THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

We shall attain to dizzy heights of success if we but seize the opportunities presented to everyone on the threshold of life.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1933.

THE GLOBE'S ANSWER

Publication in Hansard of the full correspondence with regard to the so-called Soviet barter proposition has convincingly justified the stand taken by the Bennett Government. There is still, however, a determined propaganda of misrepresentation being carried on for political reasons. It is interesting, therefore, to get a further expression of opinion on this subject from the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper. The Globe's article, which appears elsewhere on this page, should command the serious attention of all our readers. Unbiased in favor of the Bennett Government, honesty has nevertheless compelled The Globe to voice approval of Premier Bennett on many occasions. It does so in this instance because it realizes the unscrupulous and dangerous nature of the campaign which is being waged in the interests of parties who have been foiled in their endeavor to use the taxpayers of this country as a catspaw for pulling their private chestnuts out of the fire.

The nature of the propaganda of misrepresentation referred to is exemplified in yesterday's local Liberal organ. That organ publishes, on its front page, a despatch from Calgary, stating that the syndicate sponsoring the barter proposal is now prepared to conduct trade without financial guarantee from the Canadian Government, and that the Western Livestock Union is favorable to the plan. Commenting editorially on this despatch, our contemporary says this attitude is "at variance with the policy of the Bennett Government." This is precisely the kind of partisan criticism which The Globe finds it necessary to denounce. The Bennett Government has put no obstacle in the way of any Canadian individual or organization trading with Russia except with regard to specified articles that have been embargoed for the necessary protection of the Canadian producers. If the Serkau syndicate desired to bargain with Russia for the exchange of cattle and oil, all that was required from Ottawa was an understanding that the existing situation regarding the importation of foreign oil into Canada would not be altered during the period of the transaction. But that was not what these gentlemen wanted. They wanted unlimited credit facilities and a binding guarantee by the Canadian Government of Russian bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 maximum. "I think this House will agree," said Premier Bennett in summing up the situation in Parliament, "that no Canadian Government would consider seriously a proposal to provide credit facilities for a syndicate of vendors, and at the same time guarantee the alleged purchasers, the Soviet Government, would discharge its obligations to the vendors."

That was the stand taken by the Bennett Government, and it has been endorsed by the more responsible Liberal press as well as by the people generally. If the Serkau syndicate is now desirous of going ahead on its own initiative, why all the partisan ballyhoo in such newspapers as the local Liberal organ? That is the question which The Globe asks, and it is the question which the people of this Province are asking. It does seem strange that the local Liberal organ should show more enthusiasm for a hypothetical trade dicker with insolvent Soviet Russia than it has ever shown for the agreements that were negotiated on such advantageous terms between Canada and the other countries of the British Empire.

INCOME TAXES

It may not be generally known that the returns from income taxes constitute one of the largest items in the revenue of this Dominion of Canada. A statement in the National Revenue Review for February shows that the revenue from income taxes for the ten months of the current fiscal year, April first to the end of January, amounted to $59,000,174 comparing with $58,691,623 received in Customs duties on imported goods and $33,173,117 in excise duties on goods produced in the country. The sales tax, which has given rise to much criticism, amounted to only about a fifth of the income tax. And the total of the revenue from the income tax shows no falling off, while all other sources show a reduction.

Another interesting statement shows that in the last fiscal year, 133,621 individuals in Canada paid $24,772,000 in income taxes, or about 30 per cent. of the total, while 6,010 corporation paid $42,138,000, or about 70 per cent. Of the corporations 971, or less than a sixth of the total, paid $32,868,000 in income taxes, or rather more than three-fourths of the total. Of the individual income tax payers 11,787, or about a twelfth of the total, paid $21,180,000, or more than five-sixths of the total. It does not appear that the Federal income tax bears heavily on the small salaried or earning classes, while farmers, who live within themselves and have comparatively little cash income, pay a small fraction of the total. The returns show that only one farmer pays income tax for every eleven hundred farms, and of farmers paying income taxes only six are in New Brunswick and seven in Nova Scotia, while there are fourteen in Prince Edward Island.

CARNEGIE GIFTS

"About four years ago the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a gift of $600,000.00 as an endowment to the University of King's College now at Halifax. Just recently a further gift of $3,000.00 was made towards enlarging the splendid library of that University. Prince Edward Island, therefore, is not the only province in the Maritimes that has been the recipient of the Carnegie gifts."—Patriot, Feb. 22.

Not the only Province, of course. But what a golden opportunity the Lea Government missed "about four years ago" when, as our contemporary says, the Carnegie Corporation was bestowing $600,000 on education in one Nova Scotia institution!

Fortunately we now have a Minister of Education who doesn't pass up chances of that kind.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dr. D. A. Stewart, President of the Manitoba Historical Society, says there is good reason to believe that white men travelled along the Red River five hundred and seventy-one years ago. In 1899 a stone was found along the upper waters of the Red River on which were described in Runic characters the adventures of a party of Goths and Norsemen who had left their ship and journeyed from Hudson Bay and up the Red River. The date given on the stone was 1362.

The funeral of R. D. (Bob) Henderson, first discoverer of gold in the Klondike, which took place at Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver, on January 27th, brought together a remarkably large number of survivors of the great Yukon days. The Alaska Weekly, published at Seattle, Washington, states that Rev. George C. F. Pringle, himself a pioneer of the Klondike, who for years made his home on the creek where Bob Henderson made his first discovery of gold, officiated at the services, which were conducted by the Vancouver Yukoners' Association.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The real test which will make or break the new Government under President de Valera will be, not its reaction to the proposed abolition of the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, not its will to destroy the Senate nor its determination to divert the land annuities to the Dublin Treasury in order to help balance the budget, but the manner in which the Administration will in the next few months respond to the pressure of economic facts. Annuities, as already suggested, may save the Government from what is admitted would be the "unpleasant and unpopular course of imposing heavy taxation," but it cannot at the same time compensate for lost markets, nor make provision for depreciated revenues, nor provide capital to carry out the many social schemes promised and, what is more urgent, pay bounties and provide other financial assistance which must be given to agriculture.

Greatly to the surprise of the people, United States Senate passed the Blaine resolution for repeal of prohibition amendment, with protection for the dry states. The bill has yet to pass the House, where it requires a two thirds majority. If this is obtained, the measure will be referred to state conventions and if thirty two approve the repeal will be accomplished. The general opinion had been that repeal would have to wait for the new Congress and it is suggested that the Senate may even have surprised itself. Of course there is the possibility of a presidential veto, but that does not appear now to be anticipated.

The admirable coolness of President elect Roosevelt when he realized the intent of the assassin at Miami was what might have been expected, but it will nonetheless add greatly to his prestige. When his chauffeur started the car he ordered it stopped and waited to carry Mayor Cermak to the hospital. He also cancelled his journey to New York in order to visit all those wounded by Zangara. Equally characteristic was the action of Mrs. Roosevelt, who when she learned that her husband was safe and en route to New York went to Ithaca to keep a speaking engagement.

The question of government activity in matters formerly confined to private enterprise has been made the subject of study by a committee of the United States House of Representatives. It finds "at least 232 items of trade, industry and personal and professional service affected by governmental competition." These services range from aiding a transportation company to the conduct of a cafeteria, and the committee recommended changes in twenty nine federal bureaus to eliminate competition with private agencies.

Some men, says an exchange, are notoriously long winded in an address, so long winded in fact, that by the time they have concluded their talk the chances are ten to one that the audience have completely forgotten the first part of his remarks.

Prominent among the remedial measures suggested by the Preparatory Commission of the World Economic Conference are "the moderation and stability of tariff policies." No nation can of its own individual action hope to settle such an overwhelming problem but Great Britain can at least claim that she has set an example in negotiating wide-spread reciprocal agreements with the Dominions and Colonies. There are signs that the lessons of Ottawa have not been lost on the world at large. Is it too much to hope that a seed has been sown from which may spring great results?—London Financial Times.

The eyes of Europe are focussed upon Germany. On all hands it is recognized that the forthcoming general election dated for the 5th of March is an event of crucial importance, and likely to prove one of the severest tests the people of the Fatherland have undergone during the post-war period. Speculation is rife as to the outcome of this event, and whilst some observers envisage a temporary interlude of the Hiterlite regime, followed by reaction towards the more conservative Centrist influence, others feel confident that the solid front of the Nazi vote, flanked by a larger rally of Nationalist contingents, will put Chancellor Hitler more firmly in the saddle.

One aspect of the Miami outrage is a domestic one purely, and is found in the significance of the shooting as an expression of social unrest in the United States. That government throughout the Republic have been facing for months past a possibility of serious disorders, the result of prolonged unemployment, misery and Communist propaganda, has been apparent to every intelligent observer. It has been impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the extent to which this unrest may have been capitalized and organized by mischief-makers, but it has been generally acknowledged that the situation is so grave as to call for immediate and courageous relief measures on the part of the new Administration, whether in the form of international agreement or of additional local palliatives, if matters are not to go from bad to worse.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

REST TREATMENT IN THE SIMPLE TYPE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

You have learned that you have "high blood pressure" and may be considerably worried about it.

The very fact that you are worrying about it may cause it to remain high or to actually go higher, because worry or anxiety is one of the causes of high blood pressure, that is where there are no organic conditions such as hardening of the arteries or any kidney ailment.

The commonest complaints of those with high blood pressure are headache, dizziness, nervousness, fatigue, loss of appetite, and aches and pains.

Where the high blood pressure is due to some condition of the blood vessels or kidneys, careful supervision and medical treatment by a physician is absolutely necessary if life is to be prolonged.

In the ordinary cases where there is no such organic trouble brilliant results have been obtained by what Dr. J. F. Halls-Dally calls the creation of a congenial psychical or mental atmosphere, and the cultivation by the patient of a cheerful and balanced temperament. Occupations of steady routine are to be preferred to those that involve constant anxiety and sudden fluctuations. Light reading or other distraction is useful in getting rid of worries before retiring to rest.

Dr. Halls-Dally also advises that no less than eight hours should be spent in bed, a rest period after meals when possible and holidays that secure pleasant surroundings and conditions that will make for as much mental relaxation as possible.

By this mental treatment—calming the mind of the patient—it has been found that there is a great reduction in blood pressure, and also of the symptoms. In fact the symptims may completely disappear with a very small reduction of the blood pressure, such is the beneficial effect of this mental treatment.

One important point in this relaxation treatment of high blood pressure is to get the patient to rest as much as possible immediately the high blood pressure is noted.

As mentioned once before, in most of these cases the high blood pressure comes down to normal during sleep, which is not the case where there is any real organic trouble in the blood vessels.

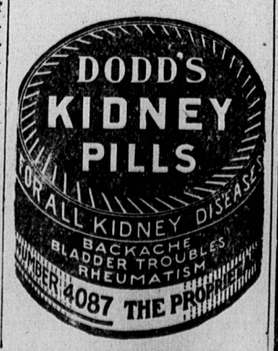
The Poets' Corner

BROOK UNDER SNOW

The far-off, drowsy sound
Of little bells I heard,
And silvery twitterings
Of some belated bird
That now had turned to go
With sleep upon its wings—
I knew that I had found
The brook beneath the snow.

My steps were soundless there
Or I had failed to hear—
Like one in a sacred wood
When temple bells are near.
Only my heart and the stream
Broke silence while I stood,
And through the tingling air
Dream answered unto dream.

—Glenn Ward Dresbach.



Let's Barter With Britain

Leading editorial from The Toronto Globe (Liberal) Feb. 20

Tabling in the House of Commons of the correspondence in connection with the so-called Soviet barter deal gives a much-needed cleansing to the air, cluttered up with frantic newspaper ballyhoo. It shows that farmers and others influenced by the newspaper propaganda were victimized into belief that the prospect for trading cattle with Russia was much more real than it has proved to be. The deal never passed the tentative stage. It was not more than a prospect at best. The ardor with which it was deemed necessary to whoop it up should have been a warning in itself. The progress of business deals negotiated in seriousness is not advertised with fireworks at every turn.

Canada has made many successful trade treaties since Confederation, but none accompanied by rip-roaring ballyhoo on the part of newspapers. It is little wonder that Mr. G. G. Serkau, the man attempting to put the Russian deal over, was impelled to write to the Minister of Agriculture: "It is regrettable indeed that the proposed transaction broke into print at t his time. I understood the press was to keep the matter out of print until the trade was accepted or rejected. The fantastic stories invented by some of the papers are remarkable." It was too good to keep, however, offering, as it did, a possible opportunity to disrupt the Ottawa agreement with the United Kingdom, put in some fevered words for the Russian Soviet, make trouble for the Canadian Government, and pretend to be a friend of the Canadian farmer. It is to be observed that the loudest screecher for Soviet barter was the most conspicuous opponent of the Ottawa agreements.

The unvarnished facts are that Mr. Serkau sought a pact with Moscow, whereby he and his colleagues could make some money, on condition that the Canadian taxpayers guaranteed Soviet credits in the deal and undertook to see that Russia lived up to any bargain entered into. The Soviet organization in New York thought the deal might be managed. The Dominion Minister of Agriculture appeared sympathetic with the plaan to the extent of giving information as to availability and quality of 100,000 Canadian cattle, and placing the proposal before the Cabinet. He provided the promotor of the scheme with a code to be used in cabling from Russia—the use of which, incidentally, the Soviet authorities declined to sanction. He declined to sponsor personal credentials for the promoter. Some person in Canada was to purchase annually as much Russian kerosene as is consumed in the country in two years, and Soviet coal was to be admitted to the country in contravention of existing regulations. Mr. Serkau went to Russia, cabled he was returning with definite proposals, but haas not yet provided the Government with information showing that the Soviet Government wished to enter into trade on the basis outlined.

This is the substance of the foundation for the blasts supposed to open the way for the sale of 100,000 Canadian cattle. Canada's export of animals and animal products in 1927 were valued in the neighborhood of $170,000,000, and iin 1932 about $60,000,000. The big fuss was not about regaining this lost trade with the world, but about doing a small fraction of this amount of business with Russia; it was made to appear that the life of Canadian agriculture depended upon financing a deal to send some cattle to Russia. It is evident that Russia loomed larger in the desire than the welfare of Canada.

While all this fury was in the air nothing was said about the open opportunity of sending 100,000 cattle yearly to Great Britain, following the removal of restrictrictions as agreed upon at Ottawa, and without any guarantee of uncertain credit or Canadian Government obligation to see that Britain lived up to her bargain. Expert cattlemen have said that this agreement will bring a market for one hundred thousand Ontario cattle alone. The benefits are already appearing, notwithstanding the price difficulty due to exchange. If a barter were arranged with the United Kingdom it would be worth infinitely more than with Russia. "Already—twelve days after the 1933 regulations were published," writes the Canadian Animal Products Trade Commissioner in London, "a number of dealers have written to inquire about the possibility of obtaining shipping connections in Canada, or having the cattle removed from the port to inland markets for sale." In 1929 Britain imported 749,570 cattle from Ireland in 1930, 834,062; in 1931, 738,967; in 1932, 625,000. One hundred thousand is a small part of Great Britain's import requirements. Is there any reason why Canada should prefer trade with Russia to trade with the United Kingdom? Let us barter with Britain.

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50c Jar Vicks Vapo Rub	44c
$1.00 Bottle Enos Fruit Salts	79c
$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine	88c
$1.50 Bottle Fellows Hypophosphites	$1.29
$1.00 Bottle Nujol	89c
40c Bottle Lysol	29c

THE 2 MACS
DRUGSTORE

Penitentiary Guards

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Hon. John Lewis, speaking in the Senate a few days ago, criticized the methods of discipline in Canadian penitentiaries. As might be expected in a man of his gentle nature, the broad principle of humantarianism carried him too far. His criticism was based on a letter written by an ex-convict, but such evidence can scarcely be called unprejudiced. He admitted that he had never availed himself of the liberty given to all members of Parliament and Senators to visit these institutions and to see conditions for themselves. He also admitted that he had never read the Penitentiaries Act or the regulations approved by various Ministers of Justice. No one could regard his indictment as convincing. The weak points were quickly exposed.

Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain said he had visited the prison at Bordeaux and though the accommodation too good. He had visited penitentiaries on many occasions. "It seems to me," he said, "that the feeling that a prison or a penitentiary should be a Summer resort or something of that kind should not prevail."

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen said that he had visited the penitentiaries on many occasions to make enquiries and had peculiar opportunities to learn something with regard to the general conduct of them. The penitentiary is a Dominion institution where the harder and viler classes of criminals are confined. It is the place for criminals who are less subject to correction than those who are sentenced to jails and prisons. Regarding Senator Lewis' complaint that the guards are not of the right type, Senator Meighen said: "The honorable member says the guards should be men who would be ready to give their services on the same principle as preachers, teachers, missionaries and members of the Salvation Army give theirs. I cannot express my astonishment that an honorable member of this House should suggest that any penitentiary so organized and so manned, to maintain discipline amongst a group of convicts such as I have described, could continue to exist. No one will contend that every guard is just what he ought to be, or that none of them make mistakes. But guards cannot be of the type the honorable gentleman has in mind, and if he availed himself of his opportunities as a member of this House to visit our penitentiaries and see what the guards have to do, he would never make such a suggestion as he has made here."

Referring to the report of Superintendent Ormond on Portsmouth Penitentiary, Senator Meighen said: "No man can read this report without coming to the conclusion that the reason why the rioting last year was more successful and on a more extensive scale than previously was that there were admitted to the penitentiaries certain types of convicts who had been pretty well coddled and exalted in importance by a section of the press of our country, and who regarded themselves more or less as leaders of society."

These words of Senator Meighen we commend to the consideration of the parlor Bolshevists and pink Communists whose whispering and shouting are a source of danger to the whole community.

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