

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. Moore, M. P. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, B. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Bennett. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1930

A Great Success

The success of the Fox Show last week must have been highly gratifying to the members of the association and to all who were active in promoting it. The attendance did not seem to be affected by rainy weather, and the interest which centered around the judging table was very keen.

When hotel and transportation facilities are improved by the completion of the Canadian National Hotel and the new car ferry steamer, a much larger attendance of women and buyers from other parts of the continent and from Europe may be expected.

A Joke on Mr. Deachman

Mr. E. J. Deachman, of the imaginary "Consumers' League" which enjoyed temporary notoriety under the Mackenzie King Government, is still writing anti-protectionist articles for the kind of newspapers that like to feature that kind of thing.

It seems that Professor Stephen Leacock some time ago published a book in which he advocated a system of Imperial tariffs that would protect home industries against competition from other parts of the Empire.

Premier Bennett's suggestion of a reciprocal ten per cent. preference in favor of Empire trade bears some resemblance to Professor Leacock's plan. Somewhat as had been proposed by Professor Leacock, Mr. Bennett advocated a ten per cent. addition to existing duties which should not be effective between those members of the British Empire that agreed to grant reciprocal preferences to this extent.

Incidentally however, Mr. Deachman betrays his own lack of knowledge of Professor Leacock's works. Everybody, one might have thought, would be glad to know that Professor

Leacock, like the author of "Alice in Wonderland," is the writer not only of a number of very excellent works of humor, but also of serious books on economics, a subject on which he holds no small reputation as an authority.

Mr. Deachman, apparently, does not know this, and regards Professor Leacock's volume, "An Integrated Tariff System," in which he discovered the Professor's proposal for an encircling tariff, and which has won many encomiums in the literary columns of famous journals, as one of his humorous efforts.

"Mr. Leacock was spoofing," he tells a Saskatoon paper, and proceeds to guffaw in its columns over what he deems a great joke at the expense of the premier of Canada, declaring that the latter took seriously the witty rally of a comic writer.

"There is certainly," concludes the Vancouver Star, "a joke somewhere, but it is to be feared that Mr. Deachman is the victim of it. Assuredly it is not on Mr. Bennett."

Senator Beaubien's Views

Few men have contributed more to the success of the Conservative party than Senator Beaubien, of Quebec, who visited this Province during the Federal election campaign. Mr. Beaubien addressed the Conservative Business Men's Club at Toronto recently on "The Conservative Party to the Rescue," an address which well expressed the new feeling that is prevalent throughout the country since the 23rd of July.

Some of the evils and dangers from which the Conservative party, now in office, has rescued Canada were enumerated by the speaker. For one thing, Canada has been delivered from the "running sore of the exodus. How wasteful was this loss of blood to the country through the period of the King Government's rule no man is more competent to testify than Senator Beaubien.

From the time it began to assume large proportions he took a special interest in it and brought all his influence to move the Government to corrective action. As he beheld hundreds of families, quitting the homes in which they were reared in their beloved Canada to go to the United States to make a livelihood they were denied the opportunity of making here, he felt bound, as a Canadian public man, to do everything in his power to have the drain stopped.

Senator Beaubien estimates the total loss of population through this drift at a million. Nor was the country warned of the rate of the migration by accurate published statistics. As Senator Beaubien points out, he, a particularly keen student of the constant trek, found it impossible to get from Ottawa the figures showing the magnitude of the movement. His application to Ottawa was answered by a recommendation to consult Washington. It was from the latter capital that he got adequate information.

Enjoyed the Dinner

Much favorable press publicity has been given to the "Maritime dinner," held at Hamilton, Ontario, recently, under the auspices of the Hamilton chamber of commerce. The Hamilton Spectator, which gives a lengthy report of the proceedings, commends editorially the excellent quality of the products on the menu, which was representative of all three Maritime Provinces:

"The proof of the pudding," says the Spectator, "is the eating, and Hamiltonians found the eating very good. What the speakers asserted was confirmed by personal test. Truly, Canada is a land flowing with milk and honey and rightly endowed with all the good things of life. Each province has its own contribution to offer, but within the Dominion is to be found everything essential to health and comfort."

Notes By The Way

The Grand Jury was called to investigate conditions in Chicago has reported the existence of a three-cornered alliance between members of the police department, corrupt politicians, and criminals. This will not surprise anyone, observes the Manchester Guardian. Nor will the fact that the Grand Jury's only practical suggestion is the calling to another grand jury to make further investigations. You have in Chicago a state of affairs not hitherto known in the civilized world. You have a great city with two universities and an art gallery and a famous opera house—all the plant and paraphernalia of civilization, but lacking a true system of law and government. Men known to be murderers may walk about openly in the streets of Chicago and no policeman dare arrest them, no judge dare punish them. Such a state of affairs is significant of much. It shows how little the outward symbols of civilization count as compared with its reality which is a certain spirit, a particular standard of values. No doubt the majority of the citizen of Chicago imagine themselves to be law-abiding. They pay their taxes and go to bed of nights. But they are not fully law-abiding because they consent to the appointment of corrupt officers and of corrupt politicians. If they really cared about the wretched state into which their city has fallen they would soon mend it. But they don't. Worse, there is a definite tendency to romanticize the big men of the Chicago underworld; to build up a sort of Robin Hood myth about them. Actually, they are the most revolting type of criminal imaginable—murderers, blackmailers, purveyors of bad liquor and drugs, owners of brothels.

The average British voter is fervently sincere about his politics. At all the time their spokesmen and leaders swap sides, and beliefs like the captains of rival bands of Condoctieri. Mr. Baldwin goes in to economize, and grants a whole batch of new pensions. Mr. MacDonald talks of freeing the Indians, and bombs them instead. Labor speakers up and down the country abuse Liberals till the latter change sides and become their leaders. Even Mr. Snowden's Conservative opponent emerges as Labor candidate for Gloucester; and all the time a mass of fervid believers scrapes and saves and slaves for this candidate or that, who is perfectly prepared to march over with flags flying to the victor's camp as soon as the battle is over.

Whatever the decision of the Conference may be, the future of Canada is assured. A country which comprises half a continent, with great resources in process of development, and with ample room for the absorption of a population far greater than the population of the United Kingdom, need not have any misgivings about its future. And yet the present British government has declared that the cultivation of closer business relations with countries which are politically and industrially antagonistic to the Empire is more important to the British people than the cultivation of more intimate business relations with the greatest country within the Empire. Such is one result of being obsessed by a single discredited economic idea.

One event after another discredits the Labor Government of Great Britain with warm believers in the British Empire. Its attitude at the Imperial Conference towards Empire trade is not relished. It has got itself into difficulties by practically abandoning the Balfour note regarding the British mandate in Palestine; and now comes a story that when squadrons of the British and Russian navies met in a Greek harbor the battleship Queen Elizabeth hoisted the Soviet flag while its band played the international. According to a cable dispatch, Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow, broke out into ecstasies over this recognition of Red Russia's power at sea. The Izvestia is quoted as saying editorially: "At this moment every Red sailor felt the power of the Soviet Republic—a power which forced the representatives of English Imperialism to hoist the hated red flag and forced the band, accustomed to glorify the might of Britain, to play the hymn of the International." The incident may have represented merely the regular interchange of courtesy between fleets meeting in a foreign harbor; but the British Government is suspect where Russia is concerned. One wonders if a Conservative cabinet in Great Britain would not have so ordered the movement of the admiralty ships to avoid such a meeting and such a sequel.

Never hurt dumb animals. If a man thinks he is good looking don't tell him any different. Critical Client—"Well, you ain't made this hand very beautiful, Miss" Miss—"I do manœuvre—not operations."



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE MIND ALSO NEEDS TRAINING

I have spoken before about examining the boys of a reformatory school. My work was to make the physical examination. The mental tests were made by a professor of psychology, and the boy was then interviewed by a judge of a juvenile court, a former schoolmaster.

Our combined report was then submitted to the government. I believe we were able to help some of these boys.

However as I read about a boy committing suicide recently because he was unable to face a condition that boys have been facing for centuries. I was just thinking that it would be a good idea if every boy were given not only the physical and mental test but was given a real chance to talk about himself, his difficulties, his doubts, his fears, his desires, to some understanding heart.

Many youngsters in the age between babyhood and going to school become possessed of various notions, fears, dislikes and so forth, that become an actual part of their makeup, and have as much to do with their actions later on, as has their actual physical strength or resistance to disease.

What can be done to straighten out the "kinks" in the mind of the growing boy or girl?

I know a preparatory school where in addition to the physical examinations, the daily attendance of a physician, and the keen oversight of a most competent head master, there is also on the staff an instructor who devotes his entire life to boys.

One of his ways of helping each boy is to have every other boy in the school write down his candid opinion of every other boy as he "sees" him and "knows" him about the school.

Thus each boy as he is interviewed by this instructor learns just what the other fellows think of him—his good points and some not so good.

The boy realizes in this way just what he has to do, to become the normal all round boy that he would like to be.

The boy will usually open up his heart and mind to the instructor and many of the kinks, or tangles, can be straightened out or unwound in one or two interviews.

I believe that parents should think more about this. Mothers should get the confidence of their daughters and fathers the confidence of their sons. If necessary a little help may be obtained from the family physician, the spiritual adviser, or some well informed family friend.

I talk every day about that body of yours, but the mind needs just the same thought and training if it is to render the service for which it was intended.

REST

In the deep fathoms of the sea, Where no wave moves nor any currents set; No murmur of the surf nor any fret Of winds to break its green tranquillity— There would I lie And let Time pass me by.

There would I lie, asleep, awake, at rest; Motionless, void, too deep for stir of breath That moves 'twixt Heaven and Earth and troubleth. Lord! this is my best, That for a little I may lie And Time pass by.

For I am weary of strange notes and sounds Sung by the wind, and all their urgency, Conflicting tumults, clash and spray of sea, And all the travail that life bounds. Here for a little let me lie And Time pass by.

And the green weights of water overhead, And the green depths below, on either side Shall curtain me until another tide Shall take me—whither, whither led! Thou knowest, Lord—not I! I shall but follow when You beckon and pass by.

—A. E. Lloyd-Maunsell, in London New Statesman.

Mandate Of Palestine

(By Right Hon. Winston Churchill) (Copyright by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Canadian rights reserved by the Canadian Press.)

There are four milestones or signposts in British policy toward Zionism and Palestine, and the question which has now arisen is whether they all point the same way. The first of these signposts was erected when on the second of November, 1917, the late Lord Balfour addressed to Lord Rothschild the letter known as "The Balfour Declaration."

The year 1917 marked perhaps the most dreary and sombre period of war. It was the time when many, hitherto unwavering, despaired of victory for the Allies. It was the moment when most resolute elements of the British government sought to enlist every influence that could hold the Allied and associated nations to their task. The Zionist movement throughout the world was actively pro-Ally, and in a special sense pro-British. Nowhere was this more noticeable than in the United States and upon the active share of the United States in the bloody struggle which was impending rested a large proportion of our hopes. The able leaders of the Zionist movement and their widespread branches exercised an appreciable influence upon American opinion and that influence—like the Jewish influence generally—was steadily cast in our favor.

Through the world of Allied Nations, Jews (Zionist and non-Zionist alike) sympathized with the Allies and worked for the success of Great Britain and the close cooperation with Great Britain of the United States.

The Balfour declaration must therefore, not be regarded as a promise given from sentimental motives; it was a practical measure taken in the interests of a common cause at a moment when that cause could afford to neglect no factor of material or moral assistance.

Second Milestone

The second milestone was the acceptance in 1919 of the Palestinian mandate by Great Britain upon certain express terms.

Article Two, the prime and fundamental article states: "The mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home, as laid down in the preamble, and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rights of all inhabitants in Palestine, irrespective of race or religion." The dual obligation no doubt perplexed with difficulties, was deliberately accepted by Great Britain. Upon this obligation the permanent mandate commission of the League of Nations, surveying the problem ten years later, made in 1929 the following pronouncement: "The obligations laid down in the mandate in regard to the two

sections of the population are of equal weight. Secondly, "That the two obligations imposed on the mandatory power are in no sense irreconcilable." The two obligations are indeed of equal weight but they are different in character. The first obligation is positive and creative. The second obligation is safeguarding and conciliatory.

Our mandatory obligations towards the Jews throughout the world who helped us, and towards Palestinian Arabs who were the conscript soldiers of our Turkish enemy, are both binding and we are bound both to persevere in establishment of the Jewish National Home and in safeguarding the civil and religious rights of Arabs. Merely to sit still and avoid friction with Arabs and safeguard their civil and religious rights and to abandon the positive exertion for the establishment of the Jewish national home would not be a faithful interpretation of the mandate.

Lord Passfield is not stating the case truly when he writes in the New White Paper, "It is clear from the wording of this article that the population of Palestine, and not any sectional interest, is to be the object of the Government's care." The essence of the Balfour declaration in 1917, and the intention of the mandate in 1919 was that "the sectional interest" of the Jews in the establishment of their national home was to be the object of the Government's care and to the words of the article, the mandatory power assumed responsibility for bringing about the political, administrative and economic conditions which would secure the establishment of the Jewish national home.

The third milestone is found in the colonial office dispatches and correspondence published in June 1927. Here we have quitted the region of mandates and declarations, and the British Government is face to face with the inherent, though not insuperable difficulties of the problem. They have to set limits both of speed and method to practical year-to-year progress of the Zionist scheme. They have to offer to the Arab population definite and concrete assurances as to the sphere within which their civil and religious rights will be safeguarded. Instructions telegraphed on June 29th, from the colonial office of the officer administering the Government of Palestine set this out in a simple summary. "Firstly, His Majesty's government reaffirm the declaration of November, 1917, which is not susceptible to change. Secondly, a Jewish national home will be founded in Palestine. The Jewish people will be in Palestine as a right and not on sufferance. But His Majesty's Government have no such aim in view that Palestine should become as Jewish as England is English. Thirdly, nor do His Majesty's Government contemplate the disappearance or subordination of the Arab population, language or culture. Fourthly, the status of all citizens of Palestine will be Palestinian, no section of the population will have any other status in the eyes of the law." (There are other points in the telegram but they need not be cited here.)

This statement of practical policy required to fulfill the obligations of the mandate a part of the Balfour declaration was inconsistently rejected by the Arabs and accepted only with extreme disappointment by the Zionists. Nevertheless, the executive of the Zionist organization passed a resolution assuring His Majesty's Government that the activity of the organization would conform to the policy therein set forth and in the letter conveying the text of this resolution, Dr. Chaim Weizmann wrote, "The Zionist organization has at all times been sincerely desirous of interests of the non-Jewish population. On this basis, therefore, the Government of Palestine has been conducted for the intervening eight years than prejudice in the smallest degree."

SOME DAY!

There is perhaps some much desired thing that you are looking forward to some day. It may be a home, a trip or some cherished dream of your own.

Whatever it is, regular deposits in a Savings Account in this Bank will bring realization closer.

It is a simple matter to open an Account with us. Interest compounded half yearly.



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1852 Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000 Total Assets over \$275,000,000

With the object of giving the best possible service to our martime customers the Eastern Supervisor's Department is located in Saint John, N. B.

Advertisement for BRAHMIN TEA, featuring the text 'TRY BRAHMIN TEA When you want a delicious drink' and 'Sold only in red, airtight packages.'

Advertisement for THE SAFETY OF CERTAINTY, featuring the text 'AS the lighthouse on its rock foundation is to the navigator, so is The Great-West Life to each policyholder. It gives him confidence to shape a course to anywhere.'

The Poets' Corner

REST In the deep fathoms of the sea, Where no wave moves nor any currents set; No murmur of the surf nor any fret Of winds to break its green tranquillity— There would I lie And let Time pass me by.

There would I lie, asleep, awake, at rest; Motionless, void, too deep for stir of breath That moves 'twixt Heaven and Earth and troubleth. Lord! this is my best, That for a little I may lie And Time pass by.

For I am weary of strange notes and sounds Sung by the wind, and all their urgency, Conflicting tumults, clash and spray of sea, And all the travail that life bounds. Here for a little let me lie And Time pass by.

And the green weights of water overhead, And the green depths below, on either side Shall curtain me until another tide Shall take me—whither, whither led! Thou knowest, Lord—not I! I shall but follow when You beckon and pass by.

—A. E. Lloyd-Maunsell, in London New Statesman.

Advertisement for Shopping Days To Christmas, featuring the text '43 Shopping Days To Christmas' and 'Metropolitan Store'.

Advertisement for SPECIAL Get One For Your Home NOW, featuring the text 'SPECIAL Get One For Your Home NOW' and 'The Two Macs'.

Advertisement for Perfection Ice-Cream, featuring the text 'Perfection Ice-Cream' and 'HICKEY & NICHOLSON BLACK TWIST CHEWING'.