THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1933

STATESMANSHIP

Reassuring news is contained in today's despatches. A phenomenal rise in Canadian stocks is recorded, and, coincidently, the fact that through the initiative of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, the deadlock at the World Economic Conference at London has been broken and the conference has taken a new lease of life.

It is evident, from the prominence given in the Canadian Press despatches to Premier Bennett's action in co-operation with President Roosevelt, that a grave crisis existed and that but for the statesmanship shown by Canada's chief representative at the Conference there would have been little hope of averting a protracted and probably calamitous adjournment. What this may have meant in retarding the recovery of world prosperity it is impossible to say; but it is plainly evident that the man whom Canada placed in command of its political destiny three years ago, who last year led the Imperial Conference to victory at Ottawa, has again stepped into the breach, this time in a matter of international importance, in an emergency unprecedented in world history.

What Canadian, worthy of the name, can fail to exult in such an achievement!

WORD OF WARNING

Sooner or later there will be a general election in Canada, and the Montreal Gazette suggests that it is not too soon for the two older political parties, to consider the part which the so-called Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is likely to play in the election and in the new Parliament. It is safe to assume, continues the Gazette, that every sort of radical, and those who for any reason, actual or abstract, are dissatsfied with existing conditions, will accept the Woodsworth leadership, weakening the older parties in proportion. Up to the present there has been no evidence that the strategy of either of these two parties includes, or will include, any attempt to counteract the mischief which the C.C.F. is doing, the only exception being a recent speech by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, at Windsor, in which he urged that individual enterprises and initiative must never be destroyed in Canada. It should be the business of the Conservative and Liberal parties to prepare for eventualities. There is not much likelihood of a C.C.F. majority in the next House, if ever, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this new organization may hold the balance of power. What then? It is not Mr. Woodsworth's aim to become Prime Minister or to place the C.C.F. in a position of responsibility. He prefers that the responsibility should remain with others, but that the authority should be exercised by him and his associates. Should this aim be realized, the country would have the spectacle of one or other of the old historic parties giving effect to a program of socialism and incurring all the odium therefor. It is not a nice prospect. This country has already witnessed something of the kind in the domination of a Liberal Government by a group of Progressives, and the experience was not a happy one either in its results or in its moral implications. It would seem to be the part of wisdom and an essential of good leadership if the Liberal and Conservative parties now make such preparations as are possible to guard their own future and that of the Dominion against a possible political development which would place the Dominion of Canada in a class with Russia, though perhaps with something less than the full status of red Bolshevism.

CREDIT WHERE DUE

Editorial note is taken by the Toronto Mail and Empire of the tablet recently placed at the Provincial Building, Charlottetown, to commemorate the laying on Nov. 22nd, 1852, of the first submarine cable in America.

It also noted that Mr. Gisborne, after laying the cable between Carleton Head, this Province, and Cape Tormentine, N. B., went to New York and interested Cyrus F. Field, a wealthy paper maker, in the idea of a transatlantic cable.

In 1854, the Government of Newfoundland passed an act incorporating the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company for "the establishment of communication between the Old World and the New," and granted it exclusive rights for a period of fifty years, to land telegraph lines upon all the coasts under its jurisdiction. Of this company Mr. Gisborne was chief engineer, and a cable was laid in 1855-56 from Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, to Port au Basque, Newfoundland, and a telegraph line built across that island.

While Mr. Gisborne was thus engaged, Mr. Field formed a company of wealthy Americans to lay a cable across the Atlantic. This was not completed, however, until 12 years later. Mr. Field was undoubtedly a man of vision and enterprise, but he was not the originator of the idea, nor was he an electrical engineer. The project was conceived by Mr. Gisborne, who reasoned that if his cable worked between Cape Breton and Newfoundland it would also work across the Atlantic. He remained for many years as superintendent of Canadian Government telegraphs.

"The genius of Mr. Gisborne," concludes our Toronto contemporary, "has been pointed out frequently. It is timely to draw the attention of Canadians again to it. President Roosevelt proclaimed a public holiday last month to commemorate the departure of the U.S. vessel Savannah on the first transatlantic passage by steam. But the fact is well known that the Savannah proceeded nearly the whole way under sail and made very little use of her steam power. The first steamship to make the entire transatlantic trip by steam power was the Canadian Royal William. In both of these efforts to span the Atlantic Canadians should be given the credit that is due to them."

NEW S. A. TREATY

The trade treaty between Canada and South Africa, negotiated at Ottawa during the sessions of the Imperial Economic Conference last July, went into effect on Friday, June 30. It is expected to be a great factor in promoting two-way trade between the two countries. Canadian wheat will enter the South African Union on payment of a duty of two shillings per hundredweight. Canadian automobiles and motor trucks will be admitted at the minimum tariff rates. Canned fish, newsprint, peas, corn and tomatoes will receive corresponding preferences. These concessions will give the most important staple products of the Dominion favorable access to a new market of great potentialities.

The South African products which will be admitted to Canada either free or on the payment of reduced tariff rates, comprise classes of goods which will not compete unfairly with commodities of domestic production. South African peaches will enter Canada duty free from December to April 30; pears from February 1 to April 30; plums and prunes from December 1 to April 30; plums and prunes from December 1 to April 30; grapefruit from May 1 to December 31; oranges and mandarines from May 1 to December 31. South African sugar and molasses of various brands are given the British preferential rates.

The benefits of this treaty to Canada will be two-fold. Besides opening a large market for Canadian exports, it will bring some of the world's best sub-tropical fruits into this country duty free, thus enlarging greatly the varieties and lowering the market prices of oranges, grapefruit, grapes, melons and quinces for the Canadian consumer. This treaty represents the ideal principle of reciprocity, because it enlarges two-way trade, without contradiction of each country's products.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Chancellor Hitler's political sword knows no fear and knows no brother, a fact which is strongly expressed in his declaration that the Social Democratic party must cease as a legally permitted political organization. It was the Socialists who won the 1918 revolution that paved the way for Hitler's opportunity and they were a powerful force even in Bismarck's day. If the chancellor maintains his supremacy in the face of the opposition that will surely come from the party he has placed the bann upon, it will be proof that he is even more strongly entrenched than the world imagined.

A yelling and shouting crowd of 150 men broke into a Vancouver unemployed relief office, tore out telephone connections, mixed up the registration files, and did other damage. Their destructiveness, doubtless, is typical of their mentality. If such individuals were in charge of affairs, nothing would be produced and everybody would starve. And yet they will probably have their political champions.

Unemployed on direct relief decreased by 11,000 in May in Montreal, which fact will bring much-needed relief to harassed aldermen and even more worried taxpayers.

What is the one big interest outside of the home that children of pre-high school age share as full partners with their elders? It is the motion picture. Figures presented and analyzed by Henry James Forman in the concluding chapter of "Our Movie-Made Children" leaves no doubt on this point. The nation's movie theatres have been estimated to draw from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 spectators weekly. The audience under the age of 21 numbers very nearly 30,000,000, which is virtually equal to the entire school and college population. But most significant of all is it that there are no less than 11,000,000 weekly movie spectators of 13 years and under. Children of that age do not read the newspapers which their elders do. They are in school, but their elders are not. They read books but not as a rule the books which their elders read. Over the radio children and elders do not always listen to the same things. But the movies supply the same fare for the boys and girls of 13 or less, for their parents and for their grandparents.—New Yok Time:.

Never for a moment did any reasonable man suppose that the delegates to the Economic Conference would not have uppermost in their thoughts the needs and advantages each of his own country. If they had not gone to the conference with that attitude, thoroughly understood at all, they would not have been fitted to take part in it. Judge John Bassett Moore declares in his article published in the July Foreign Affairs that "no experienced diplomatist would trust out of his sight an adversary who did not seek to attain for his own country a square deal." He adds, almost as if with a prophetic anticipation of what has been occurring at London. Only those who are disposed to maintain the rights and interests of their respective countries can treat with one another on a basis of mutual self-respect. The best diplomatists are those who are willing to give as well as to take.

Free Traders and Protectionists are upbraiding the Government for the recently arranged trade treaties the fomer on the ground that concessions have been extorted from good neighbors by the threat of the tariff bludgeon, the latter on the ground that good neighbors have hypnotized the Government into granting extortionate concessions. It is clear, at any rate, that these rival champions of conflicting systems cannot both be right. Is it not at least conceivable that they may both be wrong? A Government stigmatized at once by Conservatives as too liberal and by Liberals as too conservative has some rights to claim that it is national.—Truth, (London.)

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CERTAIN TYPES MORE LIKELY TO HAVE STOMACH ULCER

A salesman for one of the world's largest organizations was forced to "lay up" every few months owing to stomach trouble. After a rest at home he would return to his work and be free of distress again for some time.

Finally he consulted a physician and after a thorough examination including the X-ray he was found to have ulcer of the stomach.

The physician explained to him that if he would take things a little easier, get more physical and mental rest, the ulcer would heal, and there would be no need of an operation.

Unfortunately this chap just wouldn't, or couldn't, keep his mind calm and his body at rest, and an operation became necessary. Even after the operation any extra mental or physical effort brought on the distress or pain of ulcer.

It would seem that there is a certain type of individual who is more likely to have stomach or intestinal ulcer than the average man or woman.

Dr. Harvey Cushing states that all physicians doing special work on the stomach and intestine are familiar with the facts: (1) that "highly strung" persons are particularly susceptible (likely to have) "nervous indigestion" and with it a stomach or intestinal ulcer; (2) that ulcers become quiet or free from symptoms or even tend to heal when patients are put mentally and physically at rest; and (3) that the symptoms are likely to return so soon as the victim resumes his former tasks and responsibilities."

Drs. George Draper and Grace Allen Tourraine claim that the "peptic ulcer race" is composed of a definite type of individual and that these people possess qualities of mind and body that can be easily recognized.

This idea then that ulcer of the stomach or first part of the small intestine (peptic ulcer) is due to certain factors in the make-up of the body,, and certain factors of the mind is now almost generall yacceptd. Thus constant or continuous worry and anxiety and heavy responsibility, combined with other factors such as irregular meals, lack of sleep or rest, too much tobacco, are very apt to cause chronic digestive disturbances with the formation of too much acid in the stomach digestive juice. This overproduction of acid stomach digestive juice often leads to ulcer.

The prevention of ulcer then means that this type of individual must not overdo himself mentally or physically. A calm mind and a rested body is the slogan.

Opulent July

(Toronto Globe)

July, the opulent, comes this year
with promises of largesse which
should quicken the pulses of the
farmer, the holiday maker and the
poet.
What more glorious month than
this, when the wind sweeps the
broad forest in its summer prime.
As when some master hand exulting
sweeps
The keys of some great organ, ye
give forth
The music of the woodland depths,
a hymn
Of gladness and of thanks?

In Ontario, most minds, as did Byrant's, will turn first of all to cool forest depths—to pungent woodsy odors, to the call of the thrush, to the mushrooms, and to the glory of the wild orchid against its background of sphagnum.

The breeze that sweeps the forest will whip up, too, the whitecaps, with their challenge to those who crave days filled with action. In quieter retreats there will be rewards for the persistent fly-caster—rewards which, in any case, may be counted in terms of health and vim, if not of bass and trout.

Dog days? Who thinks now of the threat that once attached itself to that old-fashioned word?

Out with you, Sirius! Mankind owes you nothing save a debt of forgiveness. All you ever did, anyway, was to dot the calendar between July 3 and Aug. 11 with imaginary evils.

Ripening grain fields,
Countless sunny hours,
Long days and solid banks of
flowers—
these are all of the pageant of July the opulent

The Poets' Corner

SOLSTICE

Do not believe, do not believe
Your day-dulled eyes on this
charmed night.
The moon has colours to deceive
You—cream, crystal, and moon-
stone-white.
Do not believe that luminous sha-
dow
Is only, only what by day
Men call a hayrack in a meadow
Or that this shimmering stuff is
hay.
Distrust, distrust familiar noises
Mingled with a sweet-grass frag-
rance.
They are not men, those shadowy
voices;
They are the moon's immortal vag-
rants.
Believe the solemn, high, solsticial
Sun that rises soon, soon.
Beware, beware on this initial
Night of summer the full moon!

—From "Three Pastorals in White," by Robert Francis, in The Virginia Quarterly Review.

Sax and Saxophone

(London Times)

What shall he have that killed the deer? The leather skin, and another trophy of equivocal honour. What shall he have that invented te saxaphone? A leather skin would come in very useful to protect him from the wages which some would dearly like to pay him. But France, his adopted country, is too generous and too logical to blame him for the crimes that have been committed with the aid of his invention. She does honour to Antoine Joseph (called Adolphe) Sax, by no means the only Belgian musician who has made France his home; and, considering all that has been done with the saxaphone in this present century, that is a characteristically unprejudiced and gallant gesture on the part of the French. The saxhorn was invented by Adolphe Sax. And good composers have found a sane, decent, civilized use for that other thing—the saxaphone. Ambrose Thomas, Saint-Saens, Vincent d'Indy have not despised it, and modern listeners and listeners-in know it well in Ravel's "Bolero."

That by combining a reed mouthpiece and a conical bore a man could work so much mischief as has since befallen seems incredible; but we must insist that it was not Sax's fault. He wanted to bridge the gap between the older reeds and the brass, and he managed to get in a touch of the bass strings as well. We all know the result. It has, we read, "affinities with the harmonium"—a harmonium surely perverted from its usual pious office in some shocking black-magical mystery. Berlioz found in it "vague analogies with the timbre of 'cello, clarinet, and cor anglais, with, however, a brazen tinge"—a musical fellow, in fact, to Alice's drink, which "had a sort of mixed flavour of cherry tart, custard, pine-apple, roast turkey, toffee and hot buttered toast." Of such an instrument nothing can drown the noise. And it is very easy to play—so much easier than the clarinet or the bassoon that, without extraordinary versatility, the players can pick it up to crow or yearn a bit, and then pop it down again while they snatch up a violin or hammer on a xylophone. But, once more, all this is not Sax's fault. He is not to be blamed for it, any more than Lenoir or Otto is to be blamed for all the motor accidents, or Shakespeare for all the bad Hamlets. He deserves, poor ghost, his musical gala, and recognition from genuine musicians as one of themselves.

Doric in Court

(London Public Opinion)

Sheriff More and the Court officials were treated to a series of questions and answers carried out in the real Doric in Banff Sheriff Court recently, between an accused and a witness, in a case of stealing one or more felled trees from Brambleburn Wood, Edingight.

The following report appears in the Aberdeen Press:—

"Accused: Hiv ye seen me comin' oot o' the wid?,

"Witness: Ay, aften.

"Accused: Fan?

"Witness: Atfen.

"Accused: Bit fan? State yer case, man.

"Witness: Oh, aften. I've had a queer lot o' men through my han' but I never hid the marro' o' you.

"A witness said he purchased a number of trees in Brambleburn Wood and took them all home but six.

"The Fiscal: And let these six in the wood?

"Witness: Ay, fairly.

"The Fiscal: Did you ever see accused in the wood?

"Witness: Ay, mony a time. I've seen him draggin' something hame.

"The Fiscal: What?

"Witness: Fyles branches, an' fyles trees.

"The Fiscal: Small rees?

"Witness: Ay, fairly.

"The Fiscal: Did you see him when there was snow on the ground?

"Witness. Ay.

"The Fiscal: What was he dragging?

"Witness: Oh, a tree.

"The Fiscal: When was that?

"Witness; The time o' the last snaw.

"The Fiscal: February or March, maybe?

"Witness: Ay, maybe.

"The Fiscal: Had you reason to think it was one of your trees?

"Witness: I kent it was ane o' mine. Ay, imphm.

"Sheriff More: What were your trees worth?

"Witness: Sax bob.

"Sherrif More: Each?

"Witness: Na, sax bob for the lot.

"Accused: Fan did you see me in the wid?

"Witness: In the time o' the snaw.

"Accused: Ay, bit fan?

"Witness: In the foreneens sometimes.

"Accused: Fat day?

"Witness: A week day.

"Accused: That's far you're wrang. I wis at my wark then. If you saw me wi' a tree foo didnae ye stop me?

"Witness: I thocht I wid lat ye gyang wi ae tree."

The charge was found proved.

Jimmie Jingle Says:

Under the spreading
chestnut tree
The village black-
smith eats with glee

—Stewart's Bread

June 30-Fri-3i

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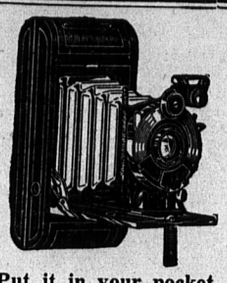

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