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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1938

Australian Butter Imports

According to the Federal Minister of Agriculture, as quoted by the Liberal organ, it is not because more butter is being imported into Canada but because there is a surplus of Canadian butter, that the price is so low.

But we note in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal, issued by the Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, that during the past fiscal year Australia exported to Canada 1,401,100 pounds of butter, as compared with 11,200 pounds in the preceding fiscal year.

The figures are not given for New Zealand importations, but an increase of nearly a million and a half pounds of Australian butter entering Canada in one year of surplus home production, surely suggests laxity at Ottawa in regard to our dairymen's interests.

Quebec By-Elections

Unusual interested attaches to the by-election polling which takes place in two Quebec Provincial constituencies today. Both are straight two-party fights. In St. Louis, Montreal, Raoul Trepanier, Vice-President of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council is running as a "Liberal-Democrat", and is opposed by Louis Fitch, K. C., the official candidate of the Duplessis Government. This constituency, overwhelmingly Liberal in the general election, has never in its history sent a representative of any other party to the Legislature. Nevertheless a close contest is forecast in this case.

The second contest, in Stanstead of the Eastern Townships, is between Dr. E. C. Cabana, Liberal and Henri Gerin, National Union. This seat was carried by the National Union party in 1936 by about 500, and other things being equal the political chances of the Duplessis man seem a few points stronger than those of his Liberal opponent. Today's polling in these two ridings will tend to show how well Quebec's Union Nationale Government is wearing in the rough political weather all administration are encountering just now.

Mr. MacKenzie's Evidence

There will be no satisfaction and much regret, says the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal), over the remark made by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defence, during his evidence before the Bren gun inquiry, that he was satisfied the statements he made in the House of Commons were correct. The fact is that very essential information was withheld from the House, which rose without the faintest idea of the most important circumstances surrounding the letting of the contract to Major Hahn.

This was hardly the fault of the members of the House. Various men made strenuous efforts to get at these facts. They failed because Mr. Mackenzie eluded them by making replies which, though perhaps technically justified under the rules of the House, were not justified at all when the public interest is considered. Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, for example, asked if Major Hahn had been appointed by the Canadian Government to go to England to make a survey of munitions production for the purpose of advising the Canadian Government. Mr. Mackenzie, in his evidence before the inquiry, said that Major Hahn had ceased to be a representative of the Canadian Government on Dec. 5, 1936. He claimed he was justified in answering "No," to Mr. Woodsworth's question.

Suppose that Mr. Woodsworth had said "1936" instead of "1937". According to Mr. Mackenzie's reasoning, which apparently satisfied him, he could still answer "No." Because Major Hahn was not appointed to go to England by the Canadian Government. He was made an official representative *after* he got to London and found the doors of the War Office and the Enfield factory closed to him. But, suppose that Mr. Woodsworth had re-phrased that part of his question accurately also, Mr. Mackenzie could still have honestly replied "No," to the question, for Mr. Woodsworth asked if Major Hahn had been appointed to make a survey of "munitions production" whereas his official status related only to Bren guns and specifically excluded other forms of munitions production.

Mr. Mackenzie therefore had three possible lines of defence, all of which were technically accurate, but all of which had the unfortunate effect of misleading the House of Commons and the Canadian people.

The Free Press adds:

"The impression Mr. Mackenzie left on the House—and it is difficult to imagine that so practised a debater would leave an impression on his audience other than that he wanted to leave—was that, quite independently of the Canadian Government, Major Hahn had made 'a favorable impression upon the British people.' We now know, of course, how that came about. Major Hahn 'had access to the specifications for the Bren gun.' How did he get them? We now know, though the House of Commons did not. 'It is quite possible the specifications would not be available to any competitor.' We should say not; not after all the Department of National Defence had done for Major Hahn! But did Mr. Mackenzie breathe a word of all this to the House of Commons? Not one word. Why?"

War's Wastage

Now is a very good time to recall what war costs, not only in ruined lives, damaged property, and subsequent reparations and pensions, but also in good hard cash. In the current issue of "International Conciliation" there is an article by T. J. Watson which is reprinted from "Think." This article sets forth what the United States spent on the World War and for cleaning up after the War. And although the United States was actively engaged only for about a year and a half, the figure stands at more than 50 billions of dollars.

Mr. Watson estimates what constructive work might have been done with this money—wiring all the United States homes now without electric current; paying off all farm mortgages and equipping all farm homes with bathtubs; doubling the educational endowments and building four large consolidated schools in each county; building million dollar airports in each county; establishing a trust fund that would pay $100 pensions to all blind and deaf persons; spending five billions on flood and erosion control; building another Panama Canal and 10 bridges like the Triborough one; duplicating relief expenditure since 1932; endowing an organization to promote peace so that it would have more funds than the present League of Nations and the World Court and the International Labor Office combined. That is what might have been done with the 50 billions squandered by the World War.

Editorial Notes

All Soul's Day.

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The last merchantman to be sunk in the Great War was torpedoed in the Mediterranean this date, 1918.

* * * *

The City Garden scheme has been successfully founded, and all that remains is to develop it along right lines.

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We are told that the officials at Washington are busy "polishing-up" the U.S.A.-Canada Trade Treaty after the details have been completed. Evidently with a view to "polishing-off" Canada and the Maritimes in paricular.

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Since the Pension Act became effective during the World War, Canada has paid a total of $770,017,364 in pensions, the bill sometimes being as high as a million a week. The Dominion thus cannot be fairly charged with neglect of war veterans.

* * * *

It is reported Parliament at the coming session will be asked by the Government to appropriate $50,000,000 for a still further enlarged defence programme, and this time with special stress on the needs of the air force and defence against possible air raids. Last year $35,000,000 was voted. Canada is better equipped now than ever before to turn out first line miliary planes, because there has been a steady development in the aircraft industry in the past two years.

* * * *

After all it takes a man who has actually worked at the job to tell us the qualifications necessary for its adequate performance. For this reason we are greatly indebted to Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Vicar of Leeds, for telling us the accomplishments necessary for success as a clergyman. At the Church Congress at Bristol, England, the other day he said: "Every vicar must be a preacher, a teacher, a visitor, an organizer, good with men, with women, with young people, with children, something of a musician, something of a business man, firm but gentle in character, strong but tactful, able to handle difficult members of his congregation, to lead the church council in paths of wisdom, to cheer the sick and warn the sinner, to be all things to all men and yet preserve his own self-respect, dignity and independence."

* * * *

Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., who has just entered the Chamberlain Government as Lord Privy Seal, but in reality to act as Minister of Defence, though a comparatively young man—he is fifty-six—has a long successful administrative career behind him. He is a Scotsman, a native of Dalkeith, Mid Lothian and entered the Colonial Office as a Clerk in 1905. Since then he has been Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Land Commission which settled differences with the natives; Secretary of the West African Currency Committee which properly aligned native currency with sterling; Secretary of the Insurance Commission; Secretary to the Minister of Shipping during the war; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Permanent Under Secretary of State, Home Office; Governor and Pacifier of Bengal from 1932 to 1936. He will be a tower of strength to the Chamberlain Government in the strenuous times through which we are passing.

* * * *

The week-end tourist over the boarder are reaping a rich harvest in duty-free imports. The six month summer tourist season of 1938, from April 1 to September 30, brought over $4,500,000 worth of American goods into Canada duty free, according to figures just released by the office of Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue. Under the $100 exemption clause, Canadians returning from visits to the United States brought in dutiable goods in the six months to a value of $4,553,950, while the privilege was exercised to the extent of $464,474 by Canadians from other countries. The outstanding item of import was clothing, which amounted to $2,386,540 from all countries, the portion from the United States alone being $2,165,265. Next in value came furniture and household appliances totalling $551,170, with $527,083 coming from across the line. Then followed boots and shoes valued at $518,722, of which $503,346 was from the States; radios $352,336, of which $351,509 was from the States.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Tacoma police commissioner has set himself up as a one-man censorship board to determine what the press and radio may use as "news". Just the first step in an effort to keep the people from knowing what their servants are doing.—Stratford Beacon-Herald

In some parts of Canada this has been a record-breaking year for the production of butter. As a result we now have more butter than we will know what to do with during the Winter, and we will have considerable difficulty in selling it to other countries because many of them (including the United States) also have heavy surpluses.

Attorney-General Conant places on the shoulders of municipal authorities the responsibility of enforcing the new section of the Criminal Code which was designed to ban slot machines. No fault can be found with this. It is clearly the duty of municipal police to see that this law is maintained, though it is not easy to see why a provincial policeman should wink his eye if he sees the law being broken. But Mr. Conant goes on to say that he cannot understand the exact meaning of the section which came into effect on September 1. Well, if the chief law officer of the province cannot understand it, how can municipal authorities be expected to do so?—Windsor Star.

After many years of experience on the bench Magistrate Elliot very definitely puts the blame for the major portion of juvenile delinquency not on the children but on their parents. "I recognize in punishing the boys," said the magistrate, "but those who should be punished most are sitting in the body of the court, the parents, who are primarily responsible and whose failure is responsible for these youths appearing in the courts." His Worship unquestionably strikes right at the heart of the problem in that comment, for while there are exceptions to the rule, it is the fact that in a great portion of the cases that a deeper sense of responsibility on the part of the parents would have prevented young people following courses which lead them into the courts. —Sault Ste Marie Star.

Too great emphasis is laid on the independence of the Dominions established by the Statute of Westminister, 1931. That way leads to disruption of the Empire. In truth, the Dominions are no more "independent" of Britain than Britain is "independent" of the Dominions. Instead of "independence" the keynote should be "co-partnership." In order to make the machinery of consultation effective it is submitted that the Foreign Office should absorb the Dominions Office and become the Foreign and Dominions Office. The Foreign Secretary would thus become the Foreign and Dominions Secretary. At Geneva, the Foreign Office is in direct contact with the Dominion Governments with regard to the affairs of the League of Nations. There is no cogent reason why this direct contact between principals should not cover all other foreign affairs in which the Dominions are mutually concerned with the Home Government. —Letter in Edinburgh Scotsman.

The safe landing of a burning air liner a few miles out of Montgomery, Ala., recently deserves to be long remembered, and not only as a story of individual courage and coolheadedness in the face of danger. The happening with its happy ending should go far toward dispelling any notion that even a major accident in the air necessarily results in disaster. It would be hard to imagine a more terrible set of circumstances than those which suddenly confronted pilot, copilot and steward of the Eastern Airlines 'plane. In some unexplained way the ship took fire. The flames quickly burned away the moorings of one motor and it fell from the ship. The pilot himself was pretty badly burned. His landing lights almost failed to work And even as the fiery 'plane was brought down the right wing was torn away by a tree. Nevertheless, the passengers were kept calm and prepared for the emergency landing, the 'plane was brought down safely and everybody was out of it before it exploded. —Baltimore Sun.

New motor torpedo-boats are coming forward from the builders for the Navy. The original flotilla, ordered experimentally by the Admiralty after much headshaking by more conservative schools of thought among designers and marine engineers, has completed two years of hard service in the Mediterranean with complete success. The new Scott Paine boats now due for delivery embody only a few minor modifications, mostly for the comfort of the crew, although the more distant future may see considerable developments in the type. In the course of a recent cruise in the waters round the Isle of Wight I had an opportunity of studying the behaviour of fast motor-craft of this kind. Their manoeuvrability is one of the remarkable characteristics. We made several tests of acceleration and stopping. Even with a new boat whose engines were not fully run in, and must not, therefore be subjected to the extremes of strain suitable under active service conditions, the boat jumped from five knots to 38 in eight seconds. Even more startling was the test of stopping at high speed. The revolutions of all three engines were cut from nearly 3,000 to something under 500 in one sweep of the navigator's hand. Without any jar or jolt the craft lost speed, settled down quiet on the water, and within three seconds was crawling along at five knots. Anyone who has experienced sudden braking in a motor car at 40 miles an hour will find it hard to believe that anything moving could stop so suddenly without a shock. —Manchester Guardian.

For some months past I have witnessed the meeting of an irresistible force and an immovable object. The irresistible force is my desire to have my 12-year-old nephew, who is temporarily in my care, take a bath. The immovable object is Robert himself, who keeps as far away from a bathtub as is possible in a modern and urban society. Given a dirty boy, warm water plenty of soap, and fluffy dry towels why shouldn't there be a bath, I asked. I was soon to learn the answers—many answers. At first the reasons were prosaic. Robert didn't think he had time for a bath before school. By the time we finished arguing Robert was right. After the first week I capitulated to the extent of compromise. Some nights are bath nights, and some are not On the latter, our apartment is as serene as a convent garden; but on bath nights the train despatcher at the Grand Central Station is not as busy as my nephew. All the clubs to which he belongs hold long sessions; teachers have assigned extraordinary amounts of homework; visitors and telephones are imminent from dinner on past bedtime. — From the Atlantic Monthly.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE FOUR OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINAL ULCER

Generally speaking physicians, when there is pain in the stomach, have in mind always the possibility of cancer in patients past 40 years of age and ulcer in patients under 40. He keeps in mind also the fact that most pains in the stomach are due to liver and gall bladder conditions.

There are a great many young adults, especially the nervous or emotional type, who fear that if their stomach pain or distress is not cancer it must be ulcer, yet their very nervousness or their emotional upsetments can cause disturbances of the stomach and intestine.

Fortunately an examination by the Xray is of great help in finding out the cause of the symptoms.

There are certain points about ulcer of the stomach and of the first few inches of the small intestine (duodenum—into which the stomach empties) which stand out so clearly that they are considered to be practically proof of ulcer.

Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, in American Journal of Science states:

"The indigestion, of stomach and duodenal ulcer is a chronic condition, characterized by four outstanding features:

1. It is tolerated without great distress. That is, patients can usually bear the pain or distress but are always aware of it.

2. The pain or distress always bears a relationship to the eating of food, as it comes on from 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 hours after eating.

3. It is cyclic in character, coming on day after day at the same period after meals.

4. This pain occurring every day and at the same time after meals is present in the history of most patients.

This regularity and cyclic occurence (2 1-2 to 3 1-2 hours after meals) of the symptoms in ulcer makes it easy for the physician to tell what is wrong with the patient before even the Xray examination or the examination of the test meal is made. Sometimes ulcers heal of themselves and the scar formed when the ulcer heals may almost close the passage from the stomach to the small intestine. This would of course cause other symptoms besides the four above mentioned."

The Truth Officially

(Globe and Mail)

Whatever else may result from the Bren gun inquiry for the betterment of national defense, the investigation can be justified on the evidence of Hon. Ian Mackenzie alone. In two brief statements the Minister of Defense, with characteristic frankness, framed the whole sorry picture. Canada's forces, never adequate at any time since the last war, have been "starved and crucified by neglect." And, more important, under present circumstances, annual expenditures of $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 are "too meagre."

Former Governments at least had the popular illusions of world security which prevailed until two or three years ago as an excuse for their contributions to this condition. But it was the present Prime Minister who, on a pilgrimage to Geneva, found the illusions out and promised adequate improvements in the Dominion's forces If Mr. Mackenzie found them starved, it is a certainty that the $34,000,000 hors d'oeuvres served up in the past two years is a poor diet on which to build the strength demanded by international conditions and new methods of war.

Everything that has been said in criticism of Ottawa's niggardliness stands. Mr. Mackenzie's statements condemn as a fraud the program within which he has been compelled to work. The knowledge that even its provisions have not been fulfilled —seventy-eight planes in two years and a half, tank squads training with so-called armored cars —only increases the shame of it.

There can be no reasonable explanation —political or economical —for such downright neglect. Ottawa was well warned, and Ottawa is in a better position than most people to know which way the tide was running. It is no credit to the Government that Canada scraped through the last crisis. But having come through it, the public is better equipped to understand the situation. Thanks to Mr. Mackenzie, it will see that we do not risk another in the same helpless state.

Indian Summer

(Hamilton Spectator)

No one—not even the most embittered misanthropist —would have stopped during the past few weeks to pin down the origin of Indian summer. That is left for analytical people to try out when the cold blast of winter follow. For at no time of year does the Canadian scene take on such a rich and mellow beauty as in that brief respite that yields its richest colours to the dying of the year. Then there is haze and a great peace —the quiet flames of trees and the "long blue stretches of October hills."

It is a reluctant season; one that seems to be happily fashioned for an approach to the season of the snows It is the pause magnificent in nature's unending march. Just why we should, however, call it Indian summer is still somethin- that—as we indicated above should be left until we feel we have seen the last of it. Whether we have or not it is worth while at this time quoting the great American naturalist, John Burroughs, on his charming idea of why it gets this description:

"This halcyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins from just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smile upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel — if the red aborigine ever had his summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season, and it fifty bears his name."

It is not unique to this continent, for others appreciate it. In England it is known as St. Martin's summer or All Hallows summer. Germans call it Old Woman's or St. Luke's summer, while in Itlay it is named for St. Teresa.

Yet for Canada Indian summer seems to be particularly apt, and certainly it is more than welcome.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

"ELEVATED HIGHWAY"

Sir,—It is coming as sure as Christmas (and Christmas is coming) not an old fashioned railway but something, "just as good." An elevated highway, built so as not be hold the snow in winter will permit cars and trucks to run all or nearly all the year round, and demonstrate the triumph made in modern roadmaking. Such a link connecting Borden with Charlottetown will be golden and shine forth to coming generations as an attestation of the spirit and faithfulness of their fathers.

The coming of this great road does not altogether set aside the idea of building a bridge at Dockendorff's. A bridge would be a great convenience to a large part of the country. It would also give employment to the many, who are in need of work.

I am, Sir, etc
M. M. N.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER AND THE PATRIOT

Sir,—The Patriot has returned to its task of trying to exonerate the King Government's blundering handicaps to our dairying industries.

From a statement of the Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, one of the offenders, that "no New Zealand Butter has come into Canada since early in the year," it tries to palm off the much too "buttery" argument, that "the price of butter is not affected by the importation" (mark you). From this it worms through a wordy "red herring" argument, to conceal the real facts.

The New Zealand summer commences where ours ends, and their season for butter production has just opened. Consequently it is obvious that no new butter has yet been entered for consumption in Canada. But merchants are now confronted with their new summer production.

Investors, speculators, so often abused as monied interests, are the safeguards of agricultural production, admittedly making a profit for themselves, in their governing control of supply and demand, enriches the producer to a much greater extent than they do themselves. They purchase and store our surplus in times of overproduction. If they did not, butter, eggs and other products would be drugs on the markets, almost unsaleable when quantities are the largest, and, if sold at all, at enormous sacrifice.

And when those investors find our native butter product in storage increasing to the extent of 10,000,000 pounds, and the New Zealand butter now ready to flood the market, under the King Government's abolished "dumping duty", and its open door policy, they refuse to risk investment, production is in excess of current demand, and the dairying interests are suffering the downward trend of prices.

Let us follow the record. When the King Government reduced New Zealand duties to 1c per lb., when 30,000,000 pounds were dumped on our markets, when prices which farmers can well remember dropped down to about 16c, when Hon. John Myers asked you to "Look at your milk cheques" the facts are beyond dispute.

When the Bennett Government took charge the farmers interests were quickly grappled with. New Zealand butter duty was raised to 8c, under special treaty a limited quantity was permitted to enter at 5c duty, subject to a "dumping duty" clause of 4c. It was from this that dairying commenced to recover. To facilitate that recovery Hon. Mr. Bennett undertook to "peg prices." He provided for government purchase of surplus butter at 24c, to be shipped abroad, the loss contributed from the Federal treasury. There was no loss however; by good business he realized cost in the British markets.

Immediately after defeat of his government the King administration abolished the dumping duty and opened the door again to the New Zealand surplus, and the same Liberal despoilers abolished the surplus buying commission, and relegated the dairying and butter interests to the chaos so familiar to Liberal trade bungling.

It is because these protections and safeguards have been removed by King Liberals that storage buyers are now shy of investment, and the farmer suffers.

Hon. Dr. Manion, Conservative Leader, has declared that 90 per cent of agricultural products is consumed in Canada. This is the natural outcome of the traditional Conservative policy of developing our home markets. Because of this Canada is the highest priced and most profitable market on the western hemisphere. The New Zealander realizes this, and welcomes the generosity of the Hon. Mackenzie King in opening our markets for their exploitation. It is our dairymen who suffer, and the Patriot apologist labours to discover alibis and excuses.

I am, Sir, etc
LEWIS P. TANTON.

To Be Pitied

(Globe and Mail)

David Lloyd George, as was inevitable that he would, has said his piece on the Munich agreement. In it he was his own potent, scathing self. Vituperation is expected of him. Careless exaggeration of the facts in favor of the phrase has long been his license. It is the last virile element of a once-matchless oratory.

His attitude on the Munich "peace" is as natural as the invective in which it was dressed. What else could Lloyd George framer of Versailles, founder of the League of Nations, defender of "collective security," have said and been consistent with himself. Few architects have the ability to stand amid the ruins of their own greatness and claim the blame for themselves.

"Peace at the price of conscience"—"subordinated honor to the quiet life"— "Britain has lost the respect of the world and its own self-respect." These are harsh words for a man to hurl against his country. Coming from where they did, allowance, in all charity, should be made. They measure to the dram the bitterness in the Little Welshman's cup.

Munich was very personal to him. He laid its foundations twenty years ago. He if any man could, should be able to calculate the price. It was just one more of a series of instalments paid to preserve the shame and injustices of the "victorious peace." In his condemnation of the Czechoslovak settlement Lloyd George has not only criticized the men of Munich. Lloyd George has damned himself. What else can any one who knows the background read from his words? It was out of the mistakes of Versailles that Munich was written. It was in the stubborn defense of its injustices that dictators resurrected the will of war. It was by the illusions of a fraudulent security, which he organized and defended, that his country was disarmed while its enemies —his enemies — grew strong.

If any man in the Empire has cause for shame today, David Lloyd George is that man. If his words are the criterion, that shame is deep. There is nothing quite so bitter as a man consumed by self-reproach.

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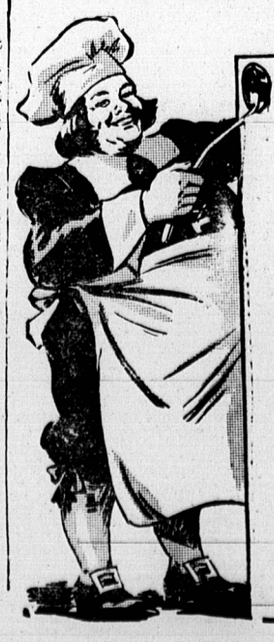

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