

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Monday, March 11, 1935.

A SCATHING SPEECH

Our contemporary is peeved at the manner in which The Guardian featured Premier MacMillan's exposure of the Opposition leader's bluff to have a bond issue "investigation." It will be still more peeved when it reads the Premier's statements in today's Guardian. No severer castigation for contemptible and almost slanderous insinuations has been administered to an Opposition in the Province's history. Many of the misstatements nailed by the Premier were made at Liberal political meetings held throughout the country last summer. Forced to repudiate one such utterance as it was reported in the Patriot, Mr. Lea asked the House to bear in mind that not "one-tenth" of what was said at the meetings had been reported. As the Premier drily remarked, this made it worse; for if the quoted statements were only the tid-bits and gems of oratory, the rest must have been pretty awful. "Burning the Asylum" was probably a mere bagatelle to some of the allegations made or insinuated against the Government, by the party spellbinders!

The Premier was never in better form than in rebutting the Opposition propaganda and in his comprehensive and convincing review of governmental activities. The Government has established a record of real achievement—in old age pensions, in subsidy increase from Ottawa, in car ferry rates adjustment, in permanent highway improvement, in public health, education, and last, but by no means least, in its aggressive policies for agricultural reform. These are matters in which the Premier rightly considered the public would be greatly interested, and he dealt with them at considerable length.

The Opposition leader having refused the challenge of a Royal Commission investigation into the bond transaction which he claimed he wanted investigated, it remains to be seen what his followers will have to say in his defense. Some of them will find enough to do in answering the Premier's broadsides on their own account!

BANK OF CANADA

The Bank of Canada comes into actual existence today. Its operations are designed to carry out a regulatory monetary and credit policy in Canada, that is, a conscious policy to affect the volume and flow of funds in this country. The change, says A. E. Ames & Co.'s Investment List, in the words of the Deputy Minister of Finance may be regarded "as the most important piece of legislation placed on our statute books in many a year, perhaps since Confederation." In most countries central banking in its present form is a modern art because it is only in recent years that inelastic banking legislation or government financial needs have created a demand for such institutions. Canada, possessing a flexible banking organization, is one of the last countries to establish a central bank, a fact which is an indication primarily of the satisfactory performance of the system during the period of the Dominion's greatest material development, and also of the emergence in this country latterly of the idea of central regulation and control.

Although the Bank of Sweden was established in 1896 and the Bank of England in 1894, the rise of central banks in their present importance has come largely in the past twenty years and the scope of their action has changed significantly even in that relatively short period. At the beginning of the World War little social significance was attached to banking operations, and as far as the central banks in existence were concerned they functioned principally to meet emergency or seasonal demands for credit, generally of a self-liquidating nature. Continuous borrowing from the central bank was frowned upon and investment operations in government securities by the central bank were not important in amount. In other words banks were chiefly concerned with the commercial activities of the people in financing the lag between the production and distribution of goods. Their supposed influence upon social welfare was seldom examined.

The complex questions relating to purchasing power, currency standards, foreign exchange and commodity prices which have engaged such great public interest in recent years were not in the limelight and the fiscal needs of governments did not have the importance that they have since assumed. It was the World War with its un-

precedented financial requirements and its aftermath with its continuing burden of debt, its social maladjustments, and its economic disequilibrium that changed the direction of banking development and emphasized, in the minds of this generation at least, its social significance.

Fiscal credit needs in countries with unbalanced budgets as distinguished from commercial credit requirements have assumed a progressively greater importance in central banking operations since 1929 and, with the breakdown in the international gold standard, central banks have been called upon in many countries to support the government financial policy rather than the strictly commercial requirements of the nation.

This variation in emphasis is one of the most outstanding recent changes in banking. It can be most vividly illustrated by reference to the experience in the United States. In 1929 the principal assets of the Federal Reserve Banks, which occupied a position analogous to that of a central bank, consisted of \$611 millions in U.S. government securities and \$1,024 millions in loans to banks as well as certain forms of commercial paper. In December, 1934, Federal Reserve Banks had \$2,430 millions invested in U.S. government securities and only \$13 millions in assets originating in commercial needs.

This remarkable change, which is typical in kind if not in degree of what is apparent in most countries, has been in response to two developments of the past five years. The one is that the shrinkage in values consequent upon the severe decline in commodity and security prices accentuated the need for liquidity in all types of business and finance if losses were to be avoided. Concurrently with the reduction of normal business borrowing and the natural desire of nations, businesses and individuals to strengthen their financial positions in the face of uncertainties was a disruption of productive processes and a growth of unemployment everywhere. But while production was slow down it is equally true that consumption—at least of food, clothing and shelter—continues, even at a reduced pace and it must be financed. The second development that has had a profound influence upon banking in this and other countries has been, therefore, the assumption by the state of responsibility for the amelioration of social distress and want arising out of unemployment.

Salonki, mentioned in the Greek revolution, is the Christian Theoclonia where St. Paul preached and to whose inhabitants he addressed his epistles, I and II Thessalonians. Next to Constantinople, it is the chief port connecting the commerce of Europe with that of former European Turkey.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The unexpected has happened. A New Brunswick politician and potato grower wants a government bonus for all potato growers, except himself. He asserted manfully in the legislature that he would not claim, or accept, any benefit from the proposed bonus for himself.

The ant is evidently becoming a popular subject for lecture. Mr. Julian Huxley discusses it and man in Montreal tomorrow; while last Tuesday Prof. J. R. Dymond, Director of Zoology at the Royal Ontario Museum lectured on it in Toronto. He advanced the theory—or fact rather—that in the ant world every member of a colony is born to a certain station, such as a soldier or a servant, beyond which he can never advance. In the opinion of one scientist, said Professor Dymond, it is this reason that has kept the ant world from making any progress in the last fifty million years. But who wants ants to make progress anyway?

Instead of a Cancer Fund a Youth's Trust Fund is being raised in the Old Country to commemorate the King's Jubilee with the Prince of Wales as chairman. The trust is intended to help existing organizations such as the Boy Scouts by providing increased facilities for recreation, physical training, hobbies, healthy holidays and the like. The first contribution was made by the South-East London Scottish Association through the Duke of Atholl, its president, who expressed the hope that it would go to Scottish boys. A second donation came shortly afterwards from 300 blind, gathered at a memorial service for Dr. Thomas Arm-

strongly justified. A set of Ontario quintuplets in the hand turns out to be worth more than a sextuplet combination in the bank. The latter phenomenon was reported the other day by a New Orleans physician before a group of specialists. But it is now said that the New York papers in 1903 printed the story from Africa, and into the discard with the equatorial sextet goes the new race of fifteen-inch human pigmies whose bones were discovered in 1924. It now seems that they were not discovered but invented. —New York Times.

I had not finished eating my breakfast at the restaurant on Broadway, in Oakland, California, and was walking down the aisle to the cashier's desk, when I noticed a gentleman sitting at a table. "Fardon me," I said, "you will not be offended if I ask you a question." "Not a bit," said the gentleman. "What part of Canada are you from?" I queried. "How did you know I was from Canada?" he replied. "You will not be offended if I tell you," I ventured. "No," he said. "Well," said I, "any time I see a man drinking tea out of a saucer, he comes from Canada." He was a good "sport" and freely admitted it. He came from Palmerston, Ontario.—Kingston (Ont.) Reporter.

The huge deficit of the Macdonald Liberal Nova Scotia Government of over a million and a quarter dollars shows the crass futility of depending upon the promises and criticisms of demagogic politicians like Mr. Angus Macdonald. The public accounts tabled by the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. J. F. Fraser in March 1932 showed a deficit of \$404,834, and he budgeted for a surplus, (after allowing for supplementary estimates) of \$11,123. Then the Opposition Leader, Mr. A. B. MacMillan declared that "it looked like an election budget," and criticized the taxation proposals as likely to be detrimental. Now in power these same critics announce a deficit over three times that of the Harrington Government, and assert that the province under their regime is very nearly down and out. Surely a warning to our people to be wary of accepting a par the claim of self-making politicians who "kill the Kaiser with their mouth."

That Body of Yours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

PAIN

"Next to the saving of life the relief of pain is the physician's most important function. There is no pain that resists morphine; and there are so many other means of relieving pain instead of morphine—as the morphine may be worse for the patient than the pain—that there should be no case in which the physician cannot give relief to pain and distress by properly chosen methods, not only without harm but with positive benefit to the patient."

"The patient has the right to expect relief of pain, for pain is in itself harmful, causing fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of appetite, depression of the circulation, irritability, and a hopeless outlook on life; and the longer pain continues, the less able is one to bear it."

I am quoting Prof. Bernard Fantus, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Now the first point to remember is that pains are very useful in that they help the physician to locate the cause of the pains and do not only relieve the pain, but correct or cure the condition causing the pain. The pain is often the first symptom of which the patient complains and so early treatment can be given.

Dr. Fantus reminds us that while pains are useful for finding out causes of ailments, pains rarely help the condition, and, as mentioned above, cause a lowering of the body resistance.

In acute appendicitis and in abdominal injuries using drugs to kill the pains may result in the patient's death because the pain hides or obscures the symptoms, and so operation may be delayed too long.

In obscure cases relief of pain is not only humane but wise; for pain increases sensitiveness, which in turn makes the pain more severe or agonizing.

Rest, generally speaking, gives relief from pain, so that preventing movement of the part by using splints or adhesive plaster is good treatment.

Heat, next to rest, is most helpful in relieving pain—hot water bag, poultice, electric pad.

If heat and rest do not relieve the pain there are many drugs—aside from morphine—that are effective.

Our original native race, the Indians, are imitating Germany in demanding a "blood-purge," or at least the Gaughnawaga in Quebec. Demands that pale-face interlopers be ousted from the Gaughnawaga Indian Reservation have been placed before the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, by a delegation sent to the capital for the purpose. Chief objects of the proposed blood-purge are three merchants—two French-Canadian grocers and a Greek dry-goods merchant who, it is claimed, "make thousands of dollars a month at the expense of Indian merchants." This, however, is planned merely as a first step—all white residents of the Reservation will be driven forth if the Indian authorities get their way, and with them will go even Indians who have married whites. But Ottawa's approval must be got first.

Because of the brief appreciative reference in the Speech from the Throne, the Montreal Gazette announces that this Province is pleased with the subsidy reward.

Editorially, however, our contemporary notes the effectiveness of Chief Justice Matheson's minority report, and concludes: "The award may not be the last word in determining the relationship between the Maritimes and the Dominion, but the increased subsidy is a step in the right direction, the commission having satisfied itself of the soundness of the Maritime case. If it can be shown that just justice has not yet been done there is still plenty of time for further remedial action, but it does seem that the matter ought to be allowed to rest now until the Dominion as a whole is finally free of the depression and its influences."

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There is a cry in the land so clamant, so passionate, that the man who opposes it will be over-looked and flung from public life. The cry is in the hearts of the entire British people is for peace. Today it is stronger than even in the aftermath of 1918, when grief and disillusion made war seem the bitterest futility in history. Yet never, not in the July days of 1914 when the shadows were deep, sweeping across the world—did the British peoples stand so near to war.—London Daily Express.

It is a strange thing that people who are out-and-out believers of law observances, in other respects will themselves break customs

Notes By The Way

Anton Rintelen, held since last July, is at last being tried for complicity in the Nazi putsch that failed but cost Donald his life. The particular interest lies in the hope that this trial will disclose the inside story of the plot. The Social Democrats had failed to put Austria together and Dollfus had, largely because of the growth of Communism, thrown in his lot with the Fascists. These Fascists stand for Austrian independence and an entente with Italy; the Socialists had been for Austrian independence and, generally speaking, economic, but not political union with Germany. Then the Nazi power arose in Germany and Austrian Nazis formed a group who would throw Austria completely into a German Nazi union. These attempts to take charge by force and during the few hours they held control they issued a broadcast to the effect that Rintelen had taken over the chancellorship from Dollfus. Rintelen was at the moment temporarily in Vienna, away from his ambassadorial post in Rome. He has always denied complicity in the putsch, but it is natural that the finger of suspicion should point at him. Perhaps his trial will clear up obscurities.

Sir Arthur Eddington, professor of astronomy at Cambridge University, is out with a warning that the end of the world will come "in the next few years." The ultimate fate of protons and electrons, he says, is to annihilate each other and release energy from radiation, becoming more and more rarified and passing into ion's rays, which will be the final great broadcast of the fiscal world. Sir Arthur may be right, or he may be wrong, but as he has fixed this incomprehensible event to take place seven years hence when human life will have expired from radiation of heat, there is nothing to worry about.

Astronomers, says Sir James Jeans, are basing on the belief that intelligent life exists anywhere outside the earth. Some of us are even beginning to question whether intelligent life exists on this planet, comments an exchange.

As the years take their toll on the Canadian veterans of the Great War, more and more die each year. During 1934 the Canadian government estimates that 621 former soldiers were buried under the auspices of the Last Post Fund. To give each veteran a respectable funeral, the government has set aside \$60,000 as this year's grant to the fund. The last five years have been hard ones for many of the veterans. Out of work, their scant resources have soon dwindled. When sickness strikes their sapped strength, the vitality to withstand the attack is gone. It is a tragedy that 20 years after the war began that provision must be made to bury 621 old soldiers who are without funds. No one is opposed to granting the money, but everyone regrets that conditions make such a fund necessary.

The wisdom of the ages is once more justified. A set of Ontario quintuplets in the hand turns out to be worth more than a sextuplet combination in the bank. The latter phenomenon was reported the other day by a New Orleans physician before a group of specialists. But it is now said that the New York papers in 1903 printed the story from Africa, and into the discard with the equatorial sextet goes the new race of fifteen-inch human pigmies whose bones were discovered in 1924. It now seems that they were not discovered but invented. —New York Times.

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Mobilization of a great Italian army at Naples as a result of the border dispute in Africa with Abyssinia provokes thoughts of a battle that was fought in 1896 between Italian troops and the forces of the Emperor Melek the Negus, proud ruler of a formidable people. That fight was won by the Italian soldiers from Europe were routed. To the triumph of the whole white world. Attention then was drawn to this mountainous empire and the newspapers soon contained articles from army officers and journalists who explained that Melek claimed descent from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba and was regarded by his subjects as a ruler by divine right. His victory over European troops served to spread his reputation as a warrior who was quite capable of defending his people's territory. After that episode the independence of his kingdom was not questioned.—Montreal Gazette.

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Balfour In A Crisis

(St. Catherine's Standard) It was the late Lord Balfour, who, on a visit to New York City when shown the "tallest and most fire proof building in the world" remarked: "What a pity" It was a pity to him, of course, that the building was fireproof.

A former Scotland Yard officer tells a characteristic story of the late Earl. Early in 1917, when Mr. A. J. Balfour, as he then was, went to America on a special mission, Inspector Brust of the Yard, was detailed to accompany him.

Neither armed intruders nor attempted train wrecks in U. S. A., disturbed Arthur Balfour's philosophical calm. On the voyage back the alarm was sounded one morning of a German submarine attack, which everybody had been expecting. Inspector Brust rushed to Mr. Balfour's cabin, and found him at a moment when everybody else was frantically dressing, propped up with pillows in his bunk, and deep in a detective tale.

"Oh dear," he exclaimed, when told what was happening. "I suppose I must get up and dress. By the way, do you look upon Nick Carter as a really clever crime elucidator?"

"That was A. J. B. to the life. If ever a man had the right V. C. temperament it was he. During the War he went with Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Lloyd George across to Paris for a special conference.

The return channel journey was exceedingly rough and A. J. B., who was never a good sailor was very troubled by mal de mer. As the boat drew into cover about the three statesmen were together on deck, and Sir Edward Grey, who knew that the naval people were very concerned about the possibility of German U-boat attacks, exclaimed: "Well, I'm glad that's over. I confess I was nervous."

"Yes," said L. G., "I was afraid they might sink us." "And I," chimed in A. J. B., "was hoping to God they would!" Anyone who has ever been really seaisick will sympathize with that feeling.

The Poet's Corner

WHITE GULLS

White gulls that dip and wheel in sunlit air, Bright birds that gleam against a tinted mist, Your beauty hurts me. You are very fair, And you are strong, with wings that do not flag; Gay silver wings above the water's green. Brave, fearless wings that buffet any wind. Unutterably lovely, you have been An inspiration to my troubled mind. For why believe life always will be dark, That hope and faith in human-kind are vain? A bitter blow must leave a lingering mark, But God and His world's beauty dim the stain. And so, white gulls, in graceful, circling flight, You bring me trust in God. And will be right, —Evelyn M. Cornell.

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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.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—I inclose herewith my renewal subscription to the Guardian which I have been receiving during my ten years residence in China. Separated by thousands of miles from the homeland it keeps me in touch with the Island news as well as news of the wide world which it carries in its columns. I congratulate you on issuing such a serviceable newspaper, and I wish to extend to you your staff and readers a happy and a prosperous New Year.

I am, Sir, etc., (REV.) VINCENT MORRISON, Catholic Mission, Lishui (Chichow) Chekiang.

Ramsay Macdonald

(Ottawa Journal) Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald, compelled to plead publicly that his colleagues don't want him to retire, is a somewhat pathetic figure. For that plea in itself is Macdonald's tacit confession that his popularity has waned that he contemplates a fast setting sun.

His mistake, a common one, is that he lingered too long on the stage. When he took a section of the Labor party into National Government, turning his back upon all his past to help avert a crisis, his work was done. From that day onwards, as the National Government, as all Governments, began to die with its birth, its usefulness was over, his prestige and influence waning. It was his misfortune, too, to be Prime Minister in a day of inter-national failures, to have been the inspiration of successive movements which came to naught. At Geneva he continued to speak high moral platitudes, but his practical achievements never blossomed into realities.

Today, the old, five and dash gone from him, and orphaned from the party through which he won to power, he is but Labor window-dressing for a Government which Labor distrusts and fights, Prime Minister in name alone. The serious ranks of Conservatism behind the Treasury benches at Westminster take their leadership from sources far removed from Macdonald's speech; the policies of the Government are not his policies.

The White Report

(Montreal Star) It might be too much to say that the White report on Maritime subsidies is in all respects a welcome document; nothing that makes additional claims on a depleted Federal treasury can be wholly that. Outside of this consideration, however, the finding of the Commission will be gladly received if, as seems likely, it is another step toward the settlement of what the Provinces regard as a legitimate, long-standing and by no means diminishing grievance, or series of grievances. Furthermore while, as has been said, no additional claims upon the diminished resources of the Canadian taxpayer at the present time can reasonably be expected to evoke his cheers, there will, it may be hoped, be general recognition of the fact that the recommendations of the Commission where additional Maritime subsidies are concerned are not unreasonable and that the subsidies recommended are to be in substitution for the interim annual subsidies recommended eight years ago by the Duncan report.

The Commission was undoubtedly wise in refusing to go into a detailed analysis of each of the claims presented. If it felt it beyond its power finally to settle the venerable and vexatious question of Maritime rights and Maritime standing within Confederation—and it may well be excused from striving from so herculean a task—its alternative responsibility was to find a modus vivendi as quickly as possible, commensurate with a painstaking consideration of the briefs presented by the Provincial Premiers and replied to by the Federal representatives. What it strove to do was to "consider equitably the claims in the aggregate, assigning to each its due weight"; in other words, to present as comprehensive a picture as it could of the whole problem before it.

It is not surprising that this course has, even so soon as this, met with criticism. Chief Justice Matheson of Prince Edward Island presents a minority report which trenchantly reviews the gradual change in the origin and incidence of taxation as between Provincial and Federal authorities to the detriment of the former; what he described as a "long drift from the firm anchorage which the Fathers of Confederation thought they had secured." His Lordship's insistence upon a coherent survey of the whole problem of Provincial subsidies is based on sound common sense and sooner or later will have to be acted upon. Ever since Confederation provincial subsidies have been too much a matter of lobbying and log-rolling with one Federal government after another between the devil of provincial insistence and the deep sea of provincial "balance of power"—and a balanced Federal budget.

The White report is by no means a final solution of Maritime difficulties. For this fact Chief Justice Matheson takes it sharply to task. But perhaps no single solution for these difficulties exists. It is, however, an honest attempt to meet

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