

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE WHY

In his speech on the Draft Address Hon. W. M. Lea admitted everyone was in full accord with the satisfaction expressed at the signs of economic improvement. As the result of the Ottawa Agreements, he said, if we are to make any use of the British hog market, we must keep up a continuity of supply. There should have been an intensive campaign, he argued, among farmers to see what they could produce over a ten year period.

It is refreshing to have even this eleventh hour commendation and approval from the Leader of the Opposition. How much better would it have been had Mr. Lea, Mr. Mackenzie King, and one or two of the Liberal newspapers come into line at the time the Ottawa agreements were negotiated and thrown the weight of their support into the Government's campaign for the supply of the market gained in the British Empire, especially in Great Britain itself. Instead of doing so, the Liberal Leader, at Ottawa and his satellites and press throughout the provinces spent overtime belittling the agreements and prophesying that they would result in little if any benefits to the farmers. Now that they have proved to be false prophets they are reversing their policy and blaming the Government for not having made better preparations to provide a continuous supply for the markets contained.

If anything has served to demonstrate Mr. Mackenzie King's lack of true leadership it has been the unpatriotic part he has played in connection with these Ottawa agreements. If he had had the best interests of his party or of the country at heart, if he had had any vision, he would have seized the opportunity to further the Imperial policy inaugurated for the provision of profitable markets, and would have thrown the whole weight of his leadership and the support of his party and press behind it. Then, with such unanimity, the farmers would have come into line without fear or doubts, and have laid solid foundations for the provision of the continuous supplies which Mr. Lea rightly argues are so essential.

A BANNER WEEK

Time was, and not so long distant, when Farmers' Week was synonymous with Farmer's Pessimism, as opportunity was given and freely taken to complain of the unfortunate conditions prevalent—poor markets, poor prices, poor prospects. How different was the tone of the meetings held this week! At everyone of them the spirit of optimism prevailed and satisfaction expressed regarding the future as well as the present. As Mr. W. J. Field, President of the Swine Growers Association expressed it, you invariably see a smile on the faces of producers today, and the stage is set for the greatest advancement in history. In the Potato Growers Association Mr. Boulter made an earnest appeal for greater and better co-operation among the members. Though during last month prices were very good, yet the producers suffered through the competition between potato dealers. The only way to overcome this is for the members to have increased confidence in their own organization. The prospects are that there will be an increased acreage this year, but Mr. Boulter seems rather to discourage this, though leaving it to the farmers themselves to decide the matter.

At the Sheep Breeders Association it was intimated there had been a 50 percent increase in the price of wool, and a considerable increase in the consumption and price of lambs. The Egg and Poultry Association showed a net profit of \$12,068.43, a wonderful achievement, notwithstanding marketing conditions during the earlier part of the year. The Dairywomen's Association's chief drawback during the past year was in marketing, and the solution for this, according to Mr. J. A. Gillies, is in cooperative marketing. Butter and cheese are practically the only farm products not now sold cooperatively, and if a standard is to be made and maintained for our farmers in this important industry, the sooner cooperative marketing is adopted the better. We are living in a new era when old time systems must be discarded and modern ones given their place. Not the least important of these is the proper inspection and standardizing of our produce and its marketing on a cooperative basis. The meetings of the Central Farmers Institute went on record strongly in favor of this, the re-

port of the Secretary, Mr. Charles Mackenzie, stating that "Our local institutions can by cooperative buying and selling, reach a better and larger market and overturn, and in this way make material progress." Thus another Farmer's Week has come and gone, and will be looked back upon as probably the banner week in the history of such organization conferences in the Province.

FALSE ECONOMY

A strong stand is being taken in different countries against what is described as false economy on the part of administrative bodies and industrial concerns. The most striking protest was made in the British House of Commons when the Government's majority of 497 was reduced to 50 through dissatisfaction over an economy measure unwisely insisted upon by the Government. The Parliamentary Correspondent of the London Spectator, independent Liberal weekly, said: "The outstanding event of the week was the revolt of the Government's supporters in numbers unprecedented during this Parliament upon the amendment to the Unemployment Bill on the assessment of the needs of a child. The House of Commons has not been so lively for a long time past, and the official opposition tasted for once the joys of backing a cause popular beyond their own ranks. There is, however, only one definite conclusion to be drawn from the incident, namely, that the House of Commons is in no mood to put economy in the forefront of policy, and suspects the Bill of being an economy measure."

This is in line with the policy being pursued by the Liberal Government of Quebec. Premier Taschereau point-blank refused to introduce "cuts" in Provincial Civil Service salaries, declaring more money, and not less was wanted in circulation. He has followed this up by ordering prosecution of industrial firms who have attempted to make a cut in the minimum wage scale in force in the province. All this, of course, is in line with President Roosevelt's N.R.A. policy which insists upon the maintenance of existing salary and wage scales, and attempts to stimulate trade and industry by increasing—not decreasing—the purchasing power of the people.

BORROWED BOOKS

An Englishman who has been both borrower and lender of books and who apparently has lost on the exchange, writes to the London Times to suggest that only the national authority is great enough to effect the return of books to their rightful owners. The individual is powerless, not in every instance, but as a rule, to overcome the mighty force of inertia. Therefore, the British Government should set a day or several days aside each year for the return of books.

The suggestion, says an exchange, is not a bad one. The only difficulty is that in many instances the man who borrows a book and fails to return it is its natural owner if not its legal one. The man who lends a book and forgets the borrower's name cannot have a profound interest in the book; it might even be argued that he does not deserve the book. The borrower, moreover, who does not wholly forget where he borrowed a book and yet holds back with a delightful guilt from the surrender of a possession that is not rightfully his, what can be said of him? He cherishes what another man forgets; he admires what another ignores; he desires to read again what another has skipped through. Are there not natural reading rights, more inalienable than those conveyed by the mere deposit of the purchase price of a book? Gaps may come in shelves, but they do not stay long in the shelves of those who cherish books properly. Owners who might deserve protection at the hands of the State provide it for themselves by eternal vigilance; by a cold, unwinking eye kept upon offenders; other owners do not deserve protection.

ALBERTA, TOO!

"Alberta," says the Calgary Herald, is one of the few territories outside the French-Canadian province, where owners of horse-drawn vehicles are not compelled to adopt simple and inexpensive precautions for their own safety and that of motorists. However, the U.F.A. delegates in annual convention recently declared themselves in favor of the carrying of lights on all vehicles using the highways being

Notes By The Way

The Liberals are quite right, says the Times of London, and there can be no Dominion Status until defence ceases to be a reserved subject. They demand a time limit and rapid indemnification of the army. Defence is a vital problem to India; it is precisely because of its importance that an article of rule about the extent of its reservation would, in our opinion, be unwise. The Indian delegates to the Joint Select Committee did not press for a stated period. But we realize as clearly as the Joint Committee delegates and the Liberals that the necessity for reducing army charges, for progressive Indianization and for the keeping of Indians in closest touch with the work of the Army Department—all based on the certainty that India must one day take charge of her own defence. There must be no attempt to make defence a sort of box of mysteries, a watertight compartment from which Indians are excluded.

In 1930 American enterprise yielded to befuddlement in 1931 because of the depression. In 1932 discouragement succeeded in its turn by a reign of fear. Fear is not the inevitable result of bad luck, foul play, or pestilence. More to the point, fear is the result of personal cowardice in the face of good fortune. The fear of the successful business man that his profits may not be as large next year as they are this is often more acute than the fear of a sick man of independent means of the loss of his property. In America the chief cause of fear is selfishness. We need not impugn the profit motive or legitimate self-interest to admit that the deterioration of the sense of social obligation and responsibility is the chief cause of the American debacle of March 3, 1933. Today fear has fled the great expanses of our country and given place to new courage and hope.

On our side of the line the Prime Minister has made it clear that he is ready to consider nothing less than a trade treaty with the neighboring country that will be fair to Canada. He has added that he will sacrifice Canadian agriculturalists to unbridled competition from the cheaper farm products of the United States. But even with such a necessary restriction there is ample room outside the Empire for a new and mutually profitable commercial treaty with our friends to the south of the international border.

Doubtless, says the Empire Review, if another emergency arises, our people will not all their old qualities. But it must be remembered that this Empire of free peoples is not yet a hundred years old. It has grown up slowly, it has been retarded by discords and jealousies, and it will not pursue its course by the straight and unimpeded path. It demands eternal vigilance and prudence. It has enemies all over the world who know it to be the main barrier against Communism and cruel tyrannies. Their agents are everywhere, tricked and disguised, masked as pacifists, cosmopolitans and the like. We must look back upon our history and see that we have triumphed over racial antipathies, official apathy, and countless forms of human stupidity, courage and sympathy as Lord Curzon said, have brought us through our troubles, and these qualities will guide through future centuries the Empire of liberty and order.

Initiative is one of the greatest assets anyone may have. Without it, a person simply drifts, follows the crowd, or waits until pushed along by the force of others or circumstances. We do our great things, we rise to our greatest heights through force of circumstances. A man fights hardest when he is cornered. And incidentally, he thinks hardest, which is most important of all. Long ago a wise man said that "necessity is the mother of invention." It is a mother of much more than a new life, to new viewpoints—and, perhaps, genuine happiness!

It is difficult to imagine scenes of the Paris sort in Toronto. Yet it is the kind of political action in which Communists believe, and those who encourage Communist activity and who oppose the law which rigidly restrains those who plan political change by violent means pave the way for the introduction of such methods here. The good sense of the Canadian people is fortunately proof against propaganda of that sort.

Whatever the nature of the pecuniary assurance, says the Winnipeg Free Press, the whole country is alive to the necessity of putting a firm check upon reckless promotional and financial schemes who seek to enrich themselves with cruel disregard for the number who may ultimately be impoverished. It is expected that the new Companies Act will be passed at Ottawa this session, and that the provinces will all pass similar acts either this year or next. It is to be hoped that the testing of this legislation will show that it adequately meets the need and will prevent any recurrence of the shameful exploitation of investors.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barlow, M.D. VEGETARIANS AND MEAT EATERS

While there are still many vegetarians in the world, most of them nowadays are willing to eat eggs which, being a rich protein food, really makes up for the non-use of meat.

The arguments put forth in favor of the vegetable diet or the meat diet all have their logical points and likewise their illogical points, but the outstanding nutrition experts of today all advise a mixed diet which includes both meats and vegetables.

The ideal diet for man is now believed to be in the proportion of 1 part of meat and eggs to 2 parts of fish, to 4 parts starches, and 10 parts of green stuffs like spinach, cabbage, or lettuce were eaten, the stomach would hardly be large enough.

Similarly with the intestine. If man were to eat nothing but the vegetable and green foods eaten by animals, his intestine would not be long enough to properly absorb the food into the blood. Thus we find that animals that live on a vegetable diet have an intestine that is fifteen times the length of the body, whereas animals that live on meats have an intestine that is only three times the length of the body.

You can thus see that as meat is so much more concentrated, it takes up so much room, it is quickly absorbed into the blood. What about man? The length of the intestine in man is about 5 to 6 times the length of his body.

What does this, or what should this mean? This means that as his intestine is much shorter than the herb or vegetable eating animal and much longer than the meat eating animal, he should eat less of the green stuff and less of the meat than these two kinds of animals.

For this reason means that man should do what he is already doing, that is living on a mixed diet of meats and eggs, fats, vegetables and bread.

If man just eats this mixed diet and makes no special effort to eat fruit or vegetables daily, he may rest assured that his diet is correct.

Christianity And Patriotism

(Lord Hugh Cecil in the London Spectator) The question of far war can be justified on Christian principles is, to be sure, a very old one. But until the late war made the question urgent, it was more or less avoided and not brought thoroughly to an issue. It is generally seemed sufficient to insist that war can only be justified if it is defensive; and it has been reasonably argued that a defensive war is merely the use of force to defend others from wrong. But this, though true, so far as it goes, does not completely meet the difficulty. For war is not a single act, such as might be committed by a householder who shot a robber in defence of his family, but a long and complicated series of acts, some of killing, some of destruction, some of robbery, some of falsehood which have to be severally justified if Christians are with a safe conscience to commit them.

For justification it must be shown that all these acts are truly defensive or, more generally, necessary to hinder the commission of some grave wrong. We went to war in 1914 in defence of Belgium and France against a wrongful aggression, and in defence of our own people against the danger of that aggression succeeding. But the war continued for four years, and on looking back on it, it seems difficult to deny that though it did not begin so at the time, it was continued for the war ended it had ceased to be necessary for defence. After it had become clear that the aggression of Germany against Belgium and France had failed in its aim, and that the war continued in order to impose upon Germany terms which were thought to be required for security in the future, and for the reversal of injustices committed by Germany, the extreme pacifist position that all war is wicked, cannot be maintained; and its assertion only serves to weaken the moral authority of those who affirm the invariable Christian law. If we think of international war as being morally indistinguishable from civil war we shall make it easily subject to Christian teaching, which has always treated civil war and rebellion as justifiable only on the same broad grounds as such. It is probable that before long there may be other issues than the choice between peace and war which may bring Christianity into conflict with Nationalist sentiment. Indeed, we already see signs of such a conflict in Germany and perhaps also in Italy. 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