

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLaughlin... Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon...

FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1933

THE OTHER SIDE

Some time ago the Kingston Presbytery of the United Church was reported to have passed a resolution asking for "an immediate and thorough investigation of the penitentiaries by an impartial tribunal..."

The resolution was duly published. The Brockville Recorder, (Liberal), commented upon it, and the Toronto Globe, (Liberal), reproduced the Recorder's item with a two-column heading and considerable satisfaction.

Two days later, however, the Globe published a letter from Rev. J. M. Shaw, who was a member of the drafting committee. The excerpt from the Brockville Recorder, said Mr. Shaw, gave an impression "which should at once be corrected."

"After the resolution was drafted, however, and before it appeared in print, which it has done only by an unfortunate accident, the opportunity was given a delegation from this committee to visit Kingston penitentiary with a view to ascertaining the actual conditions that prevail."

"The report of this delegation will, first of all, be presented to the Presbytery at its next regular meeting, a fortnight hence. But in the meantime I take the responsibility, as chairman of this committee, to state that as a result of this visit, and with the more accurate knowledge of the facts now in our possession, we are commending the administration of the present warden and his staff as worthy of the warmest approval—an administration which has already introduced many desired improvements and is bringing about a new atmosphere in the institution, as is freely acknowledged by the prisoners themselves."

This, then, adds the Ottawa Journal is the situation. Directed by their natural sympathy for the unfortunate, and led astray by the propaganda of convicts and ex-convicts, politicians, and a few Opposition newspapers, the Presbytery was wrong for an inquiry. But after a somewhat belated visit to Kingston Penitentiary a committee of the Presbytery gives the warden and his staff its "warmest approval," finds a "new atmosphere" being brought about by the present administration, and proposes so to report to the Presbytery in due course.

The Kingston Whig-Standard, which is not unacquainted with actual conditions, points the moral: "If more organizations and more newspapers would realize that there are two sides to every question there would, we are sure, be much more support of the Government's policy and much less criticism of our penitentiaries' administration."

U.K. BACON SHORTAGE

The Canadian Gazette, a semi-official weekly, published in London, says: "The Canadian bacon producer has a long way to go before reaching the maximum permitted to him under the Ottawa agreement. Assuming that the Canadian proportion of the British import trade is maintained during the remaining five months of the year at the average of the first seven months the total imports will amount to 617,852 cwt. as against the 2,100,000 cwt. allowed under the quota. With the increased prices now obtaining an extension of the industry should prove advantageous to all concerned. The outlook is brighter today than for years past and once the requirements of the British market are met the benefits should be substantial. But, if the future holds out promise to those interested in the breeding of hogs

Notes By The Way

It was inevitable that sooner or later the N.R.A. would be challenged before the United States Supreme Court, and now the scheme as it affects milk distributors in New York State will be examined by the highest court in the land some time early in December. There seems to be little doubt in the minds of competent lawyers that the N.R.A. does in principle collide with certain provisions in the Constitution of the United States. It interferes with business and restricts it.

Hon. C. N. Cahan, Secretary of State, addressing the Progress Club of Montreal, said: "In a democratic country such as Canada, the success of all fundamental policies depends upon the whole-hearted support of educated public opinion, and, therefore, I suggest that your club may perform a very useful public service by inviting from time to time to your hospitable board bankers, business men and economists of training and experience, to discuss with you these all-important topics. I shall be gratified indeed if my hasty review of these pressing public problems serves to enlist your attention and provoke your study of matters which are of such vital importance to all the people of Canada." To this a wistful Amen.

Montreal's unemployed have been reduced by 12,000 in the past two months, and those registered on the civic relief lists now number only 32,000. Considering that Montreal has a population of over 1,000,000 people, it must be inferred that employment conditions are approaching those of normal times in Canada's biggest metropolis.

The London Observer states that the British Ministry of Health received three grammes of radium from Canada at \$4,500 a gramme, while it was negotiating with Belgium for twenty-five grammes at 8,000 pounds a gramme. At this rate the Great Bear Lake district is likely to prove itself a boon to mankind.

References to the present situation as constituting a "gold war" appear to be wide of the mark. It is really a continuation of the "currency war" which has been in progress ever since the United States so bluntly informed the London Conference that she would not stabilize the dollar. Those in charge of other leading world currencies at once took steps to protect their own positions and with various degrees of success have continued the necessary operations. Today it seems that the new Roosevelt move failed to disconcert the Old World masters of the game. They simply devised a new countermove. In the meantime the spectacle is amusing. Whether it is contributing anything to the settlement of world affairs is another matter.

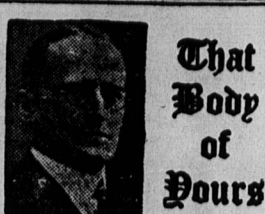
It cannot be said too often, though it is obvious, that when the average criminal, or the average man who turns to crime, proceeds to rob a bank or take a life there is not in his mind the idea of any penalty at all. He simply believes that he will not be caught, or that if he is caught he will find means of beating the rap. That is why statistics do not show that capital punishment has any particular effect upon the murder rate.

The exchange end of money has not yet been reduced to a formula and probably it never will be. Those who seek to discover the forces that act and react on exchange are wise if they keep in mind the fact that there are other forces constantly appearing and disappearing and that they all affect money. Nonetheless confidence maintained is a great standby.

The New England states estimate their potato crop this year at 50,000,000 bushels, or about 2,500,000 more than the average for the last five years. The crop is said to be of excellent quality, and prices are higher than the average for some years. The government has loaned the potato farmers money to finance planting, fertilizing and harvesting, and now is financing the farmers so that they will not have to dump their entire crop on the market all at once.

Reports which it is said originated in German circles suggest that after Hitler has got his endorsement by the German people he may announce the terms on which the country will return to the arms discussion and the League of Nations. If this includes the re-arming of Germany on her own terms the other nations will not be interested.

no cost whatever to the provincial or civic governments. By ignoring this fact in its calculations our contemporary shows only too clearly the biased nature of its criticism.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MOST STOMACH DISTURBANCES DUE TO EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES

In a series of 942 patients in Munich complaining of stomach disturbance, where operation was considered as the probable treatment, 186 had cancer, 242 had ulcer, while the remainder, 514, had no real stomach trouble as far as any changes in the structure of the stomach could be found.

This means then that of this large number of cases thought to have a condition needing a surgical operation more than one half were not in need of surgery at all. Examination revealed that the cause of the symptoms in the stomach was irregularities in the acid condition of the stomach digestive juice—not enough acid, too much acid, or practically no acid whatever. Other causes were a "dropped" or low position of the stomach, which prevented it emptying itself properly, and also a "spastic" or partially closed condition of the large intestine which prevented wastes from moving downward and out of the body.

In the opinion of Dr. A. Kroeke, Munich, who examined the above patients, the outstanding cause of stomach disturbance in these 514 cases, who had no ulcer or cancer, was that their mental or nervous balance was upset due to emotional disturbances such as shock, anger, or sorrow.

It has been proved that mental impressions exert a great influence on the action of the stomach and intestine, so that physicians now enquire as to whether the patient had been put under any mental strain just before the stomach symptoms appeared. Sometimes just repeated irritations at the store, shop, factory, school, or office, or even in the home may cause disturbance in the stomach.

The suggestion therefore for physicians is that after examination they do not tell the patient that he is simply "nervous" but tell him frankly that the acid content of his stomach digestive juice has been changed, and that this is likely due to the nerves controlling this stomach juice being disturbed by anxiety, shock, mental strain, or other emotional disturbance.

Mayan Mystery

(Exchange) From Mexico comes the report of an expedition that has returned from an exploration of Palenque, a city in the State of Chiapas. Dr. Vega, director of the Archaeological and Historical Museum of Yucatan, thinks that several definite if general advances have been made in the understanding of the Mayan civilization which Palenque and its forty temples represent.

For one thing, the famous "Cross of Palenque," a structure supposed from its shape to indicate a possible Christian influence earlier than Columbus, is pronounced a definite Mayan structure whose form reflects the astronomical activities of an entirely non-Christian cult. Again, the character and age of the Palenque ruins are held by Dr. Vega to indicate that the Yucatan culture was not part of a "new empire" following an older one farther south, but was rather contemporaneous with it and part of the civilization.

Such progress in knowledge of the ancient Americans is slight, and yet gives hope. Fifty years ago the Mayans were hardly noted by students of early America. Today they stand out as certainly more significant than the Aztecs. We have charted in a general way their remarkable knowledge of the year, the crafts and the art of writing. We can read a few of their symbols. We understand and give a new respect to their sculpture and painting.

Yet in the thousands of ruins that are still to be sifted much more may be discovered. The possible migration of that marvelous grass known as corn, thought to have originated in their land, and to have been borne northward, perhaps on exploring Mayan canoes, may yet be vaguely traced. So many a relationship starting but as yet shadowy to arts and customs among the Pueblo Indians, the southeastern tribes, and in a larger way to many others. Under America north and south lie buried vestiges of civilizations which have been and still are mystery, but which are slowly emerging.

Each new discovery enriches the past and punctures the notion that we live on a continent hardly touched by human life before the predatory incursions of our European ancestors.

Democracy And Monetary Problems

(Monthly Review, Bank of Nova Scotia)

III

In other Anglo-Saxon countries a number of courses have been pursued. Looking back upon the past three years, it is obvious that much time has been wasted in re-orientation, and in many of these countries, perhaps all, decisions have been delayed by the readiness of economic groups to obstruct and defy one another. To refuse to recognize that recent developments have laid bare certain conflicts of interest, between town and country, between creditors and debtors, between those who work in "sheltered" trades, and those who stand exposed to competition from abroad, would be very foolish. He who refuses to recognize these things lives in a quite unreal world. But it is equally foolish, perhaps even more so, to refuse to recognize that, underlying these conflicts and of more importance than all of them, is the common interest of all the people, in finding solutions for these problems, which will enable the vast economic mechanism, of which all of us are parts, to begin its proper functioning once more.

He who today stresses the conflicts of interest, and neglects the more important underlying common interest, is unwittingly working to postpone the solution of our problems, and to prolong the depression.

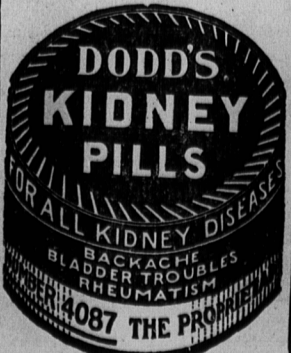
But it is not in the United States only, that a democracy has shown the capacity, in time of crisis, to rally behind a resolute leader. Less spectacularly, perhaps, but unmistakably, other Anglo-Saxon countries have done the same thing. In this respect, Britain presents the most interesting example.

It is no mere coincidence, but an outcome of the national character, that in Britain, the country which has suffered longer from the depression than any other in a Anglo-Saxon world, the first signs of recovery made their appearance; and that conditions have become markedly more stable in the Mother Country. For this oldest of all democracies (no more immune from failings than her neighbors in ordinary times) possesses the saving grace of democratic government: the capacity, in time of crisis, to refrain from incrimination, to close the ranks, and without fuss or formality (but also without hesitation) to follow resolute leadership.

The police by means of which Britain has dealt with her most pressing problems have covered a wide range: in balancing the budget, she has amended important social legislation in erecting general and preferential tariffs, she has abandoned a policy that once seemed immutable; but when account is taken of these far-reaching changes it still remains true, that, in large measure, the new policies of Britain have been monetary policies. They have been worked out, not on the hustings or at Westminster, but in the quiet of government offices, of academic cloisters, and of banking parlours. They have been set in motion (with tact or active parliamentary approval) by a small body of thoughtful and resolute men, with the resources of the State behind them.

Britain presents, at present, one of the supreme examples, perhaps the most outstanding to be found anywhere, of expert knowledge and judgment yoked in the service of democracy. With expert and authoritative guidance (but without any curtailment of popular sovereignty) she has tackled some of the most difficult problems that democracy has anywhere been called upon to face. She holds to her policies, making the needed adjustments to changing circumstances, with the serenity which is, perhaps, her most marked characteristic. The source of her power is no secret: there is no mystery about it. For it is to be found in the trust between man and man, which in a crisis has always transcended conflicts of interest, and which, more than any national resource or advantage of position, has helped her to play the part on the world's stage, which her history records.

In any democracy, and in whatever quarter of the world, the British example may be taken as an



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The Poet's Corner. A GENTLEMAN PASSES. I had talked with him but the other day. With no foreboding as we walked along. He was his usual self—so fine and strong. And now—how short a space—he's gone away! Perhaps you knew him? Then, you knew a man, Nor cold nor froward—just a kindly soul. That people loved; yet him would I extol. For one big trait that placed him in the van. Of princes of his kind—he slandered none; In that great trespass never played a part, Nor winged a barb to wound another's heart, Nor their good name despoiled; and thus he won Respect and friends, though to the last he strove. But little for that golden treasure-trove. —W. V. Newson.

IT WILL PAY YOU. Will pay you to call in here and get relief for that cough which annoys you so. You continue to hack and cough when you know very well the risk you run by not taking measures in time to cure your cold? It will PAY YOU to attend to this now. You may think a cold a trivial thing but too often such trivial things assume a very serious aspect. Try our AMMONIATED BRONCHIAL COMPOUND. PRICE 50c. JOHNSON & JOHNSON THE QUALITY DRUG STORE.

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The Chew for You. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S. BLACK TWIST CHEWING. A comparison of egg prices at Toronto and Chicago throughout the whole period of 1920-31 indicates that the difference is in favor of Toronto, the margin ranging from 3 to 13 cents per dozen.—Dominion Economist.