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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1930

THE GLOBE vs. MR. KING

Mr. Mackenzie King has done his best to damn the National Service Loan with faint praise. In agreeable contrast to the Liberal leader's complaint of "hypocrisy and cant" in connection with the Government's appeal on behalf of the Loan is the wholehearted support given to it by Canada's leading Liberal newspaper, the Toronto Globe. As if in rebuke to Mr. King, the Globe emphasizes the fact that "Liberal, Progressive and Farmer Premiers, as well as Conservatives, stand solidly behind the National Service Loan." Moreover, says the Globe:

"Had the Dominion Government cared to capitalize the patriotic aspects of the present loan, there is no doubt that the campaign could have been launched to the accompaniment of brass bands and popular enthusiasm. But the Government wisely chose to appeal to the people upon the solid basis of dollars-and-cents advantage."

Nor do Mr. King's gloomy utterances on the economic situation in this country find much support from his leading party newspaper. The Globe expresses the belief that the rate of interest on the National Service Loan "is not only fair, but almost overgenerous, considering the present volume of idle money in Canada." And it concludes:

"Canada's favorable position is aptly illustrated by comparison with that of Great Britain. The national debt of the Motherland, at par rates of exchange, is approximately thirty-five billion dollars, besides five billion dollars of local government debt. The combined national, provincial and municipal debts of Canada are about three billion dollars. "Britain with four and a half times Canada's population has ten times Canada's debt. All the world recognizes the financial strength of the United Kingdom. Canada's basic financial position cannot be questioned."

WEST FAVORS APPEAL

The appeal of Col. Phinney, chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission, for the more general routing of Canadian traffic through Canadian ports and for a grain rate from the head of the lakes to the Maritime ports as low as the rate to United States Atlantic ports has found a strong champion in the Manitoba Free Press. The Free Press declares that Col. Phinney's appeal will meet with a good deal of sympathy in the West.

The National Transcontinental Railway, the Free Press explains, was built by the Government at a cost of \$330,000,000 for the declared purpose of carrying Canadian traffic through Canadian channels. The railway was built up to a high standard at increased cost, in order that it could carry out this policy by hauling grain and other freight at low rates. The nationalizing of the ports of Halifax and Saint John and the spending of many millions on their improvement was done in pursuance of this same policy. So was the making of the stipulation that imports from Great Britain would secure the British preference only if they came in through a Canadian port; and the same in regard to imports from the British West Indies.

In spite of this fully accepted national policy, a freight rate on grain from the head of the lakes to Halifax or Saint John of 29 cents per hundred pounds is maintained, as against a much lower rate to United States Atlantic ports, which effectively blocks the shipment of grain from the West to Halifax or St. John. The result, as Col. Phinney states, is that, last year, 67,000,000 bushels of Canadian export grain that went east was shipped by way of United States Atlantic ports and only 47,000,000 bushels went through Canadian ports, chiefly Montreal.

The statute authorizing the construction of the Transcontinental Railway as a national undertaking provided that "the through rate on traffic from the point of origin to the point of destination shall be no

time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States ports." And the railway was built, with respect to grades and curves, so that the same locomotive could haul much heavier trainloads over it than over any other railway in Canada.

The shipments of grain by rail to Halifax and Saint John would not only help those ports but would give the railways a great deal of revenue that now goes to United States railways and would provide a considerable amount of employment in Canada. As far as the West is concerned, concludes our Manitoba contemporary, it would mean freer movement of grain from the lakehead in the winter and also a safety valve against a grain blockade in the West.

THE LEAGUE'S PROBLEM

The problem confronting the League of Nations in the Sino-Japanese disturbance in Manchuria is thus tersely summed up in a contemporary exchange:

"Japan has certain treaty rights in Manchuria. The Japanese maintain that for some years the Chinese in Manchuria have been violating these treaties with a view to undermining Japan's position.

"A few weeks ago the Japanese Army, with or without the approval of the civilian government seized parts of Manchuria outside those assigned to Japan by treaty. The Japanese maintain that this coup was designed not to enlarge Japan's hold on Manchuria, but to put an end to Chinese violation of the existing treaties.

"The Japanese say they will withdraw their troops when they are assured that the Chinese will respect the treaties and will not take vengeance upon Japanese left behind in Chinese territory. The Chinese say the Japanese must withdraw their troops and trust Chinese assurances that Japanese nationals will be safe.

"The immediate need is to prevent either side from making matters worse, and thus to gain time in which to devise an arrangement which saves the dignity of both China and Japan, assures the safety of Japanese civilians, the withdrawal of Japanese troops, and Chinese respect for Japan's treaty rights."

In the meantime the fighting grows hotter and new causes of dispute are being created. Latest reports indicate that the Chinese President, Chiang Kai-shek, plans to join forces with the Manchurian leader, Chiang Hsueh-liang, for the purpose of marching into Manchuria.

Such action, it is said, might lead to a "real war."

HE, SHE, OR IT?

Some years ago a writer in the London Daily Sketch, in acknowledging the receipt of a haggis from a French chef in the kitchen of a noted hotel in the Old Country, complained that he was still at sea with regard to the sex of this famed dish. The donor seems to have shared his doubts, as shown by the following extract from his letter which accompanied the gift:

"You will find him very easy to cook. Pick it all over and boil her well for one and a half hours. Wrap the haggis in a serviette before boiling, as haggis sometimes bursts widely when being cooked. If you follow these directions you will be enchanted with her deliciousness. P.S.—I mean to say will you please not unsecure or unwind the haggis until you are ready to cook him."

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is no indication of economic hard times in the preparations that have been made to celebrate this evening the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint. Local Scotsmen will foregather at the Canadian National Hotel, where the St. Andrew's Night banquet, under the management of the Caledonian Club, promises to be one of the most successful held in recent years.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The British House of Commons is bored by the brevity of speeches. They know nothing there of a debate trailing itself out for weeks, or of speakers going on for four or five hours at a time. Boring speakers have no chance in the British House and they have learned to keep quiet. At Ottawa, anyone has a chance to take up 40 minutes whether or not he has anything to say. Frequently he says it.

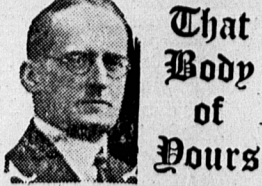
Fateful beyond all telling says an exchange is likely to prove the gathering together of the various branches of the British nation to consult regarding the best way of conducting the business affairs of the empire. Some nations have regarded the British Empire as an empire that existed to be exploited. When dealing with her the last thing that some Governments seem to have considered has been "How may we co-operate with her for the betterment of the world?" but deeds have proven that their one consideration has been "How can our selfish aims be promoted at her expense?" Well, the empire has grown tired of that sort of thing. She is still ready to stand with everyone who stands right. Nevertheless, she is milk and tired of acting as the milk cow of the world. She has been patient to a degree, but now she is getting ready to protect her own interests. She thinks that a dose out of their own bottle is the very thing that other nations sadly need. The nation seems to have about attained the age of self-respect. It is to be hoped that she will not be wheedled out of the advantages of the lesson learned at so great a cost.

Mr. Hoover has now discussed world affairs with the premiers of England, Canada and France, and the Foreign Minister of Italy. He must have a clear and complete grasp of their views and their convictions upon the problems discussed, and he must have a good idea of what they are prepared to do. Through his own action depends in the final analysis upon the decision of Congress, yet it will be a very great help to him in formulating America's policy towards Europe to know in advance the extent to which he can co-operate with European policies and the directions in which the United States can best proceed to help, without risk of harming her interests or of abandoning her ideals.

The first essential step towards a settlement of the Indian question says the well-informed Calcutta Englishman is for Mr. Gandhi and his party to drop the ridiculous pose that they represent all India. The discussions of the last ten days have proved to the world that the Congress represents no more than a large section of the Hindu population and that its tenets are feared and hated by every other community in the land. The communal problem today is not a Hindu-Muslim affair; it is the result of the revolt of every other community against the attempt to replace the good government of a British bureaucracy by the bad government of a Brahmin oligarchy.

The Singapore Free Press commenting on the Sino-Japanese situation says, "There can be no defence at all of the Japanese action other than that of might. Whilst she may be entitled by treaty to retain within a defined zone certain troops for railway protection, she has no possible right to seize towns or institute military domination—or the administration of places by Chinese officials under Japanese military direction is merely an impolite method of accentuating grievance. Look at it how one may, it is impossible to find justification in international law for Japan's action. Nor is it possible to find whatever may be said about the spirit of all the anti-war covenants and treaties has been broken."

It is no good calling on the League of Nations to enforce a settlement. The League provides machinery for investigating disputes and dealing with them by court-of-law process. But the League has not force with which to impose its decisions. That is a matter for the member nations of the League. No Power is going to intervene on behalf of China unless such action has a chance of success and is, from a material and moral point of view, worth undertaking. Are either of those conditions fulfilled in the case of any Power within or without the League? Would Russia engage in a hopeless battle? Will the United States really risk the loss of the Philippines and a fight as enormous



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

CAUSE OF MANY MENTAL AILMENTS

Of every 100 patients entering our mental hospitals, about 60 are so helped that they are able to return to home and business. When these figures are compared with records of a few years ago, it gives cause for gratitude to our physicians and research men. One of the first discoveries in treatment was that many patients who were allowed to help about the hospitals, indoors or out, began to improve mentally and were soon able to leave the institution. This is a recognized form of treatment now and is called occupational therapy.

A more recent discovery was that infected teeth and tonsils, which poisoned the system, were a cause of mental conditions, and their removal brought about a complete cure in a few weeks.

Thus a great many cases in our institutions, and a great many 'queer' people you meet outside these hospitals—cranky, irritable, suspicious, dull or dreamy, feeling of persecution—are simply in a poisoned or semipoisoned condition, and this accounts for their viewpoint of life and people.

I have spoken before about a chap who became so 'crazy' that he wanted to wear his coat inside out, and yet was brought back to normal in a few months, by feeding him well and making him work so hard at walking, digging, golfing, and gymnasium exercise that he perished profusely all the time.

What is the thought? Just as your stomach, heart and other organs can be affected if you are worried, upset, or undergoing any emotional disturbance, so also can your mind be upset or affected if the poisons from the infected teeth or tonsils, or lazy intestine, get into the blood. Because it is this poisoned blood that goes to build up every cell in the body including the brain cells.

Therefore if you and I are to keep normal mentally, we must keep normal physically. This means to a great extent taking enough physical exercise to strengthen the circulation of the blood, increase the lung capacity, give us a natural appetite for our meals, and rid the intestine of wastes.

Reindeer In Canada

(Exchange) This year Canada is introducing reindeer into the Barren Lands of the Far North. The London Free Press reports that a herd of some 3,000 reindeer has been purchased in Alaska, and they are being moved into Northern Canada. This winter the herd will remain in the MacKenzie River basin and later they will be divided and probably half will be taken across to the east shore of Hudson Bay. Three families of Laplanders have been brought halfway around the world to take care of the reindeer and to educate the Canadian Eskimo in the handling of the animals. It is hoped that these reindeer will form not only a permanent source of food supply for the Canadian Eskimos, but that they will prove a new source of revenue for Canada.

It is believed that the Barren Lands of the North are ideal breeding and feeding places for the reindeer. Today in Alaska the reindeer is the largest source of income for the country. Reindeer meat is regarded as a delicacy all up and down the Pacific coast and demands a higher price than beef in the restaurants of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. It was as long ago as 1891 that the reindeer were first introduced into Alaska with the idea of forming a food supply for the improvident and often starving natives. A small herd was purchased in Siberia. This was gradually increased until 1902 there were about 1,200 reindeer. The animals rapidly increased in numbers. In 1914 two London

strategic disadvantages? Can we expect such a crusade in the twentieth (or any other) century? These are some of the facts of a situation where military power is a dominating factor.

It would not be sound thrif to indulge in a buying spree, purchasing indiscriminately things which are unnecessary or foolish to buy at any time, simply because they are cheap. But it is sound thrif to buy the things that are needed, to use the dollar while it is most valuable, to get the most out of your dollar.

The Attraction Of Jade

(T. S. in the Christian Science Monitor)

The Chinese have a sentiment about jade that is peculiar to them. They regard it as emblematic of all the virtues. It is complimentary to say, "Your face is of jade," or "Your mind is of pure jade." To say that a person's head is a lump of solid jade would be the very hyperbole of flattery, as implying not only physical beauty, but intellectual beauty as well.

Jade street in Peiping is a crowded "hutong," or lane, in the Chinese quarter. It is flanked by little shops. The workers, squatted before their benches, may be seen through the windows, plying the rough fragments of matrix, chiseling, boring, scraping, rubbing, blowing off an impalpable dust that gradually releases from the rock's brittle confines a finished gem modelled out of plastic clay and as smooth as polished wax.

The most elaborate jade creation not intended for personal adornment is the jade tree; about a foot high, its trunk, branches and graceful leaves are carved out of jade. It appeals especially to the Chinese because of a legend of a tree in the moon. There is a popular story of a criminal who was condemned to chop down a cassia tree that grew on the moon. The criminal soon found that the tree was indestructible for at each hack of his axe the bark healed immediately. The criminal has been chopping the tree ever since, and on nights when the moon is full the Chinese children profess to see the shadow of the tree and the glimmering of its leaves that tremble in the moon light when the criminal's axe strikes the trunk. It is a poetic fancy that all jade reflects the moonlight.

From Peiping's dusty shops emerges the bulk of the world's wealth in jade—rings, bracelets, hairpins, beads, pendants and seals, images of gods, dragons, demons, lions, persons and landscapes. The patience of an Oriental lapidary is inexhaustible, his toll is endless, his reward is meagre and, generally he labors to satisfy the vanity of those who toll less and who are less patient than he. The stream of jade that flows from Jade street is like a brook that spreads to regions remote, to splash and sparkle for

those who may be ignorant of its source. Jade is mined chiefly in the Kuen-lun mountains of Chinese Turkestan. The product of other lands is inferior, specimens from Australia, South America and Alaska having been rejected by the Chinese as unworthy of their skill. It appears that jade was used before diamonds, for articles made of it have been found among relics of ancient peoples, including prehistoric lake dwellers of Switzerland, who are thought to have imported it from Asia. The skill of the Chinese in working it was developed before the beginning of recorded history. Old pieces sometimes offered by Manchu families who are in reduced circumstances are acquired by collectors. Doubtless the lure of old jade is enhanced by its antiquity, by its mysterious origin, by its contact with hands that fondled it through successive generations. Yet it has its intrinsic fascinations. There are in its green depths curious lights and shadows, sunshines and clouds—perhaps the imprisoned reflections of the sky scenery that passed over the Kuen-lun mountains millions of years before the advent of man.

brothers bought a herd of 1,000 reindeer and started to put the business on a commercial basis. There are now nearly a million head of reindeer in Alaska, of which about 70 per cent belong to the Eskimos. They are distributed from the Aleutian Islands to Point Barrow, but the largest herds are on Seward Peninsula. During the 30 odd years since the inception of the experiment, over 300,000 reindeer have been slaughtered for food.

The American agricultural department established a reindeer experiment station in 1920 at Unalakleet, on the shore of Bering Sea, where specialists study parasites and diseases of reindeer and the methods of combating them, and also investigate grazing conditions, the number and extent of forage plants, and principles of herd management.

D. M. LeBourdais, a Canadian writer, in a new volume just issued and entitled "Northward on the New Frontier," describes at some length the reindeer industry in Alaska. With the Canadian Far North having the same physical character as Alaska, the same moss for grazing in the winter, and the same grass in the summer, there seems no reason why the reindeer industry should not some day become a tremendous industry. It may be a new source of food for the world. With Fort Churchill now established as a harbor, and regular lines of steamers running, the meat could be transported cheaply to Europe. Between minerals and reindeer the Frozen North may yet prove one of Canada's greatest sources of wealth. The vision of Ste-Anson in regard to Canada's hinterland may yet be realized.

"First Among The Foremost" (Exchange) London newspapers to hand contain some surprising facts concerning the recovery of industry and the consequent reduction of unemployment. The news they present testifies to the manner in which the British people are setting their house in order after the spree of reckless spending which provoked the recent general elections, which resulted in the selection of a Government composed of the strongest men in three political parties. Of great significance is a demand for factory sites from abroad, due to the conviction that measures for the protection of industry may be forthcoming. According to the Daily Telegraph, each day brings fresh evidence of the extent to which

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The Poets' Corner

HERITAGE

Perhaps you've noticed them upon the hill, Or chanced upon them where the wood is deep— Forgotten graves with rude stones standing still, In grassy spots where shade and silence keep.

And if with curious hands you've bent away The tangled growth of unremembered years, Upon the mouldering stones of white and grey You've found the names of early pioneers.

Familiar names, nor lost from age to age, But borne by eager sons who follow on, Passing from hand to hand the heritage Of toll and conquest, as from dusk to dawn.

Forgotten then, these slumbering mounds of dust That lie where summer shadows creep and run? But not! Mere stones may crumble, seam with rust, Yet the brave spirit lives from son to son!

—H. Reginald Hardy, in the Ontario Outlook.

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foreign firms, impressed by the solidity of the support given to a National Government "not pledged against tariffs," are seeking to establish themselves in Great Britain. Estate agents, it is declared, are being inundated with inquiries for factory sites from firms which previously had been content to send their goods from factories abroad. Now they wish to manufacture in England. These inquiries are coming from Germany, the United States, Belgium and France in particular. Over forty genuine negotiations already have been started and some factories are even now in course of construction. A German electroplating concern has signed a contract for a construction and a Belgian firm has secured a site of two acres at Welwyn Garden City; for a new factory. In two instances, one American and the other French, buildings have been completed and work started. The employee are British. It is a most encouraging development and it explains the constant decline in the number of unemployed.

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