

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

We measure other people's honesty by our own.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1932

ANOTHER VOLTE FACE

Our local contemporary, like its federal party leader, appears to be incapable of discussing the Imperial Conference agreements without falling into glaring contradictions and inconsistencies. For example on Saturday it complained that the English delegates had been "just a little too smart for our Canadian statesmen" and that under the agreement the British manufacturers will be in a position "to take advantage of the Canadian tariff at the expense of the Canadian consumer." In yesterday's issue our contemporary turns a complete somersault, and complains at much length that Premier Bennett and his followers are resisting the Liberal efforts "to give British producers a fair deal in the Canadian market!"

What is one to make of such Janus-faced arguments? How could they possibly have appeared in the same newspaper within the space of three days? Doubtless our contemporary's difficulty is occasioned in the first place by its efforts to defend the indefensible stand of Mackenzie King and his followers in the House of Commons. At a time when the ablest Liberal newspapers have deserted him Mr. King probably welcomes any kind of support. But he has fallen low indeed if he can derive consolation from the fuddled comments of his local press champion.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Decided encouragement to Canadian producers of bacon hogs in view of the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement is conveyed in a recent article issued by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers. It will be recalled that when Canadian bacon exports were being discussed at the Ottawa Conference the attitude of the British delegation was not encouraging. In the first place, the domestic product was regarded as the best that the British consumer could have, while as to the import market, Danish domination had become an established fact, based upon the uniformly high quality of the product and the maintenance of uninterrupted supplies; it was felt that the Canadian industry could not be so organized as to compete successfully with its Danish competitor. Canadian packers knew better. They had no doubt as to the quality of their product, which had at one time enjoyed very large sales in Britain, and they were quite certain that, given a reasonable opportunity, they could develop an export trade with the United Kingdom which would be profitable to the Canadian farmer and satisfactory to the British consumer. Under the agreement reached between the two Governments, Great Britain provides free entry for Canadian bacon and hams of good quality up to an annual total of 280,000,000 pounds. It is pointed out that present prices for bacon and hogs are discouragingly low and if the future is to be judged on these prices the hog industry cannot survive in any country. Viewed in their proper light however, existing price conditions are described as certain indications of better prices in the future. In such periods of stress the industries best suited to certain countries always survive, and Canada has the natural conditions for the survival of the hog industry and the policy declared by the United Kingdom is intended to favor the survival of the industry in this country. By regulating the market for all meats, it will be possible to create conditions under which British domestic agriculture can expand, and the question for Canadian farmers is:

Will it be safe for them in these circumstances to expand their production? The answer is given in the following terms: "If Britain succeeds in creating conditions favorable to her own producers of hogs, surely these same conditions will be favorable to Canada." Those interested in the Canadian bacon industry are warned against permitting their outlook to be "submerged in the miseries of present price conditions." The British policy of controlling meat imports and favoring Canada warrants the hope that the disorganized conditions now prevailing will be rectified, and this, it is stated, is the outlook that must be adopted in plans for future breeding of hogs and for the manufacture and marketing of bacon. If Canada is to reap the benefits of the British policy.

PAGE MR. LEA

If Mr. W. M. Lea's views on Prohibition are correctly interpreted by His Worship Mayor Stewart, the former must have read with considerable disapproval an editorial which recently appeared in the local Liberal organ. The article referred to was entitled "Cheaper Booze." It predicted the lowering of duties on alcoholic liquors under the Imperial Conference agreements and expressed the opinion that the result would be "a great rejoicing among the wets." "The previous high price," said our local contemporary, "had kept down importation, but now we must naturally expect a much heavier importation and heavier consumption." With this view, apparently, Mr. Lea is in complete disagreement. He believes the federal duty is still too high and that it is "quite impossible" to enforce Prohibition in this Province until the duty goes below \$4.00 a gallon. The question for our contemporary now to settle is whether Mr. Lea is wet or dry.

LEADING THE WAY

The claim has frequently been advanced in United States newspapers as an argument against cancellation of war debts that the big European countries have been steadily increasing their bills for armaments. This statement, in so far as it applies to Great Britain, is quite untrue. The facts are that from 1925 to date Britain has reduced her military forces by ten percent, and her naval tonnage by 25 percent, while the United States, France and Italy all have materially increased both land and sea forces. In 1925 Britain in round figures spent \$150,000,000 on her army and in 1929 less than \$130,000,000. The United States in that time jumped her army expenditure from \$175,000,000 to \$250,000,000; France increased hers by \$100,000,000, and Italy by \$50,000,000. Furthermore, in that period Britain reduced her regular army personnel from 331,000 to 274,000. The naval comparison is even more striking. From the end of the war to 1929 British naval tonnage was reduced by 958,000 tons. In the same period the United States increased her tonnage by 323,000 tons and Japan by 285,000. Both France and Italy decreased their tonnage, so that with the exception of Japan, the United States was the only world power which added to her naval armament. In the light of these figures it is evident that Britain has made a more material contribution to disarmament than any other country, and the American press should look up their facts before indulging in sweeping and incorrect generalizations.

NOTES BY THE WAY

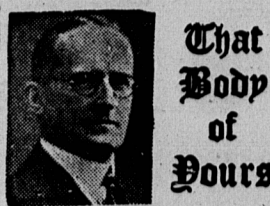
Mrs. Hew Wardrap says in Chamber's Journal: Among the many problems which are perplexing the thinking world today is the great misunderstanding which exists between Age and Youth. Age and Youth have never understood each other, but now, in the year 1932, they seem to be more at daggers drawn than ever. It is very sad, but I think the cause is not very difficult to discover. Age wants to thrust its experience unconditionally upon Youth, and Youth will not accept it. We live in an age of many doubts and misgivings, and we cannot bring ourselves to accept what "Our Elders" have experienced for years without first proving that experience to be true by experiment of our own—human nature is made that way.

No one can examine the public accounts of the Provinces for the last decade, and I say this in quite a general way, without realizing that class distinction has made its way in Canada. A new class has arisen—a class of social profiteers, whose minds have been trained to think of rights where none exist, and which our pioneer forefathers never dreamed of—a class who frankly look upon the Provincial Treasury as a legitimate means of avoiding their own obligations. I do not in the least advocate cutting down our social services at the moment, because even as a measure of imperative economy we cannot lightly forsake our moral obligations, but I do insist that the social profiteers whose hands are at the throats of all our Provincial Governments must be educated out of their erroneous ideas and our people once more must be seized with the fact that the old virtues of thrift and self-reliance are as successful in Government finance as they were with the pioneers who laid the foundation of prosperity in all our Provinces.—Commerce of the Nation.

Little is heard of immigration these days, but the weekly publication, "Canada," of London, England, regrets to learn that farmers from the United States are coming to settle in Canada while nothing is done to settle Britishers in this country. It refers to the recent purchase of 10,000 acres in Manitoba by an American colonization company for the settlement of 62 farmers, and negotiations for the purchase of another 25,000 acres for the same purpose. "It is anything but good news," it says, "for those who believe that Canada should be peopled by British stock." It is to be noted, however, says the Winnipeg Free Press, that the American settlers are coming in "on their own." They are getting no public assistance of any kind. It is entirely open to people from Great Britain to come in the same way. As for the assisted settlement of people of British stock, which "Canada" has in mind and which may appear to be very desirable, Canadiana know only too well the large measure of disappointment and failure that has attended all state-aided settlement.

Each improvement in the technique of production, each miracle of new machinery, whether on the land or in industry, means a smaller demand for labor. Because we have no rational means of distribution, because we regulate production, not according to real demand, but according to the individual capitalist's chance of making a profit, we release this labor without supplying its needs. We call these released workmen "unemployed" because they have leisure without the means of enjoying it. The unemployed who have the means and the education to find occupations which do not add to the material wealth of the world, we call the leisured class.

The British experts are reported lately to have told the Monetary Sub-Committee preparing for the World Economic Conference that Britain cannot return to the gold standard until trade restrictions are modified throughout the world. What they are driving at should be clearly understood. They are not against the gold standard. On the contrary, they want to restore it, and demand that it shall be given the best chance to work. Pointing out that you cannot have both a universal gold standard and a multiplicity of trade restrictions, currency restrictions, quotas and the rest, they plump squarely for the gold standard and demand the removal of the impediments to its re-adoption. What has interfered with the workings of the gold standard has been made clear time and again. Huge political debts (war debts) are owed to the United States. In addition, large public and private debts, such as those of Canada, have been incurred in New York, New York, after the war, be-



By James W. Barton, M.D. WHY PHYSICIANS ARE NECESSARY

You may have an attack of appendicitis, but as it is only a "severe pain in the abdomen," you decide to wait a little while before calling in a physician. It is painful for a couple of days; you do nothing to relieve the pain, but do not eat anything as you do not feel hungry. The pain passes away and you gradually feel better and begin to eat again.

How did you get better without an operation? Simply because you likely had the catarrhal form of appendicitis, no pus whatever, just as you can have a catarrhal condition of the nose and throat that is annoying but does not endanger life.

Similarly you may have what you call a "bad cold." You feel weak enough to go to bed and find that you just don't feel like getting up for a number of days. Your "cold" gets worse, you find that you are coughing up a considerable amount of mucous which finally becomes rust colored. You feel a little hot or flushed at times. You have had a real attack of pneumonia, and have recovered without the services of a doctor.

It is even possible for you to have an attack of typhoid fever and recover without knowing it was typhoid, and without having the services of a doctor.

How is it possible for an individual to have any of these three serious ailments and recover without the services of a physician?

Simply because Nature does all in her power for you when an ailment attacks you. The heart beats more strongly, the lungs breathe more deeply, the white corpuscles (the disease fighters) in the body increase in number to fight off the harmful organisms; every organ in the body actually does two or three times more work than when you are well.

Why then do we need a physician? Because his years of study of the human body in health and disease enables him to know just how much the body can do for itself, and when he must step in and "regulate" the body processes, when Nature's rate of progress is so slow that death might ensue if he did not hasten them. He can "support" the heart, reduce dangerous temperature, relieve congested lungs or kidneys, prevent fatal mistakes that would be made by the patient or family, and give the patient that feeling of safety that is perhaps the biggest factor in bringing him back to health.



THE MAPLE

Oh, tenderly deepen the woodland glooms, And merrily swing the beeches; Breathe delicately the willow blooms, And the pines rehearse new speeches; The elms toss high till they reach the sky, Pale catkins the yellow birch launches, But the tree I love all the green-wood above Is the maple of sunny branches. Let who will sing to the hawthorn in spring, Or the late-leaved linden in summer; There's a word may be for the locust tree, That delicate, strange new-comer; But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose When pale are the spring-time regions, And its towers of flame from afar proclaim The advance of winter's legions. And a greener shade there never was made Than its summer canopy sifted, And many a day as beneath it I lay Has my memory backward drifted To a pleasant lane I may walk not again, Leading over a fresh, green hill, Where a maple stood just clear of the wood— And, oh! to be near it still! —Charles G. D. Roberts.

British Disarmament Appeal

(Winnipeg Free Press) A national memorial on the Disarmament Conference has been drawn up and sent to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, by a very representative body of British Public Opinion. The signatories of the memorial include members of the Church of England, the Free churches, members of the British academies, writers, labor and trade unionists and public men and women generally.

Expressing in its preamble the conviction that it would be a tragic paradox if the outcome of the Disarmament Conference was an increase in armaments, and urging the Prime Minister to contribute his personal leadership and come out boldly for the Hoover disarmament plan, the Memorial makes the following specific proposals for the limitation of armaments:

- (a) Air Weapons—Support total abolition of naval and military aviation, as in the case of the countries defeated in the war, coupled with international control of civil aviation. (b) Capital Ships—Support total abolition of warships over 10,000 tons, as this limit has been fixed for Germany. Falling abolition forthwith, we strongly urge President Hoover's proposal for reduction forthwith by one-third, but we beg you, sir, recalling your declarations on this subject in 1930, to use your influence against any policy that would render probable the replacement of such ships—e.g., at such a tonnage as 22,000 or 25,000 tons. (c) Submarines—Continue support for abolition of all submarines, as these have been forbidden to the Powers defeated in the war. (d) Tanks—Support abolition of all tanks, as proposed by President Hoover, thus making general the abolition already operating in the case of Germany and other countries. (e) Land Guns—Support abolition of all field artillery over 4in. calibre, as this limit has been laid down for Germany.

Traffic Common Law

Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald giving judgment for the plaintiff in a suit arising out of a street accident, has once more affirmed the rights of pedestrians on the streets and highways. "Pedestrians," says the learned judge, "are not obliged to scurry out of the way on the sound of a horn at the peril of being run down, but the driver must exercise the necessary care and prudence to avoid an accident, and must not violate the rights to which pedestrians and others have under the common law." It is relevant and highly important to enquire what are the rights of the pedestrian under the common law. The common law, roughly defined, is the law which has grown out of the custom of the community, out of long experience of what is expedient and necessary in the mutual conduct of citizens, out of a process, sometimes immemorial, of trial and error in human relations. Strictly speaking, the common law which defines the mutual rights and obligations of pedestrians and motorists is still in the making. Public control and regulation of street and highway traffic since the invention of the motor car has been a constantly developing code of conduct, and it is not yet finally settled for the very good reason that the development of the mechanical vehicle in our civilization is still going on. But we can be very certain that the common law relating to street and highway traffic will continue to say, as it says now, that the first onus of responsibility, as between the pedestrian and the motorist, must rest upon the motorist. That is so for perfectly obvious and unimpeachable reasons. The pedestrian in our city streets, first of all, is in the great majority, and the first consideration here must be the greatest good of the greatest number. Also, and just as important, the greater responsibility rests upon the motorist, because he is in charge of a dangerous machine, and potentially and actually, he is a greater menace to the pedestrian than the pedestrian can be to him. The common law about street traffic, that is to say, must always rest upon decency and common sense.

Oh, tenderly deepen the woodland glooms, And merrily swing the beeches; Breathe delicately the willow blooms, And the pines rehearse new speeches; The elms toss high till they reach the sky, Pale catkins the yellow birch launches, But the tree I love all the green-wood above Is the maple of sunny branches. Let who will sing to the hawthorn in spring, Or the late-leaved linden in summer; There's a word may be for the locust tree, That delicate, strange new-comer; But the maple it glows with the tint of the rose When pale are the spring-time regions, And its towers of flame from afar proclaim The advance of winter's legions. And a greener shade there never was made Than its summer canopy sifted, And many a day as beneath it I lay Has my memory backward drifted To a pleasant lane I may walk not again, Leading over a fresh, green hill, Where a maple stood just clear of the wood— And, oh! to be near it still! —Charles G. D. Roberts.

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The Upward Turn. A survey of the signs tenoting recovery from depression was made by Mr. Alexander Dana Noyes, financial editor of The New York Times, in an address before the Canadian Club, Ottawa. Without laying stress on the late advance in average stock exchange prices he cited the following concrete developments in the United States. (1) Recovery of 9 per cent., as measured by some compiling agencies, in average prices for commodities during three months; an advance only partly lost afterward. This was the first sustained recovery since the middle of 1929. (2) Railway traffic, which in July averaged 34 per cent below the corresponding period in 1931, is now only 14-1-2 per cent below last year. The Autumn increase has been unusually prolonged. (3) The textile industry in September worked on the average at 94-5-8 per cent of capacity, as against 72-3-8 in August, 88-1-8 in September, 1931, and 90-5-8 even in September, 1928. (4) Steel production still very low, but with an increase from 13 per cent of capacity at the end of August to 19-1-2 per cent this month, the largest ratio of Autumn increase of any year but one in the past decade. (5) The estimate of the Federal Reserve Board that \$250,000,000 of hoarded money has returned to general circulation in the past three months. (6) Gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System, which had been reduced \$471,000,000 during the recall of their American balances by European central banks last Spring, have subsequently increased \$410,000,000. Mr. Noyes also pointed to the estimate by the Reserve Board that the gold production of the world for the whole of 1932 will reach \$460,000,000 as against only \$350,000,000 as recently as 1923; an increase in nine years, in the annual output, of more than 30 per cent., and close to the maximum annual production on record, the \$468,000,000 of 1915. It may be added that Canada's gold production for 1932 will also show a substantial increase over that of 1931. It is now the second largest in the world.

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