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FROM THE RECORD

The Halifax Chronicle repeats the absurd contention of Mr. Mackenzie King that his attitude on Empire trade is in line with that of Mr. Baldwin at the Ottawa Conference, and that the Conference failed to achieve the high hopes entertained by the British delegates because of the antagonism of Premier Bennett to lowering tariffs. There is absolutely nothing on record to support such misstatement.

In the first place, it is to be noted that the issue on which the British National Government was elected in 1931 largely concerned the tariff preferences urged by Premier Bennett at the Imperial Conference in London in the preceding year. It was with a mandate from the British people to negotiate agreements on the basis of Mr. Bennett's proposals that the British delegates arrived at Ottawa for the great Imperial Conference of July and August, 1932; and it is significant that Mr. Baldwin's first statement in Canada, on the eve of the conference, was an expression of satisfaction "that Great Britain had never had such a free hand to negotiate as that given her now by the British people."

Canada and the representatives of the other Dominions soon reached a working agreement. The first note of discord was not sounded by Canada but by South African delegates, who took issue with the British delegates' attitude on preferential treatment. The second clash which occurred was between the British and Australian delegates. Premier Bennett, as conference chairman, laboured successfully in smoothing out these difficulties. He also endeavored to persuade the British delegates of the importance of lifting the embargo against Canadian potatoes. This was one point of disagreement between Canada and Great Britain; but does our Halifax contemporary suggest that the point was not well taken by Mr. Bennett? Another bone of contention was with regard to the dumping of Soviet Russian lumber in the British market. On this issue, the only one which threatened any serious holdup of the agreement so far as Canada was concerned, the Toronto, Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, commented:

"The Canadian Prime Minister can follow no other course than to insist that a trade agreement which does not eliminate such competition as this would be no more than a scrap of paper."

Canada's proposals were submitted to the Conference on August 4, and it is significant that the first criticism came, not from the British delegates, but from the rabid section of Liberal press in this country. In such criticism the Globe, staunchly supporting the Laurier ideal of Liberalism, took no part. On the contrary, it stated:

"Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Bennett hold between them the keys of the success or failure of the Conference. The Canadian Prime Minister has done his part, and it now rests with Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues whether they are prepared to proceed on the basis of reciprocal preferences."

This advice Mr. Baldwin and his associates wisely followed, and the agreements were pushed through to satisfactory completion. The result was changes in 225 Canadian tariff items, on 23 of which the margin of British preference was increased. The Canadian tariff was lowered on 133 items, more than half of which were placed on the free list; in other cases the margin of preference was increased by raising the intermediate and general tariffs.

So satisfactory were the agreements, indeed, that on August 16, in a speech delivered in Charlottetown, Mr. Angus L. Macdonald, now Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, argued that their success was due to Premier Bennett's adoption of the principles of the Dunning Budget of 1930, which he claimed had guided Canada's negotiations with the British delegates!

What was Mr. Baldwin's opinion of the leadership shown by Premier Bennett at the Conference? Is it true, as our Halifax contemporary alleges, that he could find nothing nice to say? Here is his statement, made on the closing day of the Conference:

"It is fortunate that we have in Canada a Prime Minister so admirably qualified for that difficult task" (of Conference chairman). "He possesses a driving power given to few, which is an essential element in the conduct of business of this kind. He has a grasp of detail which is astonishing and yet with it all, when one realizes what a grasp of detail involves, I have been struck all the time by his accessibility, that he always has been ready to discuss points as they arise with any delegation at any hour or place."

Another statement was read at the Conference closing, which puts Liberal misrepresentations in their true light. It was from His Majesty the King, and it read as follows:

"Your work has been arduous and intricate, but I rejoice to think that your achievement has justified the high expectations with which the Conference began, and that you have been able not only to conclude important practical agreements for the promotion of trade within the British Empire, but also to adopt principles to help in future development. I am confident that the results of your labours and the spirit of co-operation which has brought about their success will be of real benefit to our people."

And what about Mr. J. H. Thomas, the "humbug" man of 1930, who, as a member of the British THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE . . . Labour Government of that time, would not entertain Mr. Bennett's proposals for a minute? He came to the 1932 Conference a member of the National Government elected to re-consider the Bennett proposals. He took a leading part in negotiating the agreement with Canada. On his return to England he stated: **"The Conference was a success from every standpoint."** And he issued, jointly with Mr. Baldwin, the following statement officially summing up the viewpoint of the British delegation:

"The agreements made at Ottawa mark a degree of success far beyond anything ever expected before we left England. We are confident that the arrangements made will lead to increased trade between the several parts of the Empire and increased prosperity which cannot fail to exercise an influence far beyond the borders of the Empire itself. No **previous Empire Conference achieved such a degree of success or held out such expectations for the future."**

These are the facts regarding the Ottawa Conference. They reflect nothing but credit upon the Canadian Prime Minister, who was so largely responsible for the success achieved. The attempt to line up Mr. Mackenzie King with Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Thomas, or any of the British delegates on this matter is the most arrant piece of "humbug" ever perpetrated by political opportunists in this country. Our Halifax contemporary, before repeating such misstatements, or even mentioning the subject of the Ottawa Conference, should study the record.

EDITORIAL NOTES

So far Prince County has scored in Lea appointments.

It does not take long to empty the seaside hotels when once Labor Day is in sight.

"The Order of the Boot" is being lavishly distributed by the Lea Government.

A temperature of 98 deg. on Monday and 52 deg. on Sunday is some considerable variation in one week.

Mr. A. E. MacLean is getting prepared for opposition, and is starting his platform campaign this week—nearly two months in advance of the election. No joint meetings for him.

They are a tidy people in Scotland, and don't like to see paper blowing about their streets and parks. For throwing an empty cigarette packet on a pavement in Princes Street, Edinburgh, a young Newcraighall man was fined 5s or three days in jail in Edinburgh Burgh Court.

The U.S.A. having definitely refused to finance Italy's war, Mussolini is endeavouring to interest Hitler with the bribe of returned colonies. But how Germany, with a debt already of $7,500,000 000, could finance Italy or any other body is a mystery only time or experience can unravel.

The United States Government is to have nothing to do with the financing of an Italo-Abyssinian war, and if the announcement of the Federal Export and Import Bank that applications for credit to finance the shipment of American goods to Italy will not be considered was made for purely practical reasons, the result, in the end, is the same as if those reasons had been altruistic. So closely connected are the nations today by bonds of commerce that an outbreak of war in almost any portion of the globe is bound to be felt by nations who have no immediate concern in the dispute at issue, and it is certainly not surprising that the United States, after her experience in the Great War, should seek to limit her commitments to potentially warring nations.

A correspondent from New Glasgow sends the following: "In looking over an old diary of 1873 (sixty two years ago) I find that on Sunday, August 24th of that year, a terrific storm of wind and rain, similar to the one we have just experienced, passed over the Island. The writer quotes, 'Trees are uprooted, fruit trees are stripped of their fruit, fields of grain are levelled to the ground, buildings and fences are blown down, the loss of life at sea will no doubt be very great.' News travelled slowly in those days, but after a time word was received that Capt. John McLeod's body was washed ashore and buried presumably at New London. News of others who had shared the same fate, came from all directions. A large ship came ashore at McLure's, Brackley Point, but there is no evidence that any of her passengers or crew had been lost."

The exportation of meats in July was of the value of $2,114,758 compared with $2,146 958 in June and $1,944,969 in July 1934. The amount to the United Kingdom alone was $1,903,786. Bacon and hams accounted for $1,816 553, the amount to the United Kingdom being $1,-800,669. The bacon export was slightly less than a year ago, and so was mutton and lamb at $2,552, but fresh beef at $59 582 continued its recent rise, the chief purchasers last month being the United States with $28,987, Newfoundland with $12,255 and the United Kingdom with $11,244. The export of pickled pork increased from $10,284 to $17,-057, and fresh pork from $1,514 to $70,955, practically all of it going to the United States. Canned meats increased to $23,176, going mainly to the United Kingdom. Pickled beef increased from $97 to $8,525, Newfoundland and the United States taking the bulk of it. Poultry increased from $4,072 to $6,136, the chief purchasers being Newfoundland, Bermuda and the United States, and soups from $27,289 to $51,751, Great Britain alone taking $45,304.

This is how Mr. Aberhart explains his Social Credit system: "It has been called to the attention of the public that there is an enormous spread in price between the producer's cost and the consumer's price. It is the intention under the Social Credit system to reduce this spread, increasing the producer's cost so that he may have a fair turn-over if it is not at present adequate, or reducing it if it is too high. The same procedure will be followed all the way through in the marketing or processing of the goods. On account of the increased turn-over that will be produced by the augmented purchasing power through dividends, salaries, commissions and so forth, it is felt that the producer and distributor will be able to carry on their business with a closer margin of profit or commission on turn-over. Thus the province will be able to collect a levy that will provide the basic dividends to distribute to the various citizens."

The new leader and prospective Premier of Alberta confesses he has not worked out the details of his $25 per month free bonus to every citizen, but this is how he illustrates on paper the working of his proposed scheme: "Let us take a bushel of wheat say at a just price of sixty cents. Fifty-five cents of this is to go to the farmer, and will provide a fair commission on his turn-over. Five cents will be set aside for the government levy. The wheat is sold to the miller who grinds it into flour. The cost of grinding will be covered by the shorts and bran and other by-products of the process. This will produce about forty pounds of flour. We will suppose that the flour sells for $1.10, ten cents of which is again given to the government as its levy. The flour is next turned to the baker who makes it into bread which he sells at seven cents a loaf. The forty pounds of flour with the water and other ingredients would make fifty loaves of bread. Suppose the government levy on this bread was a cent a loaf. That would give an additional fifty cents levy. Thus from a bushel of wheat, processing it to flour, the government would be able to collect possibly sixty-five cents. This will also apply to other goods that will be processed or marketed in the province. Now the amount of dividend required will depend upon the rapidity of the flow of goods and credit within the province." In other words, Mr. Aberhart would tax every producer, farmer, baker, shoemaker first, and return him, as well as everyother body, a bonus later of $25 per month—if he could

Notes By The Way

All big tasks are an accumulation of knowledge that has been gathered from experience in mastering the little things. It is interesting to note how the little things to a work of art are really the important ones in giving a touch of genius to the finished work. Life is made pleasant through the little niceties, the little kindnesses and the little thoughtfulnesses. A boy at a summer camp was kind to an old man who came to visit it, and it so impressed him that he left a large sum to beautify the camp and to bring happiness to thousands of other boys throughout the year. "Trifles make perfection," we read in our Copy Book, "and perfection is no trifle." Many a one has failed to hold the big job merely because he never thought it worth while to master the small job. Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and in the best way that one knows.—Ex.

The economics of Fascism have not stood the strain of world hard times at all well. Mussolini's present mistake lies in forgetting that he was able to enforce his will on Italy because he had the power behind him, whereas, in international affairs he merely irritates others when he tries to play the dictator.—Ex.

Canada's troubles as the world's largest wheat exporter today arise in large part from the tendencies towards economic nationalism that have been so apparent in Europe in recent years. Had Europe remained an importer of wheat on the scale associated with the years immediately following the war there would have been no recurring embarrassing surpluses in Canada. But practically all the leading countries of Europe have followed the course of encouraging the fullest home production of wheat even at considerable expense to the nation, either as taxpayers or as consumers. We ourselves stepped into line by devising a wheat scheme so cleverly that, while we paid away fully £7,000,000 to our home growers as a subsidy for the season 1934-35, our consumers, who had to find this large sum of money, hardly noticed that they bore the burden. It is when the world price is lowest that we pay heaviest to our home growers under this scheme, and today despite the subsidy hidden within the loaf, is easily the cheapest of all the leading countries of the world.—Glasgow Herald.

It was revealed last week that the donor of the Anonymous Education Fund for the children of officers of the Royal Air Force, which, since 1928, has expended nearly £4,000, was the late Mr. T. E. Shaw —Col. Lawrence of Arabia. The fund was financed by the money received from the publication of Lawrence's book, "Revolt in the Desert." The decision to make this fact known was reached at a meeting of the council of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund over which Lord Wakefield presided. In a letter to the press Lord Wakefield said: "Mr. T. E. Shaw allowed himself no share in the financial success of his book, 'Revolt in the Desert,' and £15,000 received from this source was invested, so as to establish an educational fund for the benefit of the children of officers of the Royal Air Force. The Anonymous Education Fund, as it has always been known in deference to his wishes, has since 1928 expended nearly £4,000; during 1934 alone it was able to provide £795 towards the education of 42 children, the majority of whom are fatherless." In future, Lord Wakefield said, the fund will be known as "The Lawrence of Arabia Educational Fund."—London Times.

Last week one-time Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, now a modest farmer, walked unrecognized into a small general store near his place. He purchased $1.65 worth of groceries and when he was about to pay for them the storekeeper snorted: "And three cents extra for the tax that that damned Governor Murray put on when he was in." That was one time when the former Governor's well-known "alfalfa" moustache did not bring recognition and save him embarrassment.—Windsor Star.

Amiable sentiments concerning the importance of a revival of world trade are almost as frequently falling from the lips of British Ministers as new tariff increases are made by the Board of Trade. Every nation is engaged in the cheerless and ludicrous effort to grow rich at the world's expense. Every nation is struggling to increase its exports and to reduce everyone else's. Every nation concerned is hanging back from currency stabilization because it hopes to gain at the common expense by currency depreciation. And when everyone in the street plays beggar-my-neighbor, then it is the whole street that is beggared in the end. —London Daily Herald.

It should reassure the nervous that Great Britain does not contemplate any form of knight errantry in defence of persecuted nations who are not always as good as they ought to be. Collective action is the present policy. This, of course, offers Italy a chance to divide the nations if she can. That was her game as between Britain and France, but it has failed in this instance. Italy may, however, try again. In fact it is now a League question almost entirely. A recent appraisal of the League's function in a United States newspaper is to the point: "In a general way it may be admitted that the business of the League is not merely to avert war, but to provide a sensible substitute for war. In the long run the League of Nations will, we think, stand or fall insofar as it proves itself capable of bringing about by other means the changes demanded by historical evolution, which in the past have been made by war, and does not become merely an instrument for the maintenance of the 'status quo.'"

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TOTAL AND PARTIAL REMOVAL OF THE THYROID GLAND FOR HEART AILMENTS

I have spoken before of the work done in Boston and other cities in removing the thyroid gland in the neck in order that the heart will not beat so rapidly and so wear itself out. It is the juice from this gland that makes all the processes of the body(including the heat beat) work more rapidly.

A very interesting series of cases is reported by Dr. G. Bankoff in the Archives of Clinical Surgery, Berlin. There were two groups of patients, one group of 20 were old cases of advanced heart disease, argina pectoris, and with a slowing of the circulation—increased blood pressure, and the other group were young patients (19 to 30 who suffered with neurasthenia (tiredness), rapid heart beat, and their body processes were working faster than normal

In thte first group of 20 with heart disease the body processes were working 15 to 25 percent above normal. Following the total removal of the thyroid gland the rate fell to from 5 to 20 percent above normal, the pulse became slower; the blood pressure came down to normal and the attacks of angina pectoris (breast pang) did not return. Those with advanced heart disease improved greatly—no breathlessness, no palpitation, no swelling of the feet.

In the second group of ten with fast heart, increased rate of working of body processes but without any heart or blood vessel disease, just a part of the thyroid gland was removed.

There were no deaths in either group.

The patients of the second group were likewise cured of their symptoms.

From the above it would appear that in cases of severe heart disease and high blood pressure the whole thyroid gland should be removed, and in cases where there is the fast heart rate and the body processes are working too fast a part of the thyroid gland should be removed.

However no physician or patient likes the idea of an operation and will avoid it unless it is absolutely necessary. Thus Dr. Bankoff recommends total removel of the thyroid in those heart patients in whom all medical treatment has failed to bring about an improvement. He recommends the partial removal of the thyroid only for patients in whom medical treatment has failed to relieve rapid heart, tiredness, and tremor (trembling of the hands).

Thus when rest, the use of iodine, or other methods of treatment fail, it is satisfactory to know that operation offers such relief.

Trade And Commerce

(By Exporter)

Large masses of the people look upon selling of stocks and bonds as speculative gambling. At least that was a very prevalent view before the Bennett reform legislation to bridle the broker into restrictions of legitimate business, compelling him to give tangible value for what he sells.

The stock market, as we now have it, is, however, a dependable barometer of the strength, or weakness, of trade conditions in our economic fabric. These should be closely observed by thinking men, as also reports of bank presidents and official reports of industrial leaders.

As the low price of produce is proof of over abundance of commodities, so the low interest rate is proof that money for investment is also abundant. With food and cash in plenty, there is universal want and hunger.

The country that first emerges from these conditions of stress is the one first adapting itself to methods of distribution and conservation. Canada's lead over other countries in recovery from depression is evidence that her methods are the most effective.

When industry was at its lowest, industrial stocks were unprofitable. Large investors diverted their cash from manufacture and mining to the safer channels of bank and government securities. Because of this standard and reliable industrials went begging for sales, at the nearest approach to bankrupt prices, while governments, in Canada, were floating billions of bonds, often the whole issue oversubscribed in a day, at interest rates from 3½ per cent. to in some instances below 2 per cent.

These facts betokened the absolute loss of confidence in business enterprise, and public bonds or savings bank interest (as low as 1 per cent.) the one safe place to invest savings.

But now the change. Money is swerving more to industrial investment. Bank stocks, always in demand are declining. Government bonds are barely holding their own. These are among the index fingers pointing to optimism in business betterment and expansion. Investment in industrial stocks, displays confidence in more stable business, and that confidence can be only the fruit of keen observation of the trend of trade and commerce.

Why has the Bank of Canada stock receeded from $63 to $53 in the last month? Apparently safe to ensure a 4 1-2 per cent. interest for an indefinite future? Mackenzie King's announcement to bring it into government ownership might be partly responsible, but only to the limited few Liberal stockholders who imagine he will have opportunity to put his threat into execution. Practical financiers, using "intelligence" in lieu of "prejudice" (a la King) have no fear of this kind.

It may be explained by the fact that shares in this Bank were too limited in quantity, (only 15 allotted to each holder) and without attraction to large investors, while the small investor, with business commencing to boom and show larger prospects, is putting his savings and surplus cash into channels of more profitable commercial enterprise.

In a "Market Survey" issued by members of Canadian Commodity Exchange makes these significant comments: "Confidence in the long range prospects for trade and commerce appears to be growing, SLOWLY BUT SURELY.—Employment, railway deficits, national debt —to name only the more formidable obstacles yet to be overcome—are unquestionably grave, BUT AN UNDERCURRENT OF OPTIMISM PERSISTS."

"Even the uncertainty engendered by the forthcoming general election, with all its possible implications, fails to discourage this improvement in public sentiment." This "uncertainty" this fear of the Mackenzie King's "possible implications," the chance that he may have opportunity to disturb the Bennett's established system of trade recovery, "fails to discourage this improvement in public sentiment."

If the people of Canada feared, or seriously believed Mackenzie King would be returned to power, this optimism could not exist. They dare not invest in a glaring "uncertainty." But with faith in our country's brightened prospects, faith in the certainty of Hon. Premier Bennett's policies of reform being magnficently sustained by the electors of Canada, the business interests, as evidenced by all stock exchanges, are safely protected from any Liberal onslaughts upon our principal foundations of prosperity.

YANKEE WINS RACE

TORQUAY, England, Aug. 27 — Gerard Lambert's Boston sloop Yankee won the 42 mile class J yacht race of the Torquay Royal Regatta today, finishing slightly less than two minutes ahead of Velsheda. The race was sailed under a fine northwesterly breeze. Yankee gained command at the start and held it all the way. T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour was third.

The Poets' Corner

TO S. A.

I loved you, so I drew these tides
of men into my hands and
wrote my will across the sky
in stars
To earn you Freedom, the seven-
pillared worthy house, that
your eyes might be shining
for me.
When we came

Death seemed my servant on the
road, till we were near and
saw you waiting:
When you smiled, and in sorrow-
ful envy he cutran me and
took you apart:
Into his quietness.

. . . . . .

Men prayed me that I set our work,
the inviolate house, as a
memory of you.
But for fit monument I shattered
it unfinished: and now
The little things creep out to patch
themselves hovels in the
marred shadow
Of your gift.

—T. E. Lawrence.

YOU MAY FAVOR
BENNETT KING STEVENS
But your first choice in smoking tobacco will be
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