

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1933.

AINING THE FARMER

The meeting called yesterday at the instigation of Mr. J. O. Hyndman for the discussion of plans to assist in the orderly marketing of Prince Edward Island potatoes this season was, as is evident from the report in today's news columns, an unqualified success, and will undoubtedly have important and beneficial results upon the industry. It furnishes a striking example of what can be done by co-operative effort. Our dealers, bankers and parliamentary representatives were unanimous in recognizing the problem which confronts the farmers in competitive marketing of their potato stock and were equally in agreement as to the best means to be adopted to meet this problem. Apart from the material assistance which should accrue to our farmers from the policy formulated at the meeting, there is further encouragement in the great interest which all sections of the community take in the business of the farm at the present time. The prosperity of the Province is bound up with the success or failure of its agricultural enterprise. The price which can be maintained for Prince Edward Island potatoes means no less to our business communities than to the farmers themselves. As stated in these columns yesterday, there are splendid prospects for our potato growers this year provided the markets can be properly fed, and it is to this end that concerted effort will now be directed. The plans formulated include co-operation of the banks and shippers, provision for storage, and the appointment of a committee to keep our farmers posted from time to time on marketing conditions. These are practical measures which cannot fail to meet with approval, and which may indeed mark a red letter day in the history of our agricultural industry.

FOR THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving Day this year has been set by Order in Council for Monday, Oct. 9. The occasion is opportune for recalling the enviable position which Canada occupies despite world economic difficulties. Lord Macmillan, chairman of the Canadian Banking Commission, is reported to have expressed amazement at encountering pessimism in this country. He is quoted as stating that other countries, including Great Britain and the United States, regard the Dominion with admiration and envy because of the really magnificent manner in which it has weathered four years of depression—the most severe economic storm in all history. This notable achievement has been attributed to the character of the Canadian people; to the remarkable stability of our banking system and to the effective manner in which the Ottawa Government has conducted the nation's affairs in the presence of devastating influences from outside. The country has by no means escaped the onslaught of the depression, but it certainly has escaped the full effects of that depression as seen in the United States and other countries.

Already under intelligent leadership from Ottawa our export and import trade, especially our intra-Empire trade, is increasing more rapidly than the trade of other nations. And this improvement represents only the beginning of what is to be—or at least of what can be if we benefit as we should by the trade openings offered to us in the markets of the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. It is up to Canadians at a time of world-wide misfortune to realize their own comparative good fortune, to be thankful for that comparative good fortune, and to multiply their efforts to take advantage of the preferred markets which are theirs in Great Britain and elsewhere in the Empire under the Ottawa trade treaties.

MINING IN CANADA

A most encouraging report of the Dominion Department of Mines for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, has been issued. Note is taken of the fact that the outlook for the gold industry is particularly bright. Ample reserves are available at practically all the larger properties; exploratory work is disclosing extensions of new ore-bodies; new properties, which were being prepared for production in 1932, are among the contributors to the output for the current year; the high price received for the metal has made possible the serious consideration for development of deposits that would otherwise be given little attention. In addition, any improvement in base metal prices will be reflected in an increased output of gold obtained as a by-product of such operations.

Conditions under which the base metal industry operated during the year were the antithesis of those existing in the gold industry. Yet, against such discouraging conditions, and in the face of a prohibitive copper tariff enacted by our biggest customer, many notable achievements could be recorded. This country in the last decade, says the Department report, has advanced from a position of distinctly minor importance to a point where it may be seriously suggested that no other country is more vitally interested in the conditions surrounding international trade in base metals. The Dominion's exportable surplus of the metals—lead, zinc, and copper—amounts in normal years to some 300,000 tons. Canadian producers must then be prepared to meet competition, sharp or otherwise depending on world economic conditions, from other base metal exporting countries. In this connection it is of interest to note that James Y. Murdoch, President of the Noranda Mines Limited, is authority for a statement to the effect that the major part of Canada's production of copper can be made at a cost of 5 cents a pound or less—which means that no other copper exporting country can undersell the Canadian producer and continue to operate at a profit. Canada is equally well situated in respect to lead and zinc. Canadian producers of lead, zinc, copper, and nickel have shown good salesmanship in their efforts to maintain and to extend their export trade.

Canada's non-metallic industry is largely free from the worries of trade barriers. The outlook, then, is much less involved than that of the base metals, and is dependent mainly on the vicissitudes of the industry. One of the brightest features bearing on the outlook is the increased tendency toward a greater use of Canadian products in the domestic markets. Near the close of the fiscal year determined measures were being taken by the leading nations of the world to deal an effective blow to the industrial stagnation of recent years. Canada's mining enterprises, industrialized as they are to a high degree, are in a strategic position to step into line with contemporary industries on the road to normal activity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Few intelligent citizens of Vancouver will read, without blushing, the insane statement in the Vancouver Sun (Liberal) that their city is "materially and spiritually advanced over Eastern Canada as Eastern Canada is advanced over Europe; just as Europe is advanced over Russia; just as Russia is advanced over China, or China over India, or India over Africa." The Pharos's prayer was a model of humility compared with this outburst.

Notes By The Way

The importance of the Four-Power Pact is more in its interpretation than in its provisions. It has already had the effect of drawing Italy and France closer together, and that was the first condition which had to be satisfied before the relations between the Little Entente and Austria and Hungary could be improved. Germany has not secured from the agreement as much as she had hoped, but from her point of view, too, it is all the good in so far as it tends to prevent her isolation in Europe; and it will be of service to all in so far as it discourages the division of Europe into two antagonistic groups.

Few people like to pioneer or to explore outside the beaten path. Few people have a love for unknown trails. And yet all that we have of joy and comfort, at least all of our major happiness, comes from the toil and sacrifice and pioneering of others. And if a man has convictions, and has the courage to express them and to stand for them, he too, is a pioneer! But the path of the thinker or explorer is never smooth. It is a continual strife for food, the ordinary comforts of life, and for peace of mind. The creator travels a path that is strewn with briars, and long before recognition and appreciation arrive his hands and body bear the scars. It is the way of life.

The Australian embargo looms large and with urgent impress upon the European political film, and every day becomes more acute. It is no exaggeration to say that the disarmament question, if it is ever to be resolved in any helpful fashion, depends very largely upon some satisfactory settlement being found for the Austrian crisis, and that the centre of equilibrium for the whole future of Europe lies at Vienna.

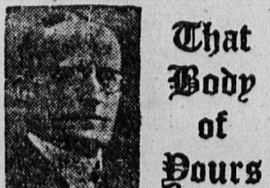
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates that 246,000 more people are on the payrolls of the country than five months ago, the estimate being based on the reports of some 8,200 firms which make monthly returns, and which show that they have increased their employee personnel by 116,000.

The premiers and foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey have signed a treaty of amity which Europe looks upon as the most important compact in years for the preservation of peace in the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean. An understanding between these two countries was reached three years ago by Venizelos in his premiership and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rashedi Bey, and the necessary papers were duly signed, but owing to the heat of political contests in Greece the treaty was not confirmed by the Grecian Parliament.

Trying to institute democracy under the present financial system is like planting some beautiful flower in barren soil and expecting it to flourish. First must we have the necessary conditions for success, then may we see the glorious unfolding of true democracy. Fundamental among conditions must be the changing of the present monstrous and inequitable financial policy of social credit thus putting an end to almost every economic evil that keeps mankind in bondage.

It is not hard to imagine the complications that might arise if China possessed ships comparable to those of the South American Republics, and having power to spread devastation in any seaport. But there is nothing to prevent the purchase of such vessels. Moreover, the problem of the sale of bombing planes, of poison gas and all the most up-to-date appliances of war to nations without stable and responsible governments is bound to arise if not forestalled by wise statesmanship. These are hard times, and private firms are not to be blamed if they do business open to them. It is not their duty to take responsibility for political complications.—Hong Kong Press.

Mr. Gandhi may have again received dictatorial powers, but can anyone deny that his moral authority has gone. This fact must undoubtedly influence the authorities in considering the advisability of negotiating with Mr. Gandhi. A dictatorship, to be successful, must rest on consent. Yet it is clear any resumption of civil disobedience will be undertaken against the conviction of the majority of Mr. Gandhi's followers. They will have no heart in it; neither will the country, which has in various ways registered its emphatic disapproval. To carry on a discredited movement is merely beating the air. It can do good neither to Congress nor to the people of India.—Bombay Times.



By James W. Barlin, M.D.

GOLF AND LIFE

Some years ago I wrote an article for one of the magazines entitled "What's Wrong With Golf?" I tried to point out that only two kinds of players should indulge in golf—those who had learned to play in the same way that they would walk or swim and those who did not worry about the size of their score. The whole point, of course, was that hurrying their business, hurrying their lunch, trying to remember every point taught them by the professional, walking hurriedly up little steep hills, all caused such physical and mental fatigue that more harm than good came from golf played under such circumstances.

Your doctor will tell you that golf, played properly, is an excellent game from the health standpoint. It means open air, sunshine, walking, the mind off business or professional cares, the fellowship of congenial fellows.

However you read frequently of men dropping dead on the golf course, or shortly after a game, and wonder why this could happen to apparently healthy men.

There are little signs and symptoms that should warn the golf player or one engaged in other sports. Dr. G. B. Lake, Chicago, says "It is normal for a man to be a bit out of breath after he has walked 300 or 400 yards up a rather steep grade. But the man who is breathless after 75 or 100 yards of stiff walking; who finds that the effort of playing a hard course produces a sense of discomfort or "fluttering" of the heart; or who suffers from "indigestion" or "muscle" pains in the chest—often early signs of angina pectoris (breast pang)—after a hard game, should have a complete and searching examination by a heart specialist."

If heart disease is present, a "flatter" golf course should be played and fewer holes, if golf is allowed at all. Dr. Lake wisely remarks "Golf is a great game. So is living. Both require concentration and relaxation. Which had you rather play if you can't play both?"

Again The War Debts

(Winnipeg Free Press) September 15 was the last day on which European debtors to the United States could give notice, if they wished to, that they did not intend to pay the instalments due on December 15. No one of the debtors uttered a sound on the subject, but no one supposes for a moment that this means they are all going to pay in full. It means precisely the opposite, according to all informed observers. The omission of formal notification of default in advance simply indicates that, default, or the virtual default which is concealed by a "token payment" of a small sum, is henceforth to be taken as a matter of course.

The passing of September 15 has, of course, been the occasion for trotting out anew the portentous figures on British and European obligations to Uncle Sam. France owes four billions, Britain rather more and the other powers owe smaller sums. On December 15 next France owes an instalment of \$21,000,000 and Britain an instalment of \$116,000,000. One cheerful American statistician figures that France could become fully paid up and in good standing by producing \$82,200,926 next December, the sum of the instalment due then and of two unpaid instalments. Britain's total on the same basis works out at about \$180,000,000.

There is not the ghost of a chance that these amounts will be paid, and the curious fact is thatington as at Paris and London. Yet the figures continue to be quoted, as though they represented live assets. The fiction cannot be preserved much longer. Very soon the facts will have to be looked in the eye and the war debts removed from the realm of diplomacy to that of history.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to striking a bargain. The debtors, according to report, are prepared to offer approximately ten cents on the dollar. Before December 15, it may be, new settlements on this basis may be announced. President Roosevelt will need courage to recommend their acceptance, but he seems far from deficient in that quality.

On The Klondike Trail Of '98

A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernst Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

The Chicago party, arrived a day later, having had to patch up their boat, by nailing on a plank where she had been strained. At Smith's Landing, we had a two mile portage to make, part of it being over a hill. Here the boats had to be pulled up hill with a block and tackle, and it took all of us, even the Indians we had, to pull them over. The goods had also to be packed over taking the best part of two days. At length we got going through a narrow channel, called Crooked Rapids; it was scarcely wide enough for oars, and in fact, one party, not pulling in his oar quick enough got it caught, throwing him backwards in the boat, and the guide had to overcome the swing, by the action of his sweep. From there we proceeded without further mishap on our way to Fort Resolution, Great Slave Lake. Leaving Slave river, where it enters Slave Lake, we met with a favorable wind, and, hoisting the sail on our boat, we went rapidly for a point of land, jutting into the lake, and rounding it, saw the Chicago boat, almost into the breakers, along the shore. They had pulled down their sail, and were rowing. Finding their boat drifting rapidly in shore, they hoisted their sail once more, and made clear, with none too much to spare.

We sighted Fort Resolution, looming up in the distance, with its high white-washed stockade, and long low lying buildings, a blur of white at first, but on nearer approach becoming more defined in outline. It is situated in a small cove of the Lake, and on its one end, is intersected by a snye, which divides one portion from the mainland. On arrival at the Fort, we were welcomed by the Hudson Bay Factor, Gaudet by name, also Ed Nagle, an independent trader. Kemp was glad to see him, as he found he was an old school chum.

After introductions, and hand shaking all around, we were warned to lose no time in getting our boats and goods out in a safe place as soon as possible, so we immediately got busy, and pulled the boat well up on the beach, and placed our goods in a safe place, covering them over with a tarpaulin, well secured with a rope and it was a good thing we did so, for that night, the Lake was lashed to a fury, by one of the worst storms of the season. We had secured sleeping quarters for the night, in a cabin, owned by a man named Worn, this cabin contained a fireplace built of clay, in which a fire was burning before we turned in, to warm up the cabin, there being at that time no stove pipe hole in the roof, to enable us to put up the stove.

Some time during the night, Joe was the first one awakened up choking with smoke. We all got up and started to investigate the cause, and discovered from overhead, or fault in the chimney, the back logs of the cabin had caught fire, and were smouldering. It took us quite a time to quench the fire, but we eventually got it out. We didn't get any too much sleep for that night. The next morning, we found that the wind had subsided, and the Bay had turned cold, and the Bay had frozen over for a mile; we nevertheless determined to make an attempt to get under way once more, and putting the boat in the water and loading on our goods, we endeavored with oars and poles to break a channel out, but found the ice too much for us, and had to give it up.

We had then to unload the boat once more, and make preparations to put in the winter at the Fort. We rented the cabin from Worn, and fixing it up the best we could, the five of us moved in. Kennedy and I took a two man saw, and going down to the shore of the Lake, we proceeded to cut into blocks for firewood, the best of the driftwood we could find, cutting five or six cords. Then we got an old Indian named Anderson, to haul it to the cabin with a bull he owned. The Chicago party were camped in a cabin not far from us, so we did not lack for company.

At first we put in a pleasant enough time playing cards, but that diversion soon became stale. One morning we were paid a visit by Wharmoltz, head of the Chicago party, with several others along with him. He left a pack of cards, and remarked that he and the others, were going away for a few days hunting. We thought nothing of it at the time, but found out later from some of the party, that he had hired some Indians to take him back overland to Edmonton

Canadian and Russian Timber

(London Times)

The Import Duties Advisory Committee are to proceed with an inquiry into the competition of Russian timber in the United Kingdom market. This was made known in the following statement issued by the Board of Trade:

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have received representations from His Majesty's Government in Canada to the effect that preferences granted to Canada by the agreement concluded between the United Kingdom and Canada at Ottawa are likely to be frustrated by reason of the creation or maintenance of prices for timber through state action on the part of the U. S. S. R. His Majesty's Government in Canada have accordingly requested that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom should take action in accordance with Article 21 of the agreement referred to.

By the correspondence reproduced below, which passed in July, the Import Duties Advisory Committee, at the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, undertook to inquire into these representations when a detailed statement of the case was available. This statement has now been received and has been referred to the committee.

Mr. Runciman's Letter

The correspondence was as follows: Letter dated July 20 from the president of the Board of Trade to the chairman of the Import Duties Advisory Committee.

As you will be aware, there is a provision (Article 21) in the United Kingdom Canadian agreement, concluded at Ottawa, under which, if either Government is satisfied that preferences granted under the agreement "in respect of any particular class of commodities are likely to be frustrated in whole or in part by reason of the creation or maintenance directly or indirectly of prices for such class of commodities through state action on the part of any foreign country, that Government shall take steps to prohibit the import from that foreign country of the goods in question. The powers for implementing this article are contained in section 5 of the Ottawa Agreements Act, 1932, which provides that if the Board of Trade are satisfied that, in the case of any goods, the conditions set out above are satisfied, they may, with the concurrence of the Treasury, make an order prohibiting the importation of such goods.

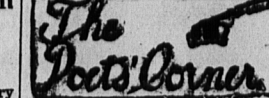
Article 21 was inserted in the Agreement at the express wish of the Canadian Government, whose timber interests allege that they are unable to conduct their industry on a profitable basis owing to the competition of the Russian timber in the United Kingdom market. Action in regard to these complaints was not possible while the temporary Commercial Agreement, concluded in 1930 with the Soviet Government, remained in force. This Agreement came to an end on April 17.

On April 26 an embargo was placed on many classes of Russian goods, including timber, under the provisions of the Russian Goods (Import Prohibition) Act. With the lifting of the embargo on July 1 the Canadian timber interests are again raising the question of Russian competition and urging that

and he eventually landed back in Chicago, and formed another party under similar conditions to the first, to conduct in in the spring. He didn't, on return, get any further than Edmonton, where he was arrested.

(To be Continued.)

DRUG SPECIALS
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BIAS

All things unto themselves are absolute: The leaf that falls before a frolic wind Is ripe for falling; thistle-down we find Anchor'd when oaks are riven from the root, The will, that grows through bush and bird and brute, Knoweth itself within each human mind; And action, that appears as purpose-blind, Is but the brooded thought no longer mute. Whate'er the hazard, at the first or last, The bias remains within the bone; Nor any force that lifts to make a oast Can claim the consummation as its own: 'Tis what we make makes certainty of chance And in Time's gamble seals the governance. —William Soutar.

Article 21 should be put into operation.

Any action under Article 21 must clearly be preceded by a careful inquiry into the facts of the case, and the Government who have been considering what is the most appropriate machinery for this purpose, have decided to ask the Import Duties Advisory Committee to undertake the investigation. The Committee, of course, have experience in the collection and examination of facts relating to prices and costs, and in particular have recently had to examine a number of questions relating to timber. Moreover, as I have already indicated, any order issued under section 5 of the Ottawa Agreements Act requires the concurrence of the Treasury, and that Department may refer to the Committee for consideration any question connected with the discharge of the functions of the Treasury under the Act.

I am asking Mr. Bennett to arrange for the Canadian timber interests to formulate a detailed statement of their case, setting out as fully as possible the grounds on which they contend that action under Article 21 is called for in relation to Russian timber products. This statement when received, would be forwarded at once to the Committee, and would provide the starting point for the inquiry.

Alberta wells produced 87,207 barrels, made up of 83,066 barrels of crude naphtha and 1,555 barrels of light crude oil from the Turner Valley field, 2,272 barrels of light crude oil from the Red Cowlee, Border and Kebo fields, and 314 barrels of heavy crude oil from the Wainwright field.

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