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THE GLOBE'S TRIBUTE

Our local contemporary says it does not know when the general Dominion election is coming on, but thinks it cannot come too soon for the good of the country. This is a chronic state of mind which the Opposition press has been nursing ever since the defeat of the Mackenzie King Government. Indeed, it was only forty-four days after the sweeping victory of the Conservatives in 1930 that our contemporary declared: "It will certainly be a relief to the Canadian people when the Bennett administration at last seems to the polls!" It is, of course, not the country or the people that the Liberal Opposition press has in mind. It has in mind the world economic depression, and the fact that opportunities for exploiting the depression for political purposes are steadily decreasing in this country as evidences of improvement become, more and more apparent. It imagines, however, that if an immediate election were called Mr. Mackenzie King and his party might get back into power.

But our contemporary is as badly mistaken in this matter as it was in its pre-election predictions of 1930. The whole tendency politically is for the radical section of the Opposition to gain support in the industrial centres, which, in the event of an election, would have the effect of dividing up the Liberal vote. It is in Liberal, not Conservative, strongholds that the new C.C.F. party is making headway, and all indications point to the fact that the next election, whenever it comes, will see a Conservative Government returned, with an Opposition made up largely of C.C.F. candidates, and with a small "rump" Liberal minority. Mr. Mackenzie King, (if he is elected) will then occupy a position in the House of Commons equivalent to the position occupied by Mr. Lloyd George in the British Parliament.

But there is no general desire to saddle the country with the expense of a Dominion election at this time, simply to determine the fate of the present Opposition leader. The general desire is to co-operate with Premier Bennett and to give him every chance of working out his policies which already have resulted in such material benefits as the Empire trade treaties negotiated last year at Ottawa. This is not only the opinion of Conservatives but of sober-minded Liberals as well. For example, the Toronto Globe has this to say to those who would suggest a change of administration at this time:

"The Globe would not credit a report that Mr. Bennett intended giving up the task he has undertaken, unless he were compelled to do so by ill health, and, fortunately, his health is not in question. He has a strong working majority. He has borne the brunt of exceptionally difficult times, and with great credit. He has been conscientious and clear in the course he has pursued. It is not in his nature to drop the plow with an uncompleted furrow. If he consulted his own comfort, he might wish to relinquish it, but there is no evidence that comfort has influenced him so far. With improved conditions on the way, he has an opportunity to carry his Government and party into a better standing. There are many reasons why Mr. Bennett should continue, and none why he should give up at this time."

Coming from a newspaper that frequently has opposed the Bennett Government, and which was a staunch supporter of Liberalism before Mr. Mackenzie King was heard of, this is indeed a tribute! It expresses precisely what the people of Canada think, including a great many Liberals who are wiser than our contemporary in their estimate of Liberal election prospects, and more sincere in their desire to see good government continued.

WAR DEBTS AGAIN

Today another Anglo-American war debt conference is scheduled to take place at Washington. The object is to discover some formula satisfactory to Great Britain and the United States for a revised agree-

ment which the debtor countries can carry out. Britain's representative will be Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief financial adviser to the MacDonald Government, who was due to arrive at Washington yesterday. Though only the British and American Governments are parties to this parley, all Europe is interested in its outcome, because Britain will really act for the debtor countries in the negotiations.

All Britain's borrowings on war account from the United States went to finance the less forerhanded Allies who fought side by side with those countries during the great struggle in which all were commonly involved. Though Britain herself advanced billions of dollars to the Allies in addition to what she borrowed in America to meet their requirements, Lord Balfour, speaking for the British Government at Washington in 1922, proposed that all these debts be wiped out and forgotten. This proposal being rejected by the United States Government, Britain decided to collect no more from her debtors than she might have to pay America. As a matter of fact she has since paid several billion dollars more than she has collected.

But, as the Sydney Post points out, the whole situation has undergone a radical change since the German reparations were scaled down by 90 per cent last year. The other European debtors of both Britain and America, deprived of these annual payments from Germany, are financially unable to meet their own obligations and, with one or two minor exceptions, have made complete default. Britain paid almost \$100,000,000 to the United States last December, despite her inability to collect anything from her own debtors, but announced at the time she would meet no further instalments, unless and until the whole war debt structure should be scaled down so as to conform with the changed situation and with the financial straits of the virtually bankrupt war-debtor governments of Continental Europe. France, it will be remembered, made complete default both in December and June.

The question that now arises is whether the United States Government is yet prepared for a new deal, along the lines of Britain's proposal to scale down the war debts to a level corresponding with the reduction in the German reparations. Unless it is so prepared, little will come of the conference which meets today at Washington. Unfortunately there is little reason to expect any very material modification in Washington's exacting and untenable position, because both the Democratic and Republican leaders have repeatedly committed themselves, for domestic political reasons, to a no-compromise policy with respect to these obligations, though everyone knows they can never be redeemed. But the conversations at Washington may have one good result. They may have the effect of finally convincing the United States Government that the time has come to face the situation frankly, to inform the American people that the war debts are uncollectable and to resubmit the whole case to Congress with a recommendation that a rational settlement be approved without further delay.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The September number of Canadian Trade Abroad reports that the Canadian fur industry is not as much affected as had been feared by German competition in world markets. During the last eight years over a hundred farms were established and at the outset German fur brought the same price as Canadian and Alaskan furs. It appears, however, that the climate of Germany is not favorable for the growth of strong fur and in the second and even more in the third generation of foxes there is a loss of quality. In 1932 Canadian fur was ten percent higher than German and at Leipzig this year was twenty-five percent higher. This, comments a New Brunswick exchange, is good news for Maritime fur farmers.

Notes By The Way

If the United States sells cotton to Soviet Russia on credit it will be on the stipulation that Moscow cannot turn around and sell it for cash, according to a Washington despatch. A report has been received that a proposed consignment on \$18,000,000 credit was to be disposed of in Europe for \$15,000,000.

There is probably no country in the world to the advancement of which the Jews have contributed so much by their productive and even pioneering services and by the high standard of their intellectual achievement as Germany.

"Wise Spending" is a question-begging phrase. It is always wise to spend well what you can afford to spend, just as it is always wise to invest your savings in Safety First Securities. What is true of individuals is true of nations. Waste leads to want and borrowing to beggary. The present duty of our Government surely is to follow the course adopted ten years ago and to make reductions of expenditure on such a scale that substantial reductions of taxation can be effected and a substantial sinking fund restored. The plain truth is that no country can be run on a policy of repudiation. It comes off once, and then those who have been bled take their loans or investments somewhere else. And no country in which the Courts have lost their prestige—that is, in which they have been turned into class or political courts—can function peacefully. Australia is more law-abiding than, say, America on the whole just because its legal system is not capitalistic. If the Inner Group achieved the dictatorship of the proletariat at tomorrow one of its first moves would be to make the masses work, pay their debts and obey the laws. The masses would find that they had simply changed. Parliamentary government for a form of government which is suitable only for savages, and the fight for democracy would begin all over again.—Sydney (N.S.W.) Bulletin.

Apropos of the recent labor disturbances in Stratford, Ontario, an exchange says: Agitators bent upon the forcible overthrow of our system of government actually started a revolution in Winnipeg in 1919 which ended only when the middle class of citizens stood behind constituted authority—and even then only after bloodshed had taken place upon the western city's streets. The agitators who had tricked and fooled decent labor men into this appallingly false position were nowhere in the vicinity when the bloodshed started, nor when it ended. They had to be arrested at their homes, where they slept calmly in their beds, while their dupes lay upon slabs in the city morgue or suffered in hospitals.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador at Washington, is on his way back to his post after a conference visit to London. He is accompanied by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Government's chief economic advisor, and by a treasury official. These men will conduct the war debt conversations with Washington beginning early next month and it is understood that the basis of discussion will cover a much wider range than did last year's negotiations. It is earnestly to be hoped that this conference will bring forth something more definite and final than previous essays. If Great Britain and the United States can come to fixed terms, the agreement may well form the basis of settlements with other countries, although each case will have to be regarded on its own merits.

The Quebec Chronicle Telegraph tells us that anyone who has visited the camp at Valcartier knows that those quartered there are well taken care of, with every facility for organized sport and recreation. Of course this is not what the men would prefer, but they are assured of good food and are much better off than riding the brake beams and wondering where they would get the next meal. Half a loaf is much better than no bread and those who spurn it in these times can expect no sympathy.

After thirty years trial, somewhat interrupted by the Great War, it is noted in an exchange that: "The Rhodes scholars have been studying at the various colleges of Oxford for thirty years, and many of them have attained marked distinction. Seven of them are today professors at Harvard, three at Yale, and over 100 hold similar appointments in different parts of the world. In public affairs several have achieved prominence; one is a minister in Africa; another holds cabinet rank in the government of Victoria; and still another was one of Germany's representatives at the World Economic Conference. The first Rhodes scholar to be knighted is Sir Roy Lester Robinson, chairman of the British Forestry Commission. Among the other professions law has claimed a large number, six being judges. Medicine has claimed 100 and the Church fifty, among these latter being the present Bishop of Calgary. Altogether it is a fine record for thirty years."



By James W. Barton, M.D. FOODS AND THE EYES

That Body of Hours

"In ancient Egypt the literature tells of people living on restricted diets who saw poorly at twilight." Thus away back thousands of years ago the effects of an insufficient supply of one kind of food, or too much of another kind, was known to affect the eyes.

During and since the war more knowledge has been gained about foodstuffs and the eyesight, and Dr. Walter F. King in The Sight Saving Review tells us that many eye troubles are due to the action of foodstuffs in the body.

His first word of advice is that meat should be eaten regularly, and also the other animal proteins—fish, eggs, and milk. Liver and kidney are especially rich in protein.

The reason for the use of animal foods is that proteins act against disease, either directly, by destroying germs, or indirectly by overcoming the poisons made by germs.

He advises that starchy food—bread, pastry, sugar—if eaten in very large quantities may cause eczema and other inflammations of the eyelids, and also inflammation of the outer coat of the eyeball itself.

Simply cutting down on starchy foods clears up many of these cases. In regard to fats, as fats contain Vitamin A, they must also be eaten daily. Vitamin A is also found in cod liver oil, eggs, liver, kidney, carrots, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, and bananas.

In regard to minerals Dr. King emphasizes the need of calcium which is found in milk and green vegetables.

All the vitamins should be included in the diet which after all means the usual mixed diet making sure of some raw fruit or raw vegetable daily.

How can we know we are doing the right thing from the food standpoint, to keep the eyes healthy?

"Choose a diet of milk and its products, eggs, green vegetables, fruits, small amounts of meat regularly, and cut down the amount of starchy foods—sugar, bread, potatoes, pastries."

Dr. King points out that a great number of people do not have real definite diseases of the eye from eating the wrong foods, but do have little irritations, blurring, and other slight disturbances, which they naturally never think of as being caused by the wrong diet.

For instance the lining or nerve surface of the inner eye, that receives the impression of objects may lose some of its power, if sufficient Vitamin A is not taken with the food.

Remember the best diet for eyes is meat, fat, fruits, vegetables, and cutting down on starches.

Murder Trials

(Hamilton Spectator)

At Sandwich last week, a man was placed on trial for murder. The jury was selected in 17 minutes. In one session of less than five hours' duration he was convicted of murder in the first degree. The Detroit News, which is campaigning against crime in that city, submits that the judicial authorities with profit might borrow a leaf from the book of Canadian courts.

Referring to the Sandwich case, it said: "For a crime committed on August 1, his prompt sentence and hanging will next follow, inexorably and promptly. As Judge Skillman and Prosecutor Toy are now saying, in half of the crime wave going on in Detroit, Swift and certain justice will deter crimes of violence." For cold murder that and more, Canada shows us, are needed. Canada imposes death for calculated murder and Michigan does not. That the differences in murder rates are a result constitutes a fact that can not any longer be escaped. In 1931 and 1932, Windsor, our largest Canadian neighbor, had no homicides and Detroit had 339. In 13 of the largest Canadian cities, the rate at which killing went on was 1.3 per 100,000 population in 1932 and in Detroit the rate was 12.8 per 100,000."

The first published record of the transmission of malaria to birds by mosquitoes in England has just been made.

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On The Klondike Trail Of '98

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

The Indians had quite a pot batch on Christmas at Fort Resolution. I don't know their method of keeping track of the days, but on Christmas morning, in sight on the lake, they could be seen as small black specks in the distance, increasing in size on nearer approach, until a couple of miles or so away it would be, "hurrah boys," they would put the whips to the dogs, and come on the run, arriving with a great flourish at the Fort. After being greeted by their friends, they would proceed to the store, to trade for tea and things they needed for their celebration.

To help pass the time, and gain some knowledge of the methods used by the Indians for netting their fish in winter, I accompanied Magelo Interpatriot, named Elery, on several of his fishing trips. We would start early in the morning, going about three miles, to where he had his nets set in the Lake. On the headline of his nets, floats made of wood, paddle shaped, are attached, an endless line being tied to the net, for pulling it backward and forward under the ice. A system of holes, about twenty feet apart, are made in the ice, then a pole, long enough to reach from hole to hole is used for attaching a line to, which is pulled through the last hole, a forked stick being used to move the pole from hole to hole.

Four or five different species of fish are obtained, white fish taking the lead for quality, Jack fish or Pike are common, with a fish called for short Come, its scientific name meaning unknown. Some of these fish weigh as much as thirty pounds. In the fall of the year, a great number of fish are caught and smoked and dried, being mostly used for dog feed. The Indians live to a great extent on fish the year around.

The two Montana boys, with Kemp, made up their minds to attempt, with dog teams, to make in up the Leard river, and over to the Yukon, so they got ready, and started out, and made it all right, but had an awful trip, nearly losing their lives.

Shortly after the Kemp party left Fort Resolution, bound for the Leard, the Chicago party got restless and thought they would try transporting their goods by sled, across the lake, so making preparations early one morning, they loaded up a sled with three or four hundred pounds of outfit, and six of them set out in the best of cheer. They travelled along some eight or ten miles, skirting the shore of the lake. By this time they were beginning to feel somewhat hungry, and thought they had better stop and boil the teapot, and have something to eat, so they secured some driftwood, and started a fire, and they had the kettle all ready to put on, when down dropped the fire about six feet, the snow on which they had built it having melted. Their courage apparently followed suit with the fire, and about twelve o'clock at night, the weary pilgrims arrived back at the fort, played out, and hungry and frost bitten, and well satisfied to wait until spring, before tackling the journey again.

Craig and Charlton were two others that tried out a scheme. Their idea was an ice boat, so they went off some four miles from the fort, to a grove of birch, and hewed out material they thought would do the purpose. After about a month's work of preparation in assembling the material together, and constructing mast and sails, at length, like Christmas, the eventful day arrived, and we one and all gathered on the shore where Craig's sturdy craft was all set to go, but the hoisting of the sails. The wind being a little light at the time, we waited awhile, and at length it was blowing a half gale. They hoisted the sail, and not a stir out of her, and we started to give her a boost with like results. Well, we had a great laugh over it, and Craig took it in good part, remarking that he had some pleasure out of building it, anyway.

Before the arrival of spring, the whole party had split up practically into pairs, I cast in my lot with one of them, and we secured a cabin a short ways from the fort, and remained there until spring. The bacon I had went rusty, and we were up against it for fresh meat. Even squirrels were requisitioned by us to help out the larder and if it hadn't been for the potatoes we secured, at a very reasonable figure from a priest, I don't know what we would have done.

On approach of spring, we made a trade with some Indians for a



FROM "THE REED"

Pan took his pipes and blew: Dew-clear and honey-sweet the melody grew: Softly at first: no wind among the reeds:

Walks lighter bearing precious violet seeds Or silky down from the tall thistle-weeds: Sweeter and clearer, sweeter yet he blew: And in his strain the listening alders and boat to Point La Mar, not far from Hay River, I went ahead with the first crowd, arriving with part of the outfit at the point. The following morning my partner came with the rest, and we proceeded, after erecting a tent, to make a wind break and shelter combined, and with some rocks, a fireplace to do our cooking on.

They heard the sighing of their own sad leaves Plaintively stirred: The rainbow-quiver of the may-fly's wing, The goat's shrill trumpeting.

Sweeter and yet more clear: Lo, as he played, the stream was round to hear: The thoughtful rushes, necklaced round with dew, Nearer and nearer drew: In the thin coppice underneath the hill

The cradled wind lay still, And the shy oread stay-ed Her rapid footsteps in the green wild glade. To listen, unafraid.

—Audrey Alexandra Brown.

boat about twenty or twenty five feet long, paying for it with provisions: we also hired them and their dog teams to haul our provisions and boat to Point La Mar, not far from Hay River. I went ahead with the first crowd, arriving with part of the outfit at the point. The following morning my partner came with the rest, and we proceeded, after erecting a tent, to make a wind break and shelter combined, and with some rocks, a fireplace to do our cooking on.

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