

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1933.

STRONG GOVERNMENT

The new MacMillan Government was brought into being on Saturday, when the formal oaths of office were administered to Premier MacMillan and his cabinet colleagues in the Executive Council Chamber by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton. Hon. Dr. MacMillan, in addition to the Premiership and Presidency of the Council, retains his former portfolio of Minister of Health and Education and assumes also the portfolio of Provincial Secretary Treasurer, which was held by the late Premier Stewart. Hon. Messrs. G. Shelton Sharp and Thomas MacNutt retain their portfolios of Public Works and Agriculture respectively, while Hon. H. F. MacPhee, B.A., assumes the portfolio of Attorney General. The remaining Executive Council members, namely, Hons. A. F. Arseneault, B.A., Harry D. MacLean, M. W. Wood, Walter G. MacKenzie, and A. A. MacDonald, B.A., M.D., C.M., will be Ministers without portfolio.

Premier MacMillan is to be congratulated upon the strength and experience of his cabinet. His own responsibilities will be heavy, but his ability and tireless energy, coupled with the experience he has had as Acting Premier during the late Hon. Mr. Stewart's illness, will undoubtedly enable him to discharge all his duties with credit and satisfaction.

Of the qualifications of Hon. Messrs. Sharp and MacNutt in filling their respective portfolios of Public Works and Agriculture it is scarcely necessary to speak, as their past work as heads of these departments speaks convincingly for itself.

Hon. Mr. MacPhee also comes well qualified by experience and ability to the portfolio of Attorney General. Though still a young man, Mr. MacPhee has gained notable distinction in the legal profession and in public life. He served in the first Stewart Government as Minister of Public Works, and since the election of 1931 has been Minister without portfolio, in which position he frequently acted as Attorney General. Both as a speaker and administrator Mr. MacPhee's talents are outstanding, and his fitness for the position he now occupies is recognized by all sections of our people and will, we believe, be hailed with general satisfaction and approval. Mr. MacPhee has another claim to recognition. He served overseas with great distinction, and is the first returned soldier to hold a portfolio in the Government of Prince Edward Island.

Altogether, the new administration under Premier MacMillan has begun under very favourable auspices. The Guardian extends its warmest congratulations and best wishes in their efforts to carry on in accord with the admittedly high precedent set by the previous administration under the late lamented Premier, the Hon. Mr. Stewart.

OVER THE TOP

The phenomenal success of Canada's new \$225,000,000 conversion loan last week is the plainest possible evidence of the sound economic position which the Dominion occupies, despite four years of world economic upheaval and depression. Commenting on the result of last week's campaign, Finance Minister Rhodes declared: "The complete success of the refunding loan within a period of five days and with funds supplied entirely by Canadian investors is a most convincing demonstration of Canada's financial strength and supplies further evidence of the country's economic recovery." It has, in fact, focused the eyes of the world on Canada as never before, for financing of this kind at the present time is something which very few nations could attempt to carry through with equal success. Already the result of the loan has been the saving of thousands of dollars in interest charges to taxpayers of Canada, and as the weeks and months go by its importance from the budgetary standpoint will be more and more apparent.

As the Prime Minister has stated, the depression reached its low point last February, and the country is now definitely on the road towards better times. There has been during the past five months a remarkable increase in employment and a notable improvement in the nation's favorable trade balance. These developments tend to increase the faith of investors in the national credit.

POPULAR MUSIC

Interviewed on a recent visit to Montreal, Mr. Wilfred Pelletier, assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company and noted Canadian born musician, stated that the most popular music on the lyric stage today is the operas of Richard Wagner. This is a statement deserving of wider publicity than it has received. Wagnerian opera and the symphonies of Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert and other great composers are supposed to be too "high-brow" for common appreciation. The fact is that classical music, particularly of the symphonic kind, was never more widely appreciated. The present plethora of jazz and cheap sentimental music represents the taste of but a comparatively small proportion of people, who nevertheless are the most vociferous in their demands and—unfortunately—the most persistently catered to. Good music, of course, requires artists for its interpretation. But there is no shortage of good artists, and there is no reason why first class music should not at least be as accessible as bad. It is a disgrace to our boasted civilization that with all the modern facilities for bringing music into the home so much of the programme material available is totally devoid of artistic value, if not positively vicious and harmful.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING

Our bacon and egg and poultry producers, referred to on Saturday, are not the only ones benefiting in this section of Canada from the Empire trade agreements. This year has witnessed the heaviest exports of cattle from Canada to Great Britain in seven years. Up to October 5, the number exported was well over the 40,000 mark.

Moreover, Canada's fiscal and trade year begins with April, and according to the Canada Lumberman, exports of lumber in the five elapsed months to the end of August exceeded those of any entire year since 1929. The Empire trade agreements did not become operative until last November and may be credited with the increased lumber exports this year, while a further increase may be looked for next year. The total exports in the fiscal year 1931-2 were just a little over 16 million feet, while in the five months of the present fiscal year the total is nearly 45 million feet.

Opposition critics who profess to see nothing good in the Empire trade agreements simply because they were negotiated by a Conservative Government at Ottawa, show poor discretion in persisting in their hostile attitude in the face of such unanswerable arguments as the foregoing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Owing to the variable yield of the United Kingdom potato crop, which has averaged over 5,000,000 tons in the last five years, growers have formulated marketing schemes with the object of protecting the home market from the effects of over-heavy crops. Regulations have also been made to limit September to December imports of potatoes into the United Kingdom from the Netherlands, and Belgium to 8,000 tons and 250 tons respectively.

Were there, asks an exchange, pirates about the Nova Scotia coast in the old days? Surely; else why the incorporation of a company to "locate, seek for and extract from or under or in the vicinity of Oak Island, in the Province of Nova Scotia, all and singular the treasure, gold, silver, copper, minerals, metals, coins, precious stones, jewels, or any other useful or valuable objects"? This is a fairly large order, and bears evidence of faith in some old romance of the sea, and particularly of Oak Island.

Notes By The Way

The opposition to the views of Germany relative to the status of those of Hebrew faith within German territory, which was expressed before the League of Nations Assembly by Senator Beenger of France has been supported by Rt. Hon. W.G.A. Ormsby-Gore, British delegate. With Poland presenting a resolution touching upon persecution of Jews within Germany, and Sweden seconding the resolution as well as the French and British delegates taking exception upon the floor of the Assembly, there is no doubt that the League will express some opinion upon Germany's actions, and indications are that the opinion will be adverse.

Outbreaks of tribal unrest and unruliness like that now affecting the Mohmands are becoming more and more serious whenever they happen. The reason is the large supply of modern rifles now in the hands of the tribes. The desirability of bringing such outbreaks to an end has therefore become more urgent than it ever was before. It is estimated that on our side of the frontier there are a quarter of a million well armed men, and on the Afghan side a like number, loyal to neither country and inspired only by the desire to get what they can out of either side whenever turmoil occurs. They are a standing menace, and the money which the Indian taxpayer would annually save if the problem could be settled would exceed the biggest hopes of military budget critics.—Bombay Times.

"There can be no recovery of business and an orderly state of society until people organize their faith for universal co-operation. The great creators of this earth are those who are able to see over the heads of pigmies and selfish interests into a state of society where the other fellow is considered important. We are (each of us) the recipients of numberless creations, who gave from all that they had that something important and continual might result. They have passed on. They felt contentment in their hearts. We feel their heritage. Only as we carry on can we claim kinship to their sacrifices and their unselfish strife."—George Matthew Adams.

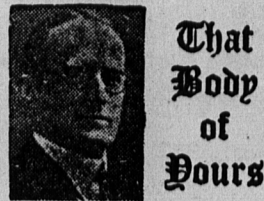
There are those, says an exchange, who think of the prairies as the happy hunting ground of the C.C.F. They are wrong. Here in the East the C.C.F. is regarded as something new and un-que, has the appeal of a fresh doctrine. But in Western Canada which has had a decade of experience with all sorts of movements there is no such appeal. The farmers of the prairies know all about the characters and capacities of the C.C.F. captains. They have heard them on the platform; they have heard them in Parliament are all too aware of their abilities and limitations.

There are few qualities in a human being that count for more than initiative—perhaps none, where material happiness and success are concerned. It is quite essential, for instance, for a worker to do the things that are expected of him, if he is an employee—but to do things that are not expected, and which he is not told to do, is what establishes that worker as one apart from the mass or crowd. Men with initiative have always ruled the world and controlled its advance.

If we look about the British Empire, we are confronted with a number of examples where important units of that great Commonwealth have definitely rehabilitated themselves within the short period of three years. Great Britain has suffered from and solved all the problems that confront Canada today. Systematically, sanely and practically within two years she has seen unemployment decrease and her major industries add to their outputs until some of them have passed pre-war production.

The Saxby gale and tide, October 4-5, 1866, and the great Miramichi woods fire, October 7, 1825, have been noted. Another great disaster occurred October 7, seventy-two years ago, when a cow immortalized herself by kicking over a lantern and starting fire which left the greater part of the city of Chicago in ashes.

Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada, buried or hidden treasure, money (gold, silver, copper), minerals, metals, coins, precious stones, jewels, or any other useful or valuable objects? This is a fairly large order, and bears evidence of faith in some old romance of the sea, and particularly of Oak Island.



By James W. Barton, M.D. ONE HUNDRED TRAFFIC OFFENDERS

At the present time all that the law requires before granting you a license to drive a motor car is that you have good eyesight, normally or with aid of glasses, and that you know how to drive.

When violations of the law occur all that is discussed is whether there should be a fine or imprisonment or both.

It occurred to the physicians and their assistants in charge of the mental cases coming before the Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan, that it might be well to investigate the mental ability of 100 English-speaking male offenders against the traffic laws. Of the 100 cases about 90 cases were for speeding, driving while intoxicated, reckless driving, car not under control, driving to left of street car, leaving scene of accident. The other 10 were falling to stop at stop street, improper turn, wrong parking, and other minor offences.

These traffic offenders were investigated from all angles—age, married or single, length of time they had been driving, owner or employee, previous traffic offences, intelligence test, and alcohol.

What were the findings from the mental standpoint?

The most striking of the findings for the entire series may be listed as follows:

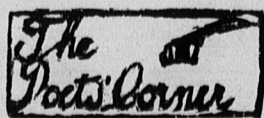
- 12 were definitely feeble minded. 42 were classifiable as of inferior intelligence. 1 was insane. 1 showed an active tendency to epilepsy. 3 were handicapped physically. 7 had defects in hearing. 14 had defects of vision. 4 had varying degrees of color blindness.

Now this is only one group in one large city, and other places may show a better or worse record, but nevertheless it is worth our serious thought. It shows that a fairly large percentage of the traffic violators who actually come to court are hardly to be considered competent or safe drivers. Further, it is only fair to say that a certain percentage of the driving public who do not come to court is also not competent or safe.

Therefore these workers recommend that here should be a stricter examination of the mental and personality equipment of the driver before he is given a license.

When final figures were compiled it was estimated that \$300,000,000 damage had been done.

Cape Colony Nationalists have voted emphatically against union with the South African Party. It is interesting to note that political bitterness in the Union is not so much between English and Boers as it is among Boers themselves. This is an aftermath of the rebellion of 1914, fomented by Colonel Maritz, which found members of the old Boer war commandos fighting each other in civil war. The wounds left by this conflict are far from healed.



FROM "AUTUMNAL"

Across the scented garden of my dreams Where roses grew, Time passes like a thief; Among my trees his silver sickle gleams, The grass is stained with many a ruddy leaf; And on cold winds the petals float away That were the pride of June and her array. The bare boughs weave a net upon the sky, To catch Love's wings and his fair body bruise; There are no flowers in the rosary— No song-birds in the mournful avenues; Though on the sodden air not lightly breaks The elegy of youth, whom love forsakes. But dreams are tender flowers that in their birth Are very near to death; and I shall reap, With planted wonder, unavailing earth, Harsh thorns and miserable husks of sleep. I have had dreams, but have not conquered Time. And love shall vanish like an empty rhyme. —Richard Middleton

In The Klondike Trail Of '98 A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernest Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

Spring showing up once more, and hearing the Guggenheims were constructing a dam on Upper Bonanza Creek, to be used in experimental work lower down the creek, I left Gold Bottom one morning, arriving at the lower end of the dam at dinner time, when the first thing I see is a man on the dead run with a red hot poker in his hand, and yelling out "fire." He is touching off dynamite charges. I see it is up to me to get a move on, and I make a sprint for the cook house, some little distance away. On arrival there, it is only a short time when "boom," the first shot goes, then a succession of others, and some minutes later "ker plunk," a big chunk of rock falls some thirty feet away, landing on one's head, it would have been the end of the world for him right there. I got some dinner, hunted up the foreman, and secured a job. This dam was two hundred and fifty feet long, extending in a crescent shape, one hundred and fifty feet wide at the base, with a core constructed of eight by ten timbers, with long bolts driven at intervals. It extending from end to end of centre of dam. Then tracks were laid on each side of the core, for running cars of dirt to the face of the dam. On completion, it was to be seventy five feet high, and to be used to impound the spring freshet for use through the summer.

They had a force of some five hundred men working on its construction, some drilling holes for blasting, which was done at noon and night, others loading cars, some running a nozzle, for setting dirt around the core, while others would be wheeling cars out to face of dam and dumping them.

The quarters used by the men for eating and sleeping purposes, consisted of tents. In the cook house long tables with benches were used, and for sleeping accommodation three decker bunks, and when an epidemic of colds was going around, it got to be an awful place to be in. Some resorted to tents of their own, as I and another did and found it much better. The meat provided in the bill of fare was cold storage, and of an ancient period, and therefore tasteless, but we managed to pull through, I myself remaining until completion of the dam.

I was pretty near neglecting to include two other individuals of importance, one named Dollar, the water carrier, and Hayward, one of those who used a broom in cleaning up around the dam. Hayward was a man around sixty, of medium height, very bow legged, an active old fellow, and fussy and bad tempered as well. The boys were always playing tricks on him. Perhaps a newcomer would arrive when Hayward went there, and they would tell him to take the broom and get to work. Along would come Hayward, and start looking for the broom, and would see this fellow using it, and would walk up and snatch it out of his hand without a by your leave or anything. Dollar, the water carrier was a great favorite with the men, ready to crack a joke with anyone, and if they couldn't provide one he could, he was always on the watch to perloin Hayward's broom, and put the blame on some other fellow to the old man.

One day I saw Hayward go up to a man named McDonald, and call him all the choice names he could think of. Poor Mac was quite taken back, he didn't know what was wrong. One man was killed on the work. He and his partner were drilling just a short way from the face of the city, the man holding the drill having his back turned to the bank, his partner striking in front, a large clunk of frozen dirt broke off from the face, coming down and crushing him over the drill, and knocking his partner down but not injuring him. I saw the poor fellow at the camp a short time after, he was sitting up and conscious, but a deathly color. He died on his way to the hospital.

They had a Scandinavian working among the crowd, a lazy rogue, and they couldn't get him to quit, or fire him, the both formed called him all the pet names they could think of, and all he would say was "no savvy" and then he would mimic them to the men at night.

Tom Hour, a big half breed over six feet tall, who captured Louis Reil during the Northwest Rebellion, worked on the dam. A wheelbarrow looked in his hands like a toy.

(To be Continued.)

An Ancient Depression

(Exchange) In the reign of Claudius, the southern part of Britain was made a Roman Province and the Roman occupation of Britain continued for some centuries but much less is known of the Romans in Britain than of occupation of many other other countries. The province was distant and of small value, in the opinion of the people of Rome.

Discoveries of great historical importance are being made by the Verulamium Excavation Committee at St. Albans, twenty-four miles north west of London, and according to The London Daily Telegraph, it will now for the first time be possible to create a detailed and accurate picture of life in a Romano-British city of the first rank. These investigators are also able to get a proper perspective of the development and then the decay of the Roman occupation. There is evidence that in the last days before the end came business passed through a marked depression.

A find of some importance is the gateway of the pre-Roman British city. The ramparts show that the old British city was half a mile in breadth and, therefore, most have been of considerable importance. The old British city is supposed to date back to about 30 B. C. Tools, surgical instruments and pottery found in the Roman remains offer further knowledge of these men of nearly two thousand years ago.

The uncovering of a large house on which work is still continuing furnishes a tabloid history of the Roman occupation. At the lowest levels are traces of a first century timber and wattle house while above these are foundations of a later house of flint and cement.

This was demolished at the height of Verulamium's glory and a large building, one hundred and seventy feet square with a courtyard and garden in the middle was erected. A long corridor with floor of tesserae, cubes laid mosaic fashion, also has been found, as well as remains of two mosaic floors. The floor and wall junctions have plaster "dust-proof" holdings, similar to those to be found in hospitals or other modern public buildings.

This great house, however, passes into evil days. A sunken floor and warped wall can plainly be seen. With the obvious poverty of the last inhabitants of the once luxurious mansion, the sunken floor is roughly patched with clay and various other parts rebuilt with broken fragments from other ruins. A piece of sculpture, for instance, was used to build up the front wall.

Thus the four stages of development are exhibited on the one site, and it furnishes interesting evidence of the depression which fell on the Roman city of Britain at the end of the third century.

The Starling

(London Spectator.) The most whole-hearted attack that I can remember on the reputation of any bird comes from Jack Miner, perhaps the most famous "ringer" and sanctuary maker in the world. Certainly no one has been so successful in attracting large wild birds (especially migrant geese) to sanctuary. He regards the starling as Apollonian. It happened by a curious coincidence, that complaints against the bird reached me almost simultaneously from Austria and Canada. What is the grievance of the charge? "Between 2,000 and 3,000 of my choice white and Scotch pines are dead. Killed by the shiny poisonous droppings of the starlings and now that beautiful natural cathedral that I planned and planted in 1914 is a sight to look at." So Jack Miner,

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