

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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U. S. AND RUSSIA

Guardian readers will recall the criticism to which the Bennett Government was subjected in a section of the Liberal press because of its refusal, some months ago, to go surety for the Soviet end of a cattle deal which an organization of Western Canadian shippers was seeking to promote with Russia. Subsequently a diplomatic arrangement was made between United States and the Soviets, and the same Liberal newspapers in this country were as loud in praise of the initiative shown at Washington as they were in condemning the alleged lack of initiative at Ottawa in failing to promote our trade interests with Russia.

The present situation, as summed up by the Toronto Globe (Liberal) is therefore not without ironical significance. The Globe says: "Some six months have passed since the joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and Maxim M. Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, announcing resumption of diplomatic relations. There was public talk at that time of large orders about to be placed by Russia for United States goods. But official expressions were chiefly in the form of mutual hopes for a speedy and satisfactory solution of outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims."

"Russia apparently was prepared to buy on a gargantuan scale, almost without stint or limit—if credits were provided. It all seemed so simple and easy until Uncle Sam was reminded of a trifle that Adamzad had overlooked in his accounts. There was that paltry \$187,000,000 Kereny debt to the Treasury; and another consideration of \$75,000,000, loaned by private bankers to the Czarist Government; and, against certain counterclaims arising from American participation in the Archangel military operations, was an item of some \$400,000,000 which was involved in the confiscation of American property by the Bolsheviks.

"These irksome preliminaries dealt with the brisk and business-like Uncle Sam would be ready and willing to talk about credits. There was a slowing up of proceedings and less talk of 'large orders.' "Then across the conference table fell the shadow of the Johnson Act. In this piece of legislation Congress decreed that an end was to be made to public or private loans in the United States, except by Government agencies, to nations in default to the Washington Government. From the State Department came an assurance to the House that Russia would obtain no further loans until the Soviet Union had agreed to pay its debts. Talk of 'large orders' faded into subdued tones.

"Relations are not so pleasant now as they were six months ago. Moscow is irritable. Its hopes of credits and large-scale buying have suffered another setback. Attorney-General Cummings has ruled that the Soviet Union is a defaulter under the Johnson Act. Its credits definitely cut off until debts are paid, Russian officials now talk of retaliation instead of 'large orders.' "Uncle Sam probably is beginning to realize that history is only repeating itself in the old-fashioned way. Thinking backward a little, he will be reminded that John Bull's experience, after looking in to Russia's proposals, was not dissimilar to his own.

SHAKESPEARE AGAIN

A controversy of much literary interest is discussed in a recent issue of the Edinburgh Scotsman. This is with regard to the question of Shakespeare's alleged visit to Edinburgh as a comic player. The facts out of which the controversy arose are as follows: In October, 1599, a company of English "comedians" visited Edinburgh. After they had performed before the King, says David Calderwood, in his "Historie of the Kirk of Scotland," they purchased a warrant from the "balliffes" of Edinburgh which permitted them to act in a house in the Blackfriars Wynd. But the ministers convoked the local Kirk Sessions and passed a measure forbidding their congregations to attend these performances. King James the Sixth, who had invited the English players to his kingdom, was naturally ill-pleased at this action, and summoned the Kirk Sessions to appear before the Secret Council for interfering with his royal warrant given to the players. The ministers asserted that among the things which had caused

them to protest against the performance was the fact that the English comedians had mimicked the King in their plays! In the end both sides wisely allowed the matter to drop.

A correspondent in Edinburgh, writing on the above matters to Sir Robert Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's secretary in London, on 12th November, 1599, identifies at least two of the players concerned as "Fletcher and Mertyn with their company." That the first-named was a certain Laurence Fletcher, whose name stands first in an English patent of 1603 to a company of players there is no reason to doubt, and from this it has been inferred that the travelling company in question was what was then known as "the Chamberlain's Men," that is Lord Hunsdon's company of actors. Now William Shakespeare was most certainly a member of the Chamberlain's Company at this time, as his name appears among the list of members in more than one document, and in the first folio of Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour," published in 1616, he heads the list of "principal comedians" who took part in this play in 1598, just a year before he may have visited Edinburgh.

On the other hand, it is put forward by competent authorities that the "Chamberlain's Men," as a body, never visited Scotland at all, and that the identification of them with Fletcher's Scottish touring company rests merely upon the presence of his name in the patent of 1603, an insufficient argument on which to base such a statement.

The "Scotsman" writer concludes, somewhat regretfully, that there is no definite proof to substantiate the Edinburgh visitation. By the year 1601 Shakespeare was certainly a well-known dramatist, and had he actually appeared in Edinburgh it is probable that the civic authorities would have accorded to him the honour of a reception such as they gave later to his friend Ben Jonson, and as those at Aberdeen accorded his fellow-actor Fletcher. "On these grounds alone," says the Scotsman, "we must discount the tempting theory that the Swan of Avon strudged the boards somewhere in the old Blackfriars, and in any case some mention of his sojourn in the city would surely have been on record."

A passage in "Macbeth," describing the castle of Inverness, having been cited as evidence of the author's personal knowledge of the district, the Scotsman comes back with the rejoinder that Shakespeare "notoriously searched for such information while engaged upon a play, conversing with all sorts of people to extract the information he wanted." It adds: "Any student of the Elizabethan playwrights will admit that they scarcely ever allude to Scotland or Scotsmen. Welsh and Irish characters are very frequently to be encountered in their pages, but Scotsmen almost not at all, and this is the more strange when one recalls the enormous number of Scots of all ranks who visited or settled in London shortly before and after the Coronation of James First and Sixth, when Shakespeare and the majority of the great Elizabethans were still living.

"The play of 'Macbeth' was written by Shakespeare as a compliment to the new King of a united Britain. It described his lineage, descending from Celtic times downward, narrating how it had come down from Banquo to the British Solomon. But it was based on the calumny of Macbeth to be found in Holinshed's 'Chronicle.' "The only Scottish characters introduced by Shakespeare in his plays other than 'Macbeth' are Douglas and Captain Jamie, both of whom appear in 'Henry IV.' The Scots Earl speaks the purest English, and only one Scots word, 'guide,' escapes the mercenary captain. Shakespeare must have heard a good deal of Scots from his familiar friend Ben Jonson, whose mother was Scottish and who wrote the language fluently, as can be seen from the use he makes of old Northern English (practically the same tongue) in 'The Sad Shepherd.' "But probably the Swan of Avon, unlike most Englishmen, was too clever by half to attempt a hashed and broken travesty of it. He would not venture even upon a 'heeh mon!'"

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is something sinister and even sadistic, says the Mail and Empire, in the persistent hostility of Old Country Liberals to the Ottawa trade treaties and to other developments which make for Imperial unity. If the old Manchester School Liberals had their way little

Notes By The Way

The Czechoslovakia State Railways have a motor-rail car under trial which uses wood gas for fuel. If the trials are considered a success, all such cars now in use would be equipped with wood-gas generators and the use of gasoline discontinued. The country has plenty of suitable wood available, and it is possible that old cross-ties could be burned for this purpose.

Some one has discovered that the atom is merely a pulsating cloud of electricity. It would seem as though this reported scientific discovery concerning the atom leaves something yet to be discovered. Evidently there is plenty more to be learned both about electricity and the atom before we shall know anything very definite about the mystery of creation. The whence and the how have not been touched.

Hon. C. F. Delage, superintendent of public instruction, was inspired when he recently invited the teaching staffs of his department to recall and teach the great divine, ecclesiastic and civil law of Sunday observance. It is no secret to anyone that Sunday has ceased to command the general respect it once did. In big industries, first, and in certain commercial establishments, and then in the domain of commercialized amusement, our society is coming to consider Sunday more and more as just another day.

Diphtheria toxin, commonly believed to produce its often deadly effects by poisoning the nerve-centres in the brain, is actually prevented from reaching the brain by a chemical mechanism termed the blood-brain barrier, according to a theory published in the Lancet, British medical journal. Although nothing definite is yet known of the physical or chemical nature of the barrier, the doctors say it must be localized in the walls of the minute vessels that supply the brain.

Washington Post: The spoils system is at all times inimical to efficiency in government, but it is especially costly and dangerous under present conditions. A Nation which is seemingly dedicated to a "planned economy" certainly cannot afford to rely upon politicians to select its civil service on a patronage basis.

It is about four months since Hon. H. H. Stevens uttered his first denunciation of unfair business practices. Since then a commission has been getting evidence, and Mr. Stevens has repeated his charge and his warning armed with more specific knowledge. It were well for all to pay heed to the minister of trade and commerce. The country stands behind him in his intention to insist upon fair play, and the fair play all round: the Capital and for Labor, for employer and for employee, for friends and for competitors, without fear, favor or affection. There can be no faltering with this question, no sidestepping with evasion. Right, justice and sound ethics must prevail, and there must be no shielding offenders against the principles of business morality.

War in Hell is a force which is neither good nor evil; it is a human activity which, like all other such activities, is good or bad according to its wickedness upon the goal before it by the mind of man. The anarchistic war is to sink back into witchcraft; to outlaw, to exorcise, or to lay it under interdiction to delude ourselves with spells and rely upon the barbaric invocations of sorcerers. We can exercise a human activity unless we first exorcise ourselves, our minds, Burnings, drownings and rackings, carried on for centuries, through their insanity stimulated the insanity of witchcraft, and it was not until the human mind could think about this moral pestilence that it grew thin and ultimately faded away. It was the light of reason, and not the magic of ignorance, which accomplished this miracle. Love is a human force, and, like war, it can create and it can destroy. It is also the foundation of our lives, yet also, like an earthquake, it can shatter them. It is not in itself good or evil, but powerful, full of energy—Major-General J. F. C. Fuller, D.S.O., in The Nineteenth Century, London.

It is interesting to note that while Great Britain is constrained to protect her market and those of her Crown colonies from Japanese competition there should come from Balboa, on the Isthmus of Panama, a statement that Japanese manufacturers are over-running Central and South America with their products. Complaint has also come from the United States Japan is becoming formidable in commerce. Low wages and bad labor conditions give her an advantage, and her manufacturers and merchants are very clever. Other nations must protect themselves, and Great Britain proposes doing so.

There is an eloquence to simple things that no wealth can embellish. In nature there are creations that no hand or mind of man has ever been able to approach. The smallest flower is a miracle. The simple wild violet that springs to life in the Springtime, has more wonder and glory to it in its simple heart than the most intricate machine of man's design.

would be left of the world-wide British Empire after a few years. The manifesto issued from the Bournemouth, England, Liberal convention holds that Empire consolidation may best be achieved on political lines by centralization, and by the abolition of protective and Empire tariffs. In contending that the agreements have done nothing for the Empire countries the resolution ignores the really phenomenal gains in intra-Empire trade which have occurred during the present fiscal year.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE BODY MAY CONTROL THE BRAIN

A number of years ago a prominent business man began to act queerly—butions on his vest not fastened evenly, complete forgetfulness about business appointments, and serious mistakes in the handling of his business. He was rushed off to a "health farm," where he was placed under guards and forced to eat, take hard exercise followed by hot baths, and given plenty of sleep. In three months he was at business again, and was his own keen self.

He had simply been treated like an animal—made to work, eat, rest, with no use of the brain whatsoever. The reason that he was cured was because the poisons were removed from his system by hard exercise and hot baths, and his rich, pure blood was manufactured by the good nutritious food he ate. His "mind" was given a complete rest. In these days when much of the treatment of mental ailments is by the use of psycho-analysis—getting the patient to "unwind" himself by answering the doctor's questions—this method of treating the body to cure the mind is sometimes forgotten.

However an outstanding New York nerve specialist is now having considerable success with his mental patients by building up what he calls "good" blood by means of preparations of iron by mouth and by injection into the skin and also by the use of liver by the mouth, and liver extract by injection.

That this building of good blood is helpful particularly in mental patients with thin blood is reported by Dr. Fritz Kessler in one of the German medical journals. He reports three cases in which the mental ailment differed from the other, but all three were anemic. On had "big" ideas about himself, the second was inattentive, with a poor memory, and the third was anxiously and nervous. In all three cases the use of liver or liver extract greatly improved the blood and the "mental symptoms" disappeared entirely. The thought then is that while the brain directs the body, the body can get into such a run-down condition, the blood so poor in health giving products, that the cells everywhere, the brain included, are built up of this kind of blood. You can thus see that in many cases the body and blood stream really control the brain.

Canada Not In Default

(Toronto Globe)

There will be astonishment that Canada's name should have been brought into the discussion in Washington regarding the effects of the Johnson Act, which prohibits the making of private or public loans in the United States to nations in default to the United States Government. Attorney-General Cummings, in giving an interpretation of the measure, explained that he had been questioned as to whether or not Canada was regarded as a political subdivision of Great Britain. Although he gave an opinion in the negative, he regarded such an inquiry as immaterial; having in mind the intent of Congress, Canada, he added, was not in default.

The Dominion, as is well known, owes no debts to the United States. And neither the Federal nor any Provincial Government is behind in payments on any obligation due in the United States. There have been defaults on certain small municipalities in Western Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, but these cases—if indeed in any case—were the issues primarily in the United States. They were taken up by American investors who acted not as municipalities in the United States. They were taken up by American investors who acted not as municipalities in the United States. They were taken up by American investors who acted not as municipalities in the United States.

Canada has stood on its own feet financially; and it has no Governmental defaults. Such corporation bond defaults as there may be are not particularly matters of American concern. It is not conceivable that the relatively unimportant municipal obligations referred to could fall within the scope of the Johnson Act, there can have been no good reason for mentioning the Dominion at all in the Washington discussion.

Attorney-General Cummings has ruled that Great Britain, like the other nations that have made "taken payments," is not in default. He cites the definite statement of President Roosevelt, in accepting the payment: "I shall not regard Great Britain as in default." Mr. Cummings' reference to Britain's "honest policy" will be regarded generally as vindicating the course followed by the London Government throughout the difficult period of debt negotiation. According to well-informed opinion, Britain would consider a lump payment (\$400,000,000 is mentioned) to close the account, but there is doubt that Congress would respond just now to such an offer, and discussion of the matter probably will have to wait.

It is unthinkable that any Washington Government would repudiate the definite expression of Mr. Roosevelt in accepting the token payment. Looked at in one of its aspects, the course of the Attorney-General in interpreting the law may impress some Canadians as a bit amusing, or at least as contrasting strangely with practices in this country.

Illiterate Arab Prodigy

(Exchange)

A boy of unusual arithmetical ability named Mohammed Ismail Turki El-Attar has recently died in a government asylum in Cairo. He was the son of a grocer in a small country village near Tel Barid in the Nile Delta, and when first discovered to make a precarious living by exhibiting his powers as a calculator in cafes in Cairo. He was unable to read or write and was obviously a boy of poor general intelligence. His powers were tested on various occasions. The following is a summary of some of the calculations he performed mentally: The squares of numbers of two digits were given correctly, almost instantaneously, but there was occasional hesitation in giving the product of pairs of two digit numbers. Products and squares of three digit numbers were given in times varying from eight to forty-five seconds. Cubes of 2 digit numbers were worked out in from two to three minutes, while the product of two numbers of 10 digits was worked out correctly in twenty minutes. 8-10 was correctly computed in five minutes, 5-10 in twenty seconds and 6-10 in seven seconds.

Division was a slower process and 9 digits divided by 3 took times varying from two and a half to seven and three-quarters minutes. Square roots of 6 digit numbers were extracted in less than a minute while cube roots took longer. Curiously enough, the memorizing of a number of 27 digits which he could repeat questions which had been put to him and their answers after some days had elapsed, and would break off calculations in the middle to ask for milk or cigarettes, where he had broken off. His memorizing working were not discovered, but he had obviously memorized the squares of 2 digit numbers, and less completely the products of 2 digit numbers.

The boy was a good illustration of cases of arrest of mental development in which normal or even phenomenal mental capacity is observed in certain limited directions such as memory, calculating ability and musical ability. He was so defective in respect to other mental faculties that he was unable to adjust himself to ordinary conditions of life, and became an inmate of the mental hospital. He died in the hospital at 19 years of age. The autopsy disclosed that he had a softening patch, probably a small hemorrhage, in the right occipital region, the blood so poor in health giving products, that the cells everywhere, the brain included, are built up of this kind of blood. You can thus see that in many cases the body and blood stream really control the brain.

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The Tilley's Of New Brunswick

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire)

The cables from London telling of the fine work being done in the north of England for the producers of New Brunswick by the provincial premier, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, caused me to look up some of my data concerning his distinguished father, and I found that today is the anniversary of the birth in 1818 of Samuel Leonard Tilley, the messenger boy of a Saint John drug-gist, who became a Father of Confederation, the minister of finance who introduced the National Policy tariff in 1879, and who was twice lieutenant-governor of his native province. They tell a story down in Saint John that when Leonard Tilley was a school-boy at Acadia, his birth-place, he was accosted by Sir Howard Douglas, the then Lieutenant-governor, given a financial gift and a pat on the shoulder with the remark, "Perhaps some day you'll be governor of New Brunswick yourself!" The boy "Tilley" was determined that he would make good in the "big city" as Saint John seemed to his home folk. He did. Studying in his few spare minutes in the drugstore and at night, he soon joined a debating society, won confidence in himself and began the propaganda against intemperance which marked his whole career. Elected to the assembly in 1850, he joined to his pleas for prohibition demands that home industry be protected, thereby procuring formidable enemies among the strong liquor interests and the shipping owners. Together they managed to turn Tilley out of office in 1855, he having secured the passage of the first Prohibition Act in British America, which was, however, never enforced; but defeat was only a spur to further activity. Leonard Tilley took chances and generally won. He was defeated in his first advocacy of Confederation; he won the second time and brought his province into the Dominion. When Confederation came he was made minister of customs: seven years later he took the finance portfolio, and then, his health failing, he retired to Government House at Fredericton. But he never lost touch with John A. and when Macdonald launched his National Policy campaign Tilley resigned the gubernatorial office, re-entered the political arena and laid before parliament the tariff which a fighting chance against foreign competition. He was knighted that same year and was Sir John's chief lieutenant until 1885 when the doctors again ordered him to cease from the burdens of public life and so he returned to Fredericton as lieutenant-governor. He was evicted from Government House by the provincial government's economy in

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1889 and went to Saint John, where he lived until June, 1896, having retired to private life in 1893. An Anglican by birth and conviction, a Loyalist who lived up to the ideals of his ancestors who abandoned luxury in Massachusetts to travel in the wilderness, Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley was, indeed, one of the makers of Canada which owes to him the name "Dominion," he having suggested it to the Westminster conference in 1866 when John A.'s proposition for the "Kingdom of Canada" was rejected by the British government. He had been reading the Bible the night before, as he did every night, and the eighth verse of Psalm 72 with its "Dominion from sea to sea" magnified his attention. The present Leonard Tilley was born at Ottawa in 1870 and spent his earliest school days at the model school at the capital and then at Fredericton, the University of New Brunswick and Dalhousie University. He has been in the legislature since 1912 and premier of New Brunswick for just about a year. Mrs. Tilley was the daughter of Archdeacon Richardson of London, Ont., and they have two daughters and a son, who is also Leonard Tilley, and thus the historic name is safe to figure in politics for another generation.

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