THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AUSTRALIAN TREATY

One important result of the Australian essay competition for Canadian school pupils which is now in progress should be to familiarize the rising generation in this country with the trade relations existing between the two countries. These relations are based on the trade agreement between Canada and Australia which came into force on Aug. 3, 1931. Essentially, the treaty represents an effort to have trade "follow the flag." It preceded by a year the Empire trade agreements negotiated at Ottawa and it embodied the principle of tariff preferences which in the latter agreements was expanded to embrace all the Empire countries. It allows each dominion to extend preference on products or manufactures which do not enter into undue competition with the products or manufactures of its own people, the reciprocal arrangements between Canada and Australia being such as to encourage trade between both countries and at the same time not swamp the products of either country by dumping goods into the home market below cost.

Under the agreement Canada obtained from Australia the British preferential rates on 416 of the 433 items which comprise the Australian tariff. Important advantages, running to approximately 50 cents per 100 square feet as against the American product, were obtained for Canadian lumber, which formerly enjoyed no preference whatever. Canned fish, notably salmon, obtained an increase in the preference accorded it from three to six cents per pound. Canadian newsprint gained free entry into the Commonwealth, while a duty of four pounds sterling per ton was imposed on imports from other countries.

Australia's share of the treaty benefits included free entry into Canada, at certain seasons, of her tropical fruits and some other products. She was accorded a tariff of five cents a pound on butter, compared with the general tariff of eight cents to other countries and with the rate of one cent per pound under the 1925 treaty. The Canadian tariff of three cents per pound on Australian meats represented an increase over the 1925 arrangement, but the Australian preference was retained by increasing the general tariff rate to other countries.

The treaty is so worded that it cannot be revoked in whole because of disagreement developing over any one item. Each country also reserves the right to impose any special duty or tax (other than dumping duty) upon goods imported, provided that such special duty or tax does not exceed that imposed on similar goods imported from any other country.

CANADA STIIL LEADS

Every day and in every way the evidence accumulates of Canada's economic recovery under the Bennett policies. The latest testimonial to this achievement comes from a United States organization, the Cleveland Trust Company, which reports:

"Canadian industrial production did not decline during the depression quite as far as it did in this country, and it has made a much greater recovery. At the close of the third quarter of 1934 the volume of industrial production in Canada has recovered almost to the levels at which it was in late 1929, while industrial output in the United States had lost most of its gains of the past two years, and was at the levels of early 1932.

"The Canadian record in the reemployment of industrial workers is better than ours, although the difference is not so striking as is that relating to production. In September Canadian employment in industry was 82 per cent. as great as it was in 1929, while in the United States it was only 70 per cent. as great as the 1929 average. It is particularly noteworthy that in the first nine months of this year both industrial production and employment have made large net gains in Canada, and small net losses in the United States."

"This statement confirms the recent report of officials of the Babson statistical organization that this Dominion has made the greatest recovery from the depression of any country. The statement of the League of Nations secretariat at Geneva has already been quoted in these columns. It is to the effect that the extent and speed of Canada's march upward out of the world depression has been more marked than in any other considerable country. The reasons are not far to seek. In the first place, Canadians are a stable people, less liable to emotional panic than many other peoples. The second and major cause, however, is to be found in the abstention of the Bennett Government from unsound economic excursions, in its faithful adherence to sound methods of finance, in the care it has taken to maintain the national credit and currency fabric on a sound basis and in its successful negotiations of the Empire trade agreements which two years ago opened to our people vast preferred markets under the flag at a time when they are excluded from foreign markets. This process of achieving profitable trade agreements with other countries has been pursued in the treaties concluded with France, Germany, Austria and Poland. Negotiations are under way for fair trade arrangements with other countries, including the neighboring republic.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Pelt business is doing well.

A number of business men from away now in our midst marvel at our evidences of prosperity, compared with the conditions in the centres from which they come.

A market for frosted wheat in the United States for stock feed at a 10 per cent. duty is being sought by Mr. John I. McFarland. Pity we could not get a similar market for our sound surplus of potatoes.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett speaks at Brockville, Ont., tonight, and again at Halifax, N.S., next week. On Monday night he told the professional civil service at Ottawa they would get their 10 per cent. cut restored as soon as Canada could afford it.

We go abroad and get encouraging news about ourselves. A demand for better quality merchandise in Canada, with collections improving is reported by Washington Department of Commerce in its review of foreign business conditions. Improvement is indicated in such lines as agricultural implements, factory machinery and materials for remodeling and construction of buildings, says the report, which adds that the outlook for Christmas business is bright.

The Sudbury branch of the Canadian Legion issued a call for details from ex-service men who have been dismissed from the employ of the Ontario Government by Premier Hepburn. Former soldiers recently dismissed by the Hepburn Government were asked to provide information regarding the reason for their dismissals, and also their war service records. Further action will be taken at the annual meeting of the Sudbury branch of the Canadian Legion.

Foreign political news has seldom been more general and important than during the last few days. Any one item in itself ordinarily would have made a big front page feature for days. For instance in Spain the Monarchists and Right Wing Republicans have buried the hatchet and are prepared to fight as a non-partisan bloc with an appeal to the artisans for support on an industrial program. In Russia Stalin has been face to face with trouble similar to that of Hitler in Germany on Bloody Sunday. France and Germany have reached an accord which paves the way for a peaceful settlement of the Saar Valley problem. In Ireland the new franchise bill depriving Irishmen of British citizenship leads to a controversy as to whether the Free State has the power to deprive a previous British citizen who may be an Irishman now not resident in Ireland of his right to remain a British citizen. If it has it means that every Irishman born in the Free State and now settled in England, Scotland or Wales will lose his British privileges, and if he wants to become a British subject will have to take out naturalization papers.

Mr. J. M. Humphrey, Vancouver, in giving a lecture before the Royal Empire Society, Montreal, on "Some Beauty Spots of Canada," emphasized the slogan "Know Canada First." His travels had taken him across Canada forty-six times, Mr. Humphrey said, and every day he became more convinced that international boundary lines were being removed more and more. Foreign culture was creeping into the country through the channels of radio, the press and the moving pictures. Although this fact had numerous advantages, he warned against the danger for Canadians of forgetting their own country and culture. The Canadian Govern- ment was spending money freely to attract tourists; likewise foreign countries were trying to attract Canadian tourists. One very important department of the tourist business which was not to be overlooked was that which encouraged exchange of visitors between Canadian provinces. Only by frequent intercourse between the provinces can Canada be welded into a nation with a truly national spirit and outlook.

Notes By The Way

The soul grows into lovely habits as easily as into ugly ones, and the moment a life begins to blossom into beautiful words and deeds that moment a new standard of conduct is established and your eager neighbors look to you for a continuous manifestation of the good cheer, the sympathy, the ready wit, the comradeship, or the inspiration you once showed yourself capable of. Bear figs for a season or two and the world outside the orchard is very unwilling you should bear thistles.—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

In an attempt to salvage something from the wreckage of the disarmament conference the American government has submitted to Geneva a treaty for international control of the manufacture and sale of arms. It is strikingly in line with a similar convention presented by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, when British Prime Minister. It contemplates the strictest supervision of manufacturers of all war material, with a provision that none of it can be sold abroad except by special license, and that full publicity with regard to purchase and sale of arms be enforced. A commission of international membership would be set up with powers of inquiry, which should make frequent reports, containing all relevant material, to the League of Nations. The proposal will be circulated among the governments for study and will be discussed at the January meeting of the arms conference.

There is no more fascinating subject than the prejudices of people, either as nations or as individuals. Prejudices are so revealing and so few people are without them. Know a man's prejudices and you have a guide book to that man's mind. Prejudice, of course, takes many forms. Frequently it is disguised as a moral concept from which there is no appeal, and therefore is not recognized as prejudice by its possessor. Sometimes there are men candid enough to own up to pronounced prejudices. These are usually the more civilized citizens.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Hungary's protest against M. Eduard Benes sitting as president in any enquiry concerning herself is not directed personally against the premier of Czechoslovakia. M. Benes is at present president of the League Council, but his country and Yugoslavia are both members of the Little Entente and, rightly or wrongly, Hungary has many complaints against Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania. Under the circumstances it would be well not to start the enquiry with any appearance of the cards stacked against the accused party.

"The case against war," writes Dr. P. Carnegie Simpson, "is overwhelming and unanswerable. Another war, everyone knows, would not only be an appalling crime against humanity, but would also bring disaster and, indeed, ruin to civilization; moreover, it would be sheer futility, for world war, it is manifest, solves nothing. Everyone, I say, knows this; and it is the opinion, not of any mere anti-war party of pacifists, but of statesmen and economists and social thinkers of all schools. Why, then, does not the cause of peace march forward to assured achievement?"

A young Canadian clergyman has just been placed in charge of what he humorously describes as the "longest and narrowest parish in the world." It is a strip of land—of desert, to be more accurate—more than twelve hundred miles long. But it is only six feet wide! The clergyman is Rev. Henry Moss. He is chaplain to the Iraq Petroleum Company and his "parish" is the recently-completed pipeline from Kiruk in Iraq to Haifa in Palestine. Mr. Moss' headquarters are at Haifa, where he is attached to St. Luke's Church. He must travel regularly along the pipeline to minister to the spiritual needs of the little groups of employees who guard the line and see that the oil is kept flowing to the Mediterranean port.

Delegates to the convention of women's clubs at Buffalo were told by one speaker that no war was ever brought on by a woman. This plainly implies that some other force than Helen's face must have launched a thousand ships against Troy. It minimizes the role which Cleopatra is supposed to have played in the wars of her time. It disposes of the heroines who led wars of liberation, Deborah and Boadicea and Joan of Arc. Still, if one insists on being realistic or cynical, it is not hard to dispose of the famous ladies who drove men to fight. We need only suppose that Helen was carried off by Paris in a tribal raid against her will in order to rid her of all responsibility for the woes of Troy. Cleopatra's gentlemen friends may have flattered her by suggesting that they were fighting for her smiles, but really they were fighting for provinces and empire. Men have always let women cajole them into doing the things that they, the men, have wanted to do.—New York Times.

There isn't any doubt about Japan's intention to have a powerful fleet in the Orient. That is no omen of war. They know, as do most all reasoning people, that it is well to have a policeman even on the quietest street. It must be remembered that the British fleet and the French army have preserved the peace of the world for the past fifteen years. No one dare attack this combination. Armies and navies do not make war, they prevent them. If Japan keeps the peace by policing the seas in the Orient in strength, the world will owe her much. It will probably be found by investigation those organizations which often resolute against militarism are also connected with movements which are actually responsible for some of the dreadful crimes of assassination of King Alexander, Louis Barthou, Dollfuss, Duca, Raditch, von Schleischer, Rathenau and Erzeberger—all men of national use in a troubled world—keepers of peace.—Brandon Sun.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BEING SENSITIVE TO COLD, HEAT, LIGHT—PHYSICAL ALLERGY

Why one in every six or seven persons suffers with hay fever due to pollen from ragweed, and the other five or six do not is a natural question.

Why some individuals with infected teeth and tonsils suffer with rheumatism or heart disease and others with infected teeth and tonsils do not, is also a natural question.

Similarly why is it that some can eat strawberries and be free from urticaria (hives) whilst others are afflicted every time they eat them?

Asthma and eczema occur in some individuals after the eating of certain foods whilst others can eat the same foods without trouble.

Your family doctor, if middle-aged, will tell you that these examples of allergy—being sensitive to certain substances—were not in the text books he studied during his medical course. To-day he sees examples every day and is able to help a great many cases.

Lately what is know as physical allergy has been receiving attention, particularly the relation between cold and sensitivity to ailments.

About fifty years ago a research worker noticed how cold to the surface of the body and to the arms and legs affected the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes in asthma patients, and stated that the increased blood supply to the bronchial tubes caused by this cold to the skin might be the cause of the attack of asthma.

A case of hives due to cold was reported thirty years ago. The affect of the sun's rays in causing trouble in a patient who was not affected by heat was also recorded at this time.

Further, being sensitive to light, resulting in a skin ailment, was recorded about seventy-five years ago.

In commenting on the effects of heat, light, and cold in causing physical ailments in certain individuals, the Journal of the American Medical Association says, "Now that the possibility of severe bodily reactions from heat, cold, light and other physical agents has been so definitely established, the explanation for many unexplainable symptoms may become apparent.

From Meteor Dust

(Exchange)

A new theory of creation, showing the earth eternally renewing the elements in its crust, bringing in new youthfulness from space, is announced by Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, of the University of California, in "The Physical Review." He calls it "genesis of the elements." It is established that from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 meteors strike the earth's atmosphere daily, that they mostly burn to dust, and that they are composed principally of iron, nickel and stone. Dr. Lewis shows how cosmic rays may be using this cosmic dust to convert the whole crust of the earth into a transmutation laboratory. The rays, as he analyzes them, may convert the iron, nickel and possibly a few other meteoric elements into all the elements known to man.

Converting meteoric iron and nickel into oxygen, silicon, aluminum and some of it ultimately into the rare elements like uranium and radium is a revolutionary idea. Yet something must become of the meteoric rain. For H. H. Nininger, Denver expert on meteors, has calculated the meteor deposits as enough to cover the earth nineteen feet deep in about 60,000,000 years.

Some form of disintegration keeps this deposit from girdling the earth today with many nineteen-foot layers made mostly of nickel, iron and stone. Dr. Lewis's chemical studies introduce a new form of disintegration. He refers to the fact that cosmic rays disrupt the nuclei of atoms. Whether the rays hit gold, iron, or flesh, they separate atoms into their original particles, electrons, protons and other "building blocks." These particles then recombine, but not necessarily into the same substance they were before the cosmic bombshell hit. Dr. Lewis believes it possible that particularly iron and nickel, the meteor elements, may be split by these collisions. Nickel so split might be silicon. Aluminum and silicon would come from iron.

If his creation hypothesis is true, Dr. Lewis says, there must be some "genetic" connection between the iron-nickel and the stony meteors. Presumably the stony meteors might arise from conversion, in space, or wherever the meteors originate, of the heavier nickel-iron meteors by the splitting action of cosmic rays.

The Royal Society of Arts, London, has elected George Arliss a Fellow of the Society and nominated M. Leon Gaumont, inventor of "talkies" for a similar honor. This is an official recognition of the cinema as "the newest of the arts."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Sir,—Can not the police take means to relieve the City of those youthful gangs that infest our streets bent on destruction of property and general mischief?

Under pretense of looking for old bottles they roam into back yards to steal anything of value in sight. They venture into shops to pilfer, and if caught and allowed escape they, at a safe distance, sauce back in filthy language.

Window smashing, when owners are not in sight, is another of their pastimes. The unoccupied church building on Elm Avenue is a sample. There are twenty one panes of glass smashed in the gothic arch above the doorway alone, and a number of larger panes in the main building, the work of these juvenile desperadoes.

Why not make an example of some of these? A little effort will locate them, and a touch of the "cat-o-nine-tales" a better corrective than the sugar candy soft soap usually meted out to them. It looks as if half the city youth, including some young girls, are of this character. Is Charlottetown a training school for Chicago gangsters?

I am Sir, etc.
CITIZEN

THEIR EYES OPENED

Sir,—The temperance people of Ontario have learned their lesson. The Baptist minister, quoted recently in the Press, denouncing the Hepburn Government, is voicing the general protest against political perfidy. He also points to the mistake made by lovers of temperance and morality which they will rectify at the first opportunity.

Because of the Henry beer bill the W.C.T.U. and other leading temperance bodies openly called upon their followers to vote against the Henry Government. They did so, this Baptist minister was amongst the number. It was out of the frying pan into the fire, and this reverend gentleman, exposes the deception, and declares, as with many thousands of others, that next election will reverse their votes. Exit Hepburn.

I am Sir, etc.
TEMPERANCE

OUR RAILWAYS

Sir,—The railway problem is the largest and most complicated question with which the people of Canada have to deal, and, unless dealt with intelligently and courageously, bids fair to bankrupt this Dominion.

At the close of the war we had several railway companies that were practically bankrupt. If the transportation system of the Dominion was to be maintained, and if several of the provinces, with large railway obligations, were to be saved from bankruptcy, something on a large scale had to be done. The Meighan Government, with the approval of Parliament, amalgamated nearly all these railways with the Government system, and brought into existence a new company to manage the whole affair. It was felt that, the new company, to be a success at all, must be given a free hand, and be free from politics, particularly party politics. Mr. Hanna, manager of the Canadian Northern, was made President of the new company, called the Canadian National Railways, with the Minister of Railways as adviser, but his real advisers were officers of the amalgamated companies, who were retained in the service, and who were practical railway men. Mr. Hanna went along quietly and had a fair measure of success.

In 1922 the King Government secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton, as President, a man of very wide railway experience in the United States and Great Britain. Sir Henry was given wider powers than Mr. Hanna had, and nominally was made even more free of politics. Parliament unanimously approved of this, and the country also approved, so far as its views could be ascertained. Sir Henry who was a man of very large ideas, immediately entered upon very extensive expenditures, with government money, for extensions and improvements, and the Canadian Pacific Railway followed a similar course with its own money. For several years, during the boom period, these expenditures seemed to be justified, but when the depression struck us in 1929, both the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway had a railway mileage in excess of the country's needs, and enormous overhead expenditures, which could not be reduced quickly. The consequence was, and is, that the Canadian Pacific Railway has not paid a dividend for several years, and the Canadian National Railways expenditures over earnings are more than fifty million dollars a year, which the tax payers of the country must provide, and in addition do without any interest on all the government advances. The above is but the merest outline of the railway situation.

For several years both Government and Parliament have been calling upon the railway managements to economize, and only last year Parliament appointed a committee of three men with power over the railway managements, and with power to enforce economies, if necessary. All railways executives say that two of the methods to secure economies are the reducing of train services, and the cutting out of competing lines, wherever possible, and this view of the matter has never been questioned by any one except Dr. T. V. Grant of Montague. And I venture to say that Dr. Grant knows less about the railway situation than he does about the Einstein theory of relativity, but that does not prevent him from writing to the papers about it, and exposing his want of knowledge. Does Dr. Grant imagine that economies should be effected in the other provinces, and not on Prince Edward Island? If he does he shows his utter unfitness to be a member of Parliament. He says that Hon. John A. MacDonald should order the running of trains, and intimates that if he were in Parliament he would do it. This is both knavish and foolish. As a matter of fact, even the Minister of Railways and the whole Government combined could do no such thing. Parliament in its wisdom has taken all such powers away from the Government, and given them to a committee of three men appointed under the recommendation of the Duff Commission. All that even the Government can do is suggest or recommend, and any citizen can do that much.

Mr. Appleton in his reply to Dr. Grant very politely intimated that the suggestions in his letter had been considered and acted upon before the letter had been written. Others who did not advertise, were probably ahead of the watchful physician. I am inclined to think that the irony in Mr. Appleton's letter will never get under the Doctor's skin.

Dr. Grant doubtless thinks that his tactics will get him some popularity, and perhaps some votes with unthinking people, and in this he may be correct, but I am certain that by such tactics he will lose votes with thinking people, because few persons, either Liberal or Conservative, like to have their intelligence insulted by their candidate.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ELECTOR

The Poets' Corner

DESCENT

Grandfather Ebenezer Polk
Broke the soil with oxen yoke.

In sheltered place, his cabin stood,
Built from sturdy virgin wood.

Grandmother raked hay and corn
Between the times fifteen more born.

She ground the meal for daily bread
And carried water on her head . . .

Both would turn, in graves long set,
To see ME in a kitchenette.

—Katherine Edelman
in November "Spirit."

Canadian Cabinets Gift

(Exchange)

The wedding gifts to the Duke and Duchess of Kent from Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and the Canadian Cabinet attracted particular attention at the Royal wedding, according to a London cable. They consist of two antique gold loving cups, the handles being writhing golden snakes engraved with the capital "A" encircled with laurel leaves.

They are mystery cups in a certain sense. Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, His Majesty's surveyor of works of art, said some doubt surrounds their exact history and how they came to return on the market. "The Queen," he added, "is much interested in them and I know she has theories of her own concerning their history."

Congratulations of the Government of Canada were conveyed to the Duke of Kent in the following cablegram dispatched by the Canadian Premier:

"The members of His Majesty's Government in Canada join with me in extending respectful greetings and warm congratulations to Your Royal Highness on your marriage to the Princess Marina, with the earnest hope and prayer that Providence may bestow upon Their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Kent His choicest blessings."

Canada And Imperial Defence

(J. Bartlet Brebner in Current History, New York.)

The present tour of the Dominions by Sir Maurice Hankey, secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence in London, has drawn attention to Canada's obligations in the plans of that body. Canadians have known that their regular and militia regiments are trained and equipped in identically the same way as the British military forces, and they assume there are various other forms of imperial co-operation. More explicit information as to the extent of this imperial integration has recently become public, including the somewhat unexpected fact that a Canadian air liaison officer is resident in London. When it was reported in mid-October that the Committee of Imperial Defence had submitted a comprehensive new plan to the Dominions, Canadian apprehensions and curiosity noticeably revived. The insistent problem, to which Canadians cannot close their eyes, has been the rise of Japan. Canada's stand against the Anglo-Japanese alliance in 1921 was successful because it promised an improvement in Anglo-American relations. Since then the United States and Great Britain have been notoriously unable to reach an understanding upon their attitudes toward Japanese expansion, a circumstance which has intermittently embarrassed Canada, standing as she does between them.

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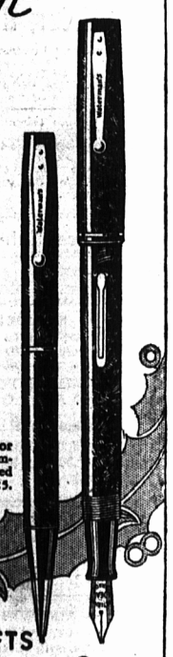

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