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CANADA'S OFFER

Carping criticism has appeared in some Liberal newspapers in Canada on the nature of the tariff preferences offered by Premier Bennett to the British delegates at the Imperial Conference, it being alleged that these preferences are merely empty gestures. The facts of the matter are clearly set forth by the Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, in its issue of August 2. The Globe points out that the conference is reaching a critical stage due to the delay in the British response to Canada's proposals for a trade agreement based on reciprocal preferences, that these proposals represent substantial concessions and that thus far no satisfactory reply has been forthcoming from Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues.

According to the Globe correspondent Premier Bennett stated at a joint meeting of the United Kingdom and Canadian delegations exactly what Canada expects, and is prepared to give. "Canada wants a preference on her primary products as against foreign countries like Russia, Denmark, Argentina and the United States, and is ready to open the Canadian market to certain fabricated products of Britain. With the tariff adjustments she is prepared to make, it is estimated there would be an outlet in this country for an additional \$50,000,000 worth of British goods. The response to these overtures has not been all that could be desired, according to information from an authentic source."

Moreover, and here is the point on which less responsible Liberal newspapers have apparently endeavored to mislead their readers: "The Canadian Government, the Globe learns authoritatively, is prepared to make substantial concessions in the shape of tariff preferences to the Mother Country. The list contains probably 100 important tariff items on which the barriers against British producers would be lowered sufficiently to enable them to get orders in Canada. In other words, the preferences would be genuine preferences."

Today's despatches give a further detailed statement by Premier Bennett, showing Canada's proffered concessions to be 100 per cent greater than predicted by the Globe correspondent.

Canada asks, in return, that Britain will buy from her wheat, bacon, live cattle, lumber, copper and other base metals, fruits, dairy products and the like which she now imports from foreign countries.

The proposed preference on wheat is two cents per bushel, which ought to ensure for Canadian producers a steady market in the Old Country. This would not necessarily mean food taxes in Britain, because the preference would be in the form of a customs tariff of a penny per bushel on foreign wheat, while Empire wheat would enter duty free. Upon pig products, especially bacon, Canada would like a graduated preference. For the present Canada would not be able to supply Britain's entire bacon requirements, but as the production of this country increased, Canada would expect to displace to a greater degree foreign competition in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Bennett, the Globe believes, hold between them the keys of the success or failure of the Conference. The Canadian Prime Minister has done his part, and it now rests with Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues whether they are prepared to proceed on the basis of reciprocal preferences. Canada, as the Prime Minister has clearly shown, is willing to buy British, but also desires to sell. If Baldwin and Bennett can decide this week on the formula they will then be able to proceed to the next stage of drawing up definite agreements.

THE LEGION'S POSITION

A note of sound common sense and patriotism was sounded by

Capt. James Leightizer, Provincial President of the Canadian Legion, in his address yesterday at the annual meeting of the organization at Mount Stewart. Capt. Leightizer referred to the difficult situation now existing in the business and social structure, not only of this country, but the world. "There is a spirit," he said, "of unrest, distrust and criticism abroad. Therefore I appeal to you to hold fast to the established principles of our country and to uphold constitutional governments whether civic, provincial or federal. We who have passed through the testing fires of war with all its sufferings and horrors can surely endure the petty troubles and possible grievances which civil life now imposes; these difficulties can best be solved and adjusted by legal methods."

Capt. Leightizer has done a service to the community as well as to his comrades in the Canadian Legion by his timely utterance on this point. It is known that in the recent attempted Communist demonstration at Ottawa efforts were made to enlist the support of war veterans. The Legion, however, stood true to its principles of British democracy and refused to align itself with the agitators. Whatever grievances the returned soldiers in Canada may have, they rightly feel that the proper course is to seek redress through recognized channels; and they also feel, as the Provincial President has said, that adverse conditions are by no means confined to this country, but are world wide in extent, and can best be solved by sympathetic cooperation with the authorities, rather than by hectic demonstrations and appeals to mob prejudice.

The Legion meeting yesterday was honoured by the presence of Major John S. Roper, M. C., K. C., Dominion President of the organization. The Province generally, as well as Legion members, welcomes Major Roper on this occasion. His address, a summary of which appears elsewhere in today's Guardian, was an inspiring one, and showed a thorough understanding of the problems confronting the Dominion, particularly with regard to the difficulties of pensions administration. The strong position held by the Legion in public opinion since its formation is due in great measure to the wise counsels of its leaders, among whom Major Roper has distinguished himself both by his zeal and sound judgment.

OLD PARTY; NEW NAME

Between the aims of the Communist party in Canada (now defunct) and the newly organized Co-operative Commonwealth Federation with Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg North Centre, at its head, there seems little to choose. The Communists' propaganda methods were declared to be illegal in Canada; and presumably the new organization, which also seeks to establish a Communist state, will proceed towards its ends more cautiously. It is interesting to recall, however, that Mr. Woodsworth, when challenged at the last session of Parliament to state whether he was or was not a Communist, seemed at a loss for words in which to explain precisely how he stood on this delicate question. There are many different shades of militant Socialism, but so far as the antagonism to the existing British institutions are concerned they all mean practically the same thing.

EDITORIAL NOTES

China, the most populous nation in the world, is represented by one lone athlete at the Olympic Games. Between foreign and civil wars the natives have little time to devote to sports.

The English custom of tea at 7 o'clock in the morning has been introduced for the benefit of the British delegates at Ottawa. "They may find that it clashes with the

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is much of British history in which Britons may take pride. There is nothing in it finer or more glorious than this miraculous achievement of the British Commonwealth of Nations, this union of a fourth of the world's population in loyalty to a common Crown.

While it is quite true that Britain has admitted Dominion goods free of duty for upwards of 80 years, it is equally true that she has at the same time given similar free entry to goods from all parts of the world. In the circumstances, it is difficult to see where the alleged "concessions" to the Dominions can be found. Britain's fiscal system has in fact been dictated as it should have been, by her own conception of what was likely to promote her own economic interests. So has that of Canada, Australia, and every other self-governing Dominion. She has adhered to free trade because, rightly or wrongly, she has believed free trade to be to her advantage. And for the very same reason most of the Dominions have maintained protectionist tariffs.

Whichever party gets in, says an exchange, John Barleycorn seems sure of a more or less hearty welcome in the United States. The Democrats will let him in at the front door, the Republicans at the back door, and respectable citizens in general, following a good old pre-war habit, will make use of the side door. It is provided, of course, that Mr. Barleycorn shall behave himself and laws will be made to that effect. From these laws great things are expected, including enough revenue to bridge the deficit, and a more effective justice which will cut crime down by say fifty per cent. The gangster and the bootlegger will curl up and die in the steady flame of reform. It is with regret that we cavil at these high hopes.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, famous physicist, has said that the development of machinery and the advancement of science are "making man the master of his fate and providing the opportunity for a civilization enormously more beautiful and more beneficent to every man, woman and child on earth."

The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the most influential newspapers in the United States, views the Ottawa conclave as a major move for the benefit, not only of the British Empire, but of the world at large. "The movement, started at Lausanne when Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg agreed to negotiate preferential tariffs and to invite other nations into the same reciprocal arrangement, is apparently making headway at Ottawa, where the Imperial Economic Conference is in session. The idea of a tariff wall around the British Empire, with preference within, is apparently the farthest thing from the aim of the international gathering. Outside antagonism resulting from a policy like that of the United States is carefully being avoided. Isolation from the rest of the world would be dangerous, as Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada has warned, as 70 per cent of Empire trade goes to foreign countries."

As the Empress of Britain, bearing the British delegates, left Southampton the London Daily Express said that "the hopes of a whole nation go with her. This is a crusader's ship, and it is a greater crusade than any which took our ancestors to far-off lands. The task of the delegates is so mighty that it should make the greatest of them humble and the least of them proud."

In the presence of an impressive Imperial Conference which has caused decent, patriotic Liberals to forget their politics, two or three of the lesser political leaders and newspapers are still bent upon their old defeatist campaign. Judging from their attitude and their utterances, they would rather see Canada and the Empire sink in universal ruin than witness the salvation of the state and the Empire called together by the Conservative Prime Minister of Canada.

Thirty years ago gloomy forecasts were scattered if something urgent and, indeed, "immediate" were not done for the Empire. In the meantime even Kaiser Wilhelm fooled himself as to the alleged weakening of the ties of Empire, and, to his astonishment, though not so much to the people of the Empire itself, there was given to

Canadian custom of staying up half the night," comments the Mail and Empire.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Bogen, M.D.

PREVENTING MENTAL ILLNESS FROM BECOMING SERIOUS

I spent the first few years of my life close to what is called the "asylum" for "crazy" people. While there were a few of the inmates that did little odd jobs about the institution practically all were kept enclosed in wards, and many in single 'cells.'

Many of the inmates were brought in closed carriages, some of them bound and gagged.

All that was wrong with some of them was that they couldn't get along at home, were in a fighting or a crying, or a laughing mood, and it was felt that they were crazy or going crazy and should be put into the asylum.

How different mental treatment is today. The patient himself or on the advice of the family or a friend goes to the mental or psychiatric clinic when he begins to act just a little differently than usual.

He might be afraid of something that is about to happen to him; may find himself gratingly distressed in spirit, or even at the other extreme bolstroous and buoyant in his manner; may have imaginary aches and pains in various parts of the body, may be forgetting simple every day appointments, may find that he just can't seem to get along with anybody at work or at home.

The physician goes about the examination in the same manner as if the patient were consulting him about his heart, stomach, or other organ of the body. He makes the ordinary nerve tests; has the dentist, and nose and throat specialist, examine him also.

If no organic ailment exists, no infection of any kind, then the inquiry into what has brought about the mental condition begins.

The patient is quietly asked about his family life, about his work, his recreations, the subjects in which he is most interested, how he gets along with other people, about any fears, emotions, fancies that come into his mind.

He is allowed to tell all this in his own way, with very few interruptions or suggestions from the examiner.

You can readily see that this examination will take a long, long time,—two or more hours, and more than one examination will likely be made.

However, as he unburdens his inmost thoughts, fears, or fancies, the examiner is usually able to locate the difficulty and free his mind of the trouble.

The Poet's Corner

AT PARTING

You will go on through years and years, beyond Those dreams that I have dreamed for you; while I Will saunter on alone, a vagabond Once more. Our stars have veered and prophesy The ultimate; and thus we break our bond.

We smile, then whistle cheerily good-bye, Retaking each, himself . . . his strength . . . his wand of personality. We glorify Our parting by the wearing of a crest On quiet sacrifice. For to have known

And blessed and understood, and leaves riches . . . wealth enough for Midas' chest, And power, as strong as sea-winds handward blown, And beauty, in the hungry hearts of men.

—Lorraine M. Finley in the Canadian Authors' Association Poetry Year Book.

the world the most staggering example of unity in freedom in the Empire this troubled old world has ever seen.

Their kindly majesties of England, the King and the Queen, never performed a more gracious act than when they received informally Helen Keller, the marvelous deaf, dumb and blind American woman, who has surmounted her terrible handicaps in such a wonderful manner. And their kindness was well repaid for after conversing with Miss Keller they marvelled at her attainments just as have all who have had the privilege of meeting her.

Treasure From The Deep

The recovery of millions in gold from the sunken liner Egypt will be numbered among the few successful attempts to salvage the treasure that lies in Davy Jones' locker. Many millions have gone down in ships since man first ventured out into the open sea; some spots on the ocean's bed are no doubt paved with Spanish pieces of eight, but comparatively little of it has been recovered. Locating the sunken ship is usually difficult, depth is an added hazard, and the salvager is always at the mercy of the weather.

The most successful search for sunken treasure was conducted off the coast of Northern Ireland. Here in 1917 the White Star liner Laurentic was torpedoed by a German submarine. She was on her way to America with from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000 in bullion to pay for munitions, and sank with a loss of some 300 lives in about 100 feet of water. Year after year divers labored. One season netted them seven bars worth \$50,000. By 1924 they had recovered \$24,733,540 in gold, and attempts are still made from time to time to bring the rest of the precious cargo to the surface.

A hunt for sunken treasure, more dramatic though far less successful financially, was that for the Hamilla Mitchell, which went down on the rocks off the coast of China. The owners of the vessel believed her a total loss, but a sea captain and two divers determined to make an attempt to recover \$250,000 in gold that went down with the ship. They located the hulk and gleefully dragged up gold. About to weigh anchor, they saw some sails on the horizon and recognized them as belonging to the junk of Chinese pirates. After a long and exhausting chase, the men finally reached Shanghai in safety.

The finding of the Egypt's gold was the result of a long and wearing battle with the elements. The liner was sunk in 1922, and in the summer of 1930 salvaging operations were started by the original Artiglio, which had located the sunken vessel after a search beginning in 1928. In the autumn of 1930 the Artiglio spent the entire season clearing the way to the bullion room, in which the sum of \$5,000,000 rested. Indian currency notes, it is believed, are also in the liner worth about \$14,000,000.

The unsuccessful hunts for sunken treasure have been as dramatic if not more so, than the successful ones. There is, for instance, the story of the Almirante de Florenvia, supposed to have been the pay ship, if not the flagship, of the Spanish Armada. Her commander, Perera, dropped anchor in Tobermory Bay, Scotland, in 1588, and asked for food. The terms were hard; food in exchange for 100 men to fight for the Highlanders, and a double handful of gold as well. Perera balked at paying the gold.

The Scots seized a number of Spanish officers as hostages to insure receipt of the money. Perera retaliated by carrying off Donald Glas MacLean, son of the chieftain. Young Donald, desperate and vengeful, broke into the powder magazine and thrust a flame into it. He perished with his enemies. In 1650 the title to the wreck was granted to the Duke of Argyll, and in 1868 Archibald Campbell, ninth Earl of Argyll, first drew to light the remnants of the ship. From time to time parts of it—cannon, muskets, pieces of eight—have been retrieved, but the treasure chests are as they were three and a half centuries ago.

Another sunken treasure ship which so far has defied man's efforts to rob it is the Ward liner Merida, sunk off the Virginia Capes in 1911. She had taken aboard at Vera Cruz, a number of supporters of Porfirio Diaz, who were fleeing from Mexico when his regime crumbled. In the strong room was gold and silver they had brought with them, and, it is said, the crown jewels of the Emperor Maximilian. Fifty miles off Cape Charles the Merida was rammed by the United Fruit liner Admiral Ferraguet and sunk. It was not until 1925 that Fred Neilson, veteran of the salvage of the submarine F-4 in Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, located her. Before salvage estimates could be made, however, a squall blew up and the expedition had to return home.

Several attempts have been made to salvage the old Spanish Royal Mail liner the Principe Asturias, which ran on the rocks a few miles from Santos, Brazil, in 1915. The ship is known to have been carrying more than a million pounds sterling, as well as half a million dollars' worth of jewellery.

Plans have been made to salvage the gold, valued at \$3,000,000, aboard the Orient, one of the French ships sunk by Nelson in Aboukir Bay during the battle of the Nile in 1798. Attempts have been made to recover the gold, amounting to

ONE TRUSTS AN EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN. During the past 63 years, The Royal Bank of Canada has encountered every variety of conditions. Through wars, crop failures, booms and panics The Bank has gained strength and experience and grown steadily to its established position among the great banks of the world. In a stormy sea, one trusts a captain who has weathered storms. The ROYAL BANK OF CANADA. CAPITAL \$35,000,000 - RESERVES \$39,155,106 - ASSETS over \$725,000,000

\$7,500,000, which went down with the ship Lutine in 1799 off the coast of Holland. Belgium also has its treasure ship, the Elizabethville, a steamship that was sunk by a torpedo off the coast of Brittany in 1917. Aboard were 10,000 uncut diamonds, the entire output of the Belgian Congo for a year. Men have even talked of salvaging the Lusitania's valuables.—New York Times.

Water for Jerusalem

Hope for improvement in the serious water situation in Jerusalem is seen in an announcement by the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchop, that the concession previously held by a British firm had been terminated and immediate steps were being taken to float a loan to meet the cost of a new water supply which will be undertaken by the government.

Though suffering probably less, proportionately, than many other cities from the world wide economic depression, Jerusalem has been confronted with what is perhaps a far more serious problem—a severe shortage of water. The existing supply has been entirely inadequate to cope with the rapid increase in both population and building, and as a result there has been actual suffering, especially among the poorer classes.

This situation dates back to Turkish times. Euripides Mavromatis, a Greek subject, obtained a concession from the Turkish Government in 1912 to furnish electricity and water to the Jerusalem district. After the British occupation of Palestine the concess-

ion was the subject of much litigation at The Hague Court and before the League of Nations. Its validity was finally upheld under the Lausanne treaty. The Greek concessionaire eventually sold his rights to both the electricity and water supplies to a British corporation, Power Securities, Ltd., which sent engineers to Jerusalem to construct the electric plant, which began operating in the fall of 1929, when a company known as the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation Ltd., was formed for the purpose. But the water concession remained dormant and in the meantime the growth of population rendered the existing water sources inadequate. Various expedients were adopted by the municipal authorities in conjunction with the Palestine Government, but none of them proved effective. The problem was one that engaged the attention of each High Commissioner in turn.

Hardship increased. Many of the wealthier residents had installed reservoirs or cisterns to conserve rain water, but in the poorer type of dwellings the prohibitive cost prevented any such installation. The problem which as far back as biblical times had engaged the minds of King Solomon and Pontius Pilate, and for which they had created their own palliatives, became more acute when additional water was needed for building and industrial development. The only

feasible plan advanced was to pip up the water from the Ras-el-Ah springs at the headwaters of the river Yarkon on the Mediterranean coast near Tel Aviv. The cost of this pipe line, with four power stations on the route was estimated at that time to be about \$2,500,000. The British firm started haggling with the Jerusalem municipality over the retail price at which the water should be sold, demanding far more than the municipality felt private consumers ought to pay. This bargaining lasted for years without result. When the concession was due to expire, at midnight on May 31, the corporation made frantic attempts to get it renewed but the government proved adamant and the concession terminated.

Recently the High Commissioner met the members of the Jerusalem Water Board and informed them that the legal difficulties which had blocked progress of plans for an adequate water supply had been removed and that everything possible would now be done to arrange for the necessary loan to carry out the work.

DRUG SPECIALS. \$1.00 Enox Fruit Salts ... 75c \$1.00 Nujol ... 80c 75c Nujol ... 60c \$1.00 Bottle Beef, Iron and Wine ... 80c \$1.00 Bottle Syrup Hypophosphites ... 80c \$1.00 Bottle Horlick Malted Milk ... 80c \$1.00 Dextrin Maltose ... 85c 50c Robinsons Barley ... 47c Thermos Bottles ... 60c 3 Cakes Woodbury Soap 80c 2 Tins Djer Kila Talcum 80c 2 Cakes Williams Shaving Cream—Both ... 35c THE 2 MACS 140 Great George Street. Man! Look up at this sky scraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON BLACK TWIST CHEWING