

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Notes By The Way

Belgium, it is announced, sees eye to eye with France as to the probable results of a re-arms race, with Germany running. This is to be expected, since in these matters Belgium is prone to see through glasses of Paris manufacture. A Canadian Press cable states: "The British government recognizes there is a strong feeling throughout the United Kingdom against extending present international obligations by any fresh guarantees of European frontiers." This presumably means that the British government has no intention of becoming tied up with another entente. The Locarno treaties exist and they are enough in that way—more than enough in the opinion of many.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barber, M.D. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE NOT ALWAYS DUE TO HARD BLOOD VESSELS. Some years ago when patients learned that they had a heart murmur, a majority of them immediately began to worry about it. They gave up all active exertion, tried to lie in bed as much as possible and their whole outlook on life became gloomy.

What Charlesworth Said

(Ottawa Journal) "Apparently that was what I said but it was certainly not what I intended to say." This from Mr. Charlesworth, chairman of the Radio-Commissariat, before a committee of the House of Commons. A number of newspapers including this one had jumped on his neck for telling the committee at a previous hearing that 80 per cent of the people of Canada never hear a newspaper. Mr. Charlesworth said that 80 per cent of the people did not see an afternoon paper until after the evening radio news broadcast.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WEARY OF POLITICS

Sir,—It is unfortunate that your editorial of March 24 should give an entirely wrong impression of the tenor of my address before the Teachers' Convention, as if I were suggesting that the schools should become "political nurseries." Had you read the sentence preceding the one you quoted from the Guardian report it would have saved you from such a misunderstanding. "The school was the one great unifying, cohesive, integrating agency for the entire community, in which there were many disruptive influences." These disruptive forces were referred to as sectarian, partisan, economic, racial, etc. I was emphasizing the strategic value of the public school to create and promote the spirit of unity and cooperation since it represented and embraced all classes, and suggested that the teacher might make the school a real community centre for the entire population, old as well as young, by initiating arrangements for some sort of community organization to bring all together for fellowship, entertainment, instruction. This is the portion of my speech which you quote in its condensed form in the report. Then follows this sentence in the Guardian report: "The schools were a unifying force in society."

IMPORTANT BILLS

It is evident, from the discussion in committee in the Legislature yesterday, that the new marketing and farm credits legislation, introduced by the MacMillan Government in order to take advantage of the Dominion Government legislation now in process of enactment at Ottawa, meets with general approval from both the Conservative and Liberal party members. True, it is along lines which might be considered radical, but there is general conviction that radical steps are necessary to eliminate the evils of the competitive marketing system, and place our farm and fishery producers especially in a position where they will be assured of a fair return for their efforts.

inland fishing still can offer to the angler such sport as he can find in few other places.

The silent places of Newfoundland represent a valuable asset and this can be increased, if by our past experience we have learned wisdom.

GOOD SUGGESTION

This morning the members of the Legislature will have an opportunity of inspecting the newly completed east wing at Falconwood Hospital and of judging how far short of the mark Mr. J. P. McIntyre was when he alleged the expenditure had been incurred "just for roofing."

Alluding, probably, to the rebuke which he received from the Premier for his misstatements in this connection, Mr. McIntyre yesterday suggested that he and the leader of the House should visit the institution together.

"That", replied Premier MacMillan drily, "will ensure my hon. friend's safe return."

Mr. McIntyre found that he had no "come-back" to this rally.

MEAT EXPORTS

If a recommendation made to the Stevens Enquiry Commission by the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Western) Limited, is adopted, it may be, says the Financial Post, that progress will quickly be made in devising a program of policies and plans to govern the export of Canadian meat and meat products. Representatives of the livestock raisers suggest the calling of a Canadian livestock conference within the next two months and thereafter at least once a year to include producers but of the railways, the packers, consumers, etc. Likewise, the western livestock men recommend the establishment of a permanent commission to work for the improvement and stabilization of the livestock industry. What the producers have in mind is to remove some of the conditions which have carried the livestock farmers of Canada swiftly from ruin to prosperity and from prosperity to ruin in a constant succession of waves of enthusiasm and depression. The livestock conference would be the first step in implementing the new legislation in a very important field where the opportunities for increased sale in the British market are particularly good.

LEPROSY IN CANADA

Hon. Dr. MacLaren, Minister of Health, has made the statement in the House of Commons that leprosy is dying out in Canada. The matter was brought up when W. T. Lucas, U.F.A. asked if scientific medicine was making any progress in curing the disease. At the present time there are 15 cases of leprosy in the two islands, one at Tracadie, and the other at William Head in N.S. said Dr. MacLaren. "The cases at the William Head leprosy are confined to Chinese, there being five of them. Of the ten at Tracadie only four are Acadian. The history of leprosy goes back about ninety years in that area of the country. I can recall visiting Tracadie leprosy about 30 years ago, at which time there were between 20 and 30 cases, all from the surrounding district. Today out of a total of 10 there are only four cases which have come from the sea coast area, or are connected with Northumberland and Gloucester. It is interesting to note that the last case from the surrounding country was in the year 1919.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By no means of least interest and importance to Newfoundland are the plans that the Commission of Government will determine for the protection and preservation of the fur bearing and other animals and the game fish and birds. In view of the value attached to these resources by the Royal Commission, as indicated by the space given to the matter in their report, it is believed that in their determination to turn the assets of Newfoundland to the fullest possible account, the Commission will give close attention to the various aspects of this form of the country's wealth.

"The future of this country," says the St. John's (Nfld.) Evening Telegram, depends upon the care that is exercised in utilizing the stock with which it has been endowed by Nature. Thriftlessness and rapidly bring their inevitable penalty. The sportsman's paradise which Newfoundland undoubtedly was a few years ago ensured a steady stream of visitors, all of whom left in it a considerable amount of money. Its former glory in this respect may have departed, but it is not impossible in some measure to restore the heritage. The furring industry can still be made sufficiently valuable to provide a considerable section of the country with the means materially to supplement their earnings. The

At an Australian medical congress, held at Hobart, Tasmania, a lady medical inspector for the education department drew attention to the inconvenience caused by the height of Australians. "Already," she said, "doorways in trains and in the average bed and ship's berth are becoming too short. For a long time I have been astonished at the amazing height of our adolescents at fourteen, fifteen and sixteen years of age. But in recent years it is the height of girls of twelve and thirteen that is surprising." There seems to be a great difference between the northeast and southwest Pacific in this respect. Just 100 years ago an Emperor of Japan was worried about the smallness of his subjects and issued an edict prescribing the bastinado for youths who had not reached a certain minimum height at a certain age. It does not, however, seem to have had much effect, and yet the Japanese have done remarkable things during that century.

Argument for and against American adherence to the World Court was long since exhausted. It is eight years since the Senate by more than a two-thirds vote accepted the court protocol, with certain reservations. They caused a hitch which should have been quickly ended by diplomatic negotiations and by the forms of reservation and safeguarding which Mr. Root was able to procure in this respect. The project has been sidetracked year after year. Both political parties have again and again in their platforms favored our joining the World Court, but their leaders have done nothing to the effect to make recommendations. The recent hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee brought out again impressive testimony about the duty and desirability of the United States taking its place in the World Court. But apparently the Senate proposes to do nothing about it at this session.

Evidence continues to pile up that the lack which the stocky little French Premier, Gaston Doumergue, undertook when he emerged from his retirement at the request of the French nation is one of the most serious of the century. It is the public has been a deep-rooted distrust of officialdom. And as there are upward of three million officials in the employment of the Government, it can easily be seen that this means that the public distrusts the method of administration that has gradually been evolved under officialdom. The line of demarcation between Left and Right is being more and more drawn. It is still going on in spasmodic outbreaks in widely separated centres of industry. And this is going on in the provincial cities and towns.

Most diseases modern medicine has conquered. Smallpox once swept over the nations. Today it is a rare disease. A few decades ago tuberculosis was called the white death. The mortality rate in recent years has been rapidly declining. Typhoid and diphtheria are no longer the dread diseases of formerly. But the death rate from cancer keeps steadily increasing. Today next to heart disease in Ontario it stands highest in mortality. It is estimated that at least one in every ten persons in Ontario dies from cancer.

Eventually in the United States, Canada, or in some other country, it will become generally realized that the national credit is the real basis of financial credit. The measure of the nation's real credit will be recorded annually in the budget statement. National credit should be available for all such national purposes as the financing of the Canadian railways. The measure of whether they are privately or publicly owned. Without borrowing from private sources, there should be a national credit account to be drawn upon for the provision of the Canadian Pacific Railway's loan of sixty million dollars should have been made available, without interest, from the national credit account.—Ontario Free Press.

There can be no doubt that the Senate by its activities during the past two or three sessions has risen greatly in the estimation of the country. Whatever virtue there may have been in earlier years in the cry to abolish the Senate, it is certainly not now open to the reproach of such radical critics. Since Mr. Bennett became Prime Minister, the Senate has been the subject of much legislation. In the Chamber and the Senators have made valuable contributions to the discussion of public affairs. In particular, the investigation of public accounts is a subject for which the members of the Senate are peculiarly fitted. They are independent of public opinion, they have no constituents whose interests might be affected, and in this as in other respects they should be able to render lasting service to the country.

The progress of the application has, in some cases, been arrested and, in a few, apparently cured. However, I do not like to say definitely however that a cure has been made.

Cavalcade

(Monthly Review, The Bank of Nova Scotia)

No generation has paid more heavily than our own, in blood and tears and money, to banish warfare and to make the world "safe for democracy." None has met, in these endeavours, with disapproval. The military forces still battle on whole provinces. In Cuba, Spain and Austria the civil authorities are armed against subversive movements on the part of their own citizens. France is recovering the scars of recent street fighting, a reminder of 1871. In Germany, direct fascist rule has not only destroyed popular government, but also the trade union movement, with its millions of members. Strong dictatorships exist in Italy, the Soviet territories and Turkey. The sword has established a new kingdom in Manchuria. Two South American armies, battling against one another for weeks, nurse their wounds and keep watch against a renewal of hostilities. Military concentrations are occurring on several frontiers in Europe, and in the Far East. Events from the arm band there might be as much as 40 to 50 points difference at different hours or under different circumstances.

The point of course is that high blood pressure means that care should be taken if life is to go on for some years. It is a sign that Nature has had to increase the pressure to keep life going, owing to various obstacles.

However the fact that one or two even more examinations reveal high blood pressure should not needlessly alarm the patient as it may be due to excitement, overeating or drinking, or to infection somewhere in the body.

Splendid like mountains made of misty pearl. Onward the oceans move to the inland bourne. Of the vast and burning plains and the little roofs. Of the thirsty corn.

Travelling oceans turned into flying hills. Huge and thunder-freighted they drift and loom— And yet the material leads to the roots of the little corn. Life, and not doom.

—E. Merrill Root, in The Commonwealth.

Canada's Progress

(London Times) The Royal Empire Society entertained Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., at luncheon yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, Colonel Sir Weston, and other guests. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland referred to his recent tour in North America, during which he spent one month in Canada. He said that, although it was a slow and painful process, there was a clear recovery. This was due in the first place to the natural reaction which occurred after several years of depression when purchases for replacement of exhausted material had to be made. A second element was the way in which the banking system of Canada had stood the strain placed upon it, in amazing contrast to the state of affairs in the United States. The Ottawa agreement had shown their worth both in this country and in Canada. There has been only a small increase in British exports to Canada in the last year, but it had to be judged in comparison with the general trade shrinkage and with the actual decrease of United States exports to Canada. The difference could hardly be so great in the future now that the dollar has depreciated. The position was similar with regard to Canada's exports. If he had anxieties about Canada they concerned her load of deficit and debt, particularly from the Canadian National Railway, for which he wished a solution. The measure said was a load which no country of the strength of Canada should be called upon to bear.

Speaking of the situation in the United States, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said that while he held critical views on the material effects of the National Recovery scheme, there was no question of its psychological value. The Blue Eagle had seemed so loudly that it woke everybody up. President Roosevelt would not tolerate graft in any quarter where he found it, and was thereby cutting a canker out of the country. If he could carry through his reforms successfully, it would have been worth while regarding the country's recovery in order to do so.

Those present included: The Canadian High Commissioner and Mrs. Ferguson, Lady Elbank, General and Lady Elbank, and Mr. R. S. Bond, Commissioner G. D. Lamb, and Mr. R. Rankin, M.P.

Recovery In Caanda

(From the Magazine of Wall St.)

Canada seems to have made fully as much advance towards business recovery since last March as the United States has — and more steadily. The fact that there has been less governmental economic planning and meddling in the Dominion than here raises the question of whether we would not have made considerable progress if we had not tried so hard collectively to attain it. There is something to be said in both sides of the question. It must be remembered that Canada is profoundly affected, morally, if not directly, by the economic situation in the United States. It is probably fair to say that part of Canada's recovery is due to what has happened here. Also, increased costs and limitation production in the United States, due to the cooies (one of our artificial measures to improve business) have diverted some export business from the United States to Canada. Part of the Canadian improvement is doubtless due to governmental policy regarding foreign trade, notably in the effects of Empire tariff preferences and quotas. The situation here a year ago was more desperate than in Canada. Canada had no problem of banking collapse. But the rapidity of our recovery after the bank holiday of last March suggests that natural recuperative forces were ready to go to work. Actually, by July — before A.A. N.R.A., P.W.A., and C.W.A. had swung into effective action — great progress was made. It is an open question whether the recovery measures were not equal to the accelerative effects of others.

Since the Government started to control markets, merchants of Bolivia have sold only the goods on hand and are not replacing their stocks.

During the mantle of the Cacsars was worn by successive Germans, who made shadowy claims of universal empire. But despite these claims, at no time was the whole of the German people united in a single strong rule, for into the territory peopled by the Germans extended a wedge of Slavonic, and another wedge of Magyar population — roughly, the present Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Solidarity was thus, for the Germans, an impossibility. Indeed, no large section of central Europe of a size and strength sufficient to maintain its independence permanently was peopled exclusively by the men of one race, whether German, Slavonic, Turkish or Magyar. Within the lands of any one race were scattered pockets of alien population, sources of weakness at all times to the dominant people, and as a rule also, the victims of oppression by them.

This was the confusion from which the states of modern Europe emerged; and it is not surprising that European history, from the days of Attila to the days of Napoleon, is a record of constant warfare.

Rather, perhaps, should we be surprised that in the forty years succeeding 1870 (the years in which the steamship and the railroad made of the whole world one market) there was a period of comparative peace. The peoples of Europe were continually looking to their weapons; but they did not use them; and this, despite the presence of great explosive possibilities. Though there were wars within this period, they were waged almost wholly beyond the confines of Europe.

(To Be Continued)

How To Vote In Italy

(Ottawa Journal)

Mr. Mussolini knows how to win elections. On Sunday he held what was called a national plebiscite. Four hundred Fascist candidates or election agents by Mr. Mussolini himself, and the result was an overwhelming affirmation of approval. In the cities 98 per cent of the voters marked their ballots for the Fascists.

The result will be declared a tremendous vote of confidence in the Fascist administration. Properly to appreciate its significance, however, there is this fact to be considered: That no opposition candidate was permitted to run. Voters had the right "to accept or reject official candidates," and no other right. The great majority thought it the part of wisdom to sign on the dotted line.

It is quite certain that in an open election, conducted as we conduct elections, Mr. Mussolini would have been returned to power. But it is quite certain that it would not have been by such an overwhelming margin as it is now. In fact it is doubtful if any nation ever was so united on its policy that there were not more than two dissenters in every hundred citizens. Such a degree of unanimity is not within human experience.

When Menuhin Played

(T.B.R. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

Listening on Wednesday nights to the fiddle playing of Yehudi Menuhin we realized one or two matters which have never been quite clear to us before about the young virtuoso. He is a symbol of it. About three thousand years ago the musical critics had a serious problem on their hands. They had in their midst a musician whose music refused to accommodate criticism. He played his violin like the fiddle of a young boy, and his music was so beautiful that it made the hair on the back of the neck stand up. He was a young angel who was playing. Sadness merely touched the heart with the tip of her ash wing, for age and the grief of life were not there to load the melody with shadow. The tragedies of Paganini, making his awkward bow of a feather scoria the clear air, and thin streams glimmer as they flow to the far-off sea. Scenes form and pass, and form again. The sound ceases, and there is the young Yehudi, making his awkward bow of a feather scoria the clear air, and thin streams glimmer as they flow to the far-off sea. Scenes form and pass, and form again. The sound ceases, and there is the young Yehudi, making his awkward bow of a feather scoria the clear air, and thin streams glimmer as they flow to the far-off sea.

We came away entirely perplexed as to what on earth to say about such playing. We had never heard such music before, nor had thought it could exist.

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