

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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GUARDIAN CONTEST

Yesterday the Charlottetown Guardian Subscription Contest was brought to a close, and the prize winners are announced in this issue. It was one of the most successful competitions ever staged in this Province, and provided remunerative employment for about forty contestants who weekly drew their names from the subscriptions they obtained.

It was not necessary that the Guardian should put on such a contest, as at June 30 it had over 1,900 paid-in-advance subscribers. But it was felt that as many of these subscriptions fell due again in the Fall months, it would be a good thing to give a number of young people an opportunity of earning money and at the same time collect the subscriptions due for the following year.

These may seem like harsh conditions to be imposed for an indefinite period upon a civilized nation. To Hitler and his followers they appear as intolerably humiliating ones. But they are only so on the assumption that Germany has undergone a change of heart, and is no longer under the dangerous illusion that her destiny is to dominate Europe.

Do the speeches of her present leaders indicate any such conversion? Europe does not think so. The World Powers have gone as far as they are prepared to go in granting armament equality to the Germany of today. They are willing to concede her armaments on a scale never contemplated by the Treaty of Versailles, but this concession Hitler treats with scorn.

Sir John Simon, who appears to have acted as chief spokesman for the Powers, said on the day before Germany's rupture with the League of Nations: "In speaking of 'no rearmament' I do not mean to dispute the reasonableness, as the Reichwehr is transformed into a more numerous short-service army, of a proportional numerical increase in its armament."

The New York Times correspondent says that, according to official experts, these remarks of Sir John Simon meant in figures as much as \$125,000,000 for the German arm business in the first year the proposed treaty would have gone into effect. Germany's demand for "immediate equality," opposed to Sir John Simon's expressed concession, involved: 300 tanks, 300 planes, 102,000 rifles, 4,462 machine guns, 252 trench mortars, 1,120 light and heavy artillery, and \$23,431,460 of munitions.

There can be little doubt, in face of these demands and the belligerent speeches accompanying them, that there has been an ominous revival of the war spirit in Germany. And this time it is a not a question of military caste, or of Prussian Junkers. The whole German nation, militarists, industrialists, and workers, are solidly behind Hitler. Last year Germany could not pay anything towards reparations (not even the residue which Lausanne fixed at \$715,000,000); this year she is ready to spend \$1,213,000,000 on armaments, and the whole nation, from Berlin's workers to Prussia's steel-masters (who would profit richly through an armament programme) are talking and preparing for war.

This fact once faced, the watchfulness of the Allied powers, and particularly of France, are seen to have been fully justified. It is by maintaining this attitude, and not by unwise concessions to Germany at the present time, that world peace and security will best be assured.

armaments consistent with national security, and by numerous reforms of a social nature. The province of the peace treaties was merely to dictate the terms on which the Allies in 1918 were prepared to lay down their arms; to formulate the conditions to be complied with by the enemy with regard to frontiers, reparations, disarmament and other matters connected with the world war. Germany had no other course but to comply with these terms. Her "consent" was no more required in the matter of disarmament than it was in the matter of reparations. She, the aggressor, having been defeated, was obliged to disarm and to remain disarmed until the Allied nations were convinced that she was no longer a menace to world peace and security.

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regard for truth which gives it monumental significance when contrasted with the facts of Canada's remarkable trade recovery in a period of world economic crisis. We cannot suppose that the leader of the Liberal party was ignorant of the facts; we can only assume that he deliberately misrepresented and garbled them for partisan purposes.

Here, in brief, is the evidence of Canada's export trade revival in recent months under the stimulus of the Empire agreements negotiated by the Bennett administration. The figures are from the official weekly report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

September exports exceeded imports by \$19,880,068, compared with \$8,190,978 in 1932 and \$4,529,887 in 1931. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$12,097,613 in 1932 and \$7,160,448 in 1931.

During the six months ending September the total exports exceeded imports by \$68,035,466 compared with \$16,307,206 in 1932 while in 1931 the imports exceeded exports by \$15,939,097. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$50,416,941 compared with \$41,083,242 in 1932 and \$29,491,306 in 1931. Imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$14,947,570 compared with \$48,625,680 in 1932 and \$64,126,313 in 1931.

During the twelve months ending September there was a favorable trade balance of \$126,158,331 compared with \$42,297,878 a year ago, while two years ago the imports exceeded exports by \$34,892,428. Exports to the United Kingdom exceeded imports by \$108,000,741 compared with \$80,183,061 a year ago and \$58,278,043 two years ago. Imports from the United States exceeded exports by \$50,340,114 compared with \$91,886,278 a year ago and \$151,241,164 two years ago.

U. K. CATTLE MARKET

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, writes from London that the agreement made at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa to permit the movement of breeding cattle from Canada to inland markets and to farms in the United Kingdom, provided the opportunity for ascertaining if there was a suitable market for good dairy cows. Over a period from May to August fifteen shipments were made, the number of cows in each shipment varying from two to forty head, and results are gratifying.

Belief in the prospects for expanding the trade is warranted, provided that the methods that characterized the initial shipments are maintained. The favorable impression that has been created among British dairy farmers who have seen and bought the cows has been almost uniform, and the results in milk yields, coupled with the health and vigor of the stock, have been the subject of favorable comment. The initiation of the business with a limited number of well-selected cows in several shipments has proved a good policy.

In one of his Winnipeg speeches, Mr. Bennett frankly admitted that he had not had time since he attained office three years ago to give much thought to party matters. He has devoted all his energies and all his special equipment to the great task of keeping the ship of state on a level keel—to the difficult problem of maintaining the nation's credit and integrity in the face of universal stress and strain. In taking this stand, he is surely following the lead given by Sir John Macdonald—the founder of the Liberal-Conservative party. It was he who gave the party that composite name to mark the fact that it comprises thoughtful men of both schools of thought. His policy from 1854-1891 was to persuade men of moderate and liberal opinions like himself, no matter in what camp they might reside, to back him in administering the affairs of the country for the benefit of all. It was as a result of his persistent attitude in this regard that many outstanding Liberals of moderate views first learned to admire him and his achievements and eventually became Liberal-Conservatives.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Abuse is the cheapest weapon of a public speaker, and possibly the least effective. To call names is to offer a substitute for serious thought, and such a performer loves a shining mark. It is not apparent to him that fantastic exaggeration defeats its own purpose. In such cases as these liberty has become license, but even as it is a mistake to attach very much importance to them. The ill-mannered boy may be expected to outgrow his bad manners and the boorish adult would like nothing better than the publicity he would receive through, for instance, a slander action.

We read that in Union Square was unveiled "the biggest book in the world," which isn't much but yet is something. This book is to be sent about the United States with the amiable objective of collecting in its pages the signatures of one million men and women opposed to war. There should be another rousing ceremony when the millionth signature is attached, and when the word is flashed over the cable, no doubt Mr. Hitler will climb back into the international band wagon, the French will blow up all those new forts, the Japanese will come out of Manchukuo, and everything will be lovely in the best of all possible worlds.

Notes By The Way

The strike in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, which started in August, is reported to have cost \$20,000,000. We do not know who is going to be declared the winner in the end, but up to the present the entire community has been the loser.

Whatever chances there are of a semblance of unity, least of all is there any prospect of United co-operation through the League of Nations to remedy the muddled situation that is bewildering the statesmen of Europe today. The United States refused to join the League in the first instance because her people were not then willing to guarantee peace in Europe and her aloofness from the political aspects of the present dispute is conclusive proof that she is not willing to do so now.

Brazil and Argentina are supposed to be two of the sanest of the South American states—but here are the Argentines pot-shooting the Brazilians. Seems to be something in the South American temperament which just can't resist temptation to demonstrate with bullets or knives.

Chancellor Hitler's dissolution of the Reichstag and all German State Parliaments, immediately following Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations leaves no room for question that this program had been shrewdly prepared and was to be carried out regardless of anything that might be said, done or decided upon at Geneva. There can be no doubt as to the completeness of the verdict Hitler will obtain on polling day. He will be in as complete control of Germany as Mussolini is of Italy. He will hold a mandate for the reputation of the Versailles Treaty, for the recovery of Germany's lost colonies, for the restoration of Danzig, for freedom to build up the country's armaments, for defiance of the rest of the world. The question is: What then?

It is undeniable that Machado maintained order in Cuba and that under his regime the mass of the people who did not oppose him enjoyed a period of something not unlike peace, liberty and even prosperity until the wave of world hard times hit Cuba. That was Machado's misfortune and his enemies' opportunity.

Mr. George B. Nicholson, M.P., in an article contributed to the Canadian Lumberman, referring to the lumber trade between Canada and Great Britain says: "There are no woodsmen in the world more efficient than Canadian woodsmen. They can take out saw-logs to any specification required and Canada grows the timber; and when the logs come to the mill Canadian sawmills can saw the lumber into any size required, with the slightest change in machinery or personnel. These facts cannot be stressed too strongly in any discussion or consideration concerning the Canadian-United Kingdom timber trade."

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Of late Russia has shown increasing irritation towards Japan. The Soviet press recently published some documents which were alleged to be reports prepared by the Japanese ambassador to Moscow and which intimated that Japan was preparing to force war upon Russia if she could not get the Chinese Eastern Rail-

On The Klondike Trail Of '98

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

XVIII.

At length I had occasion to take a trip out to civilization and after remaining out for about a year, I, like the majority of those who had resided in that country, and had taken a trip out, felt the call of the north, which I couldn't resist; so I had to venture back. I saw a vast change in Dawson City, even in the short period I had been away; many stores on Front Street being torn down, others unoccupied and with windows nailed up. What business there was was being done mostly on Second Street. The Guggenheim Company had dismantled all their dredges and had closed down operations. Another company, that acquired interests on other outlying creeks, were preparing to start operations. I was in Dawson most of the winter, and in the spring, when the ice in the Yukon River started to go out, it jammed below Dawson, backing the water up, and flooding the whole town. All the cellars were flooded, and the sidewalks were afloat, it being necessary to attach ropes to them to keep them from going down river. An Italian, an old timer, I noticed taking advantage of the occasion of removal of the sidewalks, to reap a harvest of gold, which had been swept out of saucers in the early days, sawdust being used for the floors and the miners, none too careful with their wealth, would spill some, which would be swept out and go down the cracks. He had a tub of water and a gold pan, and exactly what he was making, he was keeping to himself, but I guess it wasn't anything small.

The ice in going out ruined one of the wharves, cutting the piling off, the ice raging for a while, and quite a few deaths occurring.

Finding it was a case of take a move outside once more, or be planted on one of the hillsides, I took the first boat available for the outside, eventually landing in Vancouver. While there, I got acquainted with an old timer, Duncan by name, who told me he was the discoverer of Duncan Creek. He was very much crippled up with rheumatism. He said while in the Klondike, he had been at one time back of Dominion Creek, in the hills, and in journeying, had happened to come across a place, where the bedrock lay exposed, the rock being open in seams, and with a pocket knife blade and a silver of wood, said he dug out about two ounces of gold. Being taken down with rheumatism, he had to get outside, and was never in condition since to look it up, he also said he grubstaked two young men, giving them directions the best he could, but they failed to find it.

Every mining country has its lost mines, and I will mention an incident I know of in reference to another lost mine, knowing as I do the country, and the individuals who found and lost it. It is situated over the divide of the South Fork of the Klondike River, on the headwaters of the McQuestion River, which flows into the Stewart River. It was discovered well up in the hills, being therefore an upper channel. At the time they made the discovery the country was wooded, they depending on blazed trees to mark the place, a fire ran through before they got back, and changed the look of the country entirely, and they searched for years and could never locate the place again. They had panned out over two ounces, about forty dollars.

(To be continued)

way on her own terms. Japan asserted that these reports were forgeries, and the press of both countries assumed a warlike tone. The question now arises: Does Russia, with the assurance of a great crop, feel that she can afford to challenge Japan?

FOXES DO WELL WHEN FED SILVER TIP FOX CUBES SILVER TIP BISCUIT CO. LIMITED MONCTON N.B.

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.

POTATO PRICES

Sir,—Some weeks ago a meeting of the dealers, merchants, bankers, etc., was held in Charlottetown. We understand that the meeting was barred, but from information received both before and after the meeting, the purpose was to safeguard the farmers' interests.

Since that time different parties at different places have insinuated that the A. S. I., the potato growers or some other such organization were cutting prices.

Mr. J. W. Boulter, through the press, at King's County Exhibition and at other places expressed the opinion that farmers might reasonably expect in the vicinity of \$1 a bushel for their potatoes. Since Mr. Boulter made those statements a certain dealer sold at least two carloads at a price that netted the farmer \$1 a bushel.

Now, Sir, is it reasonable to expect that Mr. Boulter or Mr. McNeely would be interested in cutting prices? Is it not more reasonable to expect that those men would favor higher prices? Mr. Boulter earlier in the season stated an approximate price, later events proved he was not too far astray. But some one, or several who attended that meeting, has broken faith, and we believe that the farmers of this Island are desirous of knowing, and will insist on knowing who is cutting prices. Certainly it is not the smaller dealer; his influence would hardly be felt. The bankers surely want the farmers to receive the highest possible price. They must protect their loans. Higher prices offer that protection.

Then we must return almost to the beginning and ask on whose shoulders does the onus of price cutting rest upon?

Why not the farmers get together, throw off this cloak of leadership that has perhaps held them down too long and insist on a committee of bankers, one from each county, to thoroughly investigate this matter and place the responsibility where it should rightfully rest.

Hoping for further suggestions from interested parties.

I am Sir, etc., INTERESTED POTATO GROWER

That Body of Hours By James W. Barton, M.D. G.A.S. PRESSURE SYMPTOMS OFTEN DUE TO THE LIVER

You may have seen someone suffering with an attack of gall stone colic, which is caused by the passing of a gall stone through the tube carrying the bile from the liver or gall bladder to the small intestine. The pain is very severe and is usually relieved by the use of morphine.

As a matter of fact, gall stones are very common, some research workers finding that nearly one person in every five has gall stones, and some finding one in twenty. Thus it might be safe to say that one in every ten persons, whether or not they suffer with any pain, has gall stones.

Sometimes these stones are very small and pass through the little

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA OF PROVEN STRENGTH The great bridge stands firm upon bed-rock the changing waters which flow past it only prove its strength. The Royal Bank is solidly established upon sound practice and experience; the changing years have served to demonstrate its stability.

ducts or tubes into the intestine and cause no pain whatever. However there is one symptom—pain or distress in the stomach which can often be traced to an inflamed condition of the gall bladder, which inflammation may be due to gall stones or to other causes.

As the symptoms are lack of appetite, belching of gas, distension of the stomach by gas, nausea sometimes vomiting, and constipation, naturally the stomach is blamed instead of the liver.

Sometimes a little yellow coloring of the skin—jaundice—will occur, and this of course points at once to the liver and gall bladder being to blame.

If this condition is treated early it is quite possible that in many cases, gall stones would not occur.

This ailment described as found in those who are "fair, fat and forty", may occur in other types of individuals, and treatment should begin at the first sign of these gas pressure symptoms.

Treatment consists of drinking plenty of water, alkaline mineral waters, no alcoholic liquors, and the use of a light liquid diet.

The use of colomel and salts, at regular intervals, but not too often, is still considered good treatment.

These disturbances are not found frequently in those whose work requires bending of the body, or in those who do considerable riding, as the bending and vibration keep the liver and gall bladder so active that no stone formation, no obstruction, no gas pressure symptoms occur.

Bending from side to side with knees straight, the "liver-squeezer" as it is called, will prevent much of this stomach distress.

Prospective Lodger: "\$10 a month is too much for the room, \$8 is plenty."

Landlady: "But one loses so much letting rooms. So many lodgers do not pay."

Lodger: "Then in that case, it is better to make it \$8 a month; then, if I do not pay, you won't lose so much."

Minard's Liniment for Stiffness.

Use Brahmin Tea Refreshing as only fresh, pure Orange Pekoe Tea can be.

Max Factor Society Beauty Aids Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make-up genius who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the celebrities of the screen.

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