

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1932

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The smoke of battle has cleared in yesterday's electoral contests in the federal constituencies of Royal, N. B., and Malouneville, Quebec, and while the returns, at time of writing, are incomplete, it is evident that the party positions in the House of Commons will remain unchanged. The striking feature is that while the majorities in both cases have been reduced, the Liberal loss in Quebec is much heavier than the Conservative reduction in New Brunswick. This is the more significant in view of the fact that the present economic depression, though world wide in extent, naturally reacted upon the government in power. In the circumstances, therefore, the Conservatives have every reason to feel satisfied with the result.

The victory of Hon. George B. Jones, Conservative candidate in the Royal by-election, over his Liberal opponent Mr. Donald V. White, is a splendid testimonial both to Mr. Jones' popularity and to the stability of the Bennett Government, against which the heaviest Opposition guns were levelled in the campaign. Mr. Mackenzie King himself making two frantic appeals on behalf of his party candidate. Mr. Jones, it will be recalled, resigned his seat on account of a technicality and it was at first announced that his re-election would be unopposed. Later Mr. White was put forward as the Liberal candidate and every effort was made to stampede the electors into supporting him at the polls. Mr. Jones, with two polls to hear from, was leading by 617 votes. Since 1921, when he captured the seat for the Conservatives with a majority of 117, he has been successful in every electoral contest.

The falling off by some 4,500 in the 1930 majority of the Liberal candidate for Malouneville will inspire anything but jubilation among Liberal party stalwarts. The reduction is even more striking as compared with the majority of 10,870 which the Liberals won in the same constituency in 1926. Malouneville is a traditional stronghold of Liberalism and Mr. Fauteux, the Conservative candidate, is to be congratulated upon the splendid fight which he put up. Another such "victory" for Liberalism and the majority will be more than wiped out. It is evident, both in Quebec and New Brunswick, that despite campaign ballyhoo the confidence of the people in the Bennett administration remains unshaken.

SUBMARINE CABLE

A feature of the special Empire number of "The Sailor", the official organ of the Navy League of Canada, is an account by Captain W. G. S. De Carteret of the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The writer of the article goes into the earlier history of the submarine cable, but strangely omits any reference to the fact that it was between Carleton Place, Ontario, and Cape Tormentine that the first telegraph cable in North America was laid in 1852. This achievement, as recently announced in a despatch from Ottawa, is to be commemorated with a tablet to be affixed to the Provincial Building at Charlottetown; and it is difficult to understand why it should have escaped the attention of any one writing as an authority on the subject. Captain De Carteret mentions the first armoured cable laid between England and France in 1850-51; he then proceeds to describe the efforts made to lay cable from Newfoundland to Nova Scotia, an experiment which was not completed successfully until 1856. There is no reference in any part of his article to the earlier achievement which resulted in connecting Prince Edward Island by cable with the mainland.

Another criticism of Captain De Carteret's article is offered by the Toronto Mail and Empire. That is that he has omitted all reference to

the originator and prime mover in securing the first Atlantic cable—Frederick Newton Gisborne, who, as a young Englishman, came to Canada in 1845 and thereafter made this country his home. Captain De Carteret suggests it would be fitting that a monument should be erected to the memory of Cyrus W. Field and other Americans who later became financially interested in the project; and the Toronto paper points out that Gisborne should be the first to receive such recognition. "We are afraid," it adds, "that in this as in many other instances, Canadians are too modest, often allowing the credit for their achievements to go to foreigners."

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY

The shocking tragedy near Portage on Sunday evening, when three young people were drowned not far from shore when the overcrowded dory in which they were sitting had capsized, emphasizes the need of caution while engaged either in swimming or boating. It is when least expected that such accidents occur. Had the young people on this occasion given thought to the danger of capsizing in mid-channel, they would never have entered the boat. The fact that only one of the occupants appears to have been capable of swimming ashore, and that this young man heroically sacrificed himself to insure the safety of two of the others, gives added poignancy to the story of this tragic occurrence. The bereaved parents and families will have the deepest sympathy of all sections of the community in the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

DUTCHMEN AT HOME

An article containing a fund of valuable information on the Netherlands is contributed by Mr. J. C. Macgillivray, Canadian Trade Commissioner to that country, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. The Netherlands, or Holland, as it is commonly called, is of interest to the Canadian exporter not only as a purchaser of a wide range of raw, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, but as the gateway to the industrial districts of Western Germany and Switzerland and as a buying intermediary for the great colonial enterprises of the Dutch East Indies. One of the smallest States in Europe, the land area of Holland is only slightly in excess of 12,650 square miles or somewhat more than half the size of the province of Nova Scotia. Yet it supports a population of 7,920,388, Amsterdam alone having a population of 759,286. The rural population constitutes approximately 50 per cent of the total, but only about 625,000 people are actively engaged in the cultivation of the land. Rotterdam, one of the two principal seaports of the country, receives large quantities of Canadian wheat, coarse grains and other products which are transferred to barges for shipment up the Rhine. This great river has a profound influence on the prosperity of the Netherlands and a large part of the country owes its origin to alluvial deposits from the Rhine. The hinterland which draws its supplies through the Dutch port consists of the greater part of western and southern Germany, the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in France, most of Switzerland, and by a system of canals from the Rhine to the Danube. Canadian products may go by water from Rotterdam as far east as Vienna and Budapest.

Emphasis is placed by Mr. Macgillivray on the importance of newspaper and magazine advertising as effective methods of reaching all classes of Dutch buyers. Despite its small area, there are published in Holland approximately 3,500 periodicals, among which 470 are classified as newspapers, including some 98 dailies. The Dutch are the greatest newspaper readers on the continent. Coincidentally, the standard of living in the Netherlands is stated to be above the European average. Housing conditions, especially for the lower and middle classes, are good. Modern conveniences are not plentiful but illiteracy is estimated at being below one per cent. A hard-working, hard-headed, enterprising people, well informed on practical affairs, and, like the English, highly successful in trade and colonization.

"We need enthusiasm, imagination and the ability to face facts, even unpleasant ones bravely." —Franklin D. Roosevelt.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One-tenth of our present expenditure must be struck out. That means a saving of \$80,000,000. To say that it cannot be done is nonsense. It can be done and it must be. The nature of the emergency is familiar in private business on a large scale when you have reduced expenses. The best way, as experience has proved, is to cut down all departments by a certain percentage. If households and concerns throughout the land are compelled to economize, why should the public service be exempt? Every single category of expenditure in the Budget should be cut down by 10 per cent. Armaments should not be excepted. —J. L. Garvin.

Both the United States and France are being driven by the logic of events into the direction of accord with Britain over the whole question of inter-governmental war obligation. The spectre of a bankrupt Germany repudiating her reparations liabilities, is the greatest single force at Lausanne, and is evidently producing results. If the United States can compel the acceptance of a comprehensive disarmament programme by the world's leading nations, as a condition of whole or partial war debt cancellation, civilization may yet come to look back on the Great War as a blessing in disguise. And if war debts and armaments are both scaled down to rational limits, the world may at once enter upon the greatest era of peaceful development and prosperity it has known.

The London Times publishes an article showing that the administration of the Canadian tariff and customs laws reflects a desire on the part of the Dominion to facilitate importations from the United Kingdom. As a result, imports of British manufacturers into Canada have been remarkably well maintained. This is in marked contrast to the representations made by the Liberal politicians and newspapers.

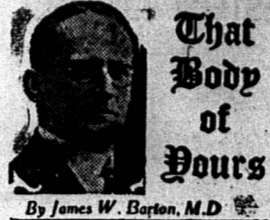
The history of business and statesmanship supports the conviction that not all the great industrialists of tomorrow will be made from the sons of today's corporation presidents; not all the national leaders will rise from the well-schooled classes. Back of a counter in Iowa, back of a plow in New Hampshire, back of a bank teller's cage in Arkansas, stands a builder of the future.—Boston Christian Science Monitor.

The Lehigh Herald denies the truth of the oft-repeated statement that most of the people in the West are "broke." We are reminded that most of the noise heard comes from men who have failed and that not many of these are required to produce a considerable volume of sound. The successful men say nothing, but go about their business quietly, drawing, if necessary, upon the resources accumulated in better times. It is admitted that they cannot do this forever, but they are hoping for the turn of the tide and they "are not talking blue ruin."

An active optimism, says La Presse, is the great need of today. As a writer in the Paris Temps observed recently, when pleasantly proposing that there should be observed by everybody a "week of good humor," it is not always the evils themselves that are hardest to bear but more often the ideas created by our fears before the evils come upon us. Not to think too far ahead, the Paris chronicler submitted, is the best condition to put ourselves in if we are to combat our troubles successfully. Because we have heard it repeated so often that conditions are bad, we have come to believe that they will never be better. We must probe to the bottom of things without allowing ourselves to be depressed by the pessimists. Difficulties exist, and we are bound to admit they are serious. But many of them will be found less redoubtable if we continue to work with the same energy, the same tenacity and the same prudence with which we have hitherto conducted our own affairs and the public affairs.

The last war proved that a few thousand miles of ocean water are not sufficient to isolate a nation of 130,000,000 souls from a great conflict of arms. The events of today show, also, that a nation of 130,000,000 souls cannot be successful when its foreign trade is sharply reduced or cut off altogether. And it follows that if such a nation, either through its attitude on the question of international debts or the similarly important matter of tariffs, erects a high stone wall about its territory and announces that it will "survive alone," the other countries are liable to take the statement at its face value and shape their own policies accordingly.

"We need enthusiasm, imagination and the ability to face facts, even unpleasant ones bravely." —Franklin D. Roosevelt.



By James W. Boyton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

NOSE AND THROAT INFECTIONS COMMONEST CAUSES OF RHEUMATISM

A bright young business man, very active physically, was confined to his bed with sciatica—that very painful affection of the largest nerve in the body situated near the hip joint. When asked by a friend if the cause of the sciatica had been found, he said "Oh I know what is causing it all right but I hated to lose those three front teeth, all of which are abscessed. I was warned that something might happen—rheumatism, heart disease and other troubles. However those three teeth are coming out tomorrow."

Now infected teeth do not cause all the rheumatism, but Dr. C. H. Thomas, London, England, believes, and his opinion is shared by most medical men, that throat and nose infections bear a definite relationship to rheumatism; the trouble can usually be found in the nose and throat and its removal cures the rheumatism. Sometimes infected tonsils are removed and yet the rheumatism does not clear up. Sometimes infected teeth are removed with no improvement in the rheumatic condition. Dr. Thomas points out that in many cases of rheumatism there is more than one part of the body infected and this explains why the removal of the teeth, or the tonsils, the draining of a sinus, or the draining of the gall bladder may all have to be done before a cure can be effected.

However the first rule in medical practice is to think of the commonest cause of an ailment first, and in the case of rheumatism you start with the teeth, then the tonsils, then gall bladder, then large intestine, and finally the sinuses adjoining the nose. It is a good rule therefore, even if the tonsils look suspicious, to have an X ray examination of the teeth. If they are free from infection there is nothing to be gained by postponing the removal of the tonsils.

On the other hand if the teeth show infection they should be removed at once, and the tonsils need not be disturbed until the effect of the removal of the teeth is learned. If the rheumatism disappears, the tonsils may become more healthy in appearance. Even if the rheumatism disappears but the tonsils give trouble such as frequent sore throat they should be removed, as rheumatism and heart disease may follow later.



NEIGHBORS

This meadow has grown tame to one man's hand, Yielded to plowing, borne the shining blade, Endured whatever crop the farmer planned. But just beyond the fence there is the shade Of arrogance itself; the mountain Its massive granite in a sort of scorn. Hunched in the sun, oblivious of the years, It seems to question benefit of corn, Beauty of wheat, and anything that moves. The rain breaks on its head and leaves no mark; The lightning scars its boulders in dark grooves But is forgotten past the first faint spark. Each of these knows that all these things shall pass; Mountain and meadow; man and bending grass.

—Eleanor Alletta Chaffee, in New York Sun.

130,000,000 souls from a great conflict of arms. The events of today show, also, that a nation of 130,000,000 souls cannot be successful when its foreign trade is sharply reduced or cut off altogether. And it follows that if such a nation, either through its attitude on the question of international debts or the similarly important matter of tariffs, erects a high stone wall about its territory and announces that it will "survive alone," the other countries are liable to take the statement at its face value and shape their own policies accordingly.

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Conference Objectives

"Goodwill and mutual benefit." In this phrase the Imperial Economic Committee on Imperial Industrial Co-operation sums up the essential factors in the success which it is hoped to achieve at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa next month. The Committee's report, recently issued, is thus summarized:

(1) The time is ripe for a sustained effort to promote Imperial co-operation in industry.

(2) Co-operation connotes organized and continuing association between industries in the several parts of the British Commonwealth for the purpose of meeting changing conditions to the mutual benefit of those co-operating.

(3) In promoting industrial co-operation, the countries in the British Commonwealth will serve not only a common purpose but also their national needs.

(4) Industrial co-operation between those engaged in the same or similar industries in different Empire countries should be based on agreements reached by them in consultation.

(5) For the conclusion of such agreements it is necessary for the representatives to meet in a spirit of co-operation, and not of rivalry, and for the industries in different countries to be so organized that agreements can be both negotiated and implemented.

(6) The agreements should have the effect of facilitating the changes everywhere apparent, that is, the growth of industry in less industrialized countries; and should be subject to periodic revision.

(7) The initiative for arranging the meetings between representatives of particular industries will normally rest with the industries concerned; on occasion Governments could with advantage suggest such action.

(8) Preliminary exploratory visits will sometimes be advisable.

(9) Industrial activities may by agreement be so directed as to leave to the less industrialized Empire country the market in certain classes of goods, and to the more industrialized Empire country or countries the market in more specialised goods.

(10) In such cases tariffs, where they form a portion of the fiscal policy of a country, could legitimately be used to safeguard the agreement, provided the Government concerned was satisfied that the agreement was in the economic interests of its own country and was calculated to promote Imperial industrial co-operation.

(11) Agreements on these lines would be economically beneficial by increasing the stability of the employment of both labour and capital and by providing for orderly industrial development and specialization.

(12) High Customs duties for revenue purposes might operate in a protective manner and render the agreements ineffective.

(13) Multilateral agreements are desirable, but bilateral discussion will usually be more immediately profitable; where discussions are bilateral, associations of similar industries in other Empire countries should be given an opportunity to put forward their views on the proposals under discussion and to have them considered before final agreement is reached.

(14) Continuity in pursuit of this policy would be essential to enable industries to plan ahead and to ensure stable conditions for both labour and capital.

(15) In addition to co-operation within the same industry in differ-

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ent Empire countries, the opportunity exists for closer relations between the organizations of consuming industries in some Empire countries (such as primary producers) and of manufacturing industries in other parts supplying these needs, whereby more trade could be secured for the Empire and where secondary industries in the less industrialized countries might develop, beginning perhaps as assemblies.

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