

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1933.

ANOTHER MILESTONE

As in other years, the Commencement exercises yesterday at St. Dunstan's University formed the subject of general interest and the programme proved a most interesting and inspiring one. Recently the Convocation exercises at Prince of Wales College were held. It is noteworthy that in both institutions, despite economic difficulties which are general throughout the continent, additions to the teaching staffs were made during the past term and the graduating classes were exceptionally large.

Reference was made at yesterday's function by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Murphy, to the services, in which both St. Dunstan's and Prince of Wales College will share, of a Professor of Sociology and Economics under the Carnegie Corporation endowment; also to the benefit which both institutions will derive from the Corporation's survey of library conditions and its appropriation of funds for the purchase of books for undergraduate reading.

An illustration of the value of the training given at St. Dunstan's University lies at hand in a note in the current issue of St. Dunstan's Red and White, in which a list of the graduates of twenty years ago is given. The graduates of that year included Rev. Edward Curley, St. Charles College, Helena, Montana; Rev. J. E. Dougan, Halifax, N. S.; Jules Drouin, N. P., Rue St. Louis, Quebec City; Dr. A. John, M. D., present address unknown; Rev. A. McAdam, Strathmore, Alta.; J. A. MacDonald, K. C., City, Barrister and member of the Provincial Legislature; Rev. W. V. MacDonald, B.A., Parish Priest, Hope River, P. E. I.; Rev. A. Reid, Philip, S. Dakota; H. Robillard, B.A., present address unknown; Rev. Lawrence Smith, B. A., deceased; Dr. G. L. Smith, M. D., Charlottetown; Rev. F. F. Walker, B. A., East St. John, N. B.

LIBERAL "ECONOMY"

Reference is made by our local contemporary to "the fine example" given by Hon. H. C. Nixon, the Progressive leader in Ontario in joining forces with the Liberal leader, Mr. Mitchell Hepburn, to campaign against the Henry Government at the next Ontario general election. Our contemporary, however, omits reference to the nature of the "economy" pledge given by Mr. Hepburn on behalf of himself and Mr. Nixon. This pledge was to the effect that if he and his Progressive friend were elected to power they would refuse to vote the estimates for any expenses in connection with the office of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and so "freeze him from office."

Commenting on the Liberal leader's statement, the Ottawa Journal says: "The office of Lieutenant-Governor is established by the British North America Act, which is the written constitution of the Dominion, and its abolition therefore presumably would require the consent of the nine provinces and of the na-

tional government. It would be Mr. Hepburn's privilege, if he were leader of the Ontario Government, to discuss this question with his brother-premiers in an effort to reach an agreement for the elimination of this branch of our political system.

"The alternative course the Liberal leader proposes to adopt is a mean one. He would refuse to vote money for the upkeep of the Lieutenant-Governor's office, thus imposing economic pressure to compel his resignation and to discourage the appointment of a successor. The people of Ontario will not sanction, we imagine, the possibility of an undignified squabble which would involve the King's representative in the provincial administration; will not tolerate methods reminiscent of De Valera in the Free State rather than of our own sound British tradition."

R.C.M.P. ANNIVERSARY

There was recently observed the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the Canadian Mounted Police by act of the Dominion Parliament. The original purpose in organizing the "Mounties" was to maintain law and order in the vast western country. It was in the late Autumn of 1873 that the first of the Northwest Mounted Police were heading West to take their place on the frontier at Fort Garry, present site of Winnipeg, and beyond. From small beginnings the force has grown into 16 divisions totalling 2,500 men. One of the major factors which expedited the organization of the N.W.M.P. was the massacre of an encampment of Cree Indians in the Cypress Hills by a party of American settlers. Through their forthright dealing, the influences of the police with the redskins grew apace from their arrival in that vast unsettled wilderness now known as the Prairie Provinces.

When it was decided to police the plains, where the redskin roamed and the buffalo ranged, few Canadians had any idea of the vastness of the work to be undertaken. Manitoba was still in its infancy and Saskatchewan and Alberta were yet to be carved out of the North West Territories. From the outset conciliation was the guiding star of the world's most famous frontier force. "Before you came the Indians crept along, now they are not afraid to walk." This striking tribute to the police was paid by an untutored savage, Crowfoot, head of the powerful Blackfoot confederacy. Three years after the advent of the Northwest Mounted Police the same Crowfoot, rendered fealty to the Crown through Inspector MacLeod, who, in the first three years of the existence of the force, paved the way to the Indian treaties that followed.

Following the Riel Rebellion in 1885 a great influx of settlers into the Northwest Territories commenced, with the Police pointing the way. When the countless hordes of men who were destined to mull for gold, and the flotam and jetsam which goes to make a rush for the precious metal surged on to an expected Eldorado they found the scarlet-clad Northwest Mounted Police already there. It was then that Canada's frontier began to be thought of in terms of the north instead of the west.

A milestone was the Boer War. The Mounties, who then wore white helmets, the immemorial scarlet tunic, gray capes and buckskin breeches, decided to take the equivalent of the Queen's shilling, and some 250 enlisted for active service on the veldt with Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), and the Canadian Mounted Rifles. One of them was Sergeant Arthur Herbert Richardson, the first soldier from the Dominions to receive that small and coveted bronze decoration for valor, the Victoria Cross. In the Great War the N.W.M.P.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Roosevelt's appeal enabled Hitler to speak reassuring words, this has induced France to accept the "peace club" principle of Mussolini with modifications agreed upon, and this again ties in with the MacDonald disarmament plan as the basis of a full agreement that will furnish guarantees of genuine disarmament, while a period of peace for this to be effected is ensured by the Mussolini plan. While it is said not to be the intention of the greater European powers to enforce their will on the lesser powers, a mighty machine of assured impartiality is installed.

There was never any intention on the part of the British Government to attempt to take advantage of the United States or any country. The new treaties are in real fact only readjustments of conditions of trade between the countries involved and there certainly has been no infringement of the Ottawa agreements.—Regina Star.

From more than one point of view the depression has not been altogether an evil thing. If it has served no other purpose than to focus the limelight of public opinion and public protest upon extravagance in government it has done something decidedly worth while. In private business, of course, the same thing has been true. Owners and managers of all kinds of establishments have discovered that a decreased income, due to the depression, has permitted them to make economies that never seemed possible before and the making of which has not interfered in any way with the efficiency of the business involved.

There is among British Tories—political and industrial alike—a new and a strong antagonism both to democracy and to trade unionism. That antagonism is only half-expressed. Such movements in their early days are not given to frankness. The fascist fowler does not spread his net in sight of the Labour bird. But it is there—quite definitely, quite strongly. The desire to curb—or even to destroy—democracy; the desire to curb or even to destroy the unions. Sooner or later the issue will have to be settled.—London Daily Herald.

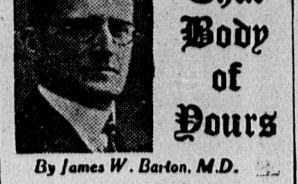
An idea of the importance of the German debt question is realized when it is noted that Germany's total foreign indebtedness is estimated at between 24,000,000,000 and 25,000,000,000 marks. A gold mark is worth 24 cents. Of the debts, the Germans owe 8,016,000,000 marks to the United States, 2,231,000,000 marks to Great Britain, and 864,000,000 marks to France. Since the war Germany has imported capital in fantastic sums. When interest payments fell due, more bonds were sold and the interest met with the new capital. Debt was pyramided on debt until the structure became so dizzy something had to be done. There have been conferences and meetings and Germany has sought to have the total whittled down and down. Naturally the creditors want to get as much as they can.

If the Four-Power Pact means anything—and if it has really been agreed to—it means ten years of peace for Europe. Ten years is a long, long time measured by the rate at which events are marching today. Ten years hence, the world will not be so financially timid and powerless. Hence, those who would then think of aggression would be far more cautious. Nations will be able to float war loans once more—especially if they make a fair job of meeting at least their domestic creditors for the past loans. Ten years should carry us over the abyss. The acceptance of this pact by Germany would seem to mean that even the inflamed—but tamed—Hitler sees no hope of being able to move under ten years. None of the other signatories is so much as suspected of a desire to move.

won fresh laurels in Belgium, France and Siberia, their example ever pointing the way to those who were to follow in their footsteps.

In 1904 the North West Mounted Police were granted the prefix "Royal" in the Coronation honors. A further honor came when the Prince of Wales became honorary commandant. In 1920 they were allied with the Dominion Police and in 1920 the R.C.M.P. absorbed the Saskatchewan Police. In 1932 came further co-ordination, efficiency and economy with the inclusion of the provincial police of Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island. Latest in the list is the Preventive Service Branch of the Department of National Revenue

That Body of Hours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHEN SHOULD PULPLESS TEETH BE REMOVED?

A patient suffers with rheumatism and it is decided that certain dead teeth should be removed. Dead teeth as you know, are the ones from which the dentist has removed the pulp (which includes the nerve).

Notwithstanding that these dead teeth have been removed, the patient may still suffer with sore and enlarged joints and may wonder whether there was any sense in having these teeth removed. The big point that is so often forgotten is that the damage has been going on for years before it is noticed in the joints and other parts of the body.

Your dentist will tell you that Dr. Weston Price, Cleveland, is considered an outstanding, if not the most outstanding dentist, in America. Your doctor will tell you that Dr. Charles Mayo is the outstanding if not the most outstanding surgeon in America. Both Drs. Price and Mayo advise, from their vast experience, that dead teeth should be removed as they give people a sense of security, and rheumatism and heart disease may be due to this cause without the teeth being suspected.

There are other dentists and physicians who do not agree that pulpless teeth should be removed, but that certain conditions should guide the dental and medical profession as to when dead teeth should be removed.

Dr. H. R. Miller, New York, in a study as to when and under what circumstances pulpless teeth should be removed points out that there are at least three chief considerations: first, there must be no important ailment existing in the body such as hemophilia (bleeder's disease, where patient might bleed to death); cancer, disease of the blood making organs, and diabetes; second, there should be shown as clearly as possible that the teeth are most likely to blame for the patient's general condition; third, pulpless teeth may be removed when it is felt or actually known that they contain harmful organisms and poisons which can injure the various structures of the body.

The thought then is that if you are in good health, the annual X-ray of your teeth shows no infection, and your pulpless teeth are giving you good service, your dentist will likely advise you to leave them alone.

If you are not in good health, feel lazy, irritable, no ambition and no clear cause can be found by your physician, it would be well to have your pulpless teeth removed.

The Lampman Cairn at Morpeth

Build high this cairn, for here was Lampman born, Here fell that silver seed of high endeavor, Here first he raised that echoing golden horn; Beauty his creed, and truth his sign forever.

Here he first heard the secrets of the Spring Whose white feet passed between the early flowers, And listened as the April winds would sing The lyric of a poet's childhood hours.

Little he gained of gold, that lustre sign Of all the world's acclaim—yet in the mind He was a Crosses of pure song, whose arts To poets' hands the wandering winds resign. These touched him and he is forever enshrined Imperishable in Canadian hearts.

—Nathaniel A. Benson.

These are the days when the well-known great open spaces make their strongest appeal: an appeal which no one is trying very hard to resist. Offices become as prison cells. Figures get all blurred up with sweeping landscapes and fleecy clouds, and the clicking of typewriters is an aggravating offense.

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

GOLD AND CREDIT

There is no lack of credit in Canada and there never has been during the last two years. This is proven by bank returns which show that the banks have more liquid assets than they usually have or than they desire to have.

The ten chartered banks of Canada have in their vaults two hundred and twenty millions in gold and Dominion notes, fifteen percent of all their deposits, whereas six to seven percent is regarded as conservative. If they want more cash they can go to the Government and rediscount under the Finance Act.

GOLD RESERVE

Canada has steadily preserved her gold reserves behind her issue of Dominion notes. There is forty per cent of gold behind the total issue of such notes. The legal requirement is twenty-five percent behind the issue up to fifty million dollars and dollar for dollar after that. Legislation was passed relieving the Government of payment of Dominion notes in gold, but it did not change the reserves.

GOLD PRODUCTION

Next to South Africa, Canada is now the largest producer of gold in the world. In this position she replaces the United States. Canada expanded her output of gold from sixteen million in 1913 to sixty-three million in 1932. It is estimated that the production for the present calendar year will be worth about sixty-seven million dollars.

DOMINION NOTES

The total Dominion note circulation is \$175,701,103.19. The gold holdings of the Department of Finance amount to \$72,581,827.82 of which \$70,257,103.19 is against notes as required by law and \$2,324,724.63 representing ten per cent of the savings bank deposits, and an excess of statutory requirements of \$91,222.41.

CONVERSION LOAN

For the purpose of caring for maturing bonds and in order to accomplish an all-round interest reduction the Federal Government proposes to issue a conversion loan covering approximately seven hundred and seventy four million dollars. This loan will be available to small investors in one hundred and two hundred dollar bonds. Tax-free issues made during the war will mature this year. They amount to \$279,971,000 and holders of these maturities will be given an opportunity to exchange them for long-term investments at a low rate of interest. In addition to this there is a sum required to make up a deficit in the Canadian National Railway and Unemployment Relief, making a total of approximately \$375,000,000. The balance will be used for refunding, at a lower rate of interest, issues which will mature.

The date for the conversion campaign has not been set. It is thought that the conversion loan will save approximately five millions a year in interest. The last conversion loan reduced the interest rate from five and one-half and five per cent to four and one-half per cent with a saving of a little more than six millions per year in interest. The new bonds will be payable in Canadian funds only. So that there will be no exchange payable at maturity.

BANK ACT

An act to amend the Bank Act was passed during the Session. The sole purpose of this Bill is to continue the charters of the banks until the first day of July, 1934. Under the provisions of the Bank Act the charters of all banks will expire on the first day of July 1933, unless renewed. Owing to the pending World Economic Conference, it was not deemed advisable to make a general revision of the Bank Act at this Session as it was anticipated that as a result of the World Conference, amendments might be necessary which could not be anticipated now.

The Act does nothing more than extend the charters of the bank for one year. (To Be Continued)

Who's that? she called down to her husband, returning very late indeed. "—hardly anybody, my dear."

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.

DANCE HOURS

Sir,—I am a constant reader of your delightful paper and I was much pleased to read that the Convocation dance of P. W. C. last Thursday night began early and ended early. This is certainly a move in the right direction.

An idea seems to have crept into the heads of the rising generation that it is unsophisticated to appear at a dance early and a sort of stigma in their eyes, is attached to the first arrivals.

I wonder if they know that at Ottawa when a dance is graced by the presence of the Governor General and Her Excellency, and is scheduled to begin at nine o'clock and end at one o'clock those hours are strictly adhered to and the orchestra plays "God Save the King" promptly at one o'clock?

A few years ago a group of letters appeared in your paper, one from a chaperone who was asked to chaperone a dance and she went at nine o'clock, the hour called for in the invitation, but the first dancer did not appear till half past ten. She was much annoyed at having to waste an hour and a half of her time. One of the other letters was from a mother of dancing daughters who stated that the girls sat around the house, dressed for the dance and were horrified at the suggestion of going before the family at home had retired for the night! The "dancer" in the series was signed "Dancer" who stated that it was his wish that the dances begin earlier and end earlier.

So, Sir, perhaps with the use of your facile pen you might be able to make the dancers see as they are seen by the really sophisticated. I am Sir, etc. "ABE G. WEIT"

The Red Criterion

(New York Herald-Tribune) No one needs to be told at this late date that the one great objective that is said to transcend all others in the socialization of Russia is the improvement of the lot of the working man. Every statement of opium from the Kremlin since 1917 has made the worker's standard of living its most serious concern, and a definite degree of improvement was specified in 1928 as an objective when Stalin promised that real wages—meaning the value of labor in commodities—would be increased 50 per cent by the five-year-plan.

In summing up the triumphs of that period in retrospect, in January of this year, Stalin took credit for an increase of 67 percent in the wages of employees in heavy industries. Since he himself brought up this salary question, it is not surprising to point out that these "augmented" salaries buy, as a matter of fact, only a fraction over 13 per cent of what the 1928 salaries did. A reduction of more than 86 per cent in the buying power of his earnings is therefore what the urban Russian worker has paid for such other advances as may be credited to the five-year plan.

Some current price quotations from the Moscow press for December and January, compared with those quoted in 1928, show that eggs now cost 32 times as much, milk more than 12 times as much and butter 30 times as much. Two staples in Russia are cabbage and potatoes.

FISHING REQUIREMENTS



If you intend going on a fishing trip we have everything to enable you to have a real holiday. Fishing Rods priced at \$5.00 up to \$10.00. Fishing Baskets, Nets, Reels, Flies, Casts, Hooks, etc. Kodak Cameras and Films. Thermos Bottles, Chocolates, etc. We would advise your seeing our window. There you will see an assortment of holiday necessities unequalled anywhere. THE 2 MACS

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Our local Communists who gather together in public places every little while to demand that our government look up to the great Russian experiment as a criterion in its provision for the exploited working classes will find these figures useful, we trust, in putting their desiderata into concrete form.

Under Bare Poles

(London Morning Post) There was an age before the Flood when the nation got on quite happily without Free Education, Old Age and Widows' Pensions, Health and Unemployment Insurance, and all those other social services which belong to our semi-Socialist State. In those days the Chancellor had a pleasant task and the taxpayer a light burden; but they are gone, and no one has the courage even to sign for their return. Yet the nation does begin to perceive by hard experience that there were advantages in allowing the money to remain with the people who spent it. Thus Mr. Keynes is all for "leaving the spending power in the pockets of the taxpayer," and we agree with enthusiasm; but not at the cost of unbalancing the Budget.

Husband—You accuse me of extravagance. When did I ever buy anything that was useless? Wife—Why, there's that fire extinguisher you bought a year ago. We've never used it once.

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