

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Notes By The Way

Mr. Alfred Smith, who remains a powerful figure in the country as well as in his own great state, has denounced the Roosevelt policies and some lesser Democratic followers are copying his example in that they are referring to the President as a crackpot, a greenbacker and a man who is making "doloney" dollars out of gold ones. This has aroused faithful Democrats to fury, and they are asserting that the bolters are, knowingly or unknowingly, paving the way for a return to power of the Republicans in the next Presidential elections.

British Columbia's "little election" has resulted in the return of four Liberals, one C.C.F. candidate and an independent. This gives Hon. T. D. Pattullo a following of 34 in an Assembly of 47 members. The Co-operative Commonwealth body totals seven, and will be the official Opposition. Among the six other Oppositionists are independents and independent non-partisans, some of whom at least may be expected to lend the Government support on occasions, and perhaps all the time. Premier Pattullo accordingly has a free hand to manage the province's affairs. His mandate is unquestioned.

While the decrease in employment in the United States was less last October than is customary for the season, the unemployed numbered 10,976,000, according to labor union and Government figures. This is an unhappy record even for a population of 126,000,000. President Roosevelt's many plans may have made the progress that is claimed for them, but they seem to have touched little more than the fringe of the industrial distress. Last March, when the Democratic administration took charge of affairs, it was reported that there were 13,000,000 out of work.

Since the inception of the back-to-the-land movement three years ago more than one hundred thousand persons have been placed on farms of their own or located in agricultural employment. This satisfactory result has been accomplished through the joint efforts of the Dominion and provincial governments and the two transcontinental railways. In the case of only 12,526 of those thus placed was financial assistance necessary.

As a matter of hard fact, the prospect for peace in the world is just about what the British Empire and the United States standing together can make it. And our thought on the subject of disarmament should be based on that central fact.

The C.C.F. candidates have done their cause a great deal of harm by the irresponsible talk in which they have indulged, in the denunciatory epithets they have employed and by their utter failure to depict in detail the modus operandi they would adopt to put their socialistic plans into execution. The measure of success that the party achieved in the late election was due almost solely to the political machine which they built up in the province, a machine of a character to which there is no parallel in the political history of the country.

Flourishing a revolver may be part of the usual technique of a hold-up, but the man who does so is asking for trouble. If it comes to him in the form of a police bullet he receives only the treatment which he has invited. There will not be much tendency in such a case for an outcry that the policeman has constituted himself judge, jury and executioner. The police are not expected to wait until they are hit before opening fire upon a bandit who has threatened them with a revolver. On the contrary, it is the duty of the police officer to take whatever steps are necessary to protect himself against being disabled and rendered powerless to discharge his functions.

Premier Bennett is still hopeful that we can maintain Canada as a solvent going concern, that we can meet our obligations as they become due, and that that is the only honest or possible policy for us while we can. He is manifestly under no illusions about the great difficulties involved in this policy, but also he is very clear in his own mind that there is no hope at all in the policy of the leap in the dark. He is against the thing generally known as inflation. If you ask him to look at what is being attempted in the United States, his reply in effect is that he has looked at it, and he has seen nothing in it so far that justifies him in committing Canada under his direction to a similar course.

EDITORIAL NOTES The London Daily Mail points out that Russia is training 2,000 aeronautical engineers a year, is equipping its air force with all-metal machines, and that its air strength today makes it one of the dominating forces in Europe and Asia. This in addition to maintaining the world's largest army—all in behalf of that peace for which other nations are asked to disarm.

WILD DEMOCRACY

The causes leading up to the financial smash in Newfoundland are analyzed in the report of the Amulree Commission with a frankness and wealth of detail which make the report an invaluable lesson on the evils of unrestrained democracy. Politics, we are told, became a matter of such barfaced bidding for votes on promises involving increased expenditure in each constituency, that all sense of national interest and responsibility was lost, and the country became exposed to the evils of paternalism in its most extreme form. The people, instead of being trained to independence and self-reliance, became increasingly dependent on those who were placed in authority, and the consequence was disastrous to all concerned.

"Even within a district, or a church denomination," says the report, "there was no public spirit; in the struggle to secure a decent living, the average man sought only his personal advantage. The government was looked upon as the universal provider, and it was thought to be the duty of the Member for the constituency to see that there was an ever-increasing flow of public money. Since, outside St. John's, there was no municipal Government in the Island, and no direct taxation (apart from income tax, which was only payable by the few) the people did not pause to consider how the money was to be provided or what would be the end of this orgy of extravagance. They were content that their immediate wants should be satisfied. The politician was caught in his own meshes. As there was no local Government, he was expected to fulfill the functions of a Mayor and of every department of public authority. In addition, he was the guardian of local interests, the counsellor and friend of every voter in the constituency and their mouthpiece in the Legislature of the country. Finally, under the peculiar system of administration adopted in Newfoundland, he was not only the liaison between the people and the Government but the channel through which the money voted by the Legislature for public purposes within his constituency was allocated and spent. The demands made upon him by the people increased from year to year. If a man lost his cow, he expected the Member to see that the Government provided him with another; if he had some domestic trouble, it was for the Member to put things right; if he fell ill, he looked to the Member to arrange for his removal to the hospital at St. John's at the public expense, to visit him in hospital where he obtained free treatment, and generally to see to his comfort at no cost to himself. If the wharf in a settlement fell in to disrepair, the Member was expected to see that funds were provided by the Government to compensate the inhabitants for repairing it; notwithstanding that the material was to hand, that the lack of suitable wharfage was a serious inconvenience to the community, and that the necessary repairs could be effected in a few hours by willing workers, men would stand idly by and would prefer that the wharf should collapse into the sea rather than that they should repair it for their own benefit without public remuneration. The people were in fact taught to look to the Government for everything and to do as little as possible to provide for their own requirements.

"If the fishing was good, agriculture was neglected. If the fishing was bad, more attention was paid to the land but the Government were expected to provide the seeds for the people to plant. Roads, bridges, town halls and public buildings; all these, often superfluous luxuries, the Government through the Member, was expected to provide and maintain. The Member on his part, knew that unless he gave satisfaction to the

people, he stood little chance of re-election; consequently, he was tempted to concentrate his energy on obtaining the maximum amount of money from the Government for allocation in his constituency. When it is said that, under the system adopted, there was no adequate audit of the money so allotted, it will be appreciated what opportunities there were for waste and extravagance. With no training in citizenship, and unversed in the elementary canons of public finance, the people were unable to realize that excessive expenditure would inevitably recoil on their own heads; the Government evidently possessed or could raise the money and, if that was so, it was held to be their right to have the maximum share of it."

It was this abuse of the democratic system in politics, combined with the effects of the credit system in the fishing industry, which so weakened the fibre of the Newfoundland people as to leave them wholly unprepared for the intensive economic depression which set in in 1930.

CUBAN POTATO MARKET

Writing in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, Mr. E. L. McCool, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Cuba, says that owing to high prices and to the terms required by Canadian shippers, together with lack of ready cash on the part of many Cuban planters, it is estimated that not more than one-half the area will be planted with potatoes this season as compared with last. Government statistics show that from October, 1932, to March, 1933, that is for all of last seasons planting, 1,382 metric tons of seed potatoes were imported, almost all coming from Canada. For the first planting, which lasted from about October 10 to December 15, some 15,000 barrels of Red Bliss were imported in excess of requirements and had to be carried over to the second planting, which calls for Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain. The season opened last year with quotations for Red Bliss at \$3 per barrel, c.i.f. Havana, but when a surplus was apparent the price gradually fell to as low as \$2. The break in the price which followed close upon the arrival of the surplus stock was succeeded by another difficulty, that of refusal on the part of many buyers to accept delivery. Some forty official notifications of such occurrences were received from the Cuban port authorities.

No more potatoes are arriving this season than the market can consume; in fact, the supply is below the demand, consequently prices are higher than they were last year with no refusals of acceptance or complaints of any kind having so far been reported. The probability of a small crop is causing increased imports of table stock, but definite figures as to the exact amount are not so far available. Last season's imports, according to official figures, amounted to 5,563 metric tons. Between August 15 and October 7 it is estimated that 100,000 sacks of 100 pounds of American potatoes were imported. From September 7 to November 7 an estimate places the number of Canadian sacks of 90 pounds imported at 50,000, with 30,000 sacks en route. Importers believe that 300,000 sacks of Canadian table stock will be brought in this season.

That Body of Ours



By James W. Barber, M.D. MENTAL HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PHYSICAL HEALTH

From time to time you may hear some people say that to have some physical infirmity is an advantage. They will point to Milton who was blind, to Byron with his club foot, and to Edison who was deaf. Now these infirmities may have given them more time to think, a better concentration it is true, but there is no question but, generally speaking, you and I do our best mental work when we are at our best physically.

Did you ever try to do some real constructive thinking when you were tired physically? You simply couldn't do it. Did you ever notice how your work, your problems, your very hard tasks, seem like mountains when you are tired, and like ordinary hills when you are rested.

If you overeat, your body becomes filled with acid wastes that tire you just as much as if you had done some hard physical work.

Similarly if you try to get along on three or four hours sleep instead of the seven or eight you need, the wastes that tire, the wastes that would have been removed from the body by rest, are still present in the morning and you start the day tired.

Further, if you are at work or play, at the movies, at an exciting game, or are tensed with the day's doings, then you create acid poisons that only rest can remove.

If you have any little infection from teeth, tonsils, sluggish liver, slow intestine, you will feel a little tired all the time.

My thought of course is that if you and I are to be bright, to be at our best mentally, the condition of the body must be at its best because the poison of wastes interferes with the proper action of every cell including the cells of the brain.

If your body means not only the enjoyment of physical health, but the ability to be your best mentally, able and willing to meet life's problems, why not think more about the body. It does not mean that you should worry about the body, about your food, about the amount of air you get, about the regularity of the intestine, but that you take a wholesome intelligent interest in the way your body is or is not doing its best work for you.

It simply means getting the right kind and amount of food, getting a little outdoor exercise daily, and getting enough but not too much sleep. You know what your body needs; it is just a matter of will power to see that these needs are met. Mental health depends upon physical health.

The Poet's Corner

AN ODE OF HORACE Book I, 9th Ode.

White stands Soracte deep in snow; Bent by their load the trees are filled With groans, and lo! the torrents flow The sharp-set grip of frost has killed: Come, tend thy freidae, and be bold To pile the logs! Drive out the cold.

For greater cheer thou hast a wine Of Sabine grape-juice four years pressed, Bring forth a caak! The gods divine Will do all else: at their behest The winds at war with wild waves cease And give the battered rowans peace.

Why seek to know the unborn day, Or what Tomorrow's chance may bring? While spring keeps wintry age at bay Deem not sweet love an empty thing, Nor dances, nor youth's joys disdain: What'er Today gives — count it gain!

Thin be the trust in Walk or Park, The low sweet vows at twilight spoken, The laugh that leads thee to the mark At hide-and-seek, the ravished token From half unwilling, willing wrist Or finger that could ill resist.

Translated by Dr. H. B. Dixon.

Litvinoff The Lucky

(Montreal Gazette)

There is occasion for great joy in Soviet circles over the success of Maxim Litvinoff's mission to the United States capital. That success is remarkable in many ways, so much so, indeed, that it is almost impossible to escape the conclusion that President Roosevelt, when he sent his first message to the Soviet, had already made up his mind that the Bolshevik Republic was to have formal recognition as the hands of the United States. If this were not the case Mr. Litvinoff could scarcely have made an arrangement so eminently satisfactory from the Soviet point of view. Recognition is already an accomplished fact and the President has already chosen his ambassador. The Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs appears to have made no special concessions to the United States, and, apparently, was not required to do so, although the keen anxiety of the Russian Government to secure American recognition might have been a very useful instrument in the President's hands. The United States gets what the Soviet has a ready given to other countries, and no more. United States citizens are to enjoy all the rights in Russia that have been granted to the nationals of other states under existing treaties. The Soviet Government, it is true, has waived some sort of claim arising out of an expedition in Siberia headed by General William S. Graves in 1918, but this concession looks more like an empty gesture rather than anything substantial in view of the fact that no claim of this sort arising out of the confused conditions of 1918 would be likely to receive even a moment's consideration by the American Government or any other.

The really important question of Russian indebtedness to the United States, a question originating in the Soviet repudiation of American loans to the Czarist and Kerensky governments, appears to be no nearer settlement now than it was before Mr. Litvinoff set foot in Washington: it is suspended somewhere between earth and heaven like Mahomet's coffin and the statement that it is to be left to future negotiations implies no hope at all that its status will ever be changed. Then there is the ever delicate and irritating problem of Soviet propaganda, in regard to which the astute commissar has given a most interesting undertaking. He has agreed that the Soviet State will not interfere in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories and possessions; the Soviet Government agrees to refrain and to restrain all persons in Government service and all organizations of the Government, or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of financial assistance from it, from engaging in such interference. An intelligent interpretation of this guarantee is possible only in the light of the oft-repeated declarations by this same Soviet Government that Russian Communistic activities in other countries are the work of the Third Internationale at Moscow, with which organization the Government has nothing whatever to do. Somebody, it appears, had the good sense to press Mr. Litvinoff on this point and his reply was: "Don't read intentions into my letter which are not there." In view of this it seems desirable to use a grain or two of salt with the Commissar's further statement that his Government will prevent the formation or residence on the territory of any group or organization designed to bring about a change in the political or social order of the United States by force, and will prevent the activities on its territory of any such group. The suggestion that Litvinoff's guarantee implies the expulsion of the Third Internationale is interesting only as an expression of exceedingly credulous optimism.

The Pageant To Ayrshire

Plans are now completed for the celebration of the Pageant of Ayrshire to take place from January 16th to January 23rd next year, according to an advice received this week by the Ounard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines in Montreal. The Pageant is being arranged under the auspices of the Guildry of the Royal Burgh of Ayr and will give a complete story of Scotland's struggle for independence. Three of the outstanding names in Scottish history are associated with Ayr: Wallace, Bruce and Burns.

There will be seven evening performances, Sunday excepted, and an afternoon performance on Saturday. The 2,000 performers include 200 dancers, 60 horsemen and a choir. The pageant music, specially selected to accompany each scene, will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Microphones and loud speakers will carry every whisper to all parts of the arena. The pageant scenic background will be 100 yards long, and two huge stages will be used for some of the scenes. Seats for 12,000 persons are being provided for each performance. Performers are making their own dresses to historical correct designs.

The pageant will be divided into periods. The first represents King Collis and his court, three hundred years before Christ. The second will be the Battle of Largs, a Viking scene. The third will be Sir William Wallace, the next the Covenanters, and the last Robert Burns. On the 18th of January, the story of Robert Burns, especially written for the occasion by the Rev. T. F. Harkness Graham, will be broadcast through 250 radio stations in North America.

The pageant will be held at Dam Park, Ayr, the president being the Marquess of Ailsa. His Grace the Duke of Montrose, president of the Scottish Travel Association, gives the Pageant his support.

Minard's Linctment for Colds.

Do Not Neglect Your Eyes

An examination might be of great benefit to you. E. W. TAYLOR J. S. TAYLOR OPTOMETRISTS Charlottetown and Alberton

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Friend's Advice Brought Relief

New Feet Like Different Men I have suffered with pains in the back and kidney trouble," writes E. B. Seguin, Hudson, P.Q. "I had tried different medicines but always without results. I was very discouraged when a friend advised Dodd's Kidney Pills. After taking three boxes I felt a different man." Backache is usually the first sign of kidney trouble. Never neglect it. Turn confidently to Dodd's Kidney Pills

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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.

"ISLAND CURRENCY"

Sir,—In referring to "Island Currency" on Monday I erred in referring to the par value of the British pound as \$4.86 2-3. That was the value, it is true, as fixed and established in the statutes of 1871, which were referred to, but it is not the par value of the pound. The par value of the pound sterling as measured in dollars is \$4.44 4-8. When sterling is worth \$4.86 2-3 it is at 9 1/2 per cent premium.

It may not be generally known that the word "pound" as representing English money was so called because in Saxton times 240 pence weighed a pound. I am, Sir, etc., W. E. BENTLEY.

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Unkindest Cut As a me e man I have to confess that, in my judgment, having reviewed the present assembly of the British House of Commons in recent times has had many unkind things said about it, and Sir Stafford Cripps, of course, proposes to take the earliest opportunity to abolish it. But the unkindest cut of all, and one that goes some way to justify even Sir Stafford's project, was Miss Eleanor Rathbone's comment during the debate on the nationality of married women. Looking steadily and coldly round the self-conscious House of Commons, this Live Pout lady ejaculated: "When I look round I sometimes wonder why any woman wants to marry anybody."

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