

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. Mackinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. E. Currie
Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
\$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931

TRAIN SERVICE

In connection with the curtailment of our train service with the Mainland, the Board of Trade has decided to approach our Government with a view to an appeal being made to the Railway Commissioners. As already maintained by The Guardian, this Province is in entire sympathy with the Railway management's desire to economize in every way possible, but we do not consider we should be particularly discriminated against.

As an alternative to the restoration of the double service, it was suggested by several members of the Board that the late train should be substituted for the early one. If only the Fall months were concerned this might be all right, but when we take into consideration the snow storms, blocked lines and hold-ups in Winter and early Spring, it is doubtful whether the change would be so desirable as claimed.

KEEP TO THE LEFT

A visitor from Toronto, who recently accompanied a City bank manager over the Province in his car, expressed surprise that pedestrians should be allowed to "keep to the right." In Ontario pedestrians must "keep to the left," and vehicular traffic "to the right."

THE GREAT FACTOR

Appropriate to the Thanksgiving season is the reminder in the (London) Church Times that we not only say grace when the larder is full and our balance at the bank is a matter of quiet self-congratulation.

In this Province, despite low prices resulting from world wide depression, the harvest has been excellent and there is reason for abundant thankfulness. One thing above material resources our people have been blessed with, and that is religious faith.

Harvest thanksgivings recall us to a sense of values. In them we thank God for simple necessary things produced by man's toil and

God's co-operation. The laws of labour on the land are plain. If man will not work neither shall he eat, yet let him work never so hard and he never so lucky he will never receive a fantastic return.

The laws of high finance are different. They allow men and nations to live by false and illusory standards, to hope to get rich quickly and without effort, to acquire an ideal of life where luxuries come to be looked on as necessities, and the relation between what we desire and what we can afford becomes obscured.

Divine laws are also laws of Nature, and it is a dangerous fallacy to suppose that a man or nation that sows sparingly can for ever reap plentifully.

DUMP WANTED

The Guardian has received numerous complaints about the lack of a free dump for the City. The new Hygienic organization has leased from Councillor Blanchard the sole right to use the erstwhile public dump, and now no one may cart rubbish there without paying a fee.

CHANGE IN CAPITAL

The capital of one of the oldest and at the same time one of the newest lands in the British Empire has just been transferred. The land is Northern Rhodesia, one of the great stretches of territory which takes its name from one of the great figures of British Imperial expansion—Cecil John Rhodes.

Livingstone, in the valley of the Zambezi River, heretofore was the capital of the Northern State. Its name is one to stir the heart of every British subject, for it commemorates David Livingstone, missionary and explorer, who as long ago as 1855 discovered and traced the Zambezi. Lusaka is to be the new capital, situated in the uplands where the tremendous mineral wealth of the country lies.

It has not been many years since the central heating plant was a novelty and luxury afforded by few homes. It will not be many years before the home without conditioned air will be as obsolete as a home without central heat.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The note of decrease of the death rate from tuberculosis in Canada does not keep up with the decrease in the U. S. In the United States 59 persons out of each 100,000 die of the disease; in Canada, 87.3. The discrepancy is bad enough, but the most serious feature of it is that we are not even holding our own with our neighbors in the rate of decrease, proved by the fact that the rate in the United States in 1925 was 78.4 and the Canadian rate 104.1.

Lord Incheape says in the London Daily Mail: I have been all my life a believer in the commercial and economic value of Free Trade. But I do not hesitate, in the conditions in which Great Britain finds herself today, to admit the financial expediency of a tariff for the protection of British industry and agriculture.

The lack of material at the disposal of Opposition newspapers at present, is clearly evident in the method of their structures on government activities. Adverse criticism of every thing the government undertakes to do is worked to the limit of abuse and vituperation by a certain section of this press.

If people who are in a reasonably secure situation economically would quit being scared and would use their money sensibly and in accordance with their needs and resources as they have in other years, they would be a big help to the country in its effort to "snap out" of the doldrums.

A million dollars a year judiciously expended upon advertising, Canada should return the amount many times over. The opportunities that await the industrialist here, for instance, are only vaguely known in many parts of the Old World.

To be of any use, of course, an advertising campaign in behalf of expanding Canadian industries by the employment of outside capital would have to be of a very definite and attractive nature to impress Old World industrialists who are more or less set in their ways.

The peroration of Mr. Philip Snowden's speech in the House of Commons recently is from Swinburn and is one of the gems of English poetry, which should be memorized by every Britisher. This is the quotation: "All our past acclaims our future: Shakespeare's voice and Nelson's hand, Milton's faith and Wordsworth's trust in this our chosen and chainless land."

There are important possibilities in the shipment of wheat by Churchill and Hudson Bay. It is too soon to accept the route's value as proved. The Farnworth, with its cargo of 277,000 bushels, made a speedy and safe voyage. The route to England via the Bay is 1,000 miles shorter than by the St. Lawrence.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

SLIGHTLY COOKED FOODS MOST EASILY DIGESTED

The controversy as to whether foods should be eaten raw or cooked goes on apparently without any sign of ending, but it would seem that the cooking enthusiasts were now having a little more proof to show that a certain amount of cooking at least, makes food more digestible. Civilized people prefer cooking perhaps because they have in mind the organisms or microbes that may be in raw foods, or because cooked foods look, smell, and taste better.

For years it was believed that a hard boiled egg was very hard to digest, and so raw eggs or eggs slightly cooked, were always used. Yet it has been found that if the white of the egg is cooked so that it thickens or coagulates it is much easier to digest.

I have spoken before of Dr. W.M. Clifford's experiments at King's College of Household Science, London. These show that meat when raw is in the least digestible condition. The most rapidly digested meat is that which is roasted or grilled until it is just red inside with a moist surface when cut. It would seem that meat cooked in this manner is cooked sufficiently to destroy harmful properties, and yet not cooked so that the fibres are made too hard for digestion.

The whole point then is that slight cooking does not destroy the vitamins, and yet makes meat more easily digested.

Wheat And Fur Routes

(Toronto Globe)

By a strange coincidence, the same day brought news of the arrival in England of the first cargo of wheat shipped from Churchill, on Hudson Bay, and of the first shipment to Southern Ontario of furs from Moose Factory, at the terminus of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

From the earliest days of Canadian development, for upwards of two centuries, fur was the one great commercial product of this country. It will be recalled that Champlain had barley commenced a settlement at Tadoussac when in 1608, he persuaded his colleagues to move to Quebec, where they could indulge in agriculture, which was more dependable than fur trading as an occupation.

English explorers entered Hudson Bay, and in 1670 the Hudson's Bay Company was organized, and to this day has carried on a fur business in the North and West. Its trade route now becomes the new outlet for wheat from the same prairies which provided so many cargoes of fur in past centuries.

There are important possibilities in the shipment of wheat by Churchill and Hudson Bay. It is too soon to accept the route's value as proved. The Farnworth, with its cargo of 277,000 bushels, made a speedy and safe voyage. The route to England via the Bay is 1,000 miles shorter than by the St. Lawrence.

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.

"A RIGHT STEP"

Sir,—Under above caption you sound a note which is pregnant with the most wholesome of common-sense truth. There is an acknowledged world wide depression. To exploit this with fantastic exaggeration, in gloomy backgrounds, purely for political effect, is anarchistic, and as despicable as the robbery of a contribution for paupers. I have seen too much of this in party blind papers.

Ever since the seven years of famine in Egypt these days of evil have made their periodic appearance. Within my own memory America, which includes Canada, has suffered a severer visitation than that of today. We are on the eve of a return to better times, but that will not last forever—depression will come again, perhaps when least expected.

I have availed myself of material opportunity to investigate some of the haunts of those newspaper phantoms. United States statistics report 6,000,000 nominally unemployed. That is, one out of each 16 of the population are not working.

The number of those out of work, and in actual need of employment, might be less than half of those accounted in the official lists. Consulting with a business man in Boston I remarked upon the apparent absence of unemployed—everybody appeared busy. He told me if I would travel the subway at night I would find about five hundred sleeping on the brick floors, with newspapers for bedding.

A strike of longshoremen for better wages was on. The shipping interests tried to substitute the men from the unemployed. Only about half the places could be filled, and vessels were transferred to other ports to be loaded. Does dissatisfaction at an 85c per hour wage, with nearly twice that for overtime, indicate distress in the labour market when a complement of the so-called unemployed could not be found to do the work?

I might cite other instances, not to mitigate the realities of a severe depression, but in protest against the magnified propaganda with its objective to undermine business confidence, to lock up the avenues of trade and industry, and to load with stumbling-blocks every road to progress and prosperity.

The unemployed suffer, but not alone. Every business interest feels the pinch. When the bone and sinew of the country are without work and without money, their buying power impaired, trade must lag. Prime Minister Bennett's declared conviction that—"Nothing but the grace of God will save the world," is the rock bottom of truth. God works through human



DRIPPING LEAVES

That Summer dies, and beauty, like the rose, Strips off her petals round a withered core; That youth, sylph-footed, laughs but comes no more, And black clouds hang about the daylight's close;

But when the fault is man's, and we perceive Comrades we loved and lauded strut aside And snap the firm links of our early trust— Then, with dry eyes, we may not seem to grieve. Yet long, beneath the scars, our hearts may hide A bleeding image blurred with gathering dust.

—Stanton A. Coblenz, in New York Times.

There are as many mouths to feed, as many bodies to clothe, as many houses to build, repair and furnish and as many services to be performed today as in the period of prosperity. The world's food and commodity supply is scarcely greater. Man's improvidence in failing to keep open the channels of consumption produces privation and starvation amongst those who should be consumers, while food is mouldy in the locked up storehouses of the nations.

Another strong truth is in that declaration of the Master—"Bread cast upon the waters will return after many days." Money tied up in a stocking or buried in a crock is of no use either to the owner or the state, but, thrown upon the waters of legitimate business and enterprise it will return, bringing its increase with it.

Premier Bennett's advice to spend and spend liberally has been scoffed at as ironic to those who have nothing to spend. It is however soundly economic, for there are billions of dollars available for investment, tied up in many cases in the hiding places of the timid. In our own Province this advice is not needed. Our farmers, the mainstay of commerce, are generous spenders. And they spend judiciously. As part of their burden in this wave of depression, they are unfortunately limited by low prices for their products, and their spending powers curtailed. And every business interest, regardless of size or character, is feeling the pressure. To "spend, and spend liberally," in nation-wide optimism, yet with judgment, would contribute much more towards removing depression and restoring confidence than all the moanings of wet-blanket pessimists and prejudiced critics.

The gaunt spectre of want has not yet gained its foothold in our Province, may its hideous form never reach our shores. But we are not totally free from its appalling shadow. With courage and stout hearts let our people resent its intrusion. The silver lining of the cloud of better times is in view. With faith and courage we can stem the depression period until prosperity returns.

I am Sir, etc., L. P. T.

REAL BARGAINS

- \$1.00 Enos Fruit Salts ... 89c
75c Krushen Salts ... 69c
35c Chases K. & L. Pills 28c
90c Chases Nerve Food ... 49c
50c Williams Pink Pills ... 38c
25c Aspirin Tablets ... 22c
50c Williams Heart ... 39c
Nerve Tablets ... 39c
35c A. B. S. & C. Tablets 19c
50c Prophylactic Tooth Brush and 25c Tube Listerine Tooth Paste, Both ... 50c
50c Ipana Tooth Paste ... 39c
50c Pepsodent Tooth Paste 39c

See our window for some attractive Bridge Prizes.

The 2 MAGS

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

LOOK For Our New Missing Letter Contest Page Educational and Interesting. Free Merchandise Prizes Each Week

For HEATER STOVE GRATE When you need the best— HARD COAL COKE or SOFT COAL FIRE WOOD Please remember that we can supply the very best quality in any quantity. A. PICKARD & CO. Phone 240. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

USE BRAHMIN TEA And Enjoy Its Supreme Qualities 55c Per Pound Sold Only in Red Air Tight Packages

- FIRE - can consume the labour and collections of a lifetime — in a few minutes. Are your dwelling and contents insured? If not, write, phone, or call or Hyndman & Co., Ltd The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Charlottetown.

The Chew for You HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING