

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1933.

THE TIMES vs. MR. KING

Elsewhere on this page is reproduced an editorial from the London Times, world's greatest newspaper, which is particularly interesting inasmuch as it flatly contradicts the recent by-election campaign statements of Mr. Mackenzie King regarding the alleged "strangling" of Canada's trade by the Bennett tariff policies. The Times article says that for some months there has been in Canada accumulating evidence of recovery. It quotes the report of the leading British trade commissioner in this country as leaving no doubt that the bottom of the depression has already been reached and passed. Our British contemporary goes on to say that the volume of Canadian business has increased by over 30 per cent. this year, and that this increase made possible "the outstanding and instantaneous success of the Canadian loan issued in London a few weeks ago," and prepared the way for the much larger internal Canadian conversion loan. The Times quotes official figures showing that Canadian exports to British countries have risen remarkably, and that the improvement has not been pre-sided, as Canadian imports from other parts of the Empire have risen from 25 per cent. in 1932 to nearly 33 per cent. in 1933. There is the additional fact that the Bennett Government has made trade treaties with France, Austria and Germany, and that it is negotiating treaties with other foreign countries. If, as is alleged in the Liberal press, the recent federal by-elections were won on the Opposition campaign against the Bennett trade policies, then it is evident from the authoritative evidence of the London Times, that the issue was falsely presented by Liberal candidates and their supporters, and the electors grossly and inexcusably deceived.

NO CONCEALMENT

Premier Bennett has issued a statement on the penitentiary situation which should completely satisfy those whose criticism has not been inspired by political partisanship. "I feel certain," he says, "that the great body of Canadian sentiment will be satisfied that our penal institutions are being administered for the purposes for which they were created and that justice, tempered with mercy, has been the policy that has guided successive governments in the difficult task of administration. I am informing the representatives of all bodies that communicate with me, that, without notice, when and whenever permission is sought, an opportunity will be afforded investigators to observe how all or any of our penitentiaries are administered." It is questionable whether in any country in the world the administration of justice is more conscientiously carried out than in Canada. Reforms in the penal system are being made from time to time, as experience shows them to be justified. Nothing can be gained by giving way to sentimental appeals based on unauthenticated stories of ex-convicts, featured sensationally in newspapers politically opposed to the administration in power. To ask that the taxpayers should be mulcted to pay the expense of a commission of investigation every time charges of this nature are made, is ridiculous. The Prime Minister has invited representatives of any responsible bodies to investigate for themselves, at any time, the actual conditions existing in our penitentiaries. That should be sufficient, if the investigators are really concerned in getting at the facts and not in making propaganda.

ORIGIN OF SWASTIKA

Although it is one of the most familiar emblems of the day, many people have little or no idea of the real meaning of the swastika, the official emblem of the German Nazis. Its origin, in fact, is lost in

the mists of history for it is one of the most ancient symbols, and seems to have appeared all over the world, certainly in both hemispheres, at the very dawn of civilization. In many cases it has been connected with worship of the sun. So far as can be gathered from early relics, the swastika was Asiatic in origin. India, Syria, Persia and Egypt have all provided many examples of its use from times dating right back to the later Stone Age and down to Christian times, but so have Old Japan and the Incas of Peru. It has been found used as an ornamental device on Aegean and early Greek pottery, often as two inter-twined S-curves but frequently in its present right angle form.

There is no doubt, says the Winnipeg Free Press, that the swastika form of the cross was found almost equally with a religious and a purely ornamental significance. But the use of the cross as a religious symbol in pre-Christian days was almost universal and the swastika was one of the two most common forms, the tau cross T being the other. Ever since the days of Christianity the swastika has remained of religious significance to many people although since Christianity adopted the other form entirely, the swastika in Christian countries has retained very little of its religious meaning although it still stands as a mystical and more or less secret symbol.

HOG PRODUCTION

We quote the following comment from the St. John Telegraph Journal as indicative of the interest which the press in our sister Maritime Province is taking in the increased opportunities for bacon marketing, opened as a result of the Empire trade agreements: "Dr. J. F. Booth, commissioner of agricultural economics, Dominion department of agriculture, is authority for the statement that, in all but three of the twelve years, 1920 to 1931 inclusive, the average price of hogs at Winnipeg has been higher than the price at Chicago. He points out, however, that Canadian production is predominantly of bacon breeds, while the United States output is chiefly of the fat or lard type breeds, the return from which is generally below the level of that from bacon hogs.

"The development of improved breeding in Canada has resulted mainly from the standardized grading policy adopted in 1922, which has popularized the high grade bacon hog. In addition a premium has been paid on carcasses grading 'select,' and all these factors have contributed to an increased consumption of Canadian bacon and hams, not only in Canada, but in Great Britain and other markets. "In view of these facts, one is at a loss to understand why greater development of this branch of agriculture has not taken place in the Maritime Provinces. It will be recalled that recently a packing plant in this province was bringing live hogs from the west to meet its requirements in the local markets. "Canada has shipped as high as 200,000,000 pounds of bacon and other products to Great Britain, and although from 1925 to 1931 this volume gradually declined almost to the vanishing point, exports have steadily increased in volume since that time. This recent advance has been due largely to Anglo-Canadian trade agreements concluded at Ottawa. The business is expected to expand further, and it were well that agricultural interests in these provinces give the matter some thought to determine in what way the Maritimes might share in this lucrative export trade."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hier, comments an exchange, is thundering for peace almost as convincingly as the Kaiser did in 1914.

Notes By The Way

India is more tranquil, more free from serious crime, and more imbued with good will towards Britain than for years past. Sir Samuel Hoare has recently claimed that there is greater support for the police among the Indian public. If the evidence of that is not outstanding, there are the most tangible proofs that the dual policy of preserving law and order while proceeding with constitutional reform is convincing India of our good faith and undermining the extremist element in her politics. This better spirit is in part the outcome of improved trade conditions, for much of the hold that Congress politicians obtained upon India was due to the hardships to the peasants arising out of world depression. Or most significant in this recovery is the gain in trade between India and Great Britain. There could be no better illustration of the change of sentiment.

The main efforts of diplomacy must be directed towards bringing Germany back to a state of reason and co-operation with other nations. That is not to say that the world must give in to Germany, but a League of Nations without Germany, Japan, the United States and Russia cannot be regarded as very complete. Nevertheless it is very well to remember that both Japan and Germany are still in the League and cannot withdraw unless they fulfill their covenant obligations. If they persist in their intention to withdraw, the sooner matters concerning those obligations are taken up the better.

An American exponent of behaviour has suggested that crime problem can be traced "quite logically to the caprice of the elements." We must needs blame the weather. An explanation is due, and it therefore follows. It appears that it is the peculiarity of some climates to so vigorously "stimulate" production of human energy that those who are not accustomed to it develop energy faster than they can cultivate moral and social restraints. We are informed that this tempestuous seizure is sufficient to account for the successive trade booms and depressions, and tends to produce mental and moral breakdowns. The storm-troop impulses of the weather march in upon us, and take shape of a brainstorm; and all we poor mortals can do is to creak heels and salute. Perhaps so, and perhaps not!

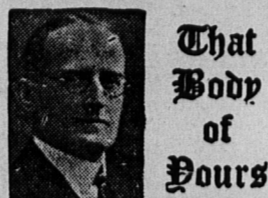
It is questionable if the governor of a state can forbid the shipping out of wheat any more than he could forbid the shipping in of wheat. But the Governor of North Dakota has issued the order, and perhaps before the constitutional point is solved the state will have derived all the possible benefit from the ban, if indeed there is to be any benefit.

Politically, the Irish Free State is on the brink of a precipice, says the London Referee. It is no more Irish bull to say that an organized anarchy is rapidly taking the place of the anarchical organization of a few years ago. Fascism is becoming more rampant, and the Labour Party is now a kin can tied to the tail of the Tinkinn cat of Republicanism. And Mr. De Valera's apprehensions concerning a coming coup d'etat are, unhappily, not without foundation.

Under the shelter of the quota, the British film industry has improved so tremendously that it has ceased to rely upon the quota. It is succeeding upon its own merits, and has long since passed that severe trial, the box office test, with flying colours. For the next two years the proportion of British films required in home cinemas will be 15 per cent. London Daily Mail.

There is no Government—not even those of Berlin and Rome—which does not today make loud profession of its peaceful intention. Yet there is no Government which does not refuse to give up even those weapons which are admittedly aggressive in their nature. There are many who talk peace; but there are few who are ready to "dare and risk all things in the cause of peace"; who will devote to that cause the same courage and the same readiness for self-sacrifice that are too often proffered to the sordid aims of war.—London Daily Herald.

The owner of a radio receiving set, who uses a loudspeaker to give others the benefit of certain broadcast musical selections may come into conflict with the Copyright Act. That at least is the law in England. Last April the Performing Rights Society, Limited, brought action against a hotel company which installed such apparatus to render audible to its customers certain musical works but on the



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE MENTAL HOSPITAL TO BE LIKE ANY OTHER HOSPITAL

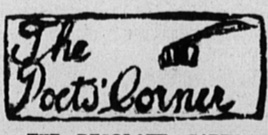
One of the reasons that more mental patients are being cured than any previous time is because of the increasing number who enter these mental hospitals of their own accord. As you know it is a serious matter to confine an individual to a mental hospital against his will, and it is perhaps only right that the law require that two physicians after examining the patient, must sign the papers committing him to the mental hospital. Naturally, a physician, unless he has observed the patient for some time, hesitates to sign away his liberty.

Further, relatives and friends of the patient often hesitate for a long time before making up their minds to have him committed. Dr. R. MacLachlan Franks, Toronto Psychiatric Hospital says it is surprising the number of friends and relatives who will come to the physician saying "If these commitments papers are signed will we ever be able to see the patient again, or take him or her home if we wish it?" It takes considerable time to reassure them and even when they leave you feel that they still think it is a fatal tragic step never to be corrected.

How different this is to the newer methods in some countries. The patient goes to his family doctor who after examining him or having a mental specialist do so, gives him a piece of paper, like any other prescription which the patient takes to the mental hospital himself. The paper states that in the opinion of the physician the patient appears to be suffering from a mental disability requiring care and treatment such as given in a mental hospital.

Thus the patient has no sense of improvement and bears no grudge against any of his friends; it was the doctor's opinion that brought him to hospital, therefore he is contented to stay until once more the doctor expresses his opinion and states that the patient is well enough to return home.

In Rome, for instance, the mental hospital is simply one of a group of buildings so that one patient goes to the surgical building, another to the medical building and another to the mental building. You can readily see how this method classifies mental ailments as simply another form of sickness, mental sickness, and so removes any stigma or disgrace from the patient and friends about entering a mental hospital.



THE DESOLATE CABIN

Swings the door at the wind's will; Sun-dazed, the clearings swoon; Over the stump-land washes The voiceless afternoon.

Creaks the roof at the wind's whim; Noiseless, the lean hares pass; Snake-berries gleam in the shadows; Shadows glide in the grass.

No one crosses the threshold. The windows show no face, The northern glaucous slouches Like the loser of a race.

Here are sunshine and silence, Shadow and empty air, Did something gleam at the window, Like a thin hand waving there?

No bird calls from the spruces, No beast cries from the plain. A spent wind runs on the roof, With the sound of forgotten rain;

And something stirs on the threshold Like the ghost of a drifting leaf, And sobs in the yellow silence Like a lost soul of grief.

A mist at the edge of the wood, The breath of the forest waits, Westward, the naked rampikes Stand at the crimson gates.

—Theodore Goodridge Roberts.

air by the British Broadcasting Corporation which had paid fees for this privilege. As to the question of infringement, Mr. Justice Maugham thought that the license given to the B.B.C. did not justify the defendants in performing the works in public without the permission of the plaintiffs, and they could not justify themselves by pleading that the B.B.C. had done the broadcasting. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs. The case was appealed but the appeal was dismissed.

How Canadian Trade Expands

(The London Times)

There is ample warrant for Mr. Bennett's claim that "Canada is now standing on the threshold of recovery." For some months past there has been accumulating evidence of recovery. The latest report on economic conditions in Canada by the British Trade Commission leaves no doubt that whatever difficulties remain to be overcome, the bottom of the depression has already been reached and passed. Improvement has been gradual but unmistakable. Most significant is the fact, which Mr. Bennett very properly emphasizes, that the number of people in receipt of relief has shrunk from a million and a half in April to less than a million in September. Since the beginning of the year the volume of business has increased by over 30 per cent; and it has been more profitable business, for during that time wholesale prices have risen by 9 per cent. Every step in recovery makes the next step easier. It was the evidence of progress achieved in the early months of the year which made possible the outstanding and instantaneous success of the Canadian loan issued in London six weeks ago. This success in its turn stimulated the revival of confidence in the Dominion and prepared the way for the issue of the much larger internal conversion loan later subscribed by the Canadian investor. And the success of that issue, materially lessening the burden of interest charges on the Dominion taxpayer, will mark an important stage on the upward journey.

Mr. Bennett does not claim that Canada has seen the end of her troubles. Indeed he is careful to deprecate any undue optimism. He even warns the public that the most severe test may be yet to come. Forces, he says, connected with the recovery program in the United States would have enormous influence, and over them Canada could exercise no control. However that may be, the improvement already visible is substantial enough to justify a sober

confidence in the future. Some of that improvement is undoubtedly due to the revival of business and of confidence in the United States since Mr. Roosevelt launched his recovery campaign. But there can equally be no doubt about the effect of the Ottawa Agreements in stimulating Canadian trade with Great Britain and with the rest of the Empire. Canadian producers have not been slow to take advantage of the preferences granted them in the British market. Figures recently published by the Canadian Government show a remarkable increase in inter-Empire trade. During the three months ending on June 30 last the exports to countries of the British Empire constituted well over 45 per cent. of the total exports from the Dominion, as compared with a little over 38 per cent. in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Nor has this improvement been so one-sided as some critics on this side have complained. During the same three months the percentage of Canadian imports which came from countries within the Empire rose from under 25 per cent. in 1932 to nearly 33 per cent. in 1933. There has been in fact, according to these figures, a marked increase in Canadian imports from the other countries of the Empire and particularly from the United Kingdom, an increase the more remarkable since it accompanied a general shrinking in the volume of world trade and in the total volume of Canadian imports.

The same conclusion is reached by the British Trade Commissioner who quotes figures covering a different and longer period but yielding the same result. Naturally all classes of British export manufacturers have not benefited alike. Some, indeed, seem not to have benefited at all, whether through inevitable drawbacks, or through unfair tariff handicaps, or, it may be in particular cases, through their own lack of energy in pushing their goods or of adaptability in catering for the Canadian market.

Personal Triumph For Prime Minister

(By Observer in The Empire Review, London)

The moral effect of the world wheat agreement is unquestionable. Commentators, statisticians and agricultural experts have already dissected the pact with lancets, but philosophers, who have infinitely the best of the bargain, have been remarkably few.

Consider for a moment the salutary revelation by this conference of the chaos which ensues when there is any interference with the natural processes of distribution and supply. For years, production was recklessly encouraged and wheat stocks equally recklessly hoarded in the vain hope that prices would rise. To juggle with any commodity is dangerous, but particularly with a product which itself is so completely at the mercy of meteorological whims as wheat.

Secondly, the conference has demonstrated one very remarkable phenomenon, namely, that representatives of thirty-one countries can get together and agree upon a common policy. It is true, as the cyclic may point out, that in the majority of cases the Wheat Conference delegates were not professional politicians, but the subject of discussion was as complicated and as dangerous as any that has been adopted as a theme by conventions with far greater ceremonial and a far more glamorous personnel. Over and over again Mr. R. B. Bennett, the chairman, stressed the enormous importance of manifesting to the world at large the fundamental ability of men of judgment and goodwill to win through to agreement.

"Show all men that nations can still adopt a common policy," he urged repeatedly, and by that dramatic appeal kept the conference fixed upon its course. For him, indeed, the conference was very largely a personal triumph. He permitted no waste of time; he consigned the dilatory methods of international diplomacy to limbo, and brusquely but genially reminded perplexed delegates that they could consult with their own countries by telephone. He bantered and joked; he cajoled and argued; he tolled between sessions to devise forms of words to comprehend and thereby to wipe out a crop of reservations submitted by cautious representatives and he merrily announced to the assembly at one critical session that he would lock the doors until they agreed.

Equally persuasive and human was his treatment of individual delegates. Age and experience he listened to with profound respect, and

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.

TURNIP MARKET

Sir,—There is a feeling throughout the country that turnips should not be bought under twenty cents per bushel.

Some shippers today are offering fifteen cents per bushel. The situation as we see it is that nearly half of our turnip crop is shipped and Prince Edward Island has barely enough turnips left to supply the market in an orderly fashion for the balance of the season.

For the benefit of all shippers and farmers we beg to advise holding off all shipments until the market clears and the price adjusts itself to allow at least twenty cents to the grower.

We are, Sir, etc., JENKINS BROS. Vernon.

he paid to judgment and sagacity their due measure of appreciation; youth he encouraged to be enterprising and courageous; but always he led—and by leading he brought the conference to a successful conclusion within the time he had prescribed.

"I am going back with an agreement," he bluntly announced to a friend when the conference was about to open. He did, and by his success administered to all who had despaired of the world ever achieving harmony on any major issue a rebuke in which there was more than a touch of the intolerance of a man with infirmity of spirit.

It was good psychology; it was feasible economics; it was superb leadership. Whether it was good politics remains to be seen.

The intention of the agreement is as clear as it is commendable. Short of dumping the wheat surplus in the seven seas, the limitation of production and the encouragement of consumption are obviously the shortest cuts to stability. Nor is there any reason to believe that the spirit of determination and goodwill which brought the discussion at Canada House to a successful conclusion in five days will fail to survive the greater practical test of putting the pact into operation over a period of two years.

"The next war will be a war in the air."—Colonel W. A. Bishop, V.C.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO the shabby old men you see on the streets to-day were in their prime—ambitious, industrious, vigorous—confident of accumulating sufficient capital to be independent. (What has happened in the meantime?) Drifting, carelessness, no well-defined plan of saving—lack of foresight. The position you will be in at sixty upwards depends largely on the financial foundation you are building to-day. Determine now that the good years ahead will provide for those still further on. The safest, simplest way is with a Manufacturer's Life Long Term Endowment which is wide in the reach of any young man with even an ordinary income.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. B. H. Hughes—District Manager for P. E. Island, Cameron Block, Charlottetown. Representatives: C. E. Stuart, Summerside; A. W. Edmonds, Charlottetown; T. A. Krenska, Murray River.

Page Mr. Cantor!

(Financial Post)

This story is going the rounds in Ottawa. A week or two ago two illustrated posters came to the office of the Livestock Commissioner, an important official in the Federal Department of Agriculture.

One of them carried a photograph of a large sow, with some such legend as this: "A typical thoroughbred from the Western Plains," the other showed a number of horses and carried an explanatory note to this effect: "The kind of horseflesh that has made the prairies famous."

The sow and horses were the most horrible examples of what such animals should not be. The sow was a hopeless mongrel and the horses would have discredited a rag, bone and bottle pedlar.

If for no reason other than that the Federal Department in the past three years has placed great emphasis upon quality breeding, the posters angered the Livestock Commissioner. There was, too, a grim humor in the thought that such things could happen.

The Livestock Commissioner took both posters, pinned on a note reading: "This looks like the work of Mister Eddie Cantor," and forwarded them to Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

On a cold, wet, autumn morning Mr. Weir found them on his desk. It was a bad start for the day. He punched his buzzer and thundered at his secretary: "Send Mister Eddie Cantor (bitter emphasis on the name) to this office at once."

"Yes, sir," replied the secretary. But his most diligent enquiries failed to reveal anyone of that name on the payroll. He returned to Mr. Weir, was referred to the Livestock Commissioner and, finally, the problem was solved. The Livestock Commissioner explained who Mister Cantor is.

A parliamentary scribe, of Liberal persuasion, thought this story too good to keep. He called on Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who preceded Mr. Weir as the minister of agriculture, and yelled: "Listen to this." He launched into the story. Mr. Motherwell's eyes glistened. He cupped one hand behind his ear, the better to hear. When the scribe reached the point where Mr. Weir summoned "Mister Eddie Cantor," Mr. Motherwell rose to his feet, banged the desk with clenched fist.

"And well he might," roared the former minister. "What's more, Mister Eddie Cantor (emphasis on the name) is his own man. I never hired him. He gives him the job and there's your answer."

The scribe, presumably, jumped into the Rideau canal. Mister Eddie Cantor might now jump off some Hollywood bridge.

Do Not Neglect Your Eyes

An examination might be of great benefit to you. E. W. TAYLOR J. S. TAYLOR OPTOMETRISTS Charlottetown and Alberton

Handsome Is As Handsome Does

(Calgary Daily Herald)

What is it that constitutes good looks? Thousands of years ago the ancient Greeks set up a standard of handsomeness. It was that the features should be tapering, the nose thin and straight, with the forehead, nose and chin length of the one-third of the face.

A few faces conforming to that standard. So if we pay much attention to the Greek idea most of us had better not look in the mirror very often or we shall get our feelings hurt.

One day said: "Isn't he handsome? Nobody else could do it!" Some of the children of his hand were not bothering but that man's standard of good looks. The child of his hand was handsome, a real question.

Then there is the question: "What which nobody can answer?" On earth did he see in the mirror he married that made him "her?" Still more astounding—everybody, except the woman concerned: "What under heavens could she see about that awkward object of a man whom she took for a mate that made her marry him?" But he looked good to her.

Take a look at some of the prize-winners at beauty contests. It will make anybody wonder what notion the judges had about good looks. So, is there any such thing as good looks according to a set pattern?

It seems to be time to cease trying to define handsomeness and talk about attractiveness instead. When we discuss that we are on safe ground, because nobody will dispute that a healthy body with a sound mind, plus a general disposition, makes anyone attractive.

The good looks part takes care of itself. Where there is love toward another that other is good looking in the eyes of the one who loves. A right disposition naturally gets love. So attention to maintaining a right disposition is after all the best way to be thought good-looking by somebody.

Max Factor Society Beauty Aids

Created by Max Factor, Hollywood's make-up genius who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the celebrities of the screen.

Some of our lines include: FACE POWER FOUNDATION CREAM SKIN & TISSUE CREAM LEADEN CREAM ROUGE & LIPSTICK

These preparations are made from the purest ingredients in correct color harmony shades to blend with individual complexion coloring, and is delicately perfumed to please the most fastidious taste. Its peculiar adhesive qualities of the Face Power make it "stay on" and "cling" under most trying conditions. We are the sole agents of this line in the City.

The 2 Macs