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Morning Maxim

Some women are great artists when it comes to drawing attention.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1932

GREAT BRITAIN PAYS

Yesterday the war debt payments were due to the United States, and Great Britain paid "on the nail." Some debtor countries followed suit, others defaulted. There is strong resentment at Washington against the defaulting countries, but perhaps not so strong as the resentment in Europe against the cold, calculating attitude of the United States in insisting at this time on payment. This attitude is in striking contrast with the feeling existing in the United States in 1918, as revealed in an article recently published in The British Weekly. The article quotes Sir George Adam Smith, D. D., principal of Aberdeen University, as authority for the following statement: When, in 1918, on the invitation of the British Foreign Office and an American Committee, Sir George Adam Smith went to the United States to speak on the Moral Aims of the Allies, he had to address in April, along with Mr. Taft, a meeting in Cleveland, Ohio called by the Chamber of Commerce, and attended by over 700 men of business and the professions. Mr. Taft who was not then in office said, in the course of his address: "I hear that our Government is lending very large sums of money to Great Britain. As an American citizen I trust that we shall never ask back a single cent of it. Because for three years Great Britain has been standing between us and the monster." This was loudly cheered by the whole meeting.

At another far larger meeting held early in May in Philadelphia—in two halls because of its size—Mr. Jusserand represented France, Mr. Taft the United States, and Sir George Adam Smith (by Lord Reading's request) Great Britain. At one point M. Jusserand said he would read a letter dated "near the end of April, urging that every soldier available should be sent at once across the Atlantic, for if this were not done, disaster or defeat was imminent." The audience were naturally hushed into awe, thinking the message to be from Haig or Foch, when, looking up from the letter in his hand, M. Jusserand quietly added: "Do not be alarmed. It is true, as I said, that the date of the letter is in the end of April, but the year is not 1918 but 1917, and the writer is George Washington, asking for French soldiers to be sent across the Atlantic to America."

After this meeting in Philadelphia, Mr. Taft privately repeated to several persons the hope he had publicly expressed in Cleveland, that the United States would never ask back from Britain a single cent of the money they had lent her. "The very last consequence which we should wish this memorandum to produce," adds the British Weekly, "is that we are asking the American people to remember now any vow which they overtly, or in their hearts, came under in those days of the common distress. And, for ourselves, the very last consequence which we should wish this memorandum to produce in our own minds is the hazy and romantic feeling that, those things being so, we have, as it were, a claim upon America that she should loose us from our bond."

"There is only one formula on this entire matter which we must without phrase accept: we are in debt and we must discharge our debt. It is for America to say what we will do now and later. What we will do now may already be decided, and retro, as it may well be, to our present embarrassment. What she will do later will depend doubtless upon all sorts of reasons, and upon some action of the heart beyond reasons.

"Meanwhile, we on our part must not become superior, we must not hector, we must not sulk. We must believe in America; in her intelligence, and still more in the sense which she cannot but share with us that we are all alike standing on the edge of dangerous events, the consequence of which may be such as, to repeat ourselves, cannot be estimated in pounds or dollars."

That pretty well sums up the British attitude on the question. There is no more to be said, at least for the present. The United States has got its gold. Britain retains her honour.

WE CAN DO IT!

In a review of the Danish live stock industry Mr. S. G. MacDonald, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, makes special reference to the fact that Denmark only became a bacon exporting nation after it became uneconomical for that country to continue to raise grain in the face of the increasing volume of exports of grain from the New World to Europe. This, coupled with tariff difficulties which prevented the sale of Danish pork products in Germany, forced the attention of producers of that country to the British market, with the entire agricultural body entering wholeheartedly into the project of raising a quality hog for bacon; a change which was accomplished not in five years or even ten, but only after many years of intensive and consistent effort; and it has only been within the last decade that the real volume of trade in pork products has been established. He also points out that the Danes have assiduously cultivated the taste of the English palate and are as a consequence ready at all times to supply exactly what the market demands; the result being a premium for Danish bacon, which is readily paid by English consumers, over the prices received for other types from other world sources. The challenge implied in this review is that Canadian farmers don't know enough about hog raising to be a serious menace to Danish producers from the quality standpoint and, coupled with this, climatic conditions and difficulties of feed supplies of the right kind are barriers which may be difficult to overcome; and as a third point, production of hogs in Britain is being developed along sound scientific lines and on a scope which will both merit and receive preferential treatment.

One point which particularly supports the Danish challenge is featured in the following excerpt: "Feeding is also emphasized by the leaders in the swine industry. It is stated that Canada is lacking in a sufficient supply of milk for the purpose of hog feeding as her dairy industry is not sufficiently large to allow for a large quantity of skimmed milk becoming available for hogs. The manufacture of cheese accounts for the greatest portion of raw milk not bottled for human consumption, while there is not a sufficient volume of creamery milk available from the creameries to supply any appreciable increase in the number of hogs raised. As milk is the normal base of hog food a lack of it leads usually to disease or a poor quality hog."

While there is considerable weight in the milk supply argument, says a bulletin issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, this need be no cause of particular concern for Canadian hog producers because of the available protein supplement in the form of tankage and fish meal. With an abundance of low-priced grains available for feeding, together with an equal abundance of adequate protein supplements, it is only a question of time and sound feeding practices until Canadian farmers give a complete and effective answer to the Danish challenge with a consistent volume of hog products of the finest quality and finish. Prince Edward Island farmers

should be particularly interested in this challenge from Denmark. Our producers have obtained a substantial preference for Canadian bacon in the British market, and every attention should now be given to meeting the requirements of the British consumer.

MR. DUFF'S LOGIC

Mr. William Duff, Liberal M. P. for Antigonish-Guysborough, who recently voted against the trade agreement with the Irish Free State on the ground that the latter country was outside the pale of the British Empire and opposed the agreements with other Empire countries for reasons less strikingly patriotic, has come forward with some new ideas. One of his suggestions is that the Maritime Provinces are unwise in insisting on the use of Maritime ports in the export of grain to the British markets in view of the trade in fish and lumber products which we used to enjoy in the United States markets. The logic of Mr. Duff's reasoning on this point seems to be that having been soundly slapped on one cheek by Uncle Sam's tariff policies, we should meekly turn the other and let our grain shipments go by the board lest worse befall us. By and by, if we are meek enough, Uncle Sam may relent, (after our shipping industry has been gobbled up) and let us off without further punishment.

Another oracular statement credited to the same Liberal member is that the United States' insistence on the December installment of war debt payments represents "a retaliatory measure in protest against the recent trade restrictions adopted as a result of the Ottawa Conference." Here, surely, is the utterance of a Daniel come to judgment! Great Britain is the only Empire country involved in the war debts dispute, and Great Britain is the one country recognized in United States as having claims to special consideration. Moreover, coincident with Mr. Duff's statement comes a despatch from Washington which begins as follows: "A chorus of denunciation and a threat of punitive action issued from the United States Congress today in response to the French Parliament's decision not to pay its war debt installment." Is this also a retaliatory measure "in protest" against the Imperial Conference? And what about the other non-British nations—Belgium, Greece, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Finland and Lithuania—from all of whom Uncle Sam is demanding payment of war debts?

Really, Mr. Duff will have to think up a better alibi for voting with his party against the Imperial Conference agreements! EDITORIAL NOTES A Chinese newspaper has published continuously for 1,000 years. Fancy, says the Ottawa Journal, having "Indignant Subscriber" write in, "This is not the position you assumed in 1841." Inflation, writes Miss Agnes Macphail, will not prevent us meeting interest charges in New York, since such payments are not made in Canadian currency, but in gold or goods. "Even Miss Macphail," comments the Toronto Globe drily, "knows they are not made in goods, and ought to know inflation would increase the payment in gold."

From Riga comes news that in order to promote collectivization, the Soviet Government has decreed the imposition of a new tax on all individual farms throughout the Soviet Union. From the same source also it is reported that six Communists have been sentenced to death on the charge of demanding a reduction in the Government's grain plans instead of supporting the collectors of grain in accordance with instructions from Moscow. An intensive drive is being made against such peasants, the reason being that a shortage of food is threatened in the cities, where the leaders have their abode and whence come all orders. There is neither liberty of speech nor action in the U.S.S.R., where the dictates of the State must be unquestionably obeyed. Complaining critics are executed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The new State of Manchukuo, operating presumably under Tokio's complete direction, is functioning and it is hard to see what good purpose could be served by starting the argument all over again. At the same time, a serious principle is involved and it may be that, in this matter, the League will yet have to take a stand that is likely to have far-reaching consequences.

Secretary Stimson has played for delay while pressing the current payment of war debts but he has opened the door for negotiations as to the future, and in anticipation of the World Economic Conference. This is the great gain from the correspondence, and if the examination to be made is undertaken in the spirit suggested the real point sought by the United Kingdom may be achieved. John Bull asked Uncle Sam to join with him in endeavoring to clear up the aftermath of the war, in giving leadership. At least, the invitation has been accepted.

"With substantial gains in exports to Great Britain, France, Belgium and the Netherlands," Ottawa announces, "Canada had a favorable trade balance of \$2,000,000 in the 12 months ending October 31." Just the thing to print on a pretty Christmas card.

The friendly gesture of the United States in abolishing the duty on anthracite coal imported from Canada would doubtless cause more widespread dancing in the streets if Canada had ever been known to produce, much less export, a single lump of anthracite.

According to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of the United States, sixty-seven cents of the lumber dollar goes to labor, to the woodman who cuts down the trees, the logger, the saw mill operator, the planer, who make the doors, windows, floors and sashes, and to transportation. The lumber arrives at the little house with all these charges. Then comes more labor, the cost of putting the lumber together as designated by the architect who has designed the building. The association figures that less than 33 cents may be charged to material.

A Quebec concern has received an order from a British firm for fifteen million feet of lumber and will put five hundred men in the woods in the Matis and Rimouski districts this winter. One result of the trade agreements at Ottawa.

Concerning the question of home rule for Scotland an exchange says: Do Scots really intend to call home from south of the Tweed those sons who have made such a good job of running things, not only at Westminster, but in every other English centre and almost every walk of life? Although the Scottish Nationalists do not so formulate their complaints against the present order of united government, the grievance seems to be that the Scots have been so busy running the world from London that London has not taken sufficient pains with Scotland herself. Whatever happens, it is safe to assume that Scotsmen will continue to rule Scotland, either from Edinburgh or London.

While advising the United States not to be a party to them, the Buffalo Evening News sees the probability of protests against the Ottawa agreements, on the ground that they violate the most-favored nation principle. This point, however, was settled for all practical purposes when Germany brought it up in 1897 following the introduction of the British preference in Canada.

Of the result of the presidential election the New York Tribune says: "In a very real sense the country experienced a final upheaval from the World War. Remote as those destructive years are in time, their mark is still heavy upon the world. Fundamentally the whole world depression was due to its dislocations and the ballooning was the depression's own child. What was recorded was a blind protest against forces of destruction that defied precise analysis and for which there is no simple remedy—save time. In the mood of the voting there was room for neither patience nor reflection. These forces have swept round the world leaving a trail of revolution and bloodshed in their wake. It is a tribute to the stability of American institutions that the great overturn took place amid complete order and entirely within the letter and the spirit of the Constitution.

President-elect Roosevelt, besides the moral effect of a large majority of the popular vote, will have back of him substantial majorities in both branches of Congress, most of the State governors and a host of lesser authorities. He will have little defence if unable to speedily bring about better conditions.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. GETTING TEETH EXTRACTED

A patient suffering with severe pain in the hip joint decided that his teeth might be at fault as his tonsils had been removed some years previously. The dentist took an X ray picture of all the upper and lower teeth and in a few minutes was able to show the patient three teeth that were infected. "All right," said the patient, "take them out." "When do you want me to extract them?" asked the dentist. "Right now," answered the patient. "Well, you are brave," smiled the dentist, "most patients want to think it over and frequently postpone the engagement a few times." "As a matter of fact," answered the patient, "I'm really a coward because I don't want to have it hanging over me even for a few hours."

The teeth were extracted accordingly, and the pain disappeared in a few days. I often think dentists have a real task in handling the majority of their patients when teeth must be removed. Dr. Edward Reiter, Cleveland, Ohio, states that the first problem to be solved is the task of getting the patient's emotions under control; that is the fear and dread with which a patient contemplates the removal of a tooth. From every patient's standpoint, the removal of a tooth is a serious and alarming contemplation and the very thought of the operation has a most prostrating effect upon the patient.

As a matter of fact the well trained dentist of to-day is able to remove teeth without any pain whatever, cleans up the wound and only occasionally is it necessary for a patient to return for after treatment.

Of course there are some teeth so difficult to remove, that the tissues are slightly injured and a little pain may follow after their removal, but the ordinary quieting tablets suggested by the dentist will usually prevent any suffering until the pain disappears. Further, it is only natural that you should dislike losing one or more teeth and as you think of this loss together with the pain you expect to undergo during their removal, you may decide that you'd sooner take chances on rheumatism (arthritis), neuritis, and even heart disease.

Your physician will advise that while nothing will be quite as good as your own teeth, nevertheless you are risking not only health, but life itself, by refusing to have infected teeth removed.



The Scottish Joke

You take a home in a valley With the hush of an inland rain And the south-wind, and a rose-sweet Vine for an anchor chain. But I'll take the roaring typhoon On the road to Nin-h-a-tu, With a drunken star to steer me, And a leathery, deep-lunged crew. (But I'll take mine in the movies, If it's all the same to you!) —Wilfred J. Funk.

Ideas For Christmas Gifts

FOR HIM Military Brushes Ivory Shaving Sets Yardley's Shaving Set Coty's Shaving Set Fother & Moore Shaving Set Pipes Lighters Cigarettes Tobaccos FOR HER Toiletware in beautiful Gift Sets Manicure Sets Yardley's Toilet Sets Ashes of Roses Toilet Sets Houligant Toilet Sets Coty's Toilet Sets Evening in Paris Toilet Sets Gay Paree Toilet Sets Vanity Cases, Perfume, Atomizers, Dusting Powder, Bath Salts, etc. A complete assortment of Joire XXX Chocolates in Fancy Gift Packages, also in Cedar Chests. Drop in and see our display of GIFT SUGGESTIONS

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Henderson & Cudmore MEN'S WEAR. An architect remarked to a lady that he had been to see the great hall in the new church. The lady replied: "Don't mention names—I know the man to whom you refer!" Bill—"Fred says you kissed him the other night." Jill—"Oh, I did not! Besides, he promised he wouldn't tell."

Scented Stockings (London Times) It might be thought that women would buy silk stockings without Governments having to exert themselves, but it is the opinion of the United States Department of Commerce at any rate that women must be encouraged to spend more on clothes. Nor has the department been at a loss to find a way. Taking a number of silk stockings, it scented three pairs out of every four and then invited 250 random women to come and buy any three pairs. Only six per cent of the women, says the statistical abstract of the result, consciously detected a scent, but 92 per cent, bought the scented pairs and afforded conclusive proof of the pulling or selling power of a good scent. The business man who flouts aesthetics has to face the truth that in modern business the flowers that bloom in the Spring, or at any rate competent chemical substitutes, have everything to do with the case, and that the modern manufacturer must sell it with scent.

JOE SAYS-- Modesty sometimes is a bushel which hides the light. Do you like to get the NEWS? Then you must realize how much your friends will appreciate THE GUARDIAN First delivery will be made December 24th together with your Greeting Card. The Charlottetown Guardian PHONE 132

THE HOME OF GOOD FISH HALIBUT Lb. 19c. Salmon lb. 25c Smelts 3 lbs. 25c Haddock lb. 9c Eels lb. 10c Cod lb. 8c Finnan Haddie, 2 lbs. 25c Fillets of Cod, 2 lbs. 25c Smoked Fillets 2 lbs. 19c Fillets of Haddock lb. 18c Bloaters, doz. 19c ISLAND FISH MARKET Phone 1226 71 Queen Street 7080-12-14-31

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