

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1933.

BELIEVE IN PRESS

The announcement that the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, at its annual meeting, again voted to continue its joint advertising activities in the daily newspapers and the farm publications of Canada, calls attention to one of the most unique co-operative movements on this continent.

For 14 successive years, the institution of life insurance has placed its case publicly before the people of Canada. It has been concerned not only to develop new, and to conserve old business, but to create an informed and intelligent appreciation of the advantage of life insurance, both to the individual and to the nation.

Certainly the experience of recent years has more than vindicated its arguments. During the depression, as during the Great War and the epidemic that followed the Great War, Life Insurance has met every obligation one hundred cents on the dollar, and met it promptly. It has relieved financial distress, guarded families and homes, and proved a sure protection against poverty and want.

When this co-operative advertising campaign was launched 14 years ago the amount of insurance in force in Canada was less than three billions. Today it is over six billions, five hundred millions. As "Guardian of Canadian Homes," life insurance offers financial protection to half-a-million Canadian families and at least part of this remarkable growth may fairly be attributed to the consistent and intelligent co-operative advertising and publicity activities of the life insurance companies.

Educational in character, simple and direct in tone, alternately practical and emotional in appeal, the advertising has been dominated throughout by that human note best calculated to impress large masses of the people. And the measure of its success is to be found in the tremendous growth of life insurance in Canada during the past decade.

A TEAPOT TEMPEST

Those newspapers which were most insistent in demanding a Royal Commission to investigate alleged cruelties of the authorities in the administration of Canadian penitentiaries have been remarkably quiet of late. It is now recognized that the campaign was of a political nature and that conditions in Kingston penitentiary, about which so much criticism was voiced, have never been better than under the present administration. Recently, misled by propagandists, the Renfrew (Ont.) Presbytery of the United Church passed a motion that there was urgent need of investigation of our penitentiary system. Rev. Andrew McLaughlin, pastor of Trinity United Church, Almonte, Ontario, who concurred in the motion, was appointed to visit the institution. His report, which is published in summary form in the Ontario press, declares that a new investigation is not necessary and moreover, would upset the progress being made under the new policy of the administration.

A special committee of Kingston Presbytery of the United Church also inspected the institution. The members presented to the Presbytery on Tuesday of last week a unanimous report to this effect: "The conditions existing were far from being such as one would expect from statements appearing in the press. Food, shelter, and sanitation conditions are found satisfactory. The 'prison of isolation,' where men are confined for breach of prison regulations, we found to be bright and airy, with cells larger than the ordinary prison cells, each fitted with toilet and wash basin with running water. Even the so-called 'dungeons' or cells, under the keeper's hall, where men are confined awaiting trial in the warden's court, turned out to be very different from what is suggested by the name.

being neither underground nor ill-lighted." These investigations, conducted by impartial and honorable men, show how unfounded was the hullabaloo raised recently by certain newspapers and politicians, and how necessary it is for church and other organizations to be cautious in lending moral support to movements springing from partisan sources.

SHORT SHIFT FOR PESTS

The Toronto Globe, (Liberal) carries the following leading editorial in a recent issue, the subject matter of which speaks for itself:

"The Prime Minister cannot be blamed for exhibiting annoyance when members of such organizations as the Canadian Labor Defense League attempt to argue with him about the 'rights' of Communists. He also can find something more useful to do than listen to a monotonous story which does not vary from the beginning to the end of the year, and which everybody knows.

"The delegation which called upon him yesterday went, allegedly, to protest against the treatment of Communist prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary and to demand repeal of Section 98 of the Criminal Code. These prisoners are said to have been incarcerated in 'the hole' because they threatened to disobey the regulations unless one of the comrades was released. It is difficult to work up sympathy for men who deliberately put their necks in a noose.

"The fact that the Reds, and they alone, fear the operation of Section 98 is sufficient justification for retaining this part of the Act. It militates against their usefulness to the Red cause, but would not prevent them from becoming industrious, law-abiding citizens if they had a disposition in this direction. It is a protection for citizens in general from the Red pests and their sympathizers.

"The call upon Premier Bennett was merely a chapter in the never-ceasing effort to have the law adjusted to suit the purposes of communism. The attempt to gain support by sending the Prime Minister telegrams bearing names of 'people who don't know the English language' spoke for itself. Repeal of Section 98 is considered so important that a 'Congress' has been organized to promote the agitation. If repeal could be obtained Communist leaders would have freer scope to disobey other regulations and seek their annulment in the same manner.

"Mr. Bennett stated emphatically that the Section would not be repealed and that it would be enforced. This will satisfy people who prefer peace and honest work to disturbance and agitation."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Games of hockey figure largely in the program of events to take place in Scotland during December as issued by the Scottish Travel Association to the Cunard Anchor-Donaldson Line in Montreal. The hockey fixtures will be held in Paisley, Edinburgh and Dundee.

The Northern Miner, a journal devoted to the mining interests of Canada, has just issued a handsomely illustrated special number of 104 pages, of which The Guardian has received a complimentary copy. The special number is in the form of an annual review and the size is in keeping with the growing importance of the mining industry in this Dominion. It is pointed out that Canada's all-time output of gold alone is approaching the billion dollar mark, one-half of this vast sum being the production of the past ten years. This year's gold output is placed at \$90,000,000, and if the present rate of increase is maintained it will pass the \$100,000,000 mark in 1934. In other words next year's production of our gold mines will be equal to one-tenth of the output for all time.

Notes By The Way

"We (the clergy) are occupied mainly with the abnoma, which as is always the case, strikes the eye, whereas it is the normal that matters most. We are, for the most part, unaware of the changes that have come over social conditions. We divide people into 'Rich' and 'Poor.' We talk about work in poor parlous. But no hard and fast line can be drawn anywhere between the two. Mr. Charles Booth in his 'Life and Labour in East Africa,' found it necessary to use six different colours with which to classify degrees of poverty in his maps.—Rev. Clement F. Rogers, in The Quarterly Review.

In recent treaties Russia has pledged herself to refrain from any action inclining toward incitement or encouragement of any kind of agitation, propaganda or attempts at intervention, which would have the aim of violating territorial integrity of the other party or of changing by force the political or social structure of all or part of its territory. It may be taken for granted that this pledge will give a similar pledge to the United States. Whether the pledge would be kept is another matter, but M. Litvinoff appears to have made a great impression in Washington as he did in Geneva. The developments at Washington will be watched with very keen interest in Canada, Europe and the Orient.

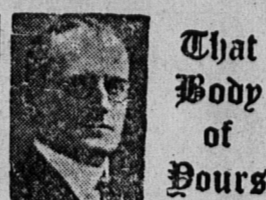
When Herr Hitler turned British sympathies against him overnight by his insensate Jew-baiting campaign, he little reckoned what reactions would ensue. One of them has taken the unpleasant form of a British boycott of German goods, as a direct result of which the great cut-e-y city of Sheffield is experiencing a boom it had not known since pre-war days. Cheap cutlery used to be a specialty of German firms, who flooded the British market with inferior goods against which the Sheffield men either would not or could not compete.

With the Canadian dollar now high-hating that of Uncle Sam, citizens of this far Dominion may be forgiven for having a feeling that it is merely evening up for what went before. An equal exchange would be the condition which would be best for everyone but with Franklin D. bent upon depressing the value of the currency of his own country, it is a wise man who can tell when that will be.

Lord Beaconsfield once was asked what was the most important quality in a speech. His reply was, "audibility." Even in these days when there is so much public speaking and addressing of the public in different forms, there are many who don't seem to realize the necessity for everyone in an audience to hear clearly and distinctly what is said. The fault is not entirely that speakers don't speak loudly, but frequently they don't speak clearly and enunciate the message they undertake to deliver. It would be to the advantage of all those who have occasion in any way to speak to the public to remember these things and try to rectify a state of affairs which is a detriment to themselves and to those who have to listen to them.

There are several things that explain the removal of 7 miles to the city. In general these would be the farm hope to do better. Only a few regard the city as a place where they throw their burdens upon others and thrive without doing any work. The movement cityward was easy to understand when industries were flourishing and there was a prospect that not only the head of the family could get work but employment might be found for other members of the family and all of them enjoy the pleasures of city life. Now, however, the less work and there are periods of idleness if not inability to get work at all. The cost of living must still be met and in many cases relief must be sought. The prospect is gloomy.

The United States refused to join the League of Nations and assume a share of the responsibility of preventing another war. "No European entanglements" was the watchword. At the same time the building of United States war vessels goes briskly on in readiness for the possible next war and what it may bring. Great Britain, which has just agreed to make another token payment on its debt to the United States, has been very keen for disarmament but now finds itself forced to build more ships. The unfortunate belief that it can keep itself free from all entanglements when war looms up as a possibility has prevented the United States from exerting its great influence when that influence turned to the full extent in favor of disarmament and peace might have changed the whole situation.



By James W. Barber, M.D.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR PIMPLES OR ACNE

Ten years ago the biggest selling point about an article was that it was good for the health; articles to improve one's appearance—beauty preparations—stood as low as thirty-third on the list. Today we find the health appeal as strong as ever but the beauty or "appearance" appeal now stands at the head of the list with the health appeal.

One of the disfiguring conditions that causes distress, embarrassment, an inferiority complex, is "pimples" or acne as it is now called. Coming on in the teens and remaining until near the age of thirty, just when appearance means so much, there is no question but that some gland condition—thyroid, parathyroids or other gland—so changes the body processes that certain foci are not handled as well as they should be and acne results.

Thus cutting down on certain foods has helped some cases, and using ultraviolet rays has helped others.

What may be a wonderful discovery and a great blessing to those distressed individuals is put forward by A. Dotkorsky and S. S. Platt, Chicago. Being sufferers with acne themselves, they worked under the supervision of Dr. A. B. Luckhardt. As the ultra violet rays improved their condition temporarily, they got the idea that vitamin D itself might be of help, so starting off with 10 drops a day of viosterol in oil 250 D, increasing the dose gradually until at the end of two weeks they were taking 20 drops a day, they continued the viosterol for another two weeks, or four weeks in all.

As this treatment lessened the number of pimples or pustules as they are called, by at least 80 per cent, it was decided to try the treatment on thirty-five men and women of the University of Chicago, ranging in age from 17 to 30. They were given exactly the same treatment, that is from 10 to 20 drops the first two weeks and 20 drops the second two weeks.

After a period of from four to five weeks of this treatment there was a 70 to 80 per cent improvement in 90 per cent of the cases. In the remaining cases there was a 40 to 50 per cent improvement.

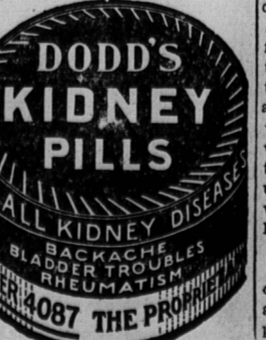
The way the improvement was determined was by counting the pustules on the chest, face, and back before and after taking the viosterol. In 10 cases for a period of 2 weeks the viosterol was discontinued and the pustules again increased.

The above experiment should stimulate physicians to try this treatment as the usual treatment is slow and discouraging.



A FACE

If one could have that little head of hers Painted upon a background of pale gold, Such as the Tuscan's early art prefers! No sun-encroaching on the matchless mound Of those two lips, that should be opening soft In the pale, pale — not as when she laughs, For that spousal — but rather as a soft Some hyacinth she loves so leaned its staff's Burden of honey-colored studs to kiss Or capture twist the lips, apart for this, Then her lithe neck, three fingers might surround, How it should waver on the pale gold ground Up to the fruit-shaped perfect chin it lifts! — Browning. 'Emily, the first wife of Coventry Patmore.



That Body of Ours

PUBLIC FORUM

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

AN OPPORTUNITY

Sir.—Last Sunday, during a visit to the Infirmary, now located in the old P.E. Island Hospital building one could not but notice the absence of chairs, pictures, etc.

The building itself hasn't looked so well for many a day, but furniture is needed. You may say this is a Government Institution, let the Government furnish it, but did you ever stop to think that the Government may be hard up like the rest of the people and need help.

Perhaps you have at home a rocking chair you can spare or a pretty table cover, a flowering plant, a couch, or a picture for the wall.

In fact, anything to take the bare look away and give comfort to the old people.

One baby is there who may not have a small chair to sit on or toys to play with but who certainly has lots of nurses and care.

Then a treat once in a while would help these people who haven't much to look forward to. The City has for a long time felt the need of a home for elderly people.

Now we have the building ideally situated, the kindly nursing staff, the matron who is so beloved by the people of this Province will be proud of, that no one would be ashamed to have a friend or relative, a resident of, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me."

AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR

Robbing The Plate

(Eastern Chronicle)

There was the man who would steal the coppers from a dead man's eyes. He was a sort of traditional character, and rated the meanest of all humanity. His counterfeit turned up in a Picotou County town church recently. The collection was gathered by a staff of young boys, who were taking an interest in the church work. About the door of the church hovered a man officiating as sort of usher and general help. It fell to his lot to take the gallery plate and pass it to the young lad who carried the plates to the table near the platform. It became evident that money was missing, and some looked with suspicion on the boys. The boys knew better, and they believed their elder at the door was guilty. A detective was pressed into service. On Sunday evening he was in the gallery prepared to put two marked one-dollar bills on the plate. The boy who took up the collection, passed the plate to the man, who was the go-between the gallery collector and the boy who went to the altar. If the boy at the altar observed that the bills were intact he was to do nothing. If one was missing he was to take his handkerchief out and wipe his mouth with it. The detective was the only one perhaps in all that congregation whose eyes were glued on the boy. The plates are laid on the table, the boy turned to walk back to his seat, and as he did, he drew from his pocket his white handkerchief and deliberately wiped his mouth.

Up in the gallery the R. C. M. P. roared and quietly stepped down into the vestry. From there was all attention. "Could he show the stranger into a seat?" No, the stranger would like to speak to him, and they stepped into a side room. Then the stranger spoke: "When you took that plate from the boy in the gallery there were two one-dollar bills on it. When it reached the other boy the one was only one. Let me have that dollar?" The church man was horrified. "Do you suggest that I took the dollar?" "Easy now!" cautioned the police detective. "You will admit that this is a poor place to hold an argument. I want that dollar or I'll go through you." Out came the dollar. Then followed an admission as to how long the performance had been going on, and a signed statement was given. All the while the choir sang the voluntary, the minister preached the sermon and the congregation listened, little reckoning the serio-comico-tragedy that was being enacted right behind. Those sacrificing women who worked so hard to keep the church fires burning; those men who gave their tenth and more diminishing income, all were unconcerned except the boy who pulled the handkerchief. His thoughts were not on the sermon nor did he criticize the anthem. He was wondering if the church that he had been caught, and he had been.

Experiments are being carried out at the forest research institute at Dehra Dun, British India, to produce artificial silk from bamboo pulp.

A Central Bank

Winnipeg Free Press, (Liberal)

The report of the Macmillan Commission is just a recommendation to the Government. That it ensures the creation of a Central Bank may be taken as a certainty. The Government may incorporate the proposed changes intact in the banking legislation of the coming session, or it may amend the recommendations in the light of the discussion to which they will give rise. Whether the banks will accept the situation without a further presentation of their views may be doubted. The Financial Post of Toronto, which shares their views and feelings has been briskly campaigning against the report in advance on the ground that the appointment of the Commission and its finding for a Central Bank are part of a nefarious plot, engineered by the Bank of England, to control the monetary policies of the Dominion through the agency of central banks which will be, in fact, subsidiary to it. There may be a vigorous beating of "Canada First" tom-toms in an attempt to save the situation. The fact that two of the three men constituting the majority of the Commission are from England and that one of them was for years a director of the Bank of England, might be given a hoist which would appear to support this charge.

On the other hand, the proposed bank will not be acceptable to those who look forward to the nationalization of banking. To them it will be nothing but a bankers' bank and as such a mere buttressing of the existing banking system. There is certainly nothing revolutionary about the proposals of the Commission. It provides for private ownership of the bank and for a limitation of Government control upon the expiration of the terms of the first directorate which is to be appointed by the Government—to a right of veto. This is excluding the possibility of political interference by provisions so rigid as perhaps to exclude the legitimate influence of the Government on monetary policy. These are aspects of the problem that may very properly be examined and considered in detail. For the moment, it is sufficient to record with satisfaction the victory which has been won by those who have been advocating, for some years past, the establishment of a Central Bank as an indispensable "governor" of our banking system.

snouting up toward Siberia and threatening the hitherto inviolate Outer Mongolia. Moscow, however, having important things under way which would be interfered with by a war, has been conciliatory and has offered to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo. But, so far, no agreement has been reached as to price.

Meanwhile word from Tokio has announced the completion of the Tunhua-Rashin line, and an Associated Press mail despatch tells that the work was completed in eighteen months by 40,000 Chinese and Korean coolies working under the protection of Japanese rifles. The Tunhua-Rashin line is not a long bit of railway—150 miles in all, perhaps—and of itself would not be important. But it is highly important because of its bearing on the general situation. It is a strategic railway. On the east, it ends at the Korean port of Rashin. On the west, it connects with the who's 5000-mile network of Manchurian railways, now, through an agreement with the Manchukuo Government, operated by the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Co. It gives Manchukuo a fifth outlet to the sea and this outlet, like the other four, Dairen, Antung, Newchang and Hulutoo, is under Japanese control. It brings Haikouing, the Manchukuo capital, 500 miles nearer to Japan. It places Japan, just across the narrow seas, in direct control of a trunk railway which, when completed, will parallel the Chinese Eastern throughout its who's thousand miles or more from the seacoast to the Siberian border at Manchuli, possibly rendering the Chinese Eastern obsolete and worthless.

There is no doubt Japan is digging herself in in Manchuria. And she has further plans. Her chief of

staff, Lieut-General Kuniaki Koleso, has been stating that the railway lines will eventually be increased to 15,000 miles. The question is, will Japan be content with Manchuria and Mongolia to which she is also extending her influence? Or will she endeavor to push Russia out of the rich Maritime Province which lies between the Ussuri River and the sea and which contains the great port of Vladivostok. Japan's northern limit, Hokkaido, lies just off the southern portion of this Maritime Province and Karfuto, her half of Saghalien, lies off the north. Possession of the Maritime Province would round out the Japanese Empire nicely and would, besides, have the advantage—not unimportant to Japan—of shutting Russia off from the Pacific.

TINY GRAVES MARK RESTING PLACE SONGSTERS

THE PAS, Man., Nov 20—On a strip of earth along the right-of-way of the Canadian National Railway in The Pas are ten tiny graves, so surrounded by little stones. The little graves were made by children who buried more than 100 birds dropped to earth during the autumn migration to warmer climates.

The birds were American Warblers, often called wild canaries. Their nesting grounds are in the Hudson Bay region. Recently they started south in flocks of hundreds and even thousands, and in the early hours before the dawn the air was alive with the song of these birds. Suddenly the chirping ceased. In the morning hundreds of birds were found dead along the railway tracks. It is believed that in their night flight they became confused by the town lights and flew into the strings of telegraph and telephone wires.

Japan And Russia

(Vancouver Province)

Every few days word from the Far East indicates increasing tension in the relations between Russia and Japan. The latest report is that Japanese reconnaissance planes accompanied by a bomber, have been flying over Russian territory in the vicinity of Vladivostok, and Moscow has announced that if the planes come back again they will be fired upon.

While Russia confined herself to Siberia, Northern Manchuria and Outer Mongolia, and Japan devoted her efforts on the Asiatic mainland to the development of Korea and Southern Manchuria, there were few points of conflict between the two nations. But, beginning with the Mukien incident of September, 1931, Japan has been extending her operations into the field of Russian influence, and the points of conflict have become relatively numerous.

Russia, of course, resents Japanese penetration into northern Manchuria and Japan's suzerainty over the new state of Manchukuo. She resents the rapid extension of Japanese-built railroads which are not only milking away traffic once carried by the Chinese Eastern, half owned by Russia, but are

COLDS!

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Mac's Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound

This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested.

Eradicate Colds quickly before they become deep-seated thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions.

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January 8th, 1934 Last Receiving Day in London December 23rd, 1933 March 5th, 1934 Last Receiving Day in London February 21st, 1934 May 7th, 1934 Last Receiving Day in London April 25th, 1934 October 8th, 1934 Last Receiving Day in London September 28th, 1934 Selling Commission 6% No charge for buying back. No charge for cleaning foxes. Shipping Tags and Bags will be sent upon receipt of request made to our New York office Please address all correspondence to our New York Office, 542 West 36th Street

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