

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1933.

THE NEW LEADER

The mantle of leadership of the Conservative party in the Legislative Assembly falls upon worthy shoulders in the person of Dr. the Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan, Minister of Health and Education, who for several months past, during the illness of the late Premier Stewart, so ably discharged the duties of Acting Premier in addition to those associated with his own dual portfolio.

First elected to the Legislature as a colleague of Mr. W. Chester S. McLure for the Charlottetown constituency in the general provincial election of 1923, Dr. MacMillan was re-elected in the subsequent Liberal landslide of 1927, and again filled up a large majority when the Conservatives were returned to power in 1931.

A life-long champion of public health and education, with a distinguished career as university student and medical practitioner, his appointment to the new portfolio of Health and Education was a most fortunate one, and has already resulted in great improvements in both of these departments.

Hon. Dr. MacMillan's public activities extend over many years and cover a very wide field. He was Provincial Health Officer from 1911 to 1919. He was a member of the Development Commission appointed in 1915 to inquire into the natural resources of the Province.

As Acting Leader of the House during the last legislative session, Dr. MacMillan rose magnificently to the occasion. To his unquestioned ability in debate he brought also qualities of statesmanship, and fairness and impartiality to opponents, which were marked and commented upon favourably by leading members of both parties.

In congratulating Hon. Dr. MacMillan upon the deserved recognition of his services to the party and Province, we are not unmindful of the serious responsibilities which he will be called upon to shoulder. But his arduous work during the past few months, and his years of training in professional and public life, will stand him now in good stead.

OUR U. S. TRADE

That Canada's trade relations with the United States have by no means been adversely affected by the Empire trade agreements nego-

ated by the Bennett Government last year at Ottawa, is evident from the fact that the month of August saw a heavy increase in exports to the United States. The total value was \$17,754,000 compared with \$12,233,000 in August last year, a gain of \$5,521,000 or 45 per cent. The July increase was 43 per cent. The largest item was newsprint valued at \$5,184,000 followed by wool pulp at \$2,324,000, planks and boards at \$1,012,000, nickel at \$917,000 and pulpwood at \$806,000.

The export of farm products to the United States in August totalled in value \$841,597 compared with \$213,140 in August last year, an increase of almost 210 per cent. Oats rye, bran and shorts, wheat flour, berries, fresh beef, potatoes, maple sugar and wool were included in the increases.

The largest item in the August export to the United States was bran and shorts which was 310,383 cwt. valued at \$290,431 compared with 10,282 cwt. at \$5,620 in August 1932. Maple sugar at \$94,744 increased nine-fold and wool \$183,432 compared with none a year ago.

SOCIALISM & PACIFISM

There is food for thought in the following timely comment in the current issue of Saturday Night:

Socialism in Canada, including the C.C.F., has been rather strongly inclined towards pacifism in its attitude towards the external relations of the state. There are two reasons for this, neither of which would commend itself to a really logical socialist. The first is the immense amount of woolly sentimentalism which is prevalent among socialists in Canada as in other countries where socialism is a long way from practical realization, but which is sloughed off with much rapidity whenever socialists get into power.

A CHANGE OF TUNE

The Halifax Liberal press, which two months ago was busily engaged in exploiting the depression, recently issued a "Forward Nova Scotia" number in which the tune is completely changed. One of the articles, written by its marine editor, deals with the shipping at the port of Halifax. We quote:

"With an increase of 84 per cent in the volume of cargo tonnage handled over the Harbour Commissioners' properties and an increase of 50 per cent in the volume of tonnage handled over the privately-owned properties, the total of 172,376 tons constitutes an all time record for the month of August, and is exceeded only in the past three years by the month of January, 1932, with a total of 172,947 tons. The total cargo tonnage reported for the Port of Halifax for the first eight months of the year totalled 1,083,824 tons as compared to 1,040,097 tons for the same period of 1932 and 1,063,883 tons for 1931."

The Nova Scotia provincial general election took place on August 22. By an ironical coincidence, while this all-time record for August shipping through the port of Halifax was being made, the Halifax Liberal press was declaring that the trade of the country was being ruined by Conservative policies!

EDITORIAL NOTES

A pick-up in employment, a 34 per cent. gain in general business and a favorable trade balance of \$114,000,000 were cited by Premier Bennett, in a recent statement, as facts which Canadians might "quite safely" take "as sign posts on the road to recovery."

Notes By The Way

If Mr. de Valera, says the Spectator, is intent upon snatching an advantage at the polls, now is his moment. For a time it has been possible for him to deceive the country about the consequences of his economic policy, but that cannot continue indefinitely.

"We can only learn about ourselves," says George Matthew Adams "by seeking the lessons that nature sets before us in every range of vision that catches our eyes. The principles of living are very simple and the only time when life becomes complicated is when we complicate it ourselves. Nature looks up at us from every point of the compass. It asks no questions, but it offers information and spins out tales of wonder to every intelligent onlooker."

It is a matter for profound regret that the School Commission of Quebec has been compelled to reduce by ten per cent. In certain cases, and two and a half per cent in others, the salaries of its staff. . . We understand perfectly the point of view of the Commission. It is unable to take any other course. But the depression will not last forever. This is why we pray the authorities never to forget the following: A school is only as good as its school teacher. It is not the architectural splendour of a building which leads to the excellence of a curriculum or its teaching; it is the man himself. We must, therefore, begin by paying him according to his worth, in order not to discourage him. At the present time young people full of initiative and ambition will refuse to enter the career of teaching, even if they have a liking for it, because they will see no future in it. —Le Solleil.

We have it on the authority of expert British and American observers that this Dominion is the envy of other countries because of the steady-going manner in which it has weathered a prolonged world storm. Under the Empire trade treaties it is making noticeable headway.

If a man is not happy, his hope for success is faint indeed. William James says that the true realism "is that of the poets; to find out where joy rides, and give it a voice far beyond singing." The worker who misses out in the joy that may be his no matter at what task he works, is the only worker who can state that his work is menial. For, again to quote William James, "to miss the joy is to miss all."

President Roosevelt and his advisers are turning towards the problem of international stabilization. That is to say, they are getting back to the attitude which they assumed when the President co-operated with Britain in calling the World Economic Conference in London. Once that conference got into session he concluded that he could not tie the American dollar to any foreign currency till he got further along with his own domestic recovery drive. Owing to the efforts of the Canadian Prime Minister the conference was saved from foundering at that point. Through his efforts the gathering was enabled in the long run to adjourn with the prospect of assembling again once the American republic is ready to talk stabilization. —Exchange.

Gold has been found in many ways and in different parts of the world. A seven-pound nugget found in South Africa was shaped like a human hand, fingers and all. Near Dolores, Mexico, an Indian found a nugget which was a perfect corn husk in shape. The Ural Mountains of Russia have yielded nuggets up to fifty pounds and over. Three convicts found one worth \$30,000. It is written that the Czar freed the convicts, but kept the gold.

At the present time the richest gold fields are in South Africa, but the mines in Canada are attracting much attention and the annual

A collection of Scottish paintings will be exhibited at various centres in Canada, and these should stir in the minds of the expatriated Scot many delightful memories. It is to be hoped an effort will be made to have an exhibit of the collection at Charlottetown.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE HEALTH PHYSICIAN

Physicians for insurance companies are very careful whom they accept as risks because every case that dies sooner than they expected means just that much loss to the insurance company. If they are in doubt about accepting a candidate for insurance they may accept him but charge him a higher rate, that is charge him the amount they would charge on an older individual.

New insurance is a matter of life or death, but many who are accepted for insurance do not enjoy as good health as some that are rejected, that is they are not as eager or as able to do work as an individual who has been rejected for insurance because of some disability such as heart, kidney, or blood vessel ailments.

The thought then is that good health doesn't just mean freedom from any serious ailment; good health means the enjoyment of life — of food, of rest, of exercise, of work. Dr. W. R. P. Emerson, Tuft's College of Medicine, Boston, claims that the chief obstacle to health work is the persistent idea that a person is not sick, he is well, which prevents the physician from entering the field of health in the same scientific spirit in which he meets the problems of disease.

In other words every individual should be brought to his or her best physical condition, so that eating, sleeping, playing, working, should all give enjoyment. Many people who work every day, who will tell you that they are not sick, do not enjoy fully, if at all, any of these daily life habits.

Thus there should be health physicians as well as sickness physicians, or rather, as Dr. Emerson suggests, all physicians should be health physicians eager and anxious to see each individual or patient enjoying life 100 per cent. How can this happy state be reached?

This state will be reached when every individual who isn't getting enjoyment "out of life (except, of course, those who have definite physical reasons for not getting enjoyment) consults his physician about it, and the physician himself takes as much interest in the case as he would in a clear case of heart, lungs, kidney or other ailment.

This means that health will be the first thought in life, not sickness.

The Uprising of The Louts

(From a recent speech by H. G. Wells)

"It seems to me that what is happening in Germany is a clumsy lout's revolution against thought, sanity and books. Where it will take Germany no one knows. It is not only in Germany that the wide tolerations with which the century opened are disappearing. The clumsy louts rampant everywhere with his idiotic symbols, making his idiotic salutes and contending his imbecile cruelties.

"Are we safe in England? Personally I don't feel a bit safe. Ten years ahead luncheon parties for literary men may give place to lynch parties. Before my time is out I may be beaten up by Sir Oswald Mosley (British Fascist leader) or disciplined severely in a concentration camp by that true-born Briton, Gilbert Frankau (novelist who has criticized Mr. Wells' medical thought.)

"About one thing I do feel safe—that in the long run books will win, and the louts will be brought to heel, and sane judgment will settle with all the braying and bawling heroics of these insurgents. We shall have Hitler weighed accurately to his last yawn. We shall know the truth about Goering and Goebbels; about the foul murder of Matteotti, and the subtle issue between the administration of incapacity and sabotage in Russia—or our children will.

"The mills of the books grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. Men may suffer and die, but human thought embodied in science and literature goes marching on."

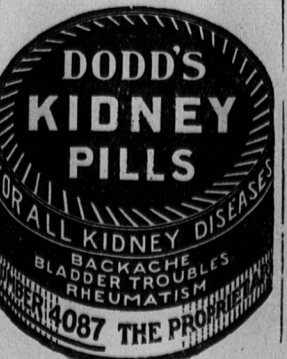
In The Klondike Trail Of '98 A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF A MEMORABLE ADVENTURE (By Ernest Crabbe, Borden, P.E.I.)

IX In the spring of 1900, after being in Dawson all winter, residing in a cabin, and putting in the time taking stock of the gambling games going, and viewing dancing fairies, with Curly Munroe in the lead, noted for his parading around in shirt sleeves most of the time, and also as an artist at the light fantastic. Dreamy waltzes seemed to take the lead at that time, and I guess for poetry of motion in gliding over the waxed floors the women couldn't be beaten, especially when it came to lining up at the bar for the drinks, and to hear the caller offer plead with the audience to choose a partner for the next dance would make one almost get out on the floor out of sympathy, and it would be "Boys, remember at midnight, there will be shown a moving picture show absolutely free." This would be to hold the crowd, and the picture show would be put on about four o'clock in the morning, with an addition some worn out actress trying to stage a tragic recitation, though about the only thing tragic to it, would be the indifference of the audience, and the frantic efforts of the booster to create an enthusiasm. One would then arrive home about daylight, when it was a case of turn in and sleep until dinner time, for another session the next night.

Towards spring I got fed up on this "hectic" life, and thought it advisable to make an endeavor to procure something to do, so one day I started up Hunker Creek on my way to Gold Bottom, going up above Discovery Claim on that creek, to where a man named Hooley, an Englishman, owned a claim. He had a man working for him, Dan McKenzie by name. I secured a job and went to work. They were drifting with wood fires, McKenzie doing the mining, and Hooley working on the windlass. The weather was getting too warm for wood fires to burn properly and in consequence in the morning on going down to take out the dirt, some quick work had to be done to remove the smouldering wood left, to clear out the smoke, and McKenzie's lungs must have been like a gas mask, to stand the smoke he did. One thaw we took out, Hooley and I were on the windlass. It had a handle on both ends, with a double ope, one bucket coming up, and the other going down and Hooley and I winding for all we were worth, couldn't stick McKenzie in the hole; he was there with a bucket every time. I worked there until they cleaned up the dump, Hooley getting somewhere around two thousand out of it.

I couldn't but admire McKenzie's ability as a workman, but I am sorry to say, I cannot vouch the same for his performance on a fiddle. The impression it gave me was, that a good worker, when he takes in hand a fiddle, goes at it with energy, regardless of expression, and in his rendition of the Danube Waltz, if the Danube river, on its course to the sea, creates as much noise as he on the fiddle, all I have to say is, I hope I am not in its vicinity.

Hooley thought so well of the way his dump turned out, that he immediately made preparations to work it on a larger scale. He had a fair sized plant installed, and hired a number of men, mostly originally from the old country, Atkinson among the rest. Hooley, like the good general he was, secured an engineer and cook as well, by employing a man named Span and his wife, Mrs. Span being a fine looking woman, and as by this time he had a good idea of how his pay dirt ran, and knew that to help hold a crew of men, you can't beat a pretty woman, with ingenuity enough to keep them all guessing. Hooley himself did not lack ability in the jolly line; you would not wish for a more pleasing personality, in fact, he was as smooth as



Wires THAT SPEED TRANSACTIONS in the Exchange Markets of the World. Time is a factor of prime importance to most business men who have dealings in the money markets of the world. TO MEET the requirements of its customers, the Bank of Montreal has special wire facilities which keep in constant touch with one another its most important offices in Canada and those it maintains in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. By this means the Bank is enabled to provide all its customers with closest rates on American and all classes of foreign exchange. The special wire facilities of the Bank also ensure most expeditious service in all departments of the Bank's affairs. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 MODERN, EFFICIENT BANKING SERVICE ... the Outcome of 126 Years' Successful Operation. Charlottetown Branch: S. R. FINLAYSON, Manager. TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$700,000,000

They are made, and fact, he was there with it by the bushel. To illustrate: An individual he had working for him, applied for his wages, he was supposed to be getting five dollars a day: "My dear fellow," Hooley said to him, "I can't afford to lose you. You're the best man I got, I will give you seven dollars a day from now on." Of course the fellow was highly flattered, and Mr. Hooley was a fine man, and all the men he had, banked on him, to such an extent, that he like other banks failed to pay. Some of them had two thousand in wages coming to them and Atkinson was wiser by the loss of one thousand. Vicass, who was located on Discovery Claim, was telling about seeing Hooley going down the creek for good, with golf stockings on and a pack on his back, and what a comical sight it was. Napoleon Bonaparte was a little insignificant individual as well, but a world beater in his line, likewise was Hooley, if on a smaller scale, and he met his Waterloo as well, if the individual of the same name I was reading of in a newspaper later, as being found dead near Winnipeg, should be he. (To be Continued.)

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