

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1933.

ARE WE FLUSH?

There can be no doubt about the prosperity of this Province, notwithstanding the hard cases which make themselves evident from time to time, when we consider our magnificent subscriptions to the recent Conversion loan. Close upon \$400,000 was paid in cash on Conversion within the two and a half days the loan was open. This is equivalent to about \$45 for every man, woman and child on the Island, calculating our population at 90,000. That it is satisfactory is hardly the word to describe it; as a financier put it—it is almost phenomenal to have a whole population subscribe at the rate of \$45 per head to a single investment.

MISCONCEPTION

There is considerable misconception regarding the non-publication of names in prohibition prosecutions. It is presumed special consideration is given to this class of law breakers who, it is contended, should be put on a level with what a correspondent describes as "statutory offenders." As a matter of fact, prohibition offenders are treated by newspapers in exactly the same way as other police court cases. It has long been the practice here, and is the custom elsewhere as well, not to publish police court cases unless the accused has been sent to the Supreme Court for trial or sentence. At one time at the earnest request of the Temperance Alliance an attempt was made to differentiate and to mention prohibition offenders by name, and what was the result? One of the first to request a name to be kept out was a clergyman, then prominent in the Alliance. He pleaded that the granddaughter of the accused was a student at Mt. Allison University and if the name appeared in the paper her career would be blasted. Why, he asked, should she be made to suffer among her classmates or in her career for the misdeed of her grandparent? Shortly afterwards another clergyman appealed to the newspapers to have the name of an offender kept out because his family, who had no sympathy with the offender, would be disgraced by its publication. This newspaper agreed on one condition, that the clergyman should advise the Alliance of the request and the advisability of not making fish of one and flesh of another. When the question of publicity again came before the Alliance this clergyman was gone from the Island but his successor made the promised statement, and until now, nothing further has been heard of the publishing of Police Court names.

There is another angle to the question, however, that is worth noting. Those who see the names of offenders know that in nine cases out of ten they are the same old hardened sinners. They are so inured to prosecution that publicity would not affect their feelings or reputations, but it might bring new business by advertising where and from whom the ardent might be obtained surreptitiously. It is only in the tenth case that injury might result, and those who know are satisfied that the prosecution and conviction in his case are usually sufficient to cure him of his waywardness. The Temperance Bulletin when in existence published the names in prohibition cases but not in other police cases—it showed a bias of which ordinary newspapers are not guilty. But did it effect a cure, or did it not rather kill the Bulletin and the Alliance, necessitating the Saunders Government going to the financial aid of the Alliance to wipe out its indebtedness?

THE GLOBE'S ANSWER

The following editorial comment from the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper of Canada, provides a crushing answer to Mr. Mackenzie King's frequently repeated

Notes By The Way

Hunting is by no means the only instinct of which civilized society demands some restraint, and the poacher should keep the urge to hunt within legitimate bounds. In Canada the game laws are not burdensome. In more thickly settled lands game has only been preserved from extinction by far more restrictive measures than obtain here, measures that have practically made shooting and fishing the amusement of the relatively wealthy and their retainers, a sport-privileged class who themselves undertake conservation with the law's support. But even so poaching goes on, and from all accounts has always gone on even in the days when the penalty was a summary loss of the right hand or of life itself. It is not surprising therefore that poaching persists in Canada.

According to The Boston Post: "The editor of publications for the New York State College of Agriculture deplores the dropping of names from farms, and urges that this once popular practice be revived." The Post observes: "A name will give the farm a definite identity, and, providing it is appropriate, will add to its attraction. Surely, if selected for geographical location or on a historical basis, some most highly attractive names are available for farms in New England." Much the same might be said of naming farms in this country. The practice seems to have fallen into disuse and it is a pity. It is picturesque, it is traditional in itself and makes for the creation of traditions. The naming of a farm or any estate impresses character and strengthens the bond between the land and those who hold it, a bond far too loose in these days.

"The British Government scrupulously observed the terms of its contract until last June. Even then it made a payment on account. It has maintained this record in the face of peculiarly difficult financial conditions. No official request for revision came until it was plain to all thinking people on both sides of the Atlantic that the original debt pact no longer rested on a fair basis. The honor which the British exhibited in keeping the letter of the contract long after it became evident that common justice required its revision should now be matched by equal honor on our part in giving them a fresh contract that will be equitable in the light of a greatly altered economic situation."—Providence, Rhode Island Journal.

Action of the United States Western Railway Executives' Association in deciding upon a reduction of passenger fares is an experiment which, at the present critical juncture in railway affairs, will be watched with interest all over this continent. It having been found, in Canada as well as in the United States, that people take advantage of cheap excursion rates, and that, consequently, these rates can be made profitable, the experiment is being extended to passenger rates as a whole. It will be well worth watching.

The vital factor in education is in the ability of young people to meet the opportunities which will come to them. The schools are doing what they can to assure their value their efficiency, in this new era, but they require more than the learning which comes out of textbooks. Young people, particularly in present circumstances, need the moral and physical discipline which for the most part, in a free country, must be self-imposed. They need this discipline so that they may shoulder their responsibilities, in due course, with confidence and self-assurance, in moral and physical capacity.

There is little ground for the assumption that 100 men will choose their leaders more wisely than 50 of them, in the present imperfection of our democracy. The forty-five who do not care who are elected acquiesce in the decision of the others, are content that the responsibility of selection shall be undertaken elsewhere. That is the measure of their capacity for, and interest in, self-government, and there is nothing we can do about it.

Writing of incitement to war, Mr. J. L. Garvin says in The London Observer: "Of what avail are mechanical cures, such as have been impotently discussed these ten years, for mental perversion so monstrous as this and for a moral disease so virulent? Nothing but an overwhelming combination in the spirit and faith of peace will avail to prevent these doctrines of scientific bestiality from coming to the logic of action. There are happy signs that such a combination will



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SPINAL ANAESTHESIA

You have undergone an operation and after coming out from under the ether anaesthetic have felt quite uncomfortable—a feeling of nausea and a desire to vomit with considerable pain in the abdomen due to gas pressure. This feeling may last for a few hours or for a day or two. A friend of yours undergoes the same operation and has none of this distress because instead of putting him to sleep with ether, he has had an anaesthetic put into his spinal column. He is quite enthusiastic about the whole operation as he is able to tell his friends and family all about it as he knew everything that was said and done during the operation.

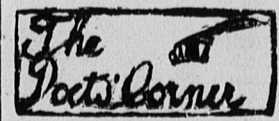
Naturally you wonder why you were not given this "spinal" anaesthetic and been spared the distress you experienced from inhaling the ether. You question your doctor and he informs you that each of the anaesthetic methods has certain advantages and disadvantages.

Thus Dr. U. H. Smith, Louisville, Kentucky, outlines the good points about the spinal anaesthetic: (1) There is no irritation to the bronchial tubes or lining of the lungs; (2) Complete muscular relaxation is obtained requiring less handling of the abdominal organs; (3) There is less nausea and fewer gas pains than with the ether or other methods where the anaesthetic must be breathed into the lungs; (4) There is less loss of fluids (an important point in preventing shock) as fluids may be given during and immediately after the operation; (5) The patient can often help the doctor if questions are asked him; (6) It probably is safer in cases of high blood pressure heart ailments; (7) Patients are grateful, especially if they have had disagreeable after effects from the ether method.

Why then should not all operations be done under the spinal anaesthetic?

The dangers of spinal anaesthesia are in: (1) operations above the abdomen, that is from the chest upwards; (2) extremely low blood pressure; (3) brain and spinal cord disorders; (4) skin infections on the back at the point where the needle containing the anaesthetic is inserted into the spine; (5) nervous or excitable patients who object to being conscious while the operation is in progress.

The point then is that your doctor knowing you as he does and the type of operation to be performed will likely order the best method of anaesthesia for you.



FENTLAND MOON MAGIC

A cold clean wind blows from the higher hills, Austerly outlined on the southern sky; Only the wind's voice, and the sudden cry Of a lone bird across the silence thrills.

Below a belt of firs lie moorlands wide And fresh with waters—trees about their rim— And dropped far down comes through the distance, dim As muffled sound, a hint of gleaming tide.

Slowly the daylight fades: no longer pale, A lofty moon grows mellow, making strong, Strange shadows: as a bird with folded wings The wind falls: all the world seems like a tale By old men whispered, swelling to a song As they remember far-off, splendid things.

—Patrick Ford in "Chamber's Journal"

A comparison of commercial fertilizers at the Dominion Experimental Station, L'Assomption, P. Q. with barnyard manure has very clearly shown the superiority of commercial fertilizers for tobacco culture.

be formed. Meanwhile, the argument of France today is impregnable. She will not and she cannot disarm—none of us can further disarm—until Hitlerism ceases to preach the infernal idealism of war for the sake of war, and begins to give intelligible assurance of safe behaviour.

That Body of Hours

On The Klondike Trail Of '98 A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernest Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

XII.

The individual cases I have mentioned, are a few typical examples of those who held some of the richest claims on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks; but all the claims were not so rich. Ralph Elliott, situated a short distance above Eldorado, on Bonanza Creek, took out a large dump in the forepart of 1900, employing a large force of men, with an up-to-date plant, and one viewing the tremendous cone shaped piles, at the time, one would think to himself, that he would like to have the owner's output in the spring. But a poor advertisement as to the success of the undertaking, was apparent to the view of anyone interested in the outcome. Open to public view was the large cooking and dining department of his crew, with his whole equipment of dishes smashed to atoms, looking as if, after cleaning up the dump, and paying off the men, he had taken up a hammer in disgust and vented his spite on the dishes.

While I am relating the career of those who struck it rich, and were taken down the line by women, I might as well mention a case that was not altogether so one-sided, and that is the one of Newbummer who made a fortune on Adams Hill on the White Channel. He was a Scandinavian by birth, and having accumulated a snug fortune by luck and hard work, of course, like the others, his thoughts naturally took a romantic trend, and the young lady turning up at an opportune time, he had the start of a happy ever-after existence. But greed in this case as in the other I mentioned was the main inducement on the woman's part, ably backed by the influence of her mother, and Newbummer being of a revengeful nature, made his plans, and ended by killing his wife and her mother, and then shooting himself. One time a couple of schemers caught a tartar.

Having mentioned about the ups and downs of individual claim owners prominent in the mining days of the Klondike, I shall for a change switch on to the career of "Mother Mitchell," as she was familiarly known in those days. Her specialty was quartz claims, and almost any day one happened to be travelling along the trail, the probabilities were, he would meet an elderly pleasant faced old woman, wearing glasses. She had over a hundred quartz claims staked all over the country, and had an only daughter, and her sole purpose was to make a fortune out of quartz to provide for her, and if quartz had developed anything she would have been worth up in the millions. She showed remarkable ability in securing all this ground, and keeping it represented, and it is sad to think such a brave, unselfish soul should fall in her mission.

A very rich hillside, cornering on Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, was called Gold Hill, situated on the White Channel, claims included in this hillside were staked at a later period than the Bonanza and Eldorado creek claims; and the ground, it is stated, was discovered by chechacos or greenhorns. Some old timers sitting down on seats, whittling with a jack-knife were asked one day by outsiders, where would they recommend one to prospect, they jokingly pointed up on the hillside, and those they considered fools, went up there, and started in and struck it rich. It was a great sight in the early days to see the rockers going, and at nights the whole hill would be lit up like a torch light procession, and the rattle of the rockers, sounding like a Chinese band. And the small town at the forks, made up in liveliness for what it lacked in size. Women, wine and laughter were there for the ruination of mankind and lots of them willing to take the chance.

Having made mention of the white channel, perhaps a more detailed explanation would be in order.

The White Channel extends from the mouth of Eldorado Creek, down the left limit of Bonanza at an elevation of around a hundred feet more or less, above the present level of Bonanza, crossing the creek in the fifties below to the right limit, which is the right side going down creek, and from thence crossing the Klondike River, and continuing on down the Yukon River on the hills/de back of Dawson, the richness of Bonanza no doubt being due to its cutting through this channel. The great mystery is, where did this channel originally come from. It is practically all white quartz. The Yukon wash gravel is entirely different. Quartz

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.

PUBLICITY AS A DETERRENT

Sir,—I have often been asked why the names of Prohibition violators are not published. Violation of the liquor law is a statutory offence and should be treated as other crimes are. Human nature, naturally, shrinks before the pointed finger of shame or ridicule. Who can estimate the numberless crimes prevented through fear of publicity? Why not use this weapon in waging war on a traffic that ruins and destroys?

Let there be no more running with the hare while hunting with the hounds. Let the courts issue an official report for the papers.

I am, Sir, etc., CITIZEN.

CHIEF KANE COMMENDED

Sir,—May I use a short space in your valuable paper to express my appreciation of the excellent work done in connection with the recent burglary of my restaurant. The break occurred early Monday morning and at ten o'clock the same morning I notified Chief Kane. By noon on Tuesday he had the culprits arrested and recovered the loot.

It is hard to understand why certain members of our Town Council are so anxious to get rid of such an efficient officer.

I am, Sir, etc., H. DALEY, Summerside

Our Sweet English Tongue

(Winnipeg Free Press) Most Canadians who extended their horizons by foreign travel during the years 1914-18 brought back the conviction that in Belgian territory two languages were spoken, but since neither one was English, all the traveller could do was to raise his voice and make signs. This is to be changed, at least, in the Walloon part of Belgium. Under the new enactment the Belgian must make his children learn two languages, the idea apparently being that the Walloons would learn Flemish, and the Flemish the Walloon tongue.

The Walloons have another idea. It is English. They are getting up petitions and forming committees to see that English is the second language in their schools. It does appear that the love is not so much for our speech but is the dislike for Flemish, "the provincial tongue." No outsider, of course, can break in on the family dispute, but undoubtedly it will make it easier for the English-speaking when the other peoples of the earth can understand our efforts at conversation.

Creek, over the divide, consists of the same material, but it does not carry the values of gold the White Channel did. Some prospecting for quartz was done in this vicinity but with indifferent success. The whole system of creeks constituting the Klondike district, head from what they call the sulphur dome, the most prominent hill in the district. It would be natural enough to think, that there would be the place to look for its source. It was tried however, without developing anything.

(To Be Continued)

Close grazing during the early spring months has been found by the Dominion Range Experimental Station at Manyberries, Alberta, to be very injurious to range pasture.

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