for household use than is anthracite, but it is cheaper. Its substitution throughout the Maritime Provinces could give the Nova Scotia coal mines a market for several hundred thousand tons of coal per annum; and it is pointed out that the people of Nova Scotia can hardly expect Ontario and Quebec to burn domestic coke made from Nova Scotia soft coal unless they themselves show the way.

Here is a suggestion which merits very serious consideration. It is a surprising fact that the advantages of the Nova Scotia product will be news to many people in the Maritime Provinces. Why have not these advantages been more widely advertised in Maritime newspapers? A campaign of this nature requires enterprise and initiative, and this is all that seems to be lacking to insure the widespread use of Nova Scotia domestic coke in these Provinces. Maritime people are as desirous of "buying Canadian" and of helping home industries as any part of the Dominion, and there is no question but that they would respond with enthusiasm to such an

NOTES BY THE WAY

The present age is an age of great carelessness in dress, speech, personal habit, is the claim of President Butler of Columbia University, laying the blame at the door of the "antiphilosophies, and the pseudo-psychologies." Newspapers, taking up his words, have found them to be true, with the vanishing of the earlier age courtesies in a world of haste and hurry.

The Balfour note of 1922 so frequently mentioned these days contained the following paragraph: In no circumstances do we propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay our creditors. And while we do not ask for more all will admit that we can hardly be content with less. . . . The policy favored by His Majesty's Government is . . . that of surrendering their share of German reparations and writing off through one great transaction the whole body of Inter-Allied indebtedness." If the United States had accepted the principle of the Balfour note it would have had to forgo only a fraction of the amount which would have nothing to do with a proposal which would have gone far to cure the world of its troubles and place civilization back on the high road towards normal prosperity.

A vivid and picturesque account of present-day India, its politics, its people, its cities, mountains and deserts, Gandhi and the Nationalist movement, Hindus and Moslems, the Vice-Regal Lodge and the slums of Peshawar, is presented by Mr. Robert Bernays, London newspaper correspondent and a member of the new Parliament, in a book entitled "Naked Fakir." Mr. Bernays was in India in the critical period of the early months of 1931. He travelled through its vast territory, met the leading people, Indian and European, was a keen observer of all he saw, kept a diary and wrote letters, and acted as correspondent; of the London News-Chronicle during the important negotiations between Gandhi and Lord Irwin, which paved the way for the Round Table Conference. Mr. Bernays' book is an account of his travels and experiences, and Gandhi is its central figure.

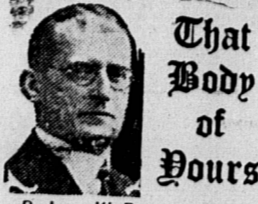
The author states his belief that Gandhi is sincere in his campaign of civil disobedience, but he also discloses that the Nationalist leader is financed by wealthy Indian mill owners who stand to benefit from a boycott of foreign cloth which would prove injurious to their English competitors. He is, curiously enough supported out of the profits made from the sweated labour of the Indian workmen.

Mr. Bernays describes the sessions of the Indian National Congress in Karachi. It had just proclaimed a demand for a united India when Hindu-Moslem massacres occurred in Cawnpore. They demonstrated the vast gulf between Hindu and Moslem. It is this communal question which is all important in Indian politics today. The Hindus are in the majority; they are the men of education and they hate other races and adhere to the system of castes. The Moslems are in the minority; they worship one God and hate idols; they fear the ascendancy of the Hindus in the event of independence. The second Round Table Conference was largely wrecked by this almost insoluble problem.

Two poets of established reputation, though not of the first rank, dropped their lyres during the year 1931. Of Vachel Lindsay it would be perhaps nearer the mark to say he dropped his drum. He brought the drum into poetry, as the earlier singers had brought the harp and the lute, and its throbbing can be heard in the most characteristic of his vigorous verse: "The banjos banged and the tambourines Jing, jing, jingled in the hands of queens."

The other poet was Alfred P. Graves best known as the father of Robert Graves, one of the most considerable of the young English poets, and as the author of the song, "Father O'Flynn."

While a great deal is being said about the Disarmament Conference which meets in February next, the president of the Naval Affairs Commission at Washington has submitted a program of new naval construction. If we are to suppose that his program means gradual disarmament. Many decades will pass before the nations really pursue the paths of peace. It would be a better thing if our neighbours, strong as they are, but whose public finances are in a deplorable state, were to give an example of partial disarmament to the rest of the world, and were to take, in the domain of international finances, the lead of other countries on the road to a lasting peace.—La Presse Montreal.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ARE VITAMINS IMPORTANT?

One would think that a father whose son had done wonderful things for humanity, would be very proud of that son and yet Dr. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, who is known as the father of vitamins, says that he sometimes feels sorry about the discovery of vitamins; they have been talked about so much.

This is hard to understand because vitamins are of great importance to the individual and to the entire nation. For years all foods have been grouped in five classes; proteins (meat, eggs, and cereals); carbohydrates (bread, potatoes, vegetables) fats, (cream and butter) salts; and water.

Vitamins do not belong to any of these five classes, in fact they cannot all be separated from the other foods, and yet that they are in these foods has been amply proven. Experiments have shown that in proper amounts in food vitamins promote growth, aid the body in its fight against infections, maintain the health of the body and lengthen life. They do all these things because they make each of the other food stuffs do more work in the body than they otherwise would do, so that small quantities of an all round diet, give the body all the necessary nourishment.

If vitamins are such wonderful food elements why would it not be well to just eat vitamins and not bother with foods?

Because vitamins are not really complete food elements in themselves; they simply make other foods more nourishing.

Of course there are times when foods containing a great amount of certain vitamins must be used, for instance thin run down individuals need eggs, butter and leafy vegetables, also liver; individuals who are nervous and have poor appetites should eat egg yolk and whole cereals; those with poor teeth, who bleed easily and when they receive a cut find it slow in healing, should eat raw cabbage, tomato juice, and orange juice; those with poor chest expansion, and poor teeth, should take cod liver oil, spinach, and egg yolk.

But the average healthy individual does not have to think about vitamins and what foods he should eat to make sure of getting these vitamins.

It was this same Dr. McCollum who said that the ordinary everyday diet of the average individual should be quite rich enough in all food elements, including vitamins, if he would make sure that his diet included some raw fruit or raw vegetables at least once a day.



HATE

My enemy came nigh, And I Stared fiercely in his face. My lips went writhing back in a grimace, And stern I watched him with a narrow eye. Then, as I turned away, my enemy, That bitter heart and savage, said to me: "Some day, when this is past, When all the arrows that we have are cast, We may ask one another why we hate, And fail to find a story to relate. It may seem to us then a mystery That we could hate each other." Thus said he, And did not turn away, Waiting to hear what I might have to say; But I fled quickly, fearing if I stayed I might have kissed him as I would a maid.

—James Stephens.



Backache

Domestic Market For Nova Scotia Coal

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

The conference between the representatives of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation and its miners, which was called by the Nova Scotia Government, has failed to reach an agreement, and the Government has appointed a Royal Commission to seek a way out. This tribunal is headed by Sir Andrew Rae Duncanson, the noted British industrialist who was chairman of a coal commission in 1925, and also chairman of the commission which investigated the Maritime claims upon the Federal Government. His name carries the confidence of the public, and it should also carry that of employers and employees.

Before the appointment of the commission, Mr. Kelley, general manager of the company, stated that the corporation would accept and abide by its findings. Speaking for the union miners, the president, Mr. D. W. Morrison, intimated that he would examine the tribunal's recommendations carefully, and either accept or reject them. Commenting upon the attitude of the union official, the Sydney Post, published in the heart of the mines, says that it has rendered the commission rather futile.

According to a statement of the company, it is unable to sell coal in anything like satisfactory quantities at present production costs. Wages and salaries being the largest items in these costs, it adheres to the announcement which it made some weeks ago of wage reductions averaging 12 per cent., though the cut to most miners will work out at only about 10 per cent. It is said, moreover, that the company is handicapped by an enormous overhead due in large measure to the existence of superfluous and overmanned collieries. In the meantime the old wage contract, which expires at the end of this month, has been extended to the first of March, and it is hoped that by that time a final settlement of the dispute may be reached under the leadership of the commission.

At what figure can it be hoped to stabilize production? It is, of course, a question of markets, and nothing like an answer can be ventured until general trade revives. There is a well recognized field for the marketing of Nova Scotia coal and within the limits of that field, that is to say, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, and, perhaps, the extreme north-east corner of Ontario, there is a sufficient market for all the coal Nova Scotia can economically produce. The problem is to recover that market and to hold to it. Perhaps the new coal commission will look into this phase of the question and throw some light upon it. One curious feature of the situation as described by the company's general manager is that the people of Nova Scotia themselves refuse to assist the corporation as it might easily do by substituting domestic coke for imported United States anthracite. The domestic coke produced from Nova Scotia coal is not only a better fuel for household use than is anthracite, but it is cheaper. This fact is no longer in dispute. In the United States, the home of anthracite where anthracite is much cheaper than in Canada, coke is increasingly used in preference to hard coal. This is the case in many localities throughout New England. In view of these facts it seems absurd that so many people in Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces persist in their use of the imported article. The present adverse exchange rate should help to cure them of this uneconomic and unpatriotic practice. The substitution of domestic coke for American anthracite for use throughout the Maritime Provinces would give the Nova Scotia coal mines a market of several hundred thousand tons of coal per annum. It is pointed out that the people of Nova Scotia can hardly expect Ontario to burn domestic coke made from Nova Scotia soft coal unless they themselves show the way by using it in their own furnaces in place of imported anthracite. If, as we suggest, the Maritime Provinces thus take the lead the market for domestic coke can be indefinitely extended in Quebec and Ontario. Such a development would be wholly in accord with the Bennett Government's policy of "buying Canadian," thus keeping Canadian money at home for the benefit of Canadian workmen, Canadian industries and Canadian merchants.

Glass soup plates are new this year. You buy them to match your salad plates and the combination of the glass with your regular dinner sets is quite fascinating.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

LATE CANNON TROOP

Sir,—During the last few days, news has come from Halifax that Cannon Troop has been called Home.

To those whose privilege it has been to know Cannon Troop, or even to have seen him must feel that he embodied more of the old vine atmosphere than is common to man.

I recall hearing a business man remark after a miss on service held by Cannon Troop in St. Paul's Church. "That man can know little of the world in which the rest of us live—he knows nothing of our temptations, he is too far above us."

In thought and word, and deed he was led by the spirit, and men took note of him—a most lovable and approachable character was Cannon Troop. Gentleness and kindness and a desire to be of service was always in evidence. May the influence of his life continue to inspire those whom he has left behind, with the desire to know more of the things of the spirit, rather than to be earth centered.

To his family and friends, my sincere sympathy.

I am, Sir, etc. M. L. Bearlsto. 8 West St. Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1932.

A Home - Grown "Cocktail"

(Toronto Globe)

It is refreshing to find a Minister of the Crown advocating a temperance "cocktail." Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, told a meeting of vegetable growers at Ottawa: "There is no more delightful introduction to a meal than a glass of cold juice of the Canadian tomato."

Many Canadians had already made the same discovery, but the high endorsement from Government circles may start a campaign of far-reaching importance. Already tomato juice is available in tins, and finds its way to many tables or drawing-rooms in place of the older kind of cocktail, long fashionable in some circles, and much less dependable in its after effects.

Tomato juice is a cool and refreshing appetizer, with wholly good effects. It contains the precious vitamins, as well as mineral salts, needed for a balanced diet, supplementing the carbohydrates of the "starchy" foods and the proteins of the meats. Moreover, tomatoes are a peculiarly Canadian product, cheap and plentiful. The popularity of orange juice, attractive as it is, but aided by the enterprise of the California orange growers, may be interrupted when tomato juice comes into its own.

Help Check That Cough

Take time by the forelock and start protective treatments at once. Right now while every precaution should be taken, therefore procure immediately a Box of

Mac's Cold Tablets AND A Bottle of Mac's Syrup of Tar AND Cod Liver Oil

In the past they have given guaranteed satisfaction in the prevention of colds and have likewise proved an excellent system-builder after mild or severe cases.

JUST CALL

THE 2 MACS

And your wants will be given prompt attention. Send us your mail orders.

PHONE 315

C. M. Lampson & Co. LIMITED 84 Queen Street London, E. C. 4 England Public Auction Sales OF RAW FURS Shipping bags will be tarolashed without charge by applying to E. T. Holman Ltd, Sunnyside, P. E. I. Represented by Alfred Fraser, Inc. 212 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Results of Prize Contest for Dealers Selling "BLOSSOM OF CANADA" Flour



Flour Dealers in nearly every community in Eastern Canada have taken an active part in the contest, the results of which are announced herewith. Mayor Ritchie, of Halifax, is the distinguished official who drew the names of those winners who were to be decided by a drawing.

The other winners named herewith are those who obtained the largest numbers of credit marks according to the official rules of the contest. The Lakeside Milling Company extends its thanks to all dealers who participated in the contest. The winners are as follows:

- Winners of the Trip to the West Indies: Fred A. Gesner, Belleisle, N.S. Winner of the \$100 in the Drawing: W. C. M. Wilson, Brooklin, Ontario. Winner of the \$100 for the greatest number of credit marks: George St. Onge, Campbellton, N.B.

The Lakeside Milling Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Maritime Sales Office: E. W. Fraser, 36 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N.S.

The Chew for You HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING

Imperial Fox Food Regularly fed throughout the winter season THE BEST GUARANTEE Assured Results in Reproduction The largest litters born last season and also the highest average of pups raised to maturity were in fox ranches where IMPERIAL COD LIVER OIL FOX BISCUITS comprised a most important part of the foxes' daily winter diet. Line up with the world's successful ranchers and insist on having "IMPERIALS", the best fox food obtainable. IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO. LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.