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Morning Maxim
Some people look upon marriage as a sort of endurance test.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1932

MR. KING'S DISLOYALTY

Our local contemporary evidently does not wish to have it believed that Mr. Mackenzie King meant what he said when he declared the issue between Conservatives and Liberals to be allegiance to His Britannic Majesty. Yet that is the only logical interpretation of the distinction Mr. King draws between the expressions "Commonwealth" and "Empire." The Conservatives, he states, want an Empire with imperial policies under an imperial sovereignty. He, Mr. Mackenzie King, wants a "commonwealth" composed of nations "free in their sovereign rights, free with respect to fiscal policies and all other matters." He wants, in other words, the "freedom" which goes with complete irresponsibility from the obligations involved in Empire citizenship, including necessarily the obligation of allegiance to the Crown which is the symbol of Empire unity and the fount of its authority.

Mr. King cannot be shielded, as our contemporary attempts to shield him, behind the Statute of Westminster which puts legislative sanction upon the term "The British Empire as a community of nations"; because Mr. King specifically does not believe in the existence of the British Empire. That, he says, is what the Conservatives are seeking to "create." Any Canadian school child could have told Mr. King that the British Empire was established long before he became notorious in politics, and it will survive long after Mr. King is deservedly forgotten. Mr. King himself must be visited by some such thoughts on Empire Day! Yet he declares from his seat in the Parliament of Canada and on this authority as leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, that the issue between his party and the supporters of the Bennett Government "has become one of Commonwealth or Empire." Not only does Mr. King say this, but his local press apologist in this Province quotes his statement with approval and introduces it with the assurance that it represents "the liberal attitude" and sums up the difference between the two parties in Canada.

We repeat that we are loath to believe the Opposition leader's disloyal utterance in any way represents the attitude of the Liberal party. It represents merely the attitude of Mr. Mackenzie King, and, seemingly, of our local contemporary.

OUR TRADE BALANCE

Canada's trade balance at the close of the fiscal year 1931-32 showed a credit balance of \$9,061,000 according to an analysis of figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This shows a substantial increase compared with the previous year, when a debit balance of \$89,875,000 occurred. The Dominion's trade balances in the fiscal year were favourable with Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Other Oceania), but were unfavourable with North and South America. In Europe, Canada's credit balance amounted to \$65,032,000 in 1931, increased to \$426,719,000 in 1932, but declined to \$95,368,000 in 1932, owing largely to the decrease in the Dominion's grain exports, especially wheat. This country's trade balance in 1932 was unfavourable with only three countries of importance in Europe, viz., Czechoslovakia, Germany and Switzerland.

A debit trade balance with Asia, amounting to \$8,118,000 in 1931, was converted into a credit balance of

\$9,755,000 in 1932. This notable increase was due principally to trade with Japan and China, the trade balance with Japan increasing from a debit balance of \$1,015,000 to a credit balance of \$10,587,000, and trade with China from a debit balance of \$440,000 to a credit balance of \$2,211,000.

The credit trade balance with Oceania decreased in the eighteen years from 1914 to 1932 from \$2,603,000 to \$730,000. This is accounted for by the decrease in the trade balance with Australia which dropped from a credit balance of \$3,993,000 in 1914 to a debit balance of \$307,000 in 1932. Trade with New Zealand, however, increased in the same period from a debit balance of \$1,256,000 to a credit balance of \$2,648,000.

Trade with Africa in 1914 showed a credit balance of \$3,459,000. This substantial balance increased by 1932 to \$4,331,000, the largest increase in trade balance being with British South Africa, the credit balance with that country increasing from \$3,358,000 in 1914 to \$4,079,000 in 1932.

An unfavourable trade balance with North America has continued since 1882, amounting at the close of the past fiscal year to \$92,765,000, due principally to a heavy debit balance with the United States. This debit balance with the United States amounted to \$219,354,000 in 1914, increased to \$346,745,000 in 1929 and dropped to \$107,336,000 in 1932.

The debit balance with South America, amounting to \$8,348,000 in 1932, was due to unfavourable trade balances with Brazil, British Guiana, Colombia and Peru; favourable trade balances being maintained with all other South American republics. An unfavourable trade balance with Argentina amounting in 1914 to \$468,000, was converted into a credit balance of \$1,741,000 in 1932.

THE EMPIRE & OTTAWA

The pettiness of the Opposition criticism in this country against the Imperial Conference agreements is seen in its true light in contrast with the following illuminating summing up of the situation by that great organ of British opinion, the London Times:

"In all the debates and discussions in the British and Dominion Parliaments," says The Times, "there has nowhere been the slightest attempt to claim that the Conference has established a perfect system of economic cooperation, capable by itself of lifting the countries of the Empire out of the depression in which they are struggling. It has been recognized everywhere that all that could be done was to make a beginning; to lay a foundation on which succeeding Conferences could build; above all to arrest the tendency towards economic nationalism and high tariffs and to set up a tendency in the opposite direction. That, it is claimed—and rightly claimed—the Conference has achieved. The whole course of the Empire-wide discussion has gone to establish that claim, and to show that, whatever their imperfections, the new schedules, the new tariff agreements, and the new arrangements for cooperation do provide new opportunities for the farmers, the manufacturers, and the traders of the Empire; and that, properly used, these new opportunities will help them to face their present difficulties and will become increasingly valuable as trade revives and population increases."

"It is remarkable that, whereas in this country and in Canada the Conference is blamed for not doing enough to promote freer trade—

even by some as setting up new ob-

stacles—in Australia and in New Zealand the criticism is all the other way. In the two great Southern Dominions the Labour Party and some of the manufacturing interests are opposing the agreements on the ground that they make too great a breach in the tariff walls under the shelter of which the secondary industries have reached their present development, and that moreover they commit the Dominion Governments to a drastic change in the principles on which their tariff policy has hitherto been based. The common sense of the New Zealand Parliament has decisively rejected the motion in which that criticism was expressed."

Concluding The Times says: "In the Dominion debates the whole emphasis has been laid on the conviction that in future British industries affected by any revision of tariff rates will be given a full opportunity to put their case before an impartial tribunal and will be able to appeal to the principles regulating tariff policy which have been laid down in the agreements. As for the attempts that have been made in all these debates to question the constitutional propriety of commitments restricting the freedom of future Parliaments in matters of tariff policy, Sir John Simon has demolished that objection in the House of Commons so conclusively that no one in this country is likely to give it any more serious attention. Any agreement between independent Governments implies a voluntary restriction of freedom of action which, if the agreement is to have any stability, must be binding on future Governments and future Parliaments. A trade agreement implies a restriction on the tariff-making powers of those accepting it—just as a disarmament agreement implies a restriction on the right to create and maintain armaments which have been voluntarily and mutually renounced or limited. No cooperation is possible in any field unless those who take part in it agree to some restriction of their freedom of action. Finally it has been argued in the Canadian, as in the British, Parliament that these tariff agreements between the nations of the British Empire may impede the conclusion of more general agreements for the restoration of world trade. But the predominant view—and it is surely the common-sense view—has been that nothing would ever be done to revive trade if it were made to wait upon a worldwide agreement. A beginning had to be made, and no better beginning could be made than between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They cannot, even if they would, be an exclusive corporation; but a solid quarter of the population of the world can make a powerful contribution to the recovery of the whole."

The indirect way of electing a President is one of the curiosities of the United States Constitution and system of government, and reveals the ideas of the founding fathers, and the evils which they sought to guard against. They were by no means the thoroughgoing democrats generally supposed. They did not believe that the people themselves were competent to choose wisely when it came to electing a President. Therefore, they deprived them, or thought they deprived them, of the right to exercise this franchise. The idea was that for the task of choosing a President the voters should be the wisest men in the nation, with the mob excluded. But since to have appointive electors of a President would be the same thing as having an appointive President, there had to be some concession to the people at large, and so they were deemed fit to choose the men who should choose the President if not fit themselves to choose him.

In discussing the advantages gained by the cattle raising industry of this country through the trade agreement between Canada and Great Britain stress has been laid upon the export trade. There is another important feature which has received less attention. In return for the removal of the embargo in the British market Canada will lessen the restrictions on the importation of pedigreed cattle from the United Kingdom. British pedigreed cattle have a world-wide reputation. They are required in Canada for the improvement of domestic stock. This reciprocal arrangement will, therefore, be of double advantage to the Canadian cattle raising industry.

The outstanding features of the German elections appear to be a setback for Adolf Hitler, the Fascist leader and the stormy petrel of the Republic, the disintegration of many of the numerous political parties whose existence has made for chaotic conditions, and the strengthening of the parties supporting the Government. With Hitler eclipsed in his efforts to emulate Mussolini and public opinion showing that small political factions are unwanted, Germany appears to be on the way towards a return to recovery from its domestic troubles.

There were 102 women among the candidates for the Senate, the House of Representatives and other offices, in the recent U. S. election, but comparatively few of them were elected. However as Mr. Roosevelt is credited with a "positive intention" to place a woman in his Cabinet, his affirmative action will create a precedent which will enable the women to "point with pride" to a decidedly progressive step in their cause.

Great Britain has again taken a lead toward seeking solution of the most pressing problem of the moment, according to a press cable from London, by presenting a note to Washington on the question of debts. And this was preceded by a speech in the House of Commons by Mr. Baldwin referring aptly to the spirit dominating the Ottawa Conference as necessary to a settlement of the major difficulties confronting the world. "Patience, forbearance, sympathy," he remarked, "and a

The chief enemies of the workers and farmers of Canada today are those politicians and newspaper writers who persistently misrepresent the Empire trade agreements and try to discourage our producers and exporters from taking advantage of the extensive preferred markets obtained for them in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire.

The key to better times is more buying. This, in a nutshell, is the message conveyed in the campaign to buy produced-in-Canada goods to which reference is made in an advertisement in today's Guardian. Increased purchases from the retailer react favorably upon the wholesaler and the producer of raw materials, and the result is increased orders for replacement of goods ensuring employment for hundreds of thousands of people. The time is opportune for a campaign of this kind, as goods of all kinds are being offered today at lower prices than may prevail for many years to come.

NOTES BY THE WAY

One of the unmapped regions of the brain may be a wireless receiving set. An engineer in Poland claims to be able to receive certain wave lengths without apparatus. An account says: "Scientists have examined him, and say that some unexplainable make up of his brain enables him to hear without any receiving set. He gets the full program of the Lodz station in Poland whenever it is on the air. But he owns no radio."

One fifth of our imports in 1926 were agricultural products. Since Canada's sugar imports come largely from the West Indies and other Empire countries, since an increasing proportion of our fruits come from the same source and there is also a tendency to increase the amount of canned fruit from Australia and South Africa; with beverages from Scotland, rubber from British Malaya, cocoa from the British West Indies and the Gold Coast, and maize from South Africa, there is little need to go outside the Empire except possibly for coffee and tobacco.

European statesmen who get together in the hope of reducing armaments are treating symptoms, not the cause. The real task for Europe lies in revising the Treaties of Versailles and of Trianon. It is not to be expected that the vanquished will settle down tranquilly under a dispensation ordained by the victors; but justice could be done by an assembly in which combatants and neutrals combined to modify and alter the lines so roughly and hastily drawn in 1919.

The indirect way of electing a President is one of the curiosities of the United States Constitution and system of government, and reveals the ideas of the founding fathers, and the evils which they sought to guard against. They were by no means the thoroughgoing democrats generally supposed. They did not believe that the people themselves were competent to choose wisely when it came to electing a President. Therefore, they deprived them, or thought they deprived them, of the right to exercise this franchise. The idea was that for the task of choosing a President the voters should be the wisest men in the nation, with the mob excluded. But since to have appointive electors of a President would be the same thing as having an appointive President, there had to be some concession to the people at large, and so they were deemed fit to choose the men who should choose the President if not fit themselves to choose him.

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Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

What Body of Hours

THE LIQUID, SOFT, AND LIGHT DIET

One of the annoying things in illness is to have the physician advise the family that the patient needs a liquid diet, a soft diet, or a light diet without giving any further directions in the matter. The whole thought on the part of the physician is as that the patient is tired or weak, to give the regular heavy or solid food would be too much work for the body. Rest is what the body needs most.

What is the liquid diet? It is nourishing food, in easily digestible form, which is fed to the patient every two or three hours. Milk, cream soups, malted milk cocoa, and raw eggs are the most nourishing. Fruit juices, meat broths, thin gruels are chiefly of value for their flavor and to allay hunger and thirst, but furnish very little nourishment.

The semi-solid or soft diet is less bulky but has more food value. It is used when the patient has passed through the severe or critical part of his illness, and is on the road to recovery. The foods in the soft or semi-solid diet are cereals (thoroughly cooked, with milk); eggs in any easily digested form—soft boiled, poached, scrambled or omelette; toast, thin crisped, or softened with milk or broth, served with cream sauce; egg or puree of mild cooked vegetable; simple desserts—junket, custard, blanc mange, cereal puddings, ice cream, ices and sherberts, fruit whips, and gelatin desserts; fruits—fruit juice, or pulp of mild cooked fruit (apple sauce).

The light diet consists of an ordinary mixed diet from which all foods hard to digest are omitted. The diet suggested for the light diet are nutritious soups and simple desserts; stewed fruits and mild flavored cooked vegetables; cereals; potatoes (baked or mashed); chop (broiled) or roast (beef or lamb).

Some easily digested extra nourishment may be given between meals (milk, egg nog, malted milk) and cod liver oil may also be given if needed to build up after the recent illness.

The diet should also be laxative, and such as to promote intestinal hygiene. For all these reasons, milk cream, butter, eggs, bacon, olive oil fruits and vegetables (especially green vegetables) should be used liberally in the patient trying to acquire strength after an illness.

The above foods to use in the fluid, the soft, and the light diet are suggested by Dr. Jean Bogert.

The Well Mixed Earth

(New York Herald-Tribune) One of the most remarkable facts of geology is that a little of everything apparently exists in everything else. Gold exists not only in the sea but in every rock that chemists have tested; even in soils and in plants that grow on them. Toxicologists testing foods or waters for traces of arsenic find these traces without difficulty, but also find their data meaningless, since a little arsenic, it has been proved, is present in everything, even in the air. It may be taken as proved that any chemical element recognizable by tests of sufficient delicacy can be found present, at least in tiny quantities, in any gas, liquid, mineral, vegetable or animal which nature provides. On this planet nothing is perfectly pure. Nothing is entirely absent from anything.

A new angle on this universal mixture of the materials of the globe has been supplied by studies of the isotopes, those twin or triple chemical elements which physical science has discovered. There exist, for example, twin varieties of oxygen, sufficiently different for physicists to distinguish the two atoms from each other but both alike breathable and identically sense of one another's requirements, we believe, laid the foundations leading to increased trade between us by lowering economic barriers." If this spirit prevailed all around the rest should be comparatively easy.—Toronto Globe.

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That is not of the river; and within
Each loveliness a stranger. Who
Would win
The soul of beauty must forever spend
His all to count that stranger as a friend,
His waiting prince, his nearest care and kin,
Shaper and critic, maker, discipline,
His way and star, his journey and its end.
For beauty is no other than the good
Of all the world, claiming and answering
Its want and wonder; often on the road
Unknown, and yet before its vanishing
So near, so still, so fond for all its sting,
Our hearts that burned within us understood.
—Warwick Chipman.

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responsive to chemical tests. The other chief air gas, nitrogen, also exists in twin forms, and Mr. George M. Murphy and Professor Harold C. Urey, of Columbia University, have just reported to the American Physical Society a study of the relative abundance of the twin forms of these two gases in materials of very different origins, ranging from samples of modern air to some of an ancient iron and oxygen mineral formed, it is believed, at least, 300,000,000 years ago. The relative percentage of the atomic twins of each of these gases are identical in all samples; which again seems to be strong evidence that something in the past history of the earth once mixed all of its substance together perfectly, like the constituents of a well blended pudding. That mixing, too, must have been almost infinitely complete, since even, the twin elements preserve no primeval difference. Presumably the mixer was fire. Distinguished geologists have doubted that the earth ever was gaseous or molten, but the facts are against them. Once the planet must have been so uniform that a handful from anywhere else. The present diversities which help to make the planet interesting, even that minor diversity which we call man, are subsequent creations and never quite complete. Salt has been segregated in the sea but there still are gold and iron and arsenic and every other element in this sea salt. Metals have been segregated in ores, but no ore ever is pure. Sand in desert dunes or on the seashore has survived in partly purified heaps while other and softer minerals have worn away, but traces of the former companionships always are left.

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