

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1933.

ROTARY AUCTION

Charlottetown Rotary Club intends inaugurating a unique method of raising funds for the various charitable objects it supports, including the Crippled Children's Fund, the Dispensary Christmas Tree, and the Summer Camp for boys. Various merchants in the city will be asked to make a contribution, not in money but in goods, and then all the goods will be auctioned off by radio on a given date and at a given time. The scheme has been operated successfully by organizations in other parts of the Maritime, and should be sufficient of a novelty to prove instantly successful here. The plans are in the hands of an energetic Committee of Rotarians, who expect to be on the rounds this morning taking the business men into their confidence, and inviting their support—sympathetically and materially. The public generally will be asked to do their part later, and should be on the lookout through the advertising columns for particulars and details.

PROMPT ACTION

The Canadian Government has taken the common-sense step of placing an exchange dumping duty on imports from the United States that are likely to affect adversely the sale in Canada of home-grown products and manufacturers. This action has been made necessary by the continued drop in the value of the United States dollar. When the U.S. and Canadian dollars get back to parity, the exchange dumping duties will be removed. This is action of a kind that Uncle Sam will quite appreciate. It is evident also, that similar action is in contemplation by the Government of Great Britain. At present there is a six percent discount as between the United States dollar and sterling. That is, the United States manufacturer is, to that extent, in a favorable position to compete with the British manufacturer in the market of the United Kingdom. According to a Canadian Press despatch in yesterday's Guardian, demands are being made from many quarters in the United Kingdom for increased tariff protection against this U.S. competition.

U. K. BACON MARKET

The assured outlet for Canadian bacon in the Old Country provided by the Bennett agreements negotiated at Ottawa last year is seen in the comparative statement of our bacon exports before and since the pacts become operative. For the nine months to end of September, 1933, Canada shipped to Great Britain 51,827,000 lbs. of bacon, as compared with 24,686,000 in corresponding period of 1932, and exports are continuing on a heavy relative scale. Hog deliveries have increased and the domestic price of pork products has considerably advanced. The one hope of maintaining and bettering hog prices, which in some quarters are taken as a barometer of trade, is to increase the exports of bacon. To this end in an open letter to farmers and all interested in developing our export bacon trade, Mr. S. E. Todd, secretary of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers, says: "When in England lately the greatest complaint I heard with regard to Canadian bacon was lack of finish and light weights. Canadian packers in order not to overburden the domestic market were forced to ship bacon that did not measure up to the desired quality. If the hogs from which the bacon was made had been of the proper weights and finish the bacon situation would have greatly benefited. It would appear that farmers do not understand the seriousness of this condition. At present it is impossible to get enough properly finished hogs of the right weights to make the required quantities of export bacon and of best bacon for

home use. A part of these unfinished and light weight hogs may be due to lack of feed, but is not a great deal of it due to the fact that producers do not quite understand the importance of proper weight and finish?"

Hogs are now coming in quantities at from 180 to 200 lbs. At these low weights many are unfinished and even a part of heavier weights lack finish. Mr. Todd says this is disastrous to good prices for bacon in the export and domestic market, and, of course, equally disastrous to good prices for hogs. It is believed that if farmers fully understand the need for carrying their hogs until they weigh from 200 to 220 pounds, and having them properly finished, the good of all would thereby be served.

BUTTER EXPORTS

Canada's export of butter in October, according to official figures just released, was 17,638 cwt. of the value of \$331,066, compared with 11,277 cwt. at \$26,386 in October 1932. The bulk of last month's export went to the United Kingdom. During the past two months the export of butter totalled 34,837 cwt. out of 40,241 cwt. during the past twelve months; in other words 34,837 cwt. in two months compared with 5,404 in the previous ten months. The above figures furnish another striking proof of the increasing advantage to our farm producers of the Bennett trade agreements.

THE GASOLINE RACKET

The latest racket in the United States is said to be the dilution of standard brands of fuel with such products as kerosene naphtha, distillate, and even plain furnace oil, giving in many cases a wide margin of profit without troubling to avoid the regular gasoline tax. According to a New York exchange, the mixture which finds its way into the motorist's tank often contains no more than 20 per cent of real gasoline. Under the present New York tax rate of three cents, for example, the blender pays the state \$30 on 1,000 gallons. He makes a 5,000-gallon mixture by the addition of adulterants and collects from the motorist \$180 in taxes for the concoction. His profit is \$120 in taxes alone. This profit increases proportionately in states levying higher taxes. The same practice is applied by the racketeers to lubricant. To circumvent the adulteration of oil and assure the motorist of a pure product, some of the biggest companies operating in the United States have been forced to supply lubricants in non-refillable cans, which the filling station man is required to open in the presence of the purchaser and pour directly into the car.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Augustine Birrell is dead at the age of 83 and the world of English letters is the poorer. He had an irrepressible wit, which scintillated even in his most serious speeches, when he was in public life. "Birrelling," as it was called, became one of the delights of the British House of Commons. It was his ill-fortune to be Irish Secretary when the Easter rebellion in Dublin broke out in 1916. His political opponents attacked him on the ground that he should have been forewarned and forearmed. He bowed to the storm and resigned. He showed no further interests in politics and returned to literature, in which he had won renown before Parliament claimed him. His most popular book, "Ochter Dieta" is still widely read. In later years he wrote chiefly for periodicals and newspapers and his pen was busy and brilliant to the

Notes By The Way

News from India indicates a decided improvement in British trade. The boycott against English goods seems to have fairly well petered out with the dying down of racial bitterness. Sir Thomas Ainscough, senior British trade commissioner in India, reports great improvements from both economic and political standpoints.

The oft-repeated and widely believed declaration that the Baltic Sea is slowly becoming a fresh-water lake is not true, Professor V. Berg, well-known oceanographer, told the Fourth Hydrological Conference of the Baltic countries at its meeting in Leningrad. So much fresh water flows into the Baltic that if no new salt water were added, the sea would contain nothing but fresh water after 187 years, mathematical calculations have indicated. But new salt water is constantly being carried into the Baltic by the currents that sweep through its narrow entrance. The amount of salt added depends on the salinity of the North Sea, and this varies from year to year. However, even as it is, Baltic water is much less salty than the water of most large arms of the ocean.

The situation in the Far East is brought into the picture at once by many. Russia is said to have been eager to agree with the U.S.A. because of the attitude of Japan, the hostility of the United States to the Japanese being taken as granted. Japan herself states that the recognition will have no effect upon her affairs, beyond the general improvement in international conditions which may be expected. Opinion at Tokyo, however, is that the United States as a producer of raw materials will early feel the pressure of Russian export in the same commodities.

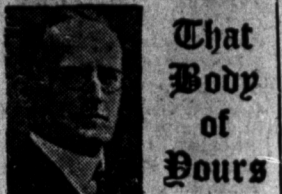
Investigations at Toronto in the case of ninety-five single unemployed men, who went on strike when requested to do one day's work a week in return for a week's food and shelter, reveal the fact that the action was due to the activities of two agitators at the unemployed hostel. As the strikers' names have been removed from the relief lists, the logical thing would be for them to apply to the agitators for the food and shelter they now lack.

One man's body may stand rough treatment that would send another into hospital, similarly the mind of one will stand buffets that will in another case unseat reason. Hazing and ragging may have their purpose, and within strict limits may even be beneficial; but the line must be drawn short on anything that will injure, physically or mentally, anybody exposed to these practices. That responsibility for drawing this line legally rests on universities in the matter of initiations, recognized or condoned, is made plain by the judgment of \$56,800 damages awarded against the University of Alberta in the Powlett case.

The executive head of the export department of one of the largest automobile companies in the United States has just returned from England. He said that progress toward recovery in England is amazing and that the automobile business there is enjoying the greatest year in its history both in domestic and export sales. Commenting upon this The Boston Post observes that at the same time reports from Canada indicate that greater gains in re-employment have been made this year in Canada than in the United States. The Post adds another remark to the effect that while the tide of recovery is rising all over the world, "it is somewhat significant that the best gains are being made in England and Canada whose people are especially notable for their sound conservative views on money problems."

Dr. Yandell Henderson of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale University, has contributed to science a note discussing carbon monoxide in which he says that "hypodermic medication in asphyxia is harmful rather than beneficial," and condemns the use of drugs that might assist the respiratory ferment of the tissues and drugs stimulating respiration.

British opinion frankly is skeptical concerning the intention of Moscow to live up to pledges given to the United States. John Bull has had numerous opportunities to test Russian good faith, and if he is skeptical he has reasons. The promise that religious observance will be permitted in Russia without interference, is hailed by London as a distinct triumph for Washington diplomacy. Treatment accorded British subjects in the matter of observing their religion, is cited as causes of friction between the British Government and the Soviet authorities.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

HOW WE KNOW INFECTED TEETH CAUSE ILLNESSES

A few years ago one of the witty sayings was "It is easy to be a doctor, all you have to say is 'It's your teeth that are the cause of your illness.'" The fact that the teeth were considered the cause of disease was said to be a "new" invention of the doctors. As a matter of fact in 1901 Dr. Benjamin Rush, the famous physician, reported the cure of disease by extraction of diseased teeth. Unfortunately the relation of diseased teeth to disease was only discovered about 25 years ago, but it has now been so thoroughly proven that one never hears any more jokes about it. Bad teeth and their deadly effect upon the body is now known in practically every household.

How do physicians and dentists know that teeth definitely cause illness?

1. A patient is suffering with rheumatism, heart, kidney or other illness, and after removal of bad teeth or tooth, he is in a very short time free of any of the symptoms. In some cases the symptoms flare up immediately after the removal of the teeth, but in a few days or weeks at most, symptoms which have been present for months and years disappear.

2. In examining under the microscope the little organisms that have been found about the infected teeth, they have found this same type of organism in the diseased part, such as an infected knee or other joint.

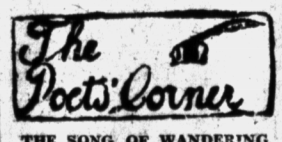
3. By taking these organisms found about the diseased teeth and injecting them into animals they have been able to produce the same illnesses as those which they caused in man.

From the above you can readily see why the dentist of the future will really be a physician who is a mouth specialist just as another physician is an eye or heart specialist. Thus Dr. Herbert V. Dobson, of Peterborough, Ontario, a physician, suggests the need for "team" work between physicians and dentists. For instance, a patient with an inflamed eye, consults an eye specialist, who thinks that some body condition is causing the trouble and sends the patient to a physician who suspects the teeth and he sends him to the dentist who treats or removes the teeth which are suspicious and the eye condition clears up.

Or a patient consults a dentist who finds a long standing infection of the teeth, and advises the patient to consult his physician and learn what harm if any may have been done to the body—heart, joints, kidneys or other parts, by this infection.

Champions of women in Japan, who have no legal status or individual rights, are demanding greater recognition for them.

Street lights, gutter, drains and hydrants for washing the highways are contained in a new design of curb being tested in England.



THE SONG OF WANDERING AENGUS

I went out to the hazel wood, Because a fire was in my head, And out and peeled a hazel wand, And hooked a berry to a thread And when white moths were on the wing, And moth-like stars were flickering out, I dropped the berry in a stream And caught a little silver trout. When I had laid it on the floor I went to blow the fire a-flame, But something rustled on the floor And someone called me by my name: It had become a glimmering girl With apple blossom in her hair Who called me by my name and ran And faded through the brightening air. Though I am old with wandering Through hollow lands and hilly lands, I will find out where she has gone And kiss her lips and take her hands; And walk among long dappled grass, And pluck till time and times are done The silver apples of the moon, The golden apples of the sun.

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.

SUNDAY CONCERT

Sir—Since the Community Concert Association has published unexpectedly the letters sent them by the Ministerial Association, one feels that in fairness it should be known that the Ministers are representing not only their several churches, together with the Protestants of the city, but they are representing the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, having been some years ago appointed by the Alliance to act for them. With this in mind, if there were no other reason for their interference, they were bound to do so in view of a declared intention which if carried out would mean the violation of the Lord's Day Act, one of the Dominion statutes.

I am, Sir, etc., E. H. RAMSAY.

SUNDAY CONCERT

Sir—My attention is drawn to the column article which has appeared in the Evening Patriot in regard to the Sunday evening Concert. There are one or two comments to be made upon the matter as there represented.

1. It would seem scarcely cricket on the part of the Concert Association to rush into print with letters which they had not been courteous enough to answer, and concerning matters which, if as represented, might have been readily adjusted without any publicity.

2. Regarding this emergency which is supposed to have existed, the fact of the matter is that the local organization is under contract with the Columbia Broadcasting Assn., that this company shall produce three concerts in Charlottetown. The selection of Sunday for one of them is a matter for which the local organization through its executive is alone responsible. Had they cared to refuse the date offered by the Columbia people, they would be by contract bound to offer an acceptable date.

3. We note with some satisfaction the solicitation exercised by the Community Assn. about the hours to be kept by the student population. We hope that Prince of Wales students and others will respond and in future be well tucked away in their little cribs not later than half-past nine.

4. While it has been made to appear that the Ministers of Charlottetown are solely responsible for this project, the fact of the matter is that they are representative of a great body of public opinion, and of many ticket-holders of the Concert Assn. Here are the names of a few well known citizens who by resolution have endorsed the protest as published: H. H. Horne, N. H. DeBlas, R. N. McNeill, H. Williams, Donald McKinnon, K.C., D. A. MacKinnon, G. F. Hutcheson. To this list could easily be added the names of many others who have made their private protest in the matter.

5. The objection taken to this Sunday Concert is that it is in direct violation of the Lord's Day Act of Canada, and both performers and those engaging them are liable to prosecution under this Act. Every thinking person realizes the value to the country and to the community of a well safeguarded Sunday, and we make no apology for any influence used to preserve inviolate all that means to our nation. Surely we are too British to allow people to come here from the Republic to the South of us to tell us when we shall and when we shall not conduct our public entertainments.

6. The point has been stressed that the holding of this concert is not for gain. Will the Association tell us that the performers' wages here are not paid, and well paid for their services? These few points are made in the interests of fair play. Will you, Mr. Editor, kindly give them publicity with any other matter you may care to publish in this connection.

I am, Sir, etc., ONE OF THE MINISTERS.

Rocking The Gold Boat

(London Saturday Review) President Roosevelt's policy of buying gold in order to depress the dollar rather suggests the fabled Chinese animal that is able to suspend itself in mid-air by its own tail. For every purchase of gold must necessarily strengthen the gold backing of America's paper currency until the ratio of gold to paper is exceeded by the number of paper dollars paid for the gold equivalent of one gold dollar. In other words there will be no real inflation until the United States is paying out a matter of fourteen paper dollars or more for every gold sovereign. We may take it that President

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Roosevelt's "Brain Trust" know this quite well and that they have something quite different in mind. What they have in mind is, as an American financier recently put it, to "rock the gold boat till the passengers fall out." What President Roosevelt wants, in fact, is both to have the cake of inflation and eat it. That will not work, however. Traders with immediate dollar needs—and this is the dollar-buying season—will be glad to get them cheap, but with inflation staring America in the face it will be a rash speculator who trades gold or sterling for paper dollars at the present juncture. It is probable that President Roosevelt himself does not realize the extent to which the United States must inflate before incomes come within sight of the immen-

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