

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. B. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1857) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 19, 1932.

OPPOSE CUTS

An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed at Ottawa of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons holding up the estimates because of opposition to the 10% cut in indemnities and civil service salaries. It is true their action was based on a technicality, but its effect was the same. There is no reasonable excuse for their refusing to vote the salaries of the civil servants because these were given in the estimates at their current value individually and only at the end of each department was added the words "less 10% of salaries." The Liberal Opposition had been sincere in their desire for economy they would have allowed the estimates to go through in this form. Instead of this they demanded that the bill providing for the reduction should be introduced before these estimates were disposed of. The Minister of Justice admitted that technically they could take the stand they had done, but nevertheless their action threw a lurid light on their sincerity in espousing the cause of retrenchment and stabilization.

GRAVE SITUATION

The situation in the East is as grave as possible. It is true Japan has declared that her people are eager for an honorable permanent peace, but meanwhile her guns are continuing their murderous attack along an extending line in the vicinity of Shanghai; while what is described as the greatest aerial armada ever marshalled is threatening the Chinese with practically no anti-air craft to oppose them.

An emergency meeting of the Cabinet in London was attended by the Prime Minister, who left hospital against the doctor's orders to preside. The summoning of this Cabinet meeting was due, it is reported, to the killing of two British soldiers by Japanese guns. The Committee of the League of Nations at Geneva has entered a solemn protest against the unauthorized action of Japan, which, by the way, still protests that it is not at war with China but merely attempting to restore peace and order and to obtain assurance that China will not interfere further with Japanese trade and Japanese merchants.

Washington considers the situation of the gravest possible nature, and in anticipation of entering upon warfare has obtained assurance from Mexico that that country will support her in the case of need. This recalls the fact that the United States Senate passed a resolution twenty years ago—aimed to prevent the setting up of a rumored Japanese naval base in Magdalena Bay, Lower California, under the guise of Japanese commercial interests. This resolution stated that the United States Government "could not see without grave concern" possession of any harbour or other place in the American Continent by any foreign corporation or association which might threaten the communication or safety of the United States. Ten years later Chief Justice Hughes, who was then Secretary of State, referring to this resolution said it was based on "the principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety and that if it feels that the possession by a foreign power for military or naval purposes of any given harbour or place is prejudicial to its safety it is its duty, as well as its right, to interfere." At that time Mexico resented interference on the part of Washington, but for some reason or other not specified, Japan did not proceed with the enterprise. It is understood that a feeler was sent out from Washington to Mexico to find, in view of that resolution, what Mexico's present attitude would be in the event of the United States being forced into war. The

assurance of Mexico has given the Government at Washington great satisfaction.

Altogether we are living in perilous times, and one never knows what a day may bring forth.

NO WINTER FAIR

The decision of the directors of the Maritime Winter Fair to abandon the event for the current year was not altogether unexpected. The determination of the Bennett Government and Provincial Governments to cut down all unnecessary expenses, included such contributions to outside organizations as could be sacrificed without serious loss to the general welfare. Agricultural shows are undoubtedly valuable in the development of agriculture in this agricultural country, but while the summer and autumn shows may be looked upon as practically necessary, the winter exhibitions are not in the same category. As a matter of fact the Winter Fair in Toronto last year was on a greatly reduced scale, due to certain exhibits including foxes, being absent. The withdrawal of the grants by the Dominion Government and the Government of New Brunswick precipitated the closing down of the Winter Fair at Amherst. Probably in another two years' time the governments in question may be in a position to renew the grants and enable the directors to resume their popular Fair. It is not that the governments in question are not appreciative, but balanced budgets are essential and borrowings, as far as possible, must be brought to an end. It will be the duty of governments and similar institutions, as well as private corporations and individuals, to practise economy, pay off, as far as convenient the amounts they have already borrowed, and endeavor to live within their income from year to year. It will be recalled that the Prime Minister in addressing the Young Canadian Club at Ottawa recently said: "The world is out of joint largely from the effects of the Great War and its evil consequences. The basis of the present trouble," he said "is that people have been borrowing too much, living too extravagantly and speculating too much. It cannot be done any longer. In the end you will have the nations of the whole world practically unable to meet their obligations."

These being his convictions, Mr. Bennett is endeavoring to put them into effect, by strict economy, beginning at Ottawa.

UNEMPLOYED ARMEN

In other days soldiers of fortune were common in all countries in the time of international trouble. We had them in Canada. They were to be found in the United States, and on the Continent of Europe. They were practically everywhere to be found. Since the development of warfare into a highly scientific and trained means of offence and defence, however, there has been little room for the professional fighter who moved from country to country to find a place in the front line for the gratification and satisfaction of his unappeasable hunger. The introduction of aerial fighting is providing a new outlet for soldiers of fortune in that department of warfare. Recently we had the report that Commander Kingsford Smith, the Australian Ace, had been offered a position as leader of the Chinese aerial forces and now we have the report of 80 Canadian airmen, who are about to be demobilized under the retrenchment policy of the Bennett Government, offering their service to China. It is perfectly evident that China is badly in want of an aerial force. It is at a considerable disadvantage with the enemy on this account, and it would not be surprising, territory.

should hostilities continue, if the Chinese authorities avail themselves of the service of these volunteers. Such services do not involve the country from which the volunteers come as they offer their services individually, merely soldiers of fortune. Altogether the trouble in the Far East is causing a very considerable mix-up. There are many British officers and officials allied with the Japanese, and similarly the ranks of the Chinese contain many Britons. The British Government observes a neutral attitude and thus has no control over its nationals so far as dictating on which side they shall, or shall not, serve. As a matter of fact a citizen of Charlottetown has offered his services to Japan in the capacity of meteorologist, he having served in that capacity in the Meteorological Dept. of the British army during the Great War.

DESPERATE MEN

After defying the Royal Mounted Police for eight weeks and holding them at bay from a stone parapet in the Arctic barrens, Albert Johnson, the mad trapper of Rat Creek, in the Northwest Territory, has been brought to book. He was shot down, as recorded in the despatches, while attempting to double back on his trail and thus elude his pursuers. The fate of Johnson was inevitable. He was a menace to the community, and his capture, dead or alive, was a foregone conclusion from the moment in which the "Mounties" took up the chase.

The desperate resistance offered by Johnson recalls to a writer in a western exchange the bombardment of Almighty Voice, bad Cree Indian, in his poplar and willow fortress at Crooked Lakes, in the famous Duck Lake country, Saskatchewan, in June, 1897. Thirty-five years have moved across the prairie since Almighty Voice, who had two years previously shot a sergeant of the R. N. W. M. P. was, as the result of a long hunt, surrounded in a bluff on a butte near Duck Lake. Almighty Voice was a dead shot with a rifle, and five men had been killed and three wounded, before a force of well over a hundred men arrived for the final siege.

There were in 1897 no airplanes to bomb the bluff from aloft. But the difficulty that none of the pursuers surrounding the grove dared to approach within range of the single deadly rifle therein, was solved by the bringing of cannon from Prince Albert. Shrapnel, canister and ball were rained into the bluff, the bombardment continuing for several hours. During its course Almighty Voice "yelled to the police that they were doing well, but would have to do better." Then there followed a silence. Several hours later the bluff was rushed. The Indian outlaw and his companion, a boy of fourteen, were found in a pit, a hole roughly five feet by eight, which they had dug with a knife lashed to a stick. They had one broken rifle and a pistol. Both were quite dead. Almighty Voice's legs had been badly shattered, evidently by a shell from the nine-pounder. He had bound them up with pieces of poplar wood and rags for bandages. The bark from about thirty adjoining trees had been peeled and eaten.

The localities in which Trapper Johnson, in this midwinter of 1932, and Almighty Voice, outlaw Indian, in the midsummer of 1897, performed the similar feat of holding the forces of law and order at bay regardless of the number of the besieging party against the single defender, are in widely different types of country. One fought behind a circular rocky rampart in an icy wilderness; the other fortified himself in a grove of densely growing scrub. Both cases showed the extent of resistance which may be made by one desperate man in a central entrenched and protected location, and in Johnson's case the skill with which the attacking force may be eluded; the trapper having actually escaped from the cordon of police before he was overtaken in his flight towards United States territory.

NOTES BY THE WAY

On Feb. 2nd, the United States government sent a note to Japan and China demanding cessation of all acts of violence on both sides forthwith. No further mobilization or preparation whatever for further hostilities between the two nations. Withdrawal of both Japanese and Chinese combatants from all points of mutual contact in the Shanghai area. Ten days after this demand was sent the press reports stated that the greatest concentration of guns, manpower and ammunition of the entire Shanghai-Woosung engagement was in progress this morning as the Japanese and Chinese got ready to fight it out to the finish. A detachment of United States marines narrowly escaped death or injury when a Chinese cotton mill in which they were billeted was bombed by a Japanese airplane at noon today. A Tokyo despatch stated that the Japanese Government had appropriated \$14,500,000 for the military campaign at Shanghai. Two Japanese army divisions, about 20,000 men, have embarked for the front. What is the United States going to do about it now?

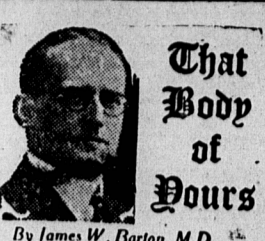
If "plans" could save us says the Ottawa Journal we'd have been dripping gold these months back; for hasn't there been one of the blessed things in evidence every time a board meeting got together to try to keep from cutting a dividend, or a banker or an insurance president started to write a statement. The papers are full of plans. What we want is something else. We don't know what it is; though we suspect it will be nothing more than that people will go on trying to mind their business, and working hard, and willing to make sacrifices to tide over a depression about which nobody we've ever met appears to know much in particular.

Gandhi has been joined in jail by a second son, four members of the family now being imprisoned. The Government is acting fearlessly in suppressing the leaders of the agitation and the comparative quietness with which the action is being accepted by the population generally seems to indicate that the methods adopted will prove effective.

According to common report in Ottawa, the collapse of the Opposition in the debate on the address was preceded by a Liberal caucus at which some of those present proposed that the efforts of the party in the House of Commons should be concentrated on the harassment of the Prime Minister. Realizing that Mr. Bennett has carried an enormous burden for the past eighteen months, and that the load which he bears is heavy enough to finish most men, some of the members put forward the suggestion that he should be deluged and systematically worried and annoyed to the breaking point. It is reported, however, that the proposal did not carry the judgment of the majority of those present. And we do not know that some of the better-class Liberal members spoke afterwards with disgust of a project which will be regarded by the general public as highly discreditable to those responsible for it. Most citizens, regardless of their political affiliations will be shocked that duly elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons should carry political animosity to such a point—that they should ever consider an attempt to badger the Prime Minister in the presence of an acute economic world crisis which threatens the stability of existing institutions.

The late Edward Blake was once appealing to his supporters for a sum for a general election which appeared to some of them to be colossal. They criticized the appeal and declared roundly against corrupting the electors. To this Mr. Blake replied:—"But with this sum do my friends realize that I should not be able even to send a single postal card to every voter?" Elections today require much more than postal cards. There are necessary steps for bringing the issues of the contest before the electorate. If these are not taken, the electorate are denied a fair chance of arriving at a wise decision.

A special committee of the House to investigate the Gordon charges against the Prime Minister should clean the air and help to put an end to reckless political statements on and off the platform. If the Criminal Code does not already provide for the punishment of those who circulate false and calumnious reports about public men, the lack should be made good.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

USING ANIMAL EXTRACTS

I have spoken before about how amused we have been in past days as we read about the 'medicine' men of native tribes who made up soup or medicine from the organs of animals. That these preparations had any virtue in them never was thought possible, just native superstition.

Yet what are we finding to-day? Diabetes, that formerly incurable disease is now kept under control, by the use of a juice extracted from pancreas of animals. What is lacking in the patient's pancreas is supplied by this juice, insulin. Another incurable ailment—pernicious anaemia—is now cured by feeding the patient liver—calf's beef, chicken—which acts as a blood building food. Where liver itself does not agree with the patient, extract of liver gives satisfactory results. Lately it has been found that still another organ will cure pernicious anaemia by building up the blood, the lining of hogs stomach.

Where the bile is not being produced in sufficient quantity the addition of bile salts from animals has been helpful, as have other of the digestive juices.

The unfortunate part about the necessity of using these products from animals is that the patient himself doesn't know that there is anything wrong with him until real damage has been done. When trouble just begins there are not usually any outstanding signs by which the patient or even the physician can recognize it. The patient begins to feel less desire to work or play, just doesn't feel like it. Disagreeable sensations arise, at first not very plain or definite, but later becoming more readily recognized, and so he seeks advice.

By this time there have been such changes in the structure of the organ that it cannot do its work properly in the body, and needs help.

Of course, as the nature of the causes of the damage to the tissues of the organ become gradually known to the medical profession, it will be possible by proper diet, proper living habits, to prevent damage occurring.

In the meantime it is interesting to know that we are using extracts from the organs of animals to prolong life, even where the damage has occurred.



THE STORM

The yellow sea is waving o'er the blue, And dark low clouds are blackening the deep; The yellow floods are darkening to brown And bending to the shadow of the storm. Swifter than the wet sea waves pursue The dry and rustling waves of russet leap. And dark grey waves of clouds across the down Pass silently preparing for the storm.

The waving winds that stroke with unseen hands And with a motion swift the world, are borne In fury down the cliffs of crumbling white, And lash the rousing waves into a storm. A thunderous voice is speaking from the sands, And many golden dizzied heads of corn, That bend across the void, in sudden fright, Withdraw themselves and whisper in the storm.

—Romilly John, in the Spectator.

In our judgment the Government would be justified in strengthening the law to that end."..Ex.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. A wonderful pure vitamin-rich Cod Liver Oil—recognized by leading physicians as the ideal, easily digested food tonic for all ages. Nothing better for the prevention or after effects of colds. On's \$1.00 per large bottle at THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE. 140 Great George Street. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Port Lajoie

At the peace of Aix-La-Chapelle, when Louisbourg, much to the chagrin of the New Englanders, was restored to its former masters, the Island of St. John as a dependency shared in the triumph, as it had shared in the disaster of the Great Fortress. A few weeks, therefore, after the Isle Royale (Cape Breton) had been delivered back to the representatives of France, M. De Bonaventure, an officer who had distinguished himself in the defense of Louisbourg, sailed with his company of a hundred men for the Island of St. John, and in accordance with his instructions established himself on the heights of Port Lajoie. It was the month of August (1749) and much of the summer's heat still lingered in the atmosphere, else had it fared uncomfortably with the garrison, in the more than half ruined buildings which were to serve as barracks. The deeper traces of devastation and ruin which the track of war is generally marked, could not perhaps be discovered on the Island, but the pursuits of peaceful industry had either been abandoned altogether, or were carried on fitfully and in fear. The slopes and heights around Port Lajoie, where, before the war, could be seen rich fields of every species of grain and garden root, were in 1749 fast sinking back into the wilderness state, from which they had been rescued. Some of the less resolute settlers had fled to Quebec or elsewhere, and left their homesteads to whatever fate the fortunes of war might bring. Others hovered between their hiding places in the thick woods and their dwellings, watching the approach of danger. The condition of things round Port Lajoie when De Bonaventure assumed the government was certainly depressing. The settlers had to be protected from starvation, and a hundred soldiers had to be housed. In both undertakings the energetic Governor was successful. The buildings he erected were constructed in haste to meet a pressing need, and to serve as temporary shelters, until works constructed on the most advanced principles of military engineering should take their place. Such plans were actually drawn with minute details by Colonel Franquet—but they never rose in stone and mortar on the heights of Port Lajoie; they found a more peaceful resting place in the archives of the Marine and Colonies in Paris.

The grass-covered earth-work which crosses the height was built by a detachment of British

there is a market; without interference with natural exchange of goods in foreign trade by high tariff, except as a retaliatory measure with the hope of bringing down the tariff wall of other nations. The tariff about employment, production must be stimulated which means the proper use of Protective and Fiduciary Capital. Furthermore, the price fixing of those Fiduciary branches, which have attained a monopolistic character should be controlled in its own best interest to the extent of keeping Fiduciary Capital accumulations within reasonable limits, thus an artificial restriction of production and consumption of the produce of Productive Capital. Unemployment doles, emigration, construction, productive tariffs, inflation of money uneconomical have been tried, and as would naturally be expected, have utterly failed in the attempt. So let us one and all learn the lesson and proceed along sound economic lines in future.

I am, Sir, etc. ECONOMIST.

(Continued on page 5)

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.

ECONOMIC SAFETY

Sir.—Productive capital is the product of consumable goods. Fiduciary capital or money is a necessary adjunct of productive capital. But while the latter is consumed and makes way for further production, the former by taking an undue share of the proceeds of the economic middle at present confronting the world. The abnormal and wasteful expenditure by governments and individuals during, and after the late war, has also been one of the main causes leading to the crisis in that it has reduced the purchasing power.

No uegian Pure Cod Liver Oil. Put up by FARKE DAVIS & CO. A wonderful pure vitamin-rich Cod Liver Oil—recognized by leading physicians as the ideal, easily digested food tonic for all ages. Nothing better for the prevention or after effects of colds. On's \$1.00 per large bottle at THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE. 140 Great George Street. Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

The chew for You. A better tobacco and a better cure—that accounts for the popularity of our 'BLACK TWIST' CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON

SPECIALS FRIDAY and SATURDAY ONLY. Loin Roast Pork 15c per lb. Loin Pork Chops 16c per lb. Corned Pork 12c per lb. Sauer Kraut Cabbage Dried Beef. FRESH AND SMOKED FISH OYSTERS SCALLOPS SMELTS. ROOPS LTD. 389 PHONE 351. 1000-2-13-31.

Improve With Imperials IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS IMPROVE BY PROMOTING Health of Foxes. ENHANCING Appearance and Market Value of Pelts. ADDING TO Size of Litters. INCREASING Number of Pups Reaching Maturity. "FOR SUCCESS, FEED IMPERIALS" IMPERIAL BISCUIT COMPANY. Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I.