

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1929

OUR CLAIMS AT OTTAWA

As will be seen from the report published elsewhere in this issue, our claims at Ottawa have been engaging the attention of the Senate, a motion having been introduced by Senator Hughes calling attention to the matter.

The Senator does not seem to have much regard for the financing of the Saunders Government or for its capacity to improve matters. He told the Senate "we are going deeper into debt all the time, and in the past year our total expenditure exceeded our total revenue by nearly \$200,000."

IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The establishment of responsible government in this province and in other parts of Canada was effected after years of advocacy by men who realized that if the country was to be the worthy home of free-born men and women, the government must, of necessity, be in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Many examples might be cited: when the Maritime Provinces were pressing for their rights as specified in their Confederation agreement, the government handed the whole question over to a Royal Commission.

Another example: When differences of opinion arose between sections

of Canada, on the tariff relations between this country and the United States, a so-called Tariff Advisory Board was appointed to "advise" the government as to where additions and deductions should be made to the customs duties.

An ideal government in a democracy would be one made up of statesmen with wisdom enough to develop measures for the country's good, and courage to carry them out.

THE PROPOSED CALENDAR

The new calendar outlined by Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth has just been discussed by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, before whom Mr. Cotsworth gave an address explanatory of his proposals.

The project is now so advanced that it is possible an international congress may be called this year and if it ratifies the conclusions arrived at there will then be a prospect of the new calendar coming into effect on the first of January 1933.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Although the roads are not yet officially opened for motor traffic, last Sunday quite a number of cars found their way many miles into the country. In one of these was seated, whether officially or unofficially, the Hon. J. P. MacIntyre, Minister of Public Works.

Notes By The Way

"Musical charms" under any circumstances, and certainly when rendered by such a talented combination as the Welsh Imperial Singers it is a long-to-be-remembered esthetic feast.

It seems the Patriot claims that Senator Dandurand bore out what Premier Saunders said about the prospect of an early settlement of the subsidy question. The question really is, what did Premier Saunders say on the subject?

The Government should bear in mind that nothing is to be gained by going to Ottawa in the character of supplicants seeking the crumbs that may fall from the rich Provinces' tables.

It might be a good thing if the Associated Boards of Trade, as a non-political body could convene a meeting at an early date, and have a discussion on our claims by such authorities as Chief Justice Mathieson, Mr. Justice Arsenault, and Senator Hughes.

So many jokes are perpetrated at the expense of Spotsman's and especially Aberdeen's alleged niggardliness in money matters that it is refreshing to come across in an out-of-the-way corner of a Scottish daily the following paragraph which speaks for itself:

"Lord Provost Lewis, Aberdeen, has been successful in securing the \$400,000 (\$2,000,000) he asked for from the people of Aberdeen and the North-East of Scotland two years ago for his Aberdeen Joint Hospitals Fund.

"At the beginning of March we appealed, he said, to a Press representative, for \$30,000 (\$150,000) to complete the fund in thirty days—that is at the rate of \$1,000 (\$5,000) a day and that appeal, too, has been successful. When I asked for the extra \$30,000 (\$150,000) a friend said he would like to bet \$5,000 (\$25,000) that I would not get it. I am not a betting man, but I accepted the challenge, knowing the people of Aberdeen and the North-East would rally to my assistance.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BODY SUPPLIES EXTRA SUGAR WHEN NECESSARY

I have spoken before about Sandow the strong man who always ate taffy a few minutes before he went on the stage to do the heavy lifting and other feats of strength that made up his vaudeville act.

Also about football players and other athletes, who ate chocolate bars or other candy at the rest period, during a game.

The reason that these athletes ate candy was that it was simply sugar in an agreeable form to eat, and past experience had proven that sugar helped to sustain them better than other foods.

Why? Because sugar or starch is what is used to manufacture the heat in the large muscles that cover the body to supply the energy that is needed. Sometimes you have marvelled at the strength shown by yourself or someone else during an emergency.

Perhaps it was necessary to life a heavy weight and carry it some distance.

Perhaps you have tried to repeat the performance and find that you can't do it.

Why? Because there is now no actual need; nothing is at stake, no life to save or other condition that so excited or stimulated you.

Because when there is need or an emergency the glands of the body, particularly the little adrenal glands, which are situated on top of each kidney, immediately send out an extra supply of their secretion, that is, adrenalin, into the blood, and it, as you know, gives the muscles added strength by making more sugar immediately available for the muscles to use.

First, sugar is an excellent food, a cheap food, and is in condition to be used by the system in a shorter time than other foods.

Second, it is comforting to know that the Creator is ahead of our needs here just as in so many other ways.

Remember, however, that while sugar and starches are the fuel the body uses to create energy, it is eggs and meat and also cereals that repair the tissues of the body that get worn out by this work or exercise. Hence heavy workers need meat, eggs, or cereals.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

WOLFE'S COVE

Q. Where is Wolfe's Cove? A. Wolfe's Cove is on the outskirts of Quebec City, where the British forces under General Wolfe landed on the eve of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Quebec (1759) the decisive engagement which broke the power of France in North America.

It is to be improved and laid out as part of the Battlements Park at Quebec. As present a marshy unkept wilderness, the last plot of the land having been acquired from the private owners, the Battlements Commission will now proceed with the work of converting it into one of the most beautiful spots in the historic environs of the ancient capital of Canada.

How many common communities could raise \$2,038,000 by voluntary contribution within two years and say so little about it?

Medical history is being made today in the surgical clinic at Toronto Western hospital, where Dr. Fulton Risdon (well known in Charlottetown where his father represented the Massey Harris Co. for many years) is performing an unusual operation in bone and skin grafting.

The skin was partially removed from the chest of the man patient, a very technical operation involving a great deal of work, and then a piece of rib bone was removed to be inserted into the jaw bone where it was deficient, for the cancerous growth in the jaw had destroyed one-third of the jaw bone, and this operation was to replace the deficiency in the bone.

Dr. Robert H. Ivy of Philadelphia, president of the American Association of Oral and Plastic Surgery, informed the press the operation was successful and one of the most difficult to perform. "Dr. Risdon is certainly doing excellent work. Without doubt he is one of the best in his profession."

That Body of Hours

Why Crime Doesn't Pay

Condensed from The Saturday Evening Post, Charles Frances Coe

There is a well-accepted fictional tenet to the effect that crime does not pay. This tenet is not strictly accurate; in that crime, as a business, is rampant in the United States and does pay. The point is, it does not pay the man who commits it.

There are reasons for this, just as there are reasons for everything. In this day of organization it is not possible for a criminal to forage as a lone wolf. The lone wolf, in fact, has always been a gift of the fictionist. Let us follow the steps of a man who determines to act without the assistance or cooperation of others, thus maintaining secrecy. We will assume that he has been able to break into a home or an office and has stolen valuables, the equivalent of the annual salary of the average worker.

Understand, there are great difficulties in accomplishing even so much, but we assume that it is done. Now what does he do with it? If he goes to a honest man to dispose of his ware he is sure to be caught. He must, therefore, go to a dishonest man; a fence, a receiver of stolen goods.

The negotiations which follow that step are interesting in that the thief who receives as much as 20 percent of the value of what he steals is a fortunate thief. All goods must be sold on the basis of forced sale. There can be no competitive bidding nor can there be any publicity. The receiver must buy at 20 percent of value, because he, in turn, must sell at 50 percent of value. Therefore, for every \$100 the thief steals he gets \$20.

Even then crime might be said to pay the criminal except for the fact that a man who receives stolen goods becomes a source of danger. He must have a continuous supply in order that his business may prosper. Once he discovers a man is a thief, he expects that man to return to him each time he steals anything. If the man falls in, the receiver becomes suspicious and very often brings about the arrest of the thief in order to protect himself.

Again, once a thief sells to a receiver, the receiver feels free to use the thief in future activities. All receivers are in touch with criminals. Most of them receive reports of projected robberies and often place a value on certain loot if the thief will steal it. If the thief and the receiver are unable to agree upon values and the thief declines to go ahead, the receiver may virtually instruct other thieves to steal the loot at the price he puts on it.

So it is that the man who would follow a criminal career essentially places himself in the hands of dishonest people. Dishonest people are inevitably disloyal too.

However, let us continue a step farther. Presume that the thief has stolen loot valued at \$10,000, for which he has received \$2000 in cash. The receiver, who has paid him this sum, is very apt to whisper to others of his cronies the good news that the thief has \$2000 in cash. It follows that the bootleggers, bums, gambling-house boosters and racketeers of every sort are instantly on the trail of the successful thief.

If the thief recognizes the inevitable end plays along with his new associates, his gains will quickly be whittled away in any of a dozen schemes designed for the purposes. If he refuses to play, vengeance is likely to be taken by strong-arm methods or by the invidious process of advising the police of his whereabouts and the crime of which he was guilty.

Surprising as it may seem, this latter is a very common procedure among fences. It has the effect of protecting them against the testimony of the thief in case he is apprehended. If the thief tells where he disposed of the material, the receiver pretends that he purchased the goods in innocence. If the thief, however, does not break down and takes in silence the penalty of the crime, the receiver says nothing and profits much.

One instantly thinks that at least the receiver makes crime pay. To a very great degree this is true except for the habit of the dishonest dollar to propagate woe.

After a brief time the receiver of stolen goods is in the exact relation to a coterie of thieves that the single thief is in relation to the receiver. If he receives more than the thief himself after a crime, he keeps very little of it. He is ever on tap for the needs of his coterie of thieves. The expenses of trials must be borne by him to prevent talk on the part of criminals. He must be ready with bail. He must pay lawyers. He must pay hush money to incarcerated criminals, and he must finance thieves when they are out of cash, a condition which is prevalent.

Now what of the man who manages to steal cash? Recently a payroll robbery in an Eastern city was said to have netted the five robbers \$200,000 in cash. But to carry it

out, these men had first to steal or purchase the three automobiles they used. They then have to have manufactured somewhere the illegal license plates with which to disguise those automobiles. They had to get the firearms, sale and possession of which are against the law.

After the crime, everyone who had helped them with the implements possessed information which was worth a good deal of money. The criminals, therefore, were immediately faced by the necessity of paying for silence. You may rest assured that the charge was a heavy one, particularly as newspapers usually give an excessive figure for the theft and those who demand the price of silence base their charges on that figure.

The mental and nervous strain inevitably encountered in such a robbery is terrific. Just as soon as it is over, provided the criminal escapes, he must find success. In doing so he lives up to the tradition of the underworld. He buys champagne in night clubs at \$25 a bottle. His nerves are shattered and his imagination runs riot. He gathers about him cronies who are out of funds, and they drink his wine with him. He struts a brief moment. But if he escapes the hand of the law, thirty or sixty days will find him broke.

There is no profit in crime for the simple reason that the criminal must buy his way through life. No matter how much he steals, his payments are in proportion.

I do not believe I exaggerate in the statement that the criminal is very much more hounded by other criminals than he is by the police. The average criminal fears other criminals infinitely more than he fears the police. In order to commit a crime a man has got to trust somebody, and nowhere in all the world is anyone with criminal knowledge who is to be trusted. The thing is fundamental, primary, basic. It is the inevitable condition which every criminal must face.

Even if we had no police departments our courts would remain busy, because thief would turn in thief as a matter of self-preservation.

The law makes it possible for thief to say to thief: "I'll tell on you!" That, in my judgment, is the law's greatest power.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS

Sir,—According to a recent statement in The Guardian, police court records for this Province, show an 80 per cent increase in arrests for drunkenness, during the past year.

We are apt to place undue emphasis on statistics of this kind, without stopping to consider that the activity and vigilance of the police have as much to do with the increased number of arrests, as any change for the worse in the drinking habits of the people. As a means of comparison such figures are next thing to worthless, as the number of arrests made, depends largely on the attitude of the police towards this class of offenders.

If all cases of drunkenness that come under the observation of the police were treated with the same degree of severity at all time and places, then the arrests for that cause would become a perfect index of existing conditions. But the attitude of the police varies, not only in different places, but in the same place from time to time. A condition of inebriety that would call for the prompt intervention of the law, in one place, may be looked on with indifference in another. Small towns sometimes regard the fines from this source as a special providence, and the drunk is industriously gathered in as a source of revenue. Where the sale of liquor is a Government monopoly, the police are usually lenient to those whose condition shows that they have tarried too long, and who, unless helpless or disorderly, are generally unmolested by the law. Everything depends on the attitude of the police, and the interpretation of the term "drunkenness" in the official mind. So taking it all in all, statistics of this kind are not reliable data on which to base conclusions.

I am Sir, etc., M.

Following this argument to its logical conclusion, of course, means that a lawless community with a sympathetic police would enjoy the best reputation so far as the Government Bureau of Statistics is concerned.—Ed. G.

KINGSTON BRIDGE

Sir,—Mr. Angus MacPhee, M. L. A. for the West River District congrat-

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