

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1933.

OTTAWA'S RESPONSE

The announcement elsewhere in today's Guardian of the magnificent grant received by this Province for unemployment relief from the Dominion treasury will occasion general satisfaction. The amount of the sum is, we believe, proportionally larger than the Province was entitled to receive, and was granted as a direct result of the strong case made out for our unemployed by Premier MacMillan, Hon. John A. MacDonald, M.P., Mr. W. Chester S. McLure, M.P., and Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Public Works, on their recent visit to Ottawa.

An excellent feature of the grant, which totals \$113,650, is that it will provide useful employment over a considerable period to those throughout the Province who have most felt the pinch of the depression. While more fortunately situated than most places, Prince Edward Island could not hope to escape altogether the effect of world economic conditions, and the problem of unemployment relief during the coming winter months would be acute, despite all the efforts of our provincial and municipal authorities, but for the financial assistance now obtained from the Dominion treasury.

The members of the delegation responsible for presenting the Province's need in this respect are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their efforts. Commendation is also due to the Prime Minister and his colleagues in the Dominion Government for responding so generously at a time when many pressing demands are being made on the treasury, and when so many economies have been necessitated in coping with the financial problems of the country.

SPEAKING OF BACON

"It is becoming increasingly evident that the wish was father to the thought with Hon. Howard Ferguson when he announced that the Prime Minister was coming from London 'bringing home the bacon.' So far the Prime Minister has been merely trying to save his bacon."—Patriot, Oct. 26.

We quote the foregoing statement as typical of the arguments (?) used by Liberal newspapers and politicians to obtain what our contemporary calls a "landslide" in the recent federal by-elections in New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan. This sneering reference to Premier Bennett recalls the fact that he not only "brought home the bacon" from the London wheat conference but succeeded in opening the British market for Canadian bacon to such an extent that the Halifax Chronicle, leading organ of the new Liberal Government in Nova Scotia, has been inspired to make the following editorial comment:

BACON TO BRITAIN

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics there has been a decided rise in the export of meats from Canada in September this year over September, 1932; last year the value exported was \$455,969 as against \$1,257,115 for September of this year. This is the largest export of meats since October, 1929, the following June the Smoot-Hawley tariff in the United States came into effect shutting the gates. The present increase is in the export of bacon, which last September was \$314,078 as against \$1,053,584 for September of this year; of this \$1,028,221 went to the British market. The market of the United Kingdom takes an immense quantity of bacon and it is encouraging to see that Canada is capturing some of this trade.

Neither Nova Scotia nor New Brunswick produces enough bacon for its own requirements. Prince Edward Island does. As the only bacon exporting Province in the Maritimes we are vitally interested in the opportunity afforded by the quota obtained by Premier Bennett in the British market. Our local contemporary does us ill service to its agricultural readers by suppressing facts of such importance to them as the phenomenal increase in Canadian bacon exports during

the past few months. Our farmers are much more interested in unbiased information of this kind than in cheap jibes against the man through whose initiative the British preference on their bacon and other products was obtained.

CANNING INDUSTRY

One of the interesting developments in the Maritimes during the past few years, says the Maritime Merchant, has been the canning of native fruits and vegetables. The growth of the canning industry has resulted on the one hand in the necessity of importing less of these goods from outside sources. On the other hand it has contributed to an increase in our export trade. Almost all the trade in canned beans over Maritime counters is now in Maritime brands, and Maritime canned apples are beginning to get a foothold in the British market. As suggested in a recent informative address by Mr. Hemming at the Rotary Club there are magnificent opportunities in this Province for the canning of food products which would command a wide Empire market. The time is opportune for the establishment of such enterprise in many branches of our fishery and agricultural industries.

THE REAL SURPRISE

What is peculiarly interesting in Monday's by-election results, says the Independent Sydney Post-Record, is that the Government's best showing was in the Province of Quebec, where a 37-year-old Liberal Administration directs Provincial affairs. "One ventures the opinion that this seeming anomaly is precisely what might be expected. Popular antagonism toward Government is for the time being a worldwide epidemic. Those who carry the responsibilities of administering public affairs under present-day conditions, are engaged in a task few can discharge efficiently, and none to the satisfaction of the people. In New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the Conservatives have a monopoly of power, Provincial as well as Federal, and are therefore the only marks in sight for the slings and arrows of popular discontent. In Quebec a Liberal Government, carrying heavy administrative responsibilities and not particularly popular at any time, drew a large proportion of the electoral fire which the Conservatives might otherwise have received, and the vote in Yamaska was almost an even break. The large support given the Government candidate in that constituency, only known once in over 40 years to elect a Conservative, was perhaps the greatest surprise of the day."

EDITORIAL NOTES

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the industrialists engaged in manufacturing products were more active during September than in any month since August, 1929. The index of food production based on ten factors was 104.5 in September compared with 100.1 in the preceding month.

According to Lincoln's familiar epigram, "a nation cannot exist half slave and half free." Can an economic society exist half planned and half free? This, says the Winnipeg Free Press, would be one way of asking whether Mr. Roosevelt can succeed. The United States today is not a Socialist economy, but neither is it a capitalistic economy wherein people are free, subject only to restraint on monopolies and on exploitation of labor, to produce and to sell for profit. After six months of Mr. Roosevelt's experimenting, the United States is in a strange twilight midway between economic freedom and economic planning. The Roosevelt system is a hybrid offspring of private enterprise and governmental control of industry. Like many hybrids of extremely diverse parents, it is strangely formed and it is by no means sure of survival.

Notes By The Way

Of all the measures, says the Dublin Weekly Times, that have been introduced into the Free State Parliament by Mr. de Valera's Government, probably the most revolutionary and the most highly contentious is the Land Bill of 1933. Its object is the completion of land purchase, but it will create a condition of affairs in Southern Ireland which will approach very closely to agricultural Bolshevism. Under the bill no farmer will be really safe. Whereas formerly the landlord was the victim of Government policy, and received very little sympathy from anybody outside his own class, Flanna Fall's proposals are directed against the yeoman farmer. Government officials will decide whether or not his holding is being worked "properly," whether he is giving sufficient work, and is producing an adequate quantity of food. He will be forced to live in a condition of endless suspense, while the landless men are waiting to snatch his property.

The British nation is friendly with Japan; the Australians have been indebted to Japan and have in turn shown a practical friendliness. And there is no present Japanese menace based upon hostile feeling. But in the working out of the policies of nations circumstances may arise calculated to shock us out of our customary complacency. Australia has 7,000,000 people to 90,805,500 in the Japanese Empire. We have an area (exclusive of Papua and New Guinea) of 2,974,580 square miles. Japan (with all dependencies) has an area of 2,385,896 square miles. These are facts heavy with significance. The Commonwealth Administration has a statesmanlike plan under consideration. Unless we can effectively occupy the Territory we are not worthy to hold it. We have not the moral right to refuse to use the land and refuse to permit anyone else to use it. To say the least of it, that would be provocation to a nation that is overcrowded. And the duty is upon us also to make our defences effectual. Even in time of depression we should be sufficiently farsighted to guard against possible future aggression—Melbourne Australasian.

When Tennyson lived at Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, he had two sisters of the poet Shelley for his neighbors. In the late '90's and early '00's no one quite knew who the Misses Shelley of Freshwater were. It is doubtful whether Tennyson ever met them socially. One day, at a vicarage party, the conversation turned to the subject of poetry. Said the elder Miss Shelley: "I once had a brother who wrote immortal poetry, but I am thankful to say I never read any of it." And for the first time Freshwater knew who the Misses Shelley were. Perhaps some of the guests at the tea party thought the relationship slightly shocking.

In 1925 Germany became a signatory to the Locarno Security Treaties, and immediately thereafter made application for membership in the League of Nations, and in 1926 was duly admitted into that body. Taken together, Germany's subscription to the Locarno Pact and her membership in the League bound her, along with Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy, to guarantee the inviolability of national boundaries as fixed by the Versailles Treaty; to refrain from attacks upon or wars against each other; to settle by peaceful means, disputes that may arise as to boundaries or other matters; and when the League of Nations' Council substantiates a claim that the above provisions have been violated by any signatory, other signatories are obliged by Article IV to "come immediately to the assistance of the power against whom the act complained of is directed."

But Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Director of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare, who has unusual facilities for knowing the situation, declares that the depression has not killed private charity. If anything, private contributions have greatly increased, but so overwhelming is the need for public provision, merely of food, fuel, clothing and shelter, that the percentage of private funds spent in the alleviation of human need has become a very small percentage of the total.

There are signs that public opinion in Bengal is becoming more emphatic in its condemnation of these insensate crimes. The Legislative Council has just passed by a large majority a bill to prevent the Corporation giving employment to persons convicted of civil disobedience or terrorist activities. It would be unwise to judge too much by appearances, but we do feel there are distinct signs of a healthier public reaction in Bengal against terrorist outrages. For the rest, the policy of the Government of India and His Majesty's Govern-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE EYES MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TEETH

"Glass eyes do not give you eyesight but porcelain teeth will chew about as well as your own teeth." Dr. Chas. A. Bahn, in New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, makes the above statement in an endeavor to warn us that while the teeth have an important use in keeping up the health of the body, bad teeth must not be allowed to interfere with or actually destroy the eyesight.

It is now known that fifty different affections of the eye can be traced to direct extension of poison from the teeth; by involvement of teeth and eyes from some common cause; by fatigue or reflex action in which the teeth are mostly to blame; or by infection in the blood stream coming directly from bad teeth.

Now we know that the teeth are very important; the front teeth are not needed as much as when man had to tear his food, but the grinders or molar teeth are greatly needed to chew the food. By this chewing process the food gets finely divided so that the alkaline digestive juice of the mouth—the saliva—can mix well with it, change some of the starch into sugar, and have each bite or morsel of food so covered with this alkaline juice that the stomach has to make plenty of acid juice to overcome it. All of which greatly helps digestion.

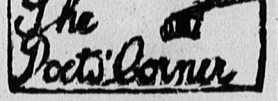
But when these teeth become infected the poisons may be carried to all parts of the body, interfering with our mental and physical progress.

One of the parts affected is that delicate organ the eye, so that poor vision results and even the eyesight may be lost.

With so much poison in the system the liver cannot filter it out, and all the jobs done by the liver—making bile, filtering out poisons, helping to color the blood, storing sugar—may be affected.

The thought then is that while the teeth are important for their appearance and their use, the words of Dr. Bahn should be our guide, namely that a glass eye has no vision, but porcelain teeth can chew your food for you.

Don't try to save your teeth at the expense of your eyes.



TO HIS SUCCESSOR

At first, perhaps, you'll either think or say,

I wonder why he did this thing this way.

I shall do better, for I have a quest Beyond his vision, though he did his best.

Then, in a little while, when you have walked

The road he toiled at, finding he was balked

By this sharp thorn and that unyielding rock,

You'll sit down to consider, taking stock

Of things you never recognized before;

You will admire, perhaps, the way he bore

The pain of failure, when he did not guess

The measure of his almost gained success;

And still again, after a little while,

When you have smoothed the road another mile,

You will consider keys, within your hand,

Made for locked gates into a perfect land,

And after you have tried them all in vain,

Humbled, yet wiser, you will not disdain

The stepping stone he broke his heart to hew,

Making the pathway possible for you.

—May I. E. Dolphin, in the Saturday Review.

Checking Up

Mother—What is that book you are reading, Charlie?

Little Charlie—It's a book called "Child Training" that I borrowed from Mrs. Jones.

Mother—Do you find it amusing? Little Charlie—Oh, no! I merely wanted to see if I had been brought up properly.

ment must be to press forward unflinchingly with the White Paper scheme, firm in the knowledge that the dastardly crimes of a few misguided Bengalis cannot be allowed to interfere with the progress of the country as a whole. —Bombay Times

On The Klondike Trail Of '98

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

XIX.

I will bring these reminiscences to a close, with a few remarks in reference to my view of the mining situation as it stands today in the region of the Klondike and other districts, not that it is perhaps worth anything, the government, no doubt, in the past, having men of marked ability in the Geological line, make a study of that particular locality. Nevertheless, a Geologist may be able to define the proper formation of material that would be favorable for one to prospect in, but that is no guarantee that he is going to find it there. Surface indications are a poor criterion to go by in placer mining at least. There is no divining rod, or such contrivance invented that has proved a success that I have heard of. If they had, they could soon relieve the shortage of gold in the world today. The only gold finding machine, outside of a steam drill (and that isn't very portable) is the man with a pick and shovel and a gold pan, and with him it is a matter of hunt for it. The only enthusiastic prospecting done, was when the camp was first struck. Some of the best prospectors the country had at that time, were Australians who, not being able to get certain protection they required while prospecting their ground, left and went down river, onto the American side. They getting the benefit of their knowledge, Fairbanks, the Iditarod Nome, etc., developing.

Take the Klondike mining district, which first started from the discovery on Bonanza Creek, the other outlying creeks being a later addition, since then outside the radius of this district, nothing of importance has been found, mainly I think, on account of the difficulty encountered in transporting supplies, to a favorable distance back inland from the Yukon River. Would it not be quite reasonable to think that this White Channel may possibly have come from quite a distance away at one time, and must have been of similar size to the Yukon River, and running in the same direction. No quartz formation being in evidence in the district of sufficient quantity to lead one to think it originated there, it must therefore have come from somewhere else, and wherever that mass of quartz is, the Comstock Lode would be a flea bite in comparison.

In fact, on the opposite side of the Yukon River, along the summit, there can be traced an ancient channel of large volume as well, the size of the rocks there being the evidence. And as far as prospecting is concerned, there has been practically nothing done.

As a narrative, like a work of fiction, has to come to an end some time, I will bring this one to a conclusion, by giving an account of the career and end of the King of the Klondike, Alex. McDonald. At the height of his prosperity, McDonald was considered as a very lucky and shrewd individual, and of course, as with successful men in general, as long as his money lasted, he was the whole thing. As it is natural for royalty to associate with their own set, he had to take a trip to England, and of course he was wined and dined, and I guess got the reputation of a king all right, and as no king should lack a consort, to uphold the custom, he married a lady, who accompanied him home to the Klondike as his bride. As soon as he got back, his trouble began. He got into a law suit over a claim on Eldorado, which was decided against him in Ottawa. Taking it to the Privy Council in England, he won; but it cost him two hundred and fifty thousand. With the able help of his wife, the balance of his money soon passed like a dream, and to start again at the foot of the ladder at his age was too much for him. He took a weak turn and died, while cutting wood to put a fire in the stove to cook dinner while working on Squaw Creek, and thus ended the career of the King of the Klondike.

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

Str.—No one has made any serious complaint about any price cutting as suggested by "Interested Grower", in your today's issue, and there is, therefore, no need of any Bankers committee to investigate. There has not been enough trading for anyone to be damaged by price cutting.

Your correspondent suggests that a price fixing arrangement exists between two dealers and it is generally known that three or four of the larger dealers are working a combination to fix both buying and selling prices primarily for their own profit and self preservation. Such combinations are usually considered to be illegal as a restraint of trade and seldom work out for the good of those involved or of the farmers. But we are not interested in any petty squabbling between the members of this combination at present. What we would like to know is who is responsible for repeatedly and persistently telling the Farmers through the press not to sell potatoes, and what justifies this advice.

The local press tells us that Canada has a much larger crop of potatoes than last year, that New Brunswick alone has an increase against last season almost equal to the whole Island crop of last season, and still, following price declines from \$1.00 to 30c, we are advised not to sell, although the press tells us that 30c is 10c higher than last year when the Dominion-wide crop was very much smaller, the Cuban outlet was larger and other trade conditions about the same.

The P. E. Island potato crop is only about 5% of the total Dominion crop so how can any individual Island shipper possibly influence the market artificially to any appreciable extent. You cannot make markets with a wish bone, and market tips are, at best, only guesses. Moreover, the tall cannot wag the dog.

Even though there were two cars sold at \$1.00 as your correspondent claims, how many farmers refused to sell at \$1.00 and since refused to sell at 50c, and today refuse to sell at 30c. Because of these unfortunate tips. Your correspondent claims that Mr. Boulter was not far astray in his dollar bushel predictions, but against today's price of 30c, he was astray 70c per bushel or over \$500.00 per carlot. The main trouble is that our farmers have been induced to miss the sale of hundreds of cars when prices were much higher than today without apparent justification, and any combined effort to correct this unfortunate policy would be of far more benefit to all concerned than a Banker's commission to determine who, if anyone, is cutting prices.

Tell the farmer the actual facts regarding crop and market conditions and let him do his own guessing.

THE END

Knew His Job

An eleven captained by the lord of the manor, was playing a march with the village club, and at the last minute the butler was roped in as umpire.

"How's that?" appealed the wicket-keeper for stamping while his lordship was batting.

"His lordship," remarked the butler gravely, "is not in."

Miner's Lintment removes stains.

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able extent. You cannot make markets with a wish bone, and market tips are, at best, only guesses. Moreover, the tall cannot wag the dog. Even though there were two cars sold at \$1.00 as your correspondent claims, how many farmers refused to sell at \$1.00 and since refused to sell at 50c, and today refuse to sell at 30c. Because of these unfortunate tips. Your correspondent claims that Mr. Boulter was not far astray in his dollar bushel predictions, but against today's price of 30c, he was astray 70c per bushel or over \$500.00 per carlot. The main trouble is that our farmers have been induced to miss the sale of hundreds of cars when prices were much higher than today without apparent justification, and any combined effort to correct this unfortunate policy would be of far more benefit to all concerned than a Banker's commission to determine who, if anyone, is cutting prices. Tell the farmer the actual facts regarding crop and market conditions and let him do his own guessing.

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