

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims It was "Keeping up with the Jones" that made Banks prosperous formerly; now Jones is down and out and Pa and Ma are busted.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1933.

THE SIMPLER LIFE

A business executive of wide interests and experience, is reported in a western exchange as expressing doubt whether it would be a good thing to return even if we could to the so-called prosperous days of 1929. "Here," comments the editor, "is a recognition by a man controlling large business interests that the apparent prosperity of that period was rather a determining cause toward the present debacle than a good thing in itself. There is in it a suggestion that what we are experiencing is not so much a depression and a total ruin as it is a recession toward a normal and feasible way of life. It means, in effect, that in every class of life there is a maximum in the scale of living that can not be exceeded with safety. It means that realities must be realized and artificialities abandoned, that we must re-establish civilizations rather than strain toward one all-embracing civilization. We must abandon the thought that the world as a whole can be put on its feet as if by magic at the touch of some master stroke of statesmanship or finance, and must each country for itself solve its problems independently as it can from the consideration of any other country."

B. C. OYSTER INDUSTRY

Areas of natural oyster bottom along Canada's Pacific coast are relatively small but an investigation which the Biological Board of Canada has been conducting has indicated that it would be possible to increase the oyster production of British Columbia, perhaps quite substantially, by the more extended use of suitable methods.

Three kinds of oysters occur in British Columbia—the Native oyster and two species introduced from elsewhere, the Japanese or Pacific oyster and the Eastern or Atlantic—and in the four year period, 1928 to 1931, the annual production from the beds of the province average about 3,320 barrels.

Imported Eastern oysters, it is claimed, experience "excessive mortality" in Pacific areas and because of this fact, and the failure of these oysters to "breed generally," there is apparently no present prospect of their extensive cultivation in British Columbia.

Canada's oyster production is ordinarily put on the market in the fresh form but some canning operations on an experimental scale have recently been undertaken in British Columbia. During the past year a few cases of the canned product were put up by a Pacific coast firm which used the Japanese oyster. The marketing possibilities, however, have not yet been definitely determined.

FOR EMPIRE BUSINESS

Events have proved conclusively, says "Canadian Business," official organ of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, that Empire statesmen did their work well at Ottawa last summer. The British peoples have been made conscious of the economic privileges to be enjoyed through a fuller interpretation of Commonwealth, a practical start is already strongly evident in wider Imperial trade exchanges while the foreign nations are quite apparently being influenced beneficially by this our move to demonstrate in practice that economic co-operation between nations is sound and profitable to all concerned; and furthermore that such co-operation in business will infiltrate into other spheres to encourage deeper international confidence and understanding which are prime requisites to world peace and goodwill. "It is most appropriate," adds

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is one man, says an exchange who can end the railway situation by strong and resolute individual action. It is the Prime Minister himself. He has shown himself upon every other occasion to be the master of his Administration and of Parliament. He knows, if his colleagues and followers do not, that the railway situation can be remedied only by the most drastic action. It is a situation which, as he has stated, is not of his making, and for which no one can hold him personally responsible. The Liberal party is in no such position. The country is looking very anxiously for the leadership which Mr. Bennett, apparently, alone can give.

Those forts France built along the German frontier are giving Frenchmen a comfortable feeling today. Inwardly they are hoping the forts are just as good as they have been described, and perhaps a lot better. They are also anxious that any work that has not been done on them be pushed along. When Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany, the French were perturbed. With Hitler in, and knowing Hitler copies Mussolini, France worries about a German enemy to the East and an Italian enemy to the Southeast. Her entire Eastern frontier from Belgium to the Mediterranean is a dividing line between enemies.

"Numerous abuses of charity" have been reported, says Le Soleil. Money destined for the relief of distress has been wasted or diverted from the intended purpose. Governments are not to be held responsible for these wrongs. Unfortunately, it often happens that good works are ruined by the cupidity of individuals. Admirable institutions like the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have been deceived by men without conscience. It is to be expected that governments will be deceived in their turn.

The British government, says the Bangor Commercial, in accepting the American invitation for a conference on the subject of war debts, makes certain reservations but thereby imposes no ban upon the conference. Great Britain declares that it cannot bind itself to any certain commitments, aside from its war debt, until after the World Economic conference that it is sponsoring. That is a natural enough and proper position and the British authorities are dealing fairly with the United States in explaining its necessary limitations.

If there is gold in Kenya the gold must, of course be worked. No one seriously contests that. But everything depends on how it is worked and whether faith is kept with the natives or not. It is vitally important that their agricultural life should be disturbed as little as possible. Anyhow, there is no sort of hurry about getting out the gold.

Japan is pursuing her customary procedure of subtle diplomatic methods, but while she is submitting one plan of conciliation after another at Geneva she is not relenting one iota of her hold on Manchuria or abating one whit of her warlike activities against the Chinese. The latter are continuing their urgent demands upon the League for action, and the League has named one committee after another—the most recent known as the Committee of Nineteen—to consider the matter. The latter has just rejected Japan's latest offer of a basis upon which a settlement might be made with China, and is now engaged upon plans for the formulation of recommendations for settlement if conciliation fails.

When Mr. Ford speaks of his own plans he is upon sure ground. And he is talking of new developments on the grand scale. He proposes to decentralize his industry and parcel out the work amongst thousands of small factories. The idea is to limit the size of the central plants, and so far as possible rely upon village industry for parts. Furthermore, in the end, Mr. Ford would have the farmer plant one leg in industry, keeping the other in agriculture. He would have him grow soy beans, for example, for use in manufacturing auto parts, and then do a certain amount of processing on the farm. It is claimed that Ford work is already distributed throughout 5,000 plants. Mr. Ford looks forward to seeing it divided up between 50,000.

If Japan leaves the League—and there are people so inconceivably foolish as to talk of "expelling" her—the League will suffer incalculable damage until her return. There is no question of endorsing all her acts or defending her conduct throughout this lamentable imbroglio. But she has been dealing with an undisciplined State in chaos and collapse, and one like



By James W. Bolton, M.D. RESTING ALMOST AS GOOD AS SLEEP

It is my privilege to examine practically all the heavyweight professional wrestlers and all the recognized champions and ex-champions, Deglane, Lewis, London, George, Sonnenburg, Pesek, Zybisco, and while some of them do not get many hours of sleep, all of them sleep very soundly when asleep.

As you see the great amount of work they do in 30, 40, 60 or more minutes you wonder how they can do it as often as every night in the week. Yet many of these wrestlers motor 400, 500, 600, and even 700 miles, after a bout in one city, in order to be in another city for an engagement the following night. This usually means a sleep from about 2:30 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—4 to 5 hours in the 24.

To my mind this is the wonderful part about these powerful men—that they can motor these hundreds of miles between bouts and give such a fast interesting exhibition of this new type of spectacular wrestling.

The secret is that the sleep or rest they obtain gives the complete relaxation that enables the system to rid itself of the fatigue products—poisons—that accumulate when they wrestle and motor.

Many people worry because they can't sleep and sleep is so important to health that this worry is only natural. However the point they forget is that while sound sleep is what is best as you do not hear disturbing noises, nevertheless it is the position—lying down—during sleep that is the important factor in obtaining rest.

During sleep all the processes of the body become slower—the heart beats slower, the lungs breathe about four times less in the minute, the blood pressure becomes lower, and the temperature is lower also. Practically all the glands, except the sweat glands, do less work during sleep.

All this is obtained by quietly resting.

Thus Dr. N. Kleitman, Chicago, says, "When one cannot sleep, it is well for the sufferer from sleeplessness to give up trying and just lie quietly awake, because the decrease in the activity of the muscles, heart, lungs, and so forth, is largely due to rest in a horizontal position, and lying quietly awake, therefore, is nearly as good as sleep."



SNOW FLAME

Where woodlands blend with earth, and earth meets sky, You've built a virgin temple to your name. None other may usurp your rightful reign, Nor claim your tracings, wrought in symmetry, Engraved on field and hill. Untill you came I danced with pagan Fall o'er path and plain.... Far down the pasture slopes the sentinel trees, Where passionate Indian Summer, lingering, stayed To throw her splendour in her mad-cap dance, With solemn mein sing now your litanies. White, like the naked shoulders of a maid, You hold the gentle slopes beneath your trance.... In slow procession from eternal ways, You dropped your surplice in your solemn flight, And changed the pagan paean on my tongue To one long, vibrant note of glorious praise, Unto your covenant of purest white. Within your fane have I your anthem sung.... Far flung, your guardian banners stir in air, From maple hedge to dim horizon line. The cadence of my soul hath flown away. Beside your altar, prays in silence there, A moment's homage to your silver shrine I needs must, to your beauty pause to pay.... —deHauteville Charlottetown.

unable to prevent her nominal subjects from doing wrong and unwilling to give redress for the wrongs done.

The Countess Tolstoy On Russia

(Exchange) The Countess Alexandra L. Tolstoy, daughter of the famous Russian author, has issued an appeal to the world on behalf of her countrymen in the homeland, now under the heel of a ruthless dictatorship. She writes from Philadelphia, where she is now living.

"Present conditions in Russia," she says, "are worse under the bloody dictatorship of the small group" than they have been at any time since the days of Ivan the Terrible. She describes the modern Russian regime as a reign of terror, and describes what happened in Kuban when the hungry rose in revolt. "Whole families were executed, and 45,000 people, women and children were driven out of their homes and are sent by Stalin's orders to Siberia to labor camps to meet with certain death."

"Now in the year 1933," she continues, "when in Northern Caucasus a bloody slaughter is going on, when thousands of people are shot and exiled daily, and my father is not here to protect, I feel it my duty to raise my weak voice against this wholesale murder. For twelve years I have worked in Soviet Russia, for twelve years I have tried to serve the people in the spirit of my father's teachings."

"The terror was progressing under my very eyes, but the world was silent. Millions were exiled, died in prison or in labor camps in the north of Russia, and thousands were executed. The Bolsheviks began by persecuting class enemies, religious people, old priests, scientists, professors. Now the turn has come for the working classes—the peasants."

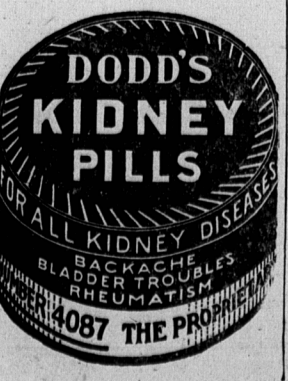
The first Five Year Plan not having run on schedule, the peasants, to whom the second one is to be made chiefly to apply, are proving restive under the experiment and their reluctance to co-operate in the scheme has aroused the ire of Moscow dictators. Military force and police activities are therefore rampant through the country, compelling the people to accept Stalin's interpretation of Communism, which its votaries regard as the last word in democracy.

Official Secrets

(London Times)

At the Old Bailey recently Mr. Compton MacKenzie pleaded guilty to a charge brought against him under the Official Secrets Act of communicating confidential information, officially obtained, to unauthorized persons. He was fined and ordered to pay costs. The specific offense was committed in a book called "Greek Memories" and the "unauthorized persons" were his publishers. The book, which was the third of a series based on personal recollection of the War in the Eastern Mediterranean, was written to convict another writer on the same subject, Sir Basil Thompson, of error in some of his statements. In support of his view of the truth Mr. MacKenzie used without authority certain documents which had come to him during the War in the service of the State and thus contravened the Act. Popularly the Official Secrets Act may be supposed to restrain such sinister machinations against the common weal—espionage and other felonies—as thrillers are made of. Actually, as this case shows, its scope is much wider. No one has ever suggested or will suggest that Mr. MacKenzie, a novelist of standing and Lord Rector of Glasgow University, is anything but a thoroughly patriotic citizen. That indeed is the reason why this case has something of a message for the authors, and in particular the autobiographers, of our own time.

The opportunities for unlawful indiscretions of this order have been lamentably larger that the framers of the original Act in 1911 had any right to expect. One of the "burdens of the War" is the weight of its literature, and its weightier part is that contributed by participants, greater and lesser, in affairs of moment who cherished, while they wrought, the classical anticipation that one day reminiscence would be pleasant and not unprofitable. This is an age of revelation and of "the truth about"



NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ESTABLISHED 1891 ASSETS \$47,298,633 SURPLUS \$6,035,328 MESSRS. LAPHORN & STEVENSON District Managers 140 Richmond Street ALL PROFITS PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS

Japan And The League

(Toronto Globe) To say that relations between Tokio and the Geneva League Council are strained is to put the matter mildly, for the continuance of Japanese membership with the League hangs by a mere thread and seems dependent upon whether the League Committee of Nineteen will or will not adhere to its latest memorandum condemning the Japanese operations in Manchuria as a violation of the League Covenant. A more unedifying spectacle than the embarrassing dilemma in which the committee at Geneva finds itself, and the timorous shifts to which its members are reduced in dealing with the Far Eastern dispute, it would be almost impossible to conceive. It is assumed, of course, by the members of this committee that they have the sanctions of their best, and talk turns upon the need for stiffening their attitude toward Japanese operations in Manchuria and Jehol. All the same, the assumption would appear to be nothing more than a pious pretence, for every suggestion raised about the application of sanctions causes a nervous flutter in Council and ends in a somewhat ignominious retreat. Meantime, the Japanese have taken Manchukuo and demand of the League the recognition of this area as a sovereign and independent state. The Japanese guns have smashed through the Big Wall into Jehol, which salient is also found necessary to the maintenance of Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria and the region round about. Another and still more subtle type of problem looms in the offing, and one which is warranted to give the League officials a bad half-hour. For, if report is to be credited, Tokio authorities have voiced their conviction that even should they formally withdraw from membership in the League they still retain the right to control the Marshall and Caroline Islands, which they now hold under mandate of the Geneva Council. The specific grounds upon which this claim is put forward are that by secret treaties, made in May, 1919, Great Britain, France and the United States agreed that all the German colonial lands north of the equator should be allocated to Japan, and that the preamble to the mandate states that its application is vested in the Emperor of Japan according to the

Chamberlain's Speech

(Vancouver Province)

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in his informal talk to American newspapermen in London, made it plain as it was possible for plain speaking to do, that Britain is not going to pay the United States for doing a service to the United States. Great Britain, he said, had no intention of going back to the gold standard until she was certain it would work better than it did before she left it. She has no intention of giving the United States trade or territorial concessions for a revision or reduction of war debts. And she has no intention of linking disarmament with war debts. He intimated that, in his opinion, it is quite as important for the United States to get the war debt question settled up and out of the way as it is for Great Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement is said to have caused consternation in the United States, where the idea had got abroad that Britain was coming as a suppliant to discuss the debts question, and Senator Borah has suggested that if Britain is not prepared to make concessions, the conference on debts might as well be called off. But after March 4, Senator Borah, while still a powerful figure in political circles, will be on the outside, looking in, so far as the administration at Washington is concerned; and there will be another group in power which may be disposed to take plain speaking at its face value, and not use it to stir up acrimony and irritation, as the Hearsts and Hiram Johnsons and Saturday Evening Posts do.

Leader of Village Band: "Hey you're playing out of tune!" The amateur musician quit blowing at his large brass instrument, and asked: "What tune?"

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text of Article 22 of the Treaty of Versailles. It is therefore contended that the distribution of German colonies among the major powers of the Allied forces is a closed incident which the League of Nations has no power to reopen. Not to appear too overreaching in this matter, Japan has stated that it proposes to administer the islands even after withdrawal from the League and that it will submit yearly reports to the League, giving an account of its stewardship and observing all the conditions stipulated in the League Covenant. The attitude assumed if once accepted by the League, of course deprives that body of any authoritative jurisdiction. Ove against the mandatory portion of the League's activities, the Japanese officials set the superior functioning of the Versailles Treaty, and upon this they take their stand leaving the League more at sea than ever.

Physical Culture

(Dr. L. P. Jacks in Lancet, London) We made a mistake in entrusting physical culture to people of inferior education. They ought to be people of high education—as they are in Sweden, for example. They ought to know that the human body is not merely a machine for digesting food and circulating blood and developing muscle, but a marvellous creative instrument, a thing that hungers for skillful activity in every nerve and fibre of it, so that even its physical health is not attainable until you have satisfied its hunger for skill by one means or another. You drill-sergeant, your muscle trainer, your professional gymnast, your football coach may be good fellows enough for their business; but as exponents of physical education, may the Lord deliver us from all such.

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