

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MODERN ETHIOPIA

The usual reference books tell little of what modern Ethiopia is like. Of timely interest therefore, in view of the troubled East African situation, is the following description from an article "Addis Ababa Today" in the Spectator, by John M. Melly.

Mr. Melly has just returned to England "filled with admiration for the way in which the Emperor (Selassie) has tackled the stupendous task of introducing Western methods and organization into a country which modern progress had never touched."

He finds the greatest advance "from the darkness of the centuries to the light of civilization" is in Addis Ababa, the mountain Capital. "After travelling three days on the Franco-Ethiopian railway, passing through hundreds of miles of wild and desolate country," he found a well-appointed station and luxurious taxis of American manufacture.

Policemen conducted traffic through orderly streets that once were lined with mud huts but now front stone buildings. The New Palace, furnished throughout by an Oxford Street firm, might have been in London's Mayfair instead of "darkest Africa."

"In Addis Ababa there are telephones, telegraph and electric lighting, several good hotels, two or three cinemas and many shops. . . . Hospital accommodation exceeds that of most English towns in the number of beds per 100,000 thousand population, and although mostly run by missionary societies, it is to a great extent due to the Emperor that they exist at all.

"An earnest Christian himself, and a ruler of nominally Christian people, he has yet some 8,000,000 Mohammedans and pagans . . . consequently he has welcomed missionaries into the country and made lavish gifts of land and money."

Mr. Melly states hospitals are located in many other towns and state schools are founded in many parts of the country. And further: "The work of the law courts, the abolition of such useless punishments as that of amputation of the hand for robbery, the Emperor's gift of premises for a hospital for sick animals, his tireless fight against slavery, and the building of much-needed roads, are all examples of less spectacular but vitally important reforms."

And this progress is spreading in an ever-increasing circle from the seat of Government in Addis Ababa. It is only as communications are improved, roads built, and aerodromes constructed that it becomes possible to get each more distant province in turn organized and under control. Under present conditions many of the primitive border tribes are six weeks' journey from the Capital. Consequently, they are still comparatively lawless, and it is here that slavery has not yet been successfully dealt with, and that raids over the border occur all too frequently.

"While European men, women and children have travelled and lived in safety in almost every other part of the country, the Danakils, whose territory borders that of Italian Eritrea, remain wild, lawless and a real source of danger to anyone who dares to penetrate. But even here the Government have made a start, and a strong military post has recently been established. "Ethiopia is still centuries behind European civilization . . ." Mr. Melly concludes, "but such immense strides have been taken under the present Emperor's administration that it would be difficult to question either his sincerity or his ability. One leaves Ethiopia with a feeling of having witnessed a fascinating spectacle—that of order emerging out of chaos."

PROMOTING TRADE

Newspaper exchanges received from Australia demonstrate another way in which the products of Canada are receiving the attention of overseas buyers. Through-out the dried fruit areas of Victoria recently a "Reciprocate With Canada" campaign was carried on by various firms and organizations interested in that commodity. The Sunrises Daily, a newspaper published in that area, reveals the vigorous way in which that campaign was carried out. "Loyalty to Canada" is the heading of one advertisement, which proceeds: "Canada gives first preference to our dried fruit; we should reciprocate by buying Canadian products." Further it is declared: "Canadian goods are noted for their wonder-

ful quality and uniform standard," a tribute which should encourage us to deserve and uphold it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The weather is the thing now.

It's not going to be any clean sweep next time.

The Liberal-Conservative workers are full of enthusiasm and determined to make amends.

No, the flags were not flying in the city yesterday for the picnic at Victoria.

The Oddfellows are delighted with the reception given them by citizens in general and the Mayor and City Council in particular.

The British Government spends sleepless nights and days attempting to straighten out world difficulties of contending nations. It is just announced that diplomatic discussions between Great Britain and Japan on various political, economic and naval matters will be inaugurated in Tokyo this autumn with the arrival there of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British financial expert.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction Party leader, will wind up his election campaign in Western Canada on Thursday and will then go to Quebec for two public meetings before starting a tour of the Maritimes. It is not definitely decided the points at which he will address meetings, but it is presumed Halifax, Saint John, and Charlottetown will be included.

The Exhibition is the first great event. Never has there been such a show worthy to be termed an exposition—over 6,000 entries, with 40 Riding Club exhibits to the bargain. The vaudeville promises to be the best ever—the Cimse Sensation reputedly being a real thriller—the best of four world records. Besides, the grounds are at their loveliest, and the buildings, stables, etc., looking their prettiest in coats of new paint and whitewash. Have a preliminary look round and see for yourselves.

Retail trade in United States, backed by wide gains already achieved this year, is preparing for what some authorities believe will be the greatest forward drive of the recovery era. During the first half of 1935, retail dollar sales were some six percent higher than for the first six months of last year. All major divisions reported universal gains with the exception of variety chains, where a large increase by one firm offset small losses from the previous year reported up by three others. Weekly receipts since July 1 have confirmed the upward trend of sales.

In connection with the order of Premier Heppburn that all single men on the dole must take to farm or road work in Northern Ontario, a peculiar situation has arisen. Six doctors were appointed to examine the 1,086 single men, and reported that half of them were physically unfit for either farm or road work. And it was not a case of shrinking. As men were ordered to step into the Class B ranks, disappointment was obvious in almost every case. Similarly, as the doctors reported others physically fit, the patients did not hide their glee.

Hon. E. N. Rhodes has been accomplishing financial records these past few days. Sale by public tender of \$30,000,000 in treasury bills maturing Nov. 1 was at the lowest interest rate ever secured, averaging less than 1-1/4 per cent. The bills were disposed of at an average price of \$99,690,028 yielding 1.233705 per cent. Three loans from the federal treasury to the government of Manitoba, amounting to \$850,000 and expiring Aug. 20, Sept. 1 and Sept. 20, have been consolidated and renewed as from Sept. 1 for one year. The new loan will be secured by a treasury bill bearing interest at four per cent. payable half-yearly.

"Back to the farm" has its drawbacks in Ontario where it is discovered certain farmers' sons are instead taking to the roadwork provided for the unemployed. A member of Hamilton County Council reported that several prosperous farmers in Wentworth County were hiring single unemployed at 50 cents per day while their own sons worked on unemployed road gangs for \$3 per day. He held that there were farmers who were tak-

Notes By The Way

The failure of nations, members of the League, to disarm and the consequent unfair bearing of the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany gave the Nazis a fine popular program on patriotic lines wherewith to capture the imagination of Germans, but the spirit of discontent and hopelessness that really swept Germany into Hitler's arms has its origin in the appalling economic conditions prevailing in that country.

Stories of "atrocities" in Ethiopia recall the wild yarns about Boer treatment of "the poor outlanders" before the last war in South Africa. In that case the further the atrocity reports travelled the worse they got; and it may be the same in regard to Italy's charges against the Ethiopians.—Toronto Globe.

Mussolini has performed one—and I think only one—remarkable administrative feat in Italy. He has abolished the hooting of motor horns in Rome and has thus transformed the noisiest and most beautiful of the great European cities into the most quiet and beautiful of them all. Anyone with experience of the Italian motorist's passion for sounding his horn on every conceivable and inconceivable occasion will agree that this is a remarkable achievement. On must give praise where praise is due.—A.C. in The New Statesman.

The League of Nations Council has succeeded in delaying, not preventing war between Ethiopia and Italy. The League has also obtained a reprieve for itself. The showdown will come in September, a month in which Mussolini plays woe to open hostilities. He has received a warning from Anthony Eden that a declaration of war against Ethiopia will be likewise a declaration of war on the League.

The Ethiopians have an effective battle cry: "Die free." As rendered phily into English, it would be hard to pack more feeling into two syllables. It recalls the Die Hards of the British Army. The regiment got its name from its colonel's shouted command during a hot encounter in the Peninsula War: "Die hard, men, die hard!" "Right on, my men," quoth Lord Ranelagh.

"I am hurt but I am not slain; I'll lay me down and bleed awhile, Then rise and fight again."—Moncton Transcript.

There is a gentleman, resident in New York, who at the time of writing is enjoying a carefully-planned vacation in Ontario. For three months he "has to travel" dropping in to the Canadian National office in New York frequently and on each occasion depositing with the cashier a sum ranging from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on his "summer vacation account." The transaction was completed recently when the depositor forwarded to C.E. Jensen, General Agent in Quebec for the balance required to cover his ticket from New York to an Ontario point, plus sleeping car space. All arrangements were made and at the end of June the vacationist left for his vacation in Ontario. His transportation charges taken care of by the expedient of saving a little now and then in advance of his vacation.—C.N.R. Magazine.

You have heard of districts in Europe inhabited by Germans who want to join Germany. There is also one country in Europe where people want to join Britain, though they are not British. In five years Iceland will reconsider her present association with Denmark. A large and increasing element wants to seek admission to the British Empire. It will not happen, of course. But how significant that it should be suggested.—London Sunday Express.

Goebbels is off on the rampage again. He has a way of giving Nazism away completely. "We shall insist," he says, "that the Churches take a positive national socialist attitude in politics." Not only individuals but Churches must be positively Nazi; it will not be enough for them to refrain from being anti-Nazi. On this Naziism will insist. There is the whole policy of the movement.

"Let us never forget that the English parliament had not one man for its maker, no man made it; it grew. It was the natural outcome through long centuries of the common sense and good nature of the English people, who have always preferred committees to dictators, elections to street fighting, and talking shop to revolutionary tribunals.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

Italy's symptoms have been under close observation for some time. They are feverish and Ethiopia is liable to be the victim of her delirium. There is always the chance, however, that the fever may destroy Italy first. The League may have tried to secure her for a short time, but the League knows that the light threads with which she is bound may be snapped at any moment. Ordinary diplomacy will have to be brought to bear in the end; meanwhile the treatment that promises best results is homeopathy. The basic trouble is economic; a good deal might be done by relieving economic pressure on Rome.

ing advantage of cheap labor and said he had personally made the discovery during the past two weeks while attempting to find jobs for unemployed. While a few farmers' sons were in the gangs of the Ontario department of highways, the greater number had found employment with the suburban area commission. It is hard to know what to do under such circumstances—reduce the pay on the road work to the farm rate or vice versa.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CHEWING THE FOOD IS ALWAYS NECESSARY

Nowadays we are inclined to smile at the idea of Fletcher that every bite of food should be chewed about thirty times before it is allowed to go down into the stomach. In these days when foods are soft and almost melt in the mouth there is not the same need for chewing. Nevertheless your dentist will tell you that it is soft foods—lack of chewing which causes the poor circulation of the blood in the gums—that is a great factor in causing pyorrhoea. And your doctor will tell you that lack of chewing the food is the cause of a great many cases of indigestion and stomach distress.

Now the one who wants to sit and count the number of chews he gives each bite of food, as it would be something very odd to behold, but there is no question but that most of us should chew our food more.

The breaking down of the food into small particles is an important job done by chewing; it is the mixing of the food with the saliva (the digestive juice in the mouth) that means most in helping the proper absorption and digestion of food.

Nutrition experts inform us that starch foods make up about two-thirds of all the foods we eat. This means then that the digestion of starches is necessary to health. If starches are not digested properly the individual is likely to have much discomfort and distress due to gas formation.

The starch foods are sugar, bread, potatoes, all the cereals and breakfast foods, macaroni, cakes, pastries, puddings, syrups, candy, jams, jellies, fruits.

Now the first start in the digestion of starch foods occurs in the mouth where the ferment—ptyalin—in the saliva turns the starch into sugar. By chewing the food a few times this ferment gets a chance to mix with the starch food and convert it into sugar. Sugar is quickly absorbed into the blood and gives immediate heat and energy.

As nothing happens to the starch when it reaches the stomach, any lack of the mouth digestive juice means the accumulation of undigested starches in the stomach. This gives rise to a sense of fullness or heaviness, distension by gas and much discomfort.

Vesuvius In Eruption

(Montreal Gazette)

It is a striking coincidence that at this critical juncture of Italian affairs, when war clouds darken the European atmosphere, Vesuvius is in eruption. It serves to stress the perilous course upon which Italy has embarked in threatening hostile attack upon Ethiopia. Significant, too is the circumstance that Italy's warlike impulse should follow closely upon the heels of the Stresa conference in which Premier Mussolini urged the need for a united European policy getting together in order to cope with the prevailing unrest of nations and discuss ways and means of attaining by mutual agreement European security. It was urged that a regional pact in which Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy could co-operate for the preservation of world peace would strengthen the League of Nations and smooth the way towards the reduction of armaments and help the European nations to economic recovery. What has now become of this program? The dramatic change of front by Premier Mussolini has not only wrecked the hopes based upon these four-power parleys, but has given a vicious stimulus to the very dangers which his professed desire to avoid.

It is easier to start a fire than to stamp it out. There is the story of a certain Nicolas who invented a salt-mill to extract this commodity from the ocean, forgot the world required to stop its action and the salt came oozing the ships. That fact has its warning and its warning for Premier Mussolini, would he but regard its application to the crisis in Italian affairs, the responsibility for which must rest upon his shoulders. Whatever be the nature of his claims against Ethiopia or for consideration of his demands in this dispute, it is surely his duty to help matters that, instead of making some attempt to clear up difficulties and explain his position, the dictator should choose to pour out the vials of his contempt upon the League and that, presumably under his instigation, the Italian press should indulge itself in uncalculated and bitter criticisms of British policy relative to this Ethiopian dispute. Abuse cannot be of any service to Italy or advance any reasonable settlement of this vexed problem. Mussolini may refuse to turn the cards he has in his sleeve face up on the table; but he cannot expect to force outside opinion in his favour by reiteration of his demands and the assumption that his own dictum in this matter is sufficient and final. Still less can he hope to convince those who do not see eye to eye with him in this crisis by vituperative assaults upon Captain Anthony Eden and Sir Samuel Hoare, whose speeches have been gibbered and made the subject of virulent attack in the columns of the Giornale d'Italia and other Fascist organs. Statements that Italy is the covert enemy of Italy, that she is jealous of Italian aspirations and influence in Africa, and that many Britons are eager to enlist under the Italian flag for war in Africa may be regarded as

Interest Burden Cut

(Mail and Empire)

When the Bennett Government assumed office in 1930 it was faced with the necessity of refunding over one billion dollars of War and Victory Loan Bonds in the ensuing four years. In addition to refunding these outstanding loans, it was necessary to raise new money for the current purposes of the Government, including unemployment relief and farm relief and for deficits on the Canadian National Railways.

The following is a chronological statement of the various loan operations since 1930: 1930—Issue of \$100,000,000 4% bonds on October 1st, maturing October 1, 1936, sold at a cost of 4.38%, principal and interest payable in New York. \$25,000,000 of the proceeds used to pay off in April, 1931, 5% Public Service Loan; it is effected a saving in annual interest charges of \$155,000.

Issue of \$40,000,000 4% notes on December 1st, maturing December 1, 1932, sold at par, issued to refund \$45,000,000 3-year notes that matured on December 1, 1930. The balance, \$5,000,000, paid from cash. 1931—In May an offer of conversion was made to the holders of the 5% War Loan maturing October 1, 1931, the 3% Renewal Loan maturing November 1, 1932, the 5% Victory Loan maturing November 1, 1933, and the 5% Victory Loan maturing November 1, 1934. The new bonds were for a term of 25 years with the option of being called by the Government at the end of 15 years. The coupon rate was 4 1/2%. The new bonds carried adjustment coupons which, with the regular 4 1/2% coupons, gave the holder the rate of interest carried by the old bonds until their maturity dates. Also in the case of conversions of the tax-free 1933 issue the new bonds were tax-free until November 1, 1937.

The effect of this Conversion Loan in annual interest saving (after the saving became fully effective) was as follows: 5% 1931 War Loan, \$215,628; 5 1/2% 1932 Renewal Loan, \$375,232; 5 1/2% 1918 Victory Loan, \$2,768,861; 5 1/2% 1919 Victory Loan, \$2,839,533; total saving, \$6,258,674.

In November there was issued the National Service Loan, in two maturities of five and ten years. The bonds carried a coupon rate of 5%, and were issued at a cost of 5.1% for the five-year bonds and 5.1% for the ten-year bonds. The amount subscribed totalled \$221,198,200, divided as follows: \$79,535,200 five-year and \$141,663,000 ten-year.

1932—An issue of \$50,000,000 4 1/2% one-year treasury bills was sold in August to the chartered banks at par. An issue of \$60,000,000 4 1/2% one-year treasury notes was sold in October in New York, the proceeds used to pay off treasury bills maturing December 1, 1932, amounting to \$40,000,000, and a temporary bank loan of \$15,000,000. The balance was used for current purposes. As issue of \$12,000,000 4 1/2% 90-day treasury bills was sold to the chartered banks at par in October. In October there was also issued the 4% loan of 1932. The bonds were issued in three and twenty-year maturities, the latter being called at the option of the Government after 15 years. The bonds were sold to yield 4.28% for the three-year and 4.50% for the twenty-year maturities. Subscriptions to the three-year bonds were limited to \$25,000,000, while subscriptions to the long term issue amounted to \$36,191,000.

The proceeds of the issue were used in part to retire \$12,000,000 90-day treasury bills and \$34,449,950 of 5 1/2% Renewal Loan Bonds. As the average cost of the new issue was 4.43%, there was a saving of \$368,614 in annual interest charges.

There was issued in November \$35,000,000 of 2 year-4% notes at par to the chartered banks. 1933—There was an issue of 3 1/2% six-months treasury bills amounting to \$40,000,000 sold to the chartered banks at a cost of 3 1/2%. \$30,000,000 was sold in May; the balance in July.

An issue of \$60,000,000 4 1/2% 15-months treasury notes was sold in New York in July to redeem under call on August 1st an equivalent amount of 4% notes issued in 1932. An issue of \$50,000,000 3 1/2% one-year treasury bills was sold to the chartered banks at par to redeem an equivalent amount of 4 1/2% treasury bills issued in August, 1932. An issue of \$15,000,000 4% registered stock was sold in London at par in September.

In October a domestic loan of \$225,000,000 was offered in three maturities—two, six and twelve years. These were sold at a cost of 3.75%, 4.19% and 4.38% respectively. The proceeds of this issue were used to redeem \$169,971,850 of 5 1/2% Victory Loan Bonds due November 1st, the saving in annual interest charges being \$2,367,344. The \$40,000,000 treasury bills issued in May and July were also converted into this issue.

1934—There was introduced in this year the sale by public tender of short term Treasury bills. There were three such sales of two lots each, the cost being as follows: \$2,450,000, average cost 2.85%; \$12,550,000, average cost 3.12%; \$1,600,000, average cost 2.41%; \$13,400,000, average cost 2.71%.

Fascist headquarters excellent war propaganda for stimulating the Italian people to support Mussolini in his envisaged conquest of Abyssinia; but they will lose their potency through the British Government's protest that the preservation of world peace is of a measureless greater importance than the pursuit of the hazardous and reckless course upon which Mussolini has embarked. Italy has neither foreign credits nor gold stock enough, nor raw materials enough to sustain her in a war which would be a colossal blunder and a wild gamble. Mere rhetoric will not enable Mussolini to meet the grim realities of the situation.

The Poet's Corner

GREEK STONE CARVINGS

I Tella now but an empty echo Has come among the ancient dead, Where over her the darkness passes, Closing the troubled beauty of her eyes.

II Erinna, content with watching Mirrored beauty in a quiet pool, Has bound its clustered stars about her head.

III I, Melita, whose singing Haunted the moon-blurred nights of many lovers Shall lie content If only the fragile echo of my music Linger beneath some whispering cypress bough.

—Harry E. Foster.

Charlottetown.

\$1,600,000, average cost 2.35% \$18,400,000, average cost 2.47% There was issued in London in May \$10,000,000 3 1/2% per cent, registered stock at a cost of 3.48 per cent. This issue matures in 1955 with the option of being called by the Government in 1950. Part of the proceeds of this issue was used to pay the 3 1/2% per cent, sterling loan dated June 1, 1934, and maturing on June 1, 1934. The amount of this loan outstanding was \$4,822,029, of which \$2,086,776 was held in the sinking fund.

The \$50,000,000 issue of 3% Treasury bills that matured on August 1st was renewed for one year at a cost of 2 1/2% per cent.

In September a one-year banking credit of \$50,000,000 in New York was arranged at a rate of 2 per cent for one year. This was used to pay off part of the \$60,000,000 15-months notes that matured on October 1st and were called for redemption on September 1st. The balance of the maturity issue was paid off in cash. The annual interest saving on that portion (\$40,000,000) of this issue which had been outstanding prior to 1930 amounts to \$800,000.

In October the 1934 Refunding Loan was issued to an amount of \$250,000,000. The loan was in four maturities, two, five, eight and fifteen-year, bearing coupon rates of 2 per cent, 2 1/2% per cent, 3 per cent, and 3 1/2% per cent respectively. The yield rates were 2.57, 2.90, 3.43 and 3.81 per cent, respectively. Part of the proceeds of this issue was used to retire the balance of the 1918-33 Victory Loan, amounting to \$222,216,850. The annual saving effected as a result of the conversion of these Victory Bonds amounts to \$4,655,770.

The two-year 4 per cent, notes that matured on November 1 were temporarily extended to the date that the Bank of Canada commenced business (March 11, 1935) on the same terms and conditions. 1935—This year's sale of Treasury bills by public tender has been as follows: \$18,300,000, average cost 2.05% \$15,000,000, average cost 1.76% \$15,000,000, average cost 6.89% \$15,000,000, average cost 1.50% \$15,000,000, average cost 1.56% \$20,000,000, average cost 1.98%.

In connection with the opening of the Bank of Canada there was issued to that institution in accordance with the Bank of Canada Act, \$115,013,637 of 3 per cent 5-year bonds. This issue was to provide for the portion of the Dominion note issue that was not covered by gold or silver.

On the same date \$35,000,000 of 3-months Treasury bills were sold to the Bank of Canada at a discount of 1 1/2 per cent, to replace a similar amount of 4 per cent maturing notes. This issue of Treasury bills was paid off on June 11, from the proceeds of the public issue of bonds and Treasury bills.

On May 15 a public issue of eight and 20-year bonds, bearing interest coupons of 2 1/2 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, were sold. The issue was dated June 1, 1935, and matured June 1, 1943, and June 1, 1955. The latter was callable at par on or after June 1, 1950. There was sold \$20,000,000 of the eight-year bonds at 99.50 to yield 2.57 per cent and \$40,000,000 of the 20-year bonds to yield 3.10 per cent. The proceeds

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PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Aug. 12.—Down from the North where he has spent practically all his life, a tall stranger stepped off the boat a few days ago to get his first view of a railway train. He was quickly taken in tow by Canadian National trainmen and shown everything from the engine to the observation car. His greatest interest was in the dining car and preparation of meals and the sleeping car. He looked upon the Porter as a mysterious gentleman who, by a wave of his hand, produced well-made and comfortable beds from the air. He suddenly became so comfortable that he hoped Edmonton, his destination, might be located in the next quarter-section to London, England.

Advertisement for Hyndman & Co., Limited. Text: "Not One Canadian Life Company Has Failed to Meet Its Obligations. Life Insurance is the largest medium for the accumulation of savings. The Great-West Life is the Champion of Thrift and the Guardian of thousands of Canadian homes. Consult your nearest Agent or write or call on HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED Established 1872 Provincial Managers Lower Queen Street, Charlottetown"

Advertisement for Brahmim Orange Pekoe Tea. Includes an illustration of a teapot and text: "Mr. Tea Pott Recommends as a refreshing drink BRAHMIM ORANGE PEKOE TEA"

Advertisement for Imperial Fox Food. Includes an illustration of a fox and text: "Imperial Fox Food The Unanimous Verdict of Successful Ranchers. 'We have never fed anything to equal IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS and IMPERIAL PUPPY FOOD in promoting healthy and normal growth of pups and developing sturdy bodies with superior pelts of lustrous sheen, thick-skinned and retaining their color.' IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO. LTD. CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I."