

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Building, New York City General Motors Building, Detroit Interstate Building, Kansas City, Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago; Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis; Glenn Building, Atlanta; Moushock Building, San Francisco; 113 No. 40th Street, Philadelphia

Morning Maxim You don't have to nurse a grouch very carefully to make it grow. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1933.

IRISH ELECTION

The dissolution of the Irish Parliament and a general election seemed inevitable when the Labour Party opposed the proposed reduction of the Civil Servants' salaries. It was only by the support of the Labour Party that Mr. de Valera was able to carry on. Without Labour (13) he was in a minority of five in a House of 152 members. Although the Civil Service wage reductions have served as the excuse for Labour deserting de Valera, it has been apparent for some time that the economic situation developed as the result to the Anglo-Irish dispute would sooner or later cause a rupture. The special duties imposed by the British Government on Free State imports in an effort to recoup losses through the land annuities, which Mr. de Valera held up, are expected to yield \$12,500,000, against a total of \$20,000,000 due. The British Parliament had to vote the sum of \$7,500,000 to make up the difference, which of course, adds to the already heavy burden of British taxpayers. According to Mr. J. Tinker, Irish and Socialist member of the British House of Commons, the feeling of the Irish in Britain is that Mr. de Valera was wrong in the stand he took. The consequence has been, at any rate, that both agriculture and manufactures of the Free State have been made to suffer. It will be a good thing if, as the result of the election, one or other of the parties obtains a clear mandate to carry out their policy. We have had our own trials and vexations in Canada through governments being nominally in power though actually dependent upon a third party—to whom tribute had to be paid for their "loyal" support.

FAITH AND OPTIMISM

Notes of optimism and confidence are sounded in two important New Year announcements issued to the press, namely, those of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If there are two men in Canada who should know whereof they speak, they are these gentlemen; and the fact that they are able to speak hopefully of the future despite the heavy burdens of responsibility on their shoulders, should inspire all Canadians with renewed faith and courage at the outset of this year 1933. President Beatty frankly regards 1933, for all its difficulties and problems, as "a year of definite and constructive progress towards improvement." He places great importance on the further need for curtailing public expenditure and co-ordinating and co-organizing public activities so that they may be placed on a basis such as this country of ten million people can afford. "On the subject of Canada's ultimate future," says Mr. Beatty, "I am as great an optimist as ever I was, and I have a lively hope that even now the turn has come and that forces which are not fully evident are working towards a general business improvement. There are factors like our largely increased production of gold, the establishment in Canada of many branch factories from other countries and the opening of Empire markets for new goods, all of which will have important results when the flow of trade begins to assume a normal aspect. Another most encouraging factor is reflected in an announcement from Ottawa that for the twelve months ending November 30 the country had a balance of exports over imports of over \$17,000,000. It is true that our total foreign trade has suffered a severe decline, but the fact that the balance is on the export side is evidence that, as far as that trade is concerned, we are beginning to again live within our means." In his New Year's address to the Canadian people the Prime Minister ends on a note of more than optimism. He says: "While the present depression is unique by reason of its magni-

tude, essentially it is not a new thing. It is well to remember that those who have gone through such experiences in the past have been sustained in their trials by their faith in a wise and beneficent Providence; and they emerged from their difficulties with a clearer sense of obligation, a more resolute application to the tasks before them, more devoted as citizens in the service of their country and their fellow men. We must, we will, be worthy of the faith and achievements of such ancestors."

GERMAN TRADE

Under a temporary agreement between the two Governments, Canada will receive from Germany the most favorable trade terms she has enjoyed with that country in 35 years. The new arrangement took effect on January 1 and will terminate on March 31. In that period it is proposed to make a permanent treaty and, presumably, to pretty largely adopt the terms of the temporary scheme. When it is remembered that in 1930 Germany ranked fourth in Canada's trade, both as to exports and imports, the importance of the new arrangement is seen. Our imports from Germany in 1930 totaled \$21,500,000, with our exports to the same country \$4,000,000 in excess of this figure. In 1931 Germany bought from us goods to the value of \$13,000,000, while we bought \$15,000,000 worth from her. Trade possibilities, under a better arrangement as to duties, are, therefore, decidedly promising. Agricultural products and lumber form our chief exports to Germany—fresh apples, wood pulp, pulp wallboard, butter, cheese, fresh eggs, breakfast foods, canned lobster, milk powder, livers, sardines, etc. An increased market for wood pulp alone of \$1,000,000 is estimated under the new arrangement. It is most encouraging to see that the Government is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to provide wider markets for Canadian producers.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada's gold output of \$63,000,000 last year is a record for this country, and confirms its position as the world's second greatest gold-producing nation, with a long lead over the third, the United States. It is predicted that 1933 will see a much higher yield in Canada, as many new mines are coming into production. Because of the rapid growth of the industry, Canada has less reason to worry about her currency policy. In one year she produces enough gold to provide legal coverage for her Government note issue.

Speaking in the British House of Commons the other day, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, pointed to the Canada West Indies Trade Agreement as a most valuable instrument and one which might well be copied by other members of the Empire Family. This agreement covers not only Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbadoes, and other West Indian Islands, properly so called, but also Bermuda, the Bahamas, British Honduras and British Guiana. It provides for mutual tariff adjustments and for the development of steamship connections to carry the trade which the tariff preferences encourage.

The United States is threatened with another big deficit for the current fiscal year which ends 30th June next. In the six months to date the expenditure exceeds the revenue by nearly twelve hundred million dollars, the new taxes imposed having failed to produce the expected amount. Canada's fiscal year begins April first and the National Revenue Review gives the collections from income taxes in the eight months to the end of November as \$56,170,000, against \$52,192,000 in the

NOTES BY THE WAY

Now that the Christmas celebration is over, it will be interesting to see how deep the spirit of Christmas went. We were all in a wonderfully benevolent mood for the two days we gave this year to the anniversary. We could not do a mean thing. We went out of our way to do generous things. We were all brothers in honour of the natal day of our Elder Brother. But will it last? If it fails to last, it seems to have been hardly worth while to disjoin our lives by adjourning for a short forty-eight hours the usual spirit of self-seeking, of provincialism, of a narrow nationalism. If we cannot see how "good" the Samaritan is today, in the cold grey light of the morning after, it was of very little value to have patted him on the back so ardently last Sunday.—Exchange.

Economic common sense has prevailed in Western Canada over proposals that were made for a farm strike—a complete halt in farming operations for a season—as a means to combat and overcome present agricultural difficulties in the Prairie Provinces. The idea has been frowned out of countenance by the more practically minded farmers of the West. Born of impatience over general adverse conditions, the strike call came from a group of farmers in the region of Rumbey, in Alberta. It urged that, unless governments take action to guarantee farmers the cost of production the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta should authorize a general strike of all the farmers of the province, whereby all production of farm commodities, excepting those used on the farm, would totally cease for a period of one year, commencing on the first of April next.—Montreal Gazette.

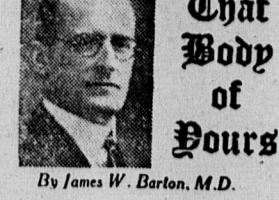
An appeal for more cheerful news is natural enough and in no newspaper office in Canada is it likely to be received without sympathy. Indeed, the newspapers themselves, probably without exception, have given prominence to reports of an encouraging character whenever these have been available. On the other hand, it is very questionable if any good purpose can be served by withholding from the public, even partially, news of actual developments in the business world, however depressing they may be. They are given no undue prominence but their publication is necessary if a true record is to be given; and it is not less important to the investing public that adverse happenings be recorded than that space be given to news of a more encouraging character.—Gazette.

Professor Ewing, from the presidential chair of the British Association, spoke of modern man as "enriched with a multitude of possessions and possibilities" beyond his dreams; and yet in great measure deprived of the good results that should ensue from this posit of conditions. He went on to say that modernists have reared a machine over which it seems as though they had lost control, and that it is not the creative ingenuity of the engineer that is wholly to blame for the ills that afflict the world. The Cambridge savant gave it as his considered verdict that "man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty and is still unfit in the slow evolution of morals for the tremendous responsibility it entails."

While Lloyd George was proclaiming that 3,000,000 unemployed British citizens were being maintained at a cost of 130,000,000 pounds a year, "and nothing to show for it," jobless marchers were fighting the police in Glasgow and demanding work and bread. As Great Britain has the most extensive and efficient unemployment system in the world, it is evident that even lavish expenditure by the "dole" method does not solve the problem of slack industrial periods.

The Prince of Wales, speaking at a Tea H ceremony in Birmingham Town Hall, said, among other things: "In times of poverty such as we are passing through now, even a cheerful word and a cheerful outlook on life can help. I feel that it is in the spirit of 'an active service' that we should face our tasks for the New Year." The advice given by the Prince is in keeping with his practice and deserves to be widely followed. With cheerfulness corresponding period of last year, the increase being just over four million dollars. Income tax collections in the United States make a very different showing, the total from the first of July to the middle of this month being only \$236,154,600, as compared with \$407,253,000 in the corresponding period of last year, the falling off being nearly 60 per cent.

That Body of Hours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

For some years you have been familiar with the signs adjoining hospitals requesting that all unnecessary noise be prevented. The thought of course is that sick people are bound to receive harm, as noise will definitely injure the nervous system, and often it is the nervous system, the ability of the individual to keep up his hope for life, that gives the battle a favorable turn.

However the thinking world discovered some years ago that noise can harm even healthy people, and that noise can lessen the ability to do mental work by as much as 40 per cent.

At the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science held in London some weeks ago it was shown that serious thought must be given to the prevention of noise, or the health of the nation will suffer greatly. Among the suggestions are that before trying to manufacture walls, windows, doors, with soundproof qualities, a real effort be made to stop all unnecessary noise—automobile horns, automobile brakes, motorcycles, factory and locomotive whistles, and all delivery carts or wagons.

There must always be some necessary noise, and means must be taken to lessen its effects upon the nervous system. Many travellers use absorbent cotton or rubber ear stopples on railway trains or in noisy city hotels.

It has been found that the heavier the construction of the building material, the more can noise be prevented. Unfortunately the present trend of building materials and structures is toward lightness and thinness, the evils of which are painfully apparent to dwellers in apartment houses and those living in the newer houses.

The best means of preventing noise is to have a double wall with no connecting cross ties. This is on the same principle as the thermos bottle which keeps out heat and cold.

As you know, noise strikes your nerves, and they in turn tighten all your muscles whether you notice it or not. This tightening of your muscles tires you the same as if you were working or exercising, and prevents close attention to mental work.

and active service by the many, the New Year may be made bright at small cost. Be cheerful and serve is a good motto for 1933 and His Royal Highness was happily prompted in recommending it.

Visiting Cruse's Isle

(New York Times) An Englishman—a botanist, to judge by his technical knowledge of ferns and palms—recently made the mistake of visiting Juan Fernandez, Robinson Crusoe's island. His shattered illusions make doleful reading in The London Times. A mass of land that towered several thousand feet some 400 miles off Valparaiso looked promising enough from the deck of a steamer. The investigations should have ended there. Where was the sand on which Man Friday had left the ominous footprint? Rock—nothing but rock. And where the blacks that so alarmed Crusoe? In their stead, political prisoners, would be Presidents of Chili and their more ambitious hangers-on. Defoe's goats were there, leaping from shelf to shelf, just as in the time of Robinson Crusoe, or rather Alexander Selkirk, his prototype in the flesh. A weary, tortuous ascent led 1,800 feet up to the lookout from which, for five long years, Selkirk scanned the horizon for a sail. The spot is marked by a stone erected by the officers of H. M. S. Topaze in 1868. Were they honoring Alexander Selkirk, a sailing master of the Cinque Ports when he was voluntarily marooned in 1704, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy when he died? Or was it Robinson Crusoe?

No, this is not the desert island of boyhood dreams. The dumping ground of political offenders has a definite location on the map. Crusoe's Isle can be found only in Defoe's imaginary geography. Latitude and longitude, Great Circle sailing, compass and sextant—these avail nothing in the quest. We must wing thither on the pinions of Defoe's imagination. It is your boy adventurer clad in a fringed leather jacket bought in a d'parment store and armed with a ready-witted wicker market, as Crusoe would have called it, the fiercest path-

An Early Fur Trader

(By C. C. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

A great deal of good work has been done by the Champlain Society in its publication of documents, memoirs, journals and other historical material pertaining to the early days of Canadian life. The latest addition to the Society's list is "John McLean's Notes of a Twenty Five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Company." The period of this service was from 1820 to 1845, and McLean's record is of peculiar and valuable significance; for it is a picture of life in the Hudson's Bay Company in the years following its amalgamation with the North West Company, of which period the only other extant records are the very occasional narratives of travellers and explorers. This fact, Mr. W. S. Wallace, who edits the Notes, justly says gives them "unique importance."

McLean began his service with the Company, when he was a young man of twenty years, in the Ottawa Valley. There he was stationed for nine years. He was then transferred to New Caledonia, now called British Columbia, where he stayed for nearly four years. The next move took him to York Factory via Norway House, and then to Fort Chimo, where he remained for four years also. Great Slave Lake district was the scene of his final years with the Company, when he resigned in 1845. The greater part of the Notes is concerned with an account of the trading operations, explorations, customs of Indians, living conditions and incidents of adventure. A chapter on the Company's policy and its effects: one on Rev. James Evans and the Wesleyan mission; one entitled "Sketch of the Red River Settlement," and a criticism of Sir George Simpson's administration, complete the body of the Notes.

The value of this material is not readily estimated, for McLean, perhaps without realizing very thoroughly what he was doing, has set down the very life of a fur trader (himself) of the times—and in those relatively far-off days, fur trading was to all practical purposes Canada. It was the fur traders who opened up the country, toiling through wildernesses, charting new waterways, discovering to future generations its hidden potentialities.

In a short preface McLean says that a "plain, unvarnished tale may throw some new light" on the western and northern territories. So he thought "to draw a faithful picture of the Indian trader's life—its toils, annoyances, privations, and perils, when on actual service, or on a trading and exploring expedition; its loneliness, cheerlessness, and ennui, when not on actual service; together with the shifts to which he is reduced in order to combat the ennui."

In Guelph, Ontario, after his resignation, McLean lived for some years with his second wife, who was a daughter of Rev. James Evans, and their children. There in 1849, he completed his Notes, greatly to his own satisfaction. How much of them is blazed by his rupture with the Company is a matter of question; but their greater part is obviously sincere and authentic.

The narrative of the overland voyage from Ottawa Valley to British Columbia is graphic and valuable—it was Canada one hundred years ago. The description of the expedition which crossed Labrador peninsula in winter is a memorable record; McLean was the leader and was the first white to make the arduous trip. On another occasion, journeying on the Hamilton river, the Great Falls of Labrador were discovered, a falls which is half as high again as Niagara.

The Notes are penned in lively, nervous English, which, added to the dramatic quality of the contents, makes them very readable indeed. The Notes have not been published since 1849, and that edition is both scarce and very costly; for which reason the Champlain Society is to be commended on this excellent edition they have made of them.

finder stalking the treacherous Iroquois in the backyard, who makes the fight with ease. Unsuccessful revolutionists clad in machine made clothes and earning a living by catching lobster-like langousts or making canes from palms? Nonsense. These are cannibals that must be watched. And this rocky shore described so erroneously by the botanical gentlemen in The London Times? There's sand everywhere. Any one can see Friday's footprint in it who knows how to look. Crusoe's parrot whistling and squaking, his barking dog, his mewling cats, Crusoe himself hallooing to Friday in the forest—they are all there on the island. Only one must never take the steamer, as the London botanist did, to look for them.

The Poet's Corner

THE GRACIOUS, HALLOWED TIME

Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated, The bird of dawnling singeth all night long; And then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad; The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm, So hallowed and so gracious is the time. —Hamlet.

Order of Precedence

(Border Cities Star) It may not be generally known that, since the marriage of Mrs. W. D. Herridge, sister of the Prime Minister, Lady Perley is the "first lady" of Canada. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Herridge was the Prime Minister's official hostess, and as such, ranked first in Capital social circles. Since her marriage, however, she takes the rank of a minister's wife, and Mr. Bennett has no one to undertake the duties of hostess. Lady Perley, as the wife of the senior Privy Councillor of the Cabinet, thus takes the first rank. The others in their order of precedence are Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. L. N. Rhodes, Mrs. H. H. Stevens, Mrs. R. J. Manion, and Mrs. E. B. Ryckman. Then follows a long list of ladies whose husbands were called to the Privy Council on the same day, August 7, 1930. They are Mrs. Arthur Sauve, Mrs. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. H. A. Stewart, Mrs. C. H. Cahon, Mrs. Donald M. Sutherland, Mrs. Alfred Duranleau, Mrs. T. G. Murphy, Mrs. Maurice Dupre and Mrs. W. A. Gordon. Hon. Robert Weir was not sworn until the next day, Aug. 8, so Mrs. Weir ranks just below the foregoing group of ladies.

From 2 To 4, Continuous

(Vancouver Province)

A little news despatch the other day described the success of an American missionary, "smuggling Bibles into Russia." The suggestion was that the demand for Bibles in the land of the Soviets had triumphed over all the bans and interdictions pronounced by the Bolshevik authorities upon the despised Christian religion. We don't know whether or not that story was true—it is still necessary to take most of what comes out of Russia with a grain of salt—but it is interesting to compare it with another, supplied by a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. This second story is an account of the daily ceremony of reverence at the tomb of Lenin, and it is sufficiently authenticated to leave no doubt of its entire veracity.

It is an amazing spectacle by all accounts, and custom does not stifle the wonder of it. Every afternoon, from 2 to 4, day after day for the last eight years, there has been that strange, slow procession in Moscow, past the embalmed body of the little father of the October revolution. A soldier stands at each side, with fixed bayonet, and the people go by, in continuous and unrelenting procession. A single light falls upon the dark tomb direct upon the dead face with the closed eyes. No one says anything, and there is no sound except for the "shuffling feet of the thousands." No one does anything, except that all of that pilgrimage give a sideways look as they pass by. "Lenin

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The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement 30th November, 1932

Table with LIABILITIES and ASSETS sections. LIABILITIES includes Capital Stock Paid up, Reserve Fund, Balance of Profits carried forward, Dividends Unclaimed, Dividend No. 181, Deposits not bearing interest, Deposits bearing interest, Balances due to other banks, Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents, Notes of the Bank in circulation, Advances under the Finance Act, Bills Payable, Liabilities not included in current foreclosing, Letters of Credit Outstanding. ASSETS includes Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand, Dominion Notes on hand, Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve, United States and other Foreign Currencies, Notes of other Canadian Banks, Cheques on other Banks, Balances due by other Banks in Canada, United States and other Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada, Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value), Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value), Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada (less reserve of the Bank), Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in other countries (less reserve of the Bank), Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less reserve of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere (less reserve of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for, Bank Premises at more than cost, less amounts written off, Real Estate other than Bank Premises, Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank, Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contracts, Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies, Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Finance Act, Other Assets not included in the foregoing.

NOTE—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, President. M. W. WILSON, General Manager. AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE. TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA: We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1932, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1932, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Table with columns for Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1932, and Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1932. Includes Appropriated as follows: Dividend No. 173 at 12% per annum, Dividend No. 174 at 12% per annum, Dividend No. 175 at 12% per annum, Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund, Appropriation for Bank Premises, Reserve for Dominion Government Securities, The Bank Note Circulation, Transferred to Investment Department, Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.

H. S. HOLT, President. M. W. WILSON, General Manager. Montreal, 28th December, 1932.

provides with his body," says the Guardian's faithful reporter, "his own public monument."

Why do the dictators of Red Russia, sworn to the destruction and uprooting of that thing, the world which has been known as "religion," maintain this new religion which seems to proclaim the giant paradox of modern history: "There is no God at all, and Lenin is his prophet"? The Guardian's reporter professes himself uncertain. Do they do it, he asks, to show that Lenin was a man, like other men; and to prevent him from being deified? Do they do it to maintain their own dogma about history, that, apart from Lenin—and perhaps Karl Marx—there is no past for the emancipated citizen of the Soviet Union? Or does it mean—as we may enquire ourselves—that, despite the

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