

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1933

A DANGEROUS GAME

The Toronto Globe, which two years ago was crusading against the management of the Collins Bay Penitentiary because the prisoners in that institution were, in its opinion, being treated too well, has recently been clamouring about alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in Kingston Penitentiary.

This proposal is strongly opposed by the Kingston Whig-Standard (Independent) which says: "We believe that the initial mistake was made when the rioting convicts were granted a public trial. The riots should have been dealt with inside the penitentiary by the Department of Justice.

The Toronto Globe," continues the Whig-Standard, "would be doing this country a much greater public service if it would back up the Department of Justice in its efforts to administer our prisons, instead of sipping at it all the time, and continually trying to cast doubt upon the veracity of its officials. That is a dangerous game and one which doubtless gives the underworld many a shudder of delight.

"Why should the people of Canada be asked to go to the expense of a Royal Commission, largely because the Globe seems to want to glorify an ex-convict, and capitalize on a series of special articles which he has written for that paper? Is it fair to condemn the administration of our penitentiaries on the word of a man, who, in order to write a dramatic narrative, lets his imagination run riot? The whole thing is ridiculous on the face of it, and if people would only stop to think they would quickly realize it.

"The propaganda which the Globe is carrying on at the present time is just the sort of stuff which appeals to slobbering sentimentalists, who refuse to face facts. They are always thinking about the 'poor, ill-treated prisoners.' "Is it not time they began to give a little more thought to the victims of the thugs and the murderers? When we are reminded of the loneliness of the prisoners let us give a thought to the loneliness of the young widow and the little child of the Toronto dentist who was cruelly shot down in cold blood by a murderous bandit. When we are asked to believe that prisoners are inhumanly treated by guards—most of whom are well known and respected in Kingston and Portsmouth—let us give a thought to the girls who have died as the result of illegal operations, to the women who have been brutally and criminally attacked, and to the young girls whose lives have been blighted through the foul crime of incest.

"These are the people to whom our sympathies should be first extended, not to the men who, because of lack of cigarette papers, or other grievances, staged a riot which threatened this city and which was only quelled by military force."

FRUITS OF PROTECTION

The current monthly review of Barclay's Bank deals with the results obtained thus far under the protectionist policy adopted by the British people eighteen months ago. It was in November, 1931, that, menaced by the colossal dumping of foreign manufactured goods in a free trade market by protectionist countries, the Government and the people were aroused to the necessity of action. The Abnormal Importations Act was adopted and three months later that measure was followed by the Import Duties Act, imposing a general 10 per cent. duty on a wide range of commodities from non-Empire countries and providing for higher duties under certain conditions. In this way the 10 per cent. preference on Empire goods, proposed by the Canadian Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference of 1930, was actually adopted—to be followed by the more specific preferential trade agreements arranged at Ottawa in 1932.

Barclay's Bank says: The new policy has been in operation for a sufficient time to enable some idea to be formed of its influence upon both the internal and external trade of the country, although it must be borne in mind that the world situation is still abnormal and allowance must be made for many factors affecting the position of Great Britain over which she has little or no control, but which prevent her policy working as efficiently as might otherwise be the case.

There has been a distinct improvement in industrial activity in recent months. The Board of Trade Index of Production reflects a marked rise in the output of various industries, including mines and quarries, iron and steel plants, leather and boots and shoes, food, drink and tobacco. Evidence of increased activity is also afforded by the official estimate of the number of insured workers between the ages of 16 and 64 in employment. The total was 9,800,000 on July 24, or 540,000 more than a year ago. This increase in employment is saving the nation about \$185,000,000 a year on unemployment relief. The reduction in the numbers of persons registered as unemployed shows that the country is not merely absorbing the new entrants into industry, but is also definitely finding work for a considerable proportion of those who, for greater or lesser periods, have been out of work.

It would be fallacious, comments Barclay's, to attribute the whole of the improvement to the influence of the tariff, for many other factors have been operating to produce this result, but it is safe to conclude that the introduction of protection in internal trade, whilst at the same time tending to restrict business with foreign markets.

THE BETTER WAY

"The great thing in life," wrote John Morley, "is not that two persons should agree, but that each should hold his or her convictions in a high and worthy way." It would be a fine help for politics in Canada, comments an exchange, if we could have more of that sort of thing among the adherents of parties. After all, there is a difference between being on the wrong side and being on the side of wrong, and all of us ought to have the duty of making the distinction, or of trying to make it.

Notes By The Way

General O'Duffy's constructive program includes a complete remodeling of the Free State parliament on "co-operative" lines. That means each of the big industries or interests in the country would have a right to so many representatives in the legislature. No laws affecting that industry or interest would be passed without the consent of its own representatives. The Valera program would set up as many local industries as possible, making each locally self-supporting and to a considerable degree self-governing. Between these two schemes there is a wide gulf fixed.

The average private enterprise is managed just as efficiently and operated just as economically as the average public enterprise. Where the difference comes in is in the financial set-up. Take the case of Beulahs, for example. Beulahs didn't fall through incompetent engineering, or through bad management. It failed because, from the first, it was over-loaded with interest. There were first preference shares and second preference shares class A bonds and class B bonds, common stock and what not, so that by the time the enterprise paid on all of them, or tried to pay on all of them, it was sunk.

"An Expert Observer," in Russia, writing in The Daily Telegraph, reports that the peasants who grow the grain are allowed very little of it for the use of themselves and their families; it all has to be turned over to the state under the collectivist system. That, perhaps, explains the grain thefts. The growers hold back a certain amount, which they hide in holes in the ground, and where they are unable to do so they go out and steal from the Governments' depots, which is a capital crime.

When former Premier Harold of France was honored in Germany in connection with the Goethe centenary because of his admiration for that genius, he was criticized both there and in his homeland. Now that he has come back from a visit to Soviet Russia he is being assailed by anti-Communists, who are convinced he has brought back ideas for strengthening Franco-Russian amity. The incidents serve to show that the way of the missionary in the international field is hard and that the French people like neither Hitlerism nor Communism. Probably they are convinced that they need neither.

Delegates from 68 United Mine Workers' local meetings at Pittsburgh have voted to continue the holiday in the Pennsylvania coal fields, in which 32,522 miners are taking part. The object is to force the operators to accept the NRA code promulgated by the administration at Washington. The "holiday" is not a strike, out of deference to the President, but it has the same effects.

The German Government's program for social relief this coming winter includes a provision whereby every man, woman and child in the country, including visitors, will be placed on shortened rations once a month, the first Sunday being the particular day. What is saved from the voluntary curtailment of the Sunday meal will go to feed the jobless. Perhaps the less enthusiastic Hitlerites will avoid the sacrifice, but as they will undoubtedly have to provide a contribution, the hungry will not suffer.

Oakville is now engaged in an educational experiment whose progress and issue will be followed with no small degree of interest by other municipalities that are wrestling with problems of a similar nature. It is an attempt to abolish homework and detentions after school hours. To this end school will open at 8.30 and close at 4.15, the day to be evenly divided between teaching and study periods. The experiment is said to have the approval of the chief director of education, Dr. Rogers. It is hoped to meet the change in home conditions, where in the evenings the radio, bridge and other social activities distract or absorb the attention of the youth.

Increasing use of machinery is frequently assigned as one reason for much of the unemployment throughout the world. But the contrary seems to be the case in the engineering industry. A report issued by the Engineering and Allied Employers Association of Great Britain quotes statistics to show that during the past 50 years mechanization has actually increased the opportunity for employment. Moreover, the displacement of male by female labor is also shown to be untrue of industry as a whole, and the engineering industry in particular, although it is not denied in the case of individual branches of industry.

That Body of Hours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
CURING CASES OF MENTAL CONFLICT

When statistics show that at the present rate of increase in mental ailments fifty years from now the civilized world will be confined to mental institutions with the other half taking care of them, we must all give this some thought.

The world has gone through a lot of trouble in the past twenty years and mental illness must be expected, but the very large number afflicted has brought so much attention to the matter that new methods of treatment are being tried, and will continue to have, a most helpful influence in curing many cases.

In the first place children that are a little "different" are being treated and will become men and women able and willing to take their normal or natural place in the world. This means prevention of mental ailments.

And even in adults many cases now confined to mental institutions are being cured by painstaking treatment. After all physical defects—teeth, tonsils, eyes, ears and other parts—are corrected, careful questioning of the patient is undertaken.

Dr. W. H. Cassels, of Provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alberta, states that many cases are due to some "conflict" in the patient's mind. He puts these conflicts into three classes: (1) the actual condition existing when the patient has done something wrong, or which conflicts with what he thinks is right; (2) where the patient desires something different from his present condition although the condition exists when the patient has done something wrong, or which conflicts with what he thinks is right; (3) where the patient desires something different from his present condition although his condition might seem normal or satisfactory to most people; (4) where the patient's standards of living are so strict that he is in conflict with them because it is almost impossible to live up to them. This is called the "right" type of personality.

What are the methods by which many of these cases are cured? In the first case the patient is shown that he is only human, and that to err is human; that mistakes are forgivable.

In the second case where desire for a different condition exists his unsatisfied desire is directed into other channels. For instance a bereaved mother may give vent to her feelings by charitable work.

In the third case the patient is shown that his standards are too strict for the world in general and that he'll have to give and take to a greater extent in order to get along with his fellow men.

Another Story Of "Sir John A."

(A. B. Rice, in West Toronto Weekly)

Sir John Macdonald's mother was of the Shaw family, who were prominent York pioneers, after whom Shaw Street was named. He was therefore a cousin of Colonel Shaw—a retired civil servant, 90 years of age and still going strong.

The incident occurred away back in the time of John Sandfield Macdonald, the first Premier of Ontario. It was a coalition government composed of both Grits and Tories, among whom were Sir Matthew Cameron, Sir John Carling and Hon. E. B. Wood. Of course these facts are set out in the histories, but to appreciate Colonel Shaw's story it is necessary to also know that practically all these cabinet "Oh, no," joked Sir John, "it is this way. You and I are both sound physically and mentally, so we make two." But Sandfield only has one lung, his colleagues lack a leg, an arm, an eye and a kidney, and Sam Blake hasn't any brains or he wouldn't be a Grit. So the whole of them count as one! Colonel Shaw says that the whole company enjoyed this pleasantry of Sir John's and the heartiest laugh was that of Mr. Blake.

ministers had physical defects. For instance, the Premier himself had lung trouble, one of his colleagues had a wooden leg, another had an artificial arm, another had a glass eye, and still another was minus a kidney. One day on the deck of a steamer Colonel Shaw found Sir John grouped with John Sandfield, several of his colleagues and the Hon. S. H. Blake, a famous jurist of those days. As the Colonel approached, Sir John, with a twinkle in his eye, said: "I want you to join us, Cousin Shaw, for I always like to be one of a group of three." "But there are already six of you," remarked the perplexed Colonel.

But where it has taken place it has been the means of increasing total employment.

"Our Island"
Its Duties—Its Prospects
A Lecture Delivered Before
The Young Men's Christian
Association and Library Institute,
December 4, 1932.
BY CAPT. ORLEBAR

VII.
I am not likely, in the desultory way now only permitted me from want of leisure, to do more than glance at the duties that wait our fulfillment. But I have often thought, we do not consider enough the duty of not only providing employment, but amusement and recreation for our young people.

As we see the very exuberance of life shows itself among the young of the lower animals in the graceful frolic of the kitten and the gambols of the kid, so I believe our Gracious Father in heaven would have us not rule our children in strait-laced formality, but encourage in them genuine fun, hearty laughter, and healthy pastime. The wise man tells us there is a time for these things, and if so, it must be when we are young. For my part, I should sooner have supposed it contrary to godliness to fight, than to depart. If the former, which is a sad departure from that precept, "Love one another" can be commended as just and necessary at times, the latter which is an expression of enjoyment can hardly be condemned. I can state with a more comfortable feeling of truth, one may dance without sin, than that one may fight without sin, although I acknowledge that it is my duty to fight at the call of my country.

I feel, therefore, it is also a duty in us elder ones, to encourage in the young all those exercises and innocent amusements that develop the physical powers and strengthen the animal frame. I think our long winters require more facilities for such exercises, than are at present available. On this account, I am glad to hear of the meetings for drill, and I like to see our young men have their cricket and football, their skating, their hockey, and their gymnasium; and I think some exercises assimilating in character to the graceful movements of the dance, are useful and appropriate for the amusement and recreation of our young females. I am no stoic;—years ago, one of my worthy treats was to assist my worthy friend, Mr. Hubbard, in giving a Christmas romp to the Infant School, and an occasion for rather a noisy demonstration for the children of the Sunday School. I know one great element of happiness with children is permission to make a noise, but our singing and our noise was too much for the nice moral taste of some of our friends, so at last after a struggle of a few years, I was obliged to yield to wiser counsels—and a decorous dulness has replaced our innocent, but sometimes called vain displays of gaudy colors, pretty songs and vociferous hurrahs. But in my opinion changed? No, stronger still seems to come this voice from the Eternal—"Let others preach, but do you still labor to lift off a while the load of care and sorrow, that ever presses too heavily upon the children of the poor."

There are dark deep stains of guilt in the long past of my checkered life; but in early childhood, the dance in the old barn, hung with holly, ivy, and the mistletoe with our happy villagers, and the music of our one-legged fiddler, on New Year's evening—the old-fashioned country-dance, in which the squire danced with the prettiest of our villagers, is still a bright spot in the far off memories, and I neither then saw, nor now see anything wrong in it. But fashionable modern balls I have not attended for a quarter of a century, nor could I now for a moment think of taking my children there. A frolic, or even a romp for the young, I am prepared to encourage; but without condemning those that do attend balls and assemblies, I cannot approve of parties that turn night into day—that encourage dissipation and display, and that extend the frivolity of youth into an age when we should reasonably look for gravity and wisdom. In

fact, our balls do seem to me completely at variance with simplicity, good taste, and good sense.

Having, therefore, examined our present position and character as a people, it only remains for me to point out what; I consider our prominent present duty in this period of our history, and to urge upon our people the acquisition of those principles, and the formation of that character that will best conduce to that end.

Well! here is our Island, in which there is a near approximation in numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants. At present, the Protestants hold the reins of Government, and although some attempts have been made to break down or neutralize the absolutely Roman Catholic character of the Opposition, it has not been successful. And we are doomed to witness, and perhaps partake in the strife, of two parties within the limited area of this little Island. And, therefore, to submit to the indefinite postponement of every enlarged measure for the good of the people. Now, I say our duty is to break down this party spirit, if we truly wish the prosperity of our Island. How can our right hand do anything great, when withheld by the left? There must be combination of effort. I need not point out to you how constantly philosophy and history teach this lesson, and yet which man is always unlearning. See the bitter consequences flowing from party strife in Athens, Sparta, Rome, and, to come nearer home, in the great neighboring Republic. Men sometimes speak of the uses of an opposition, such as we see in the British Parliament. It is not now a serious danger to England, for the difference of opinion is trifling; but when great questions have been at issue, the strife of parties has threatened her very existence, and their struggles have seriously interfered with her progress and prosperity. The One, holy and wise, has long ago sealed the truth of the Jewish proverb—"that a house divided against itself can never stand." And if we open our eyes and ears to the teaching of the past, we shall see its truth in many a page of history; and even now, as we look around us, its melancholy fruit in our Island.

But I must hasten to conclude; and in summing up, it is a pleasure for me to testify that there are duties which this Island has well performed. Its system of education for the people, in which it spends a

larger proportion of revenue than any country in the world; its rule, that the Bible be permitted in the Common Schools; its earnest endeavor by the appointment of arbitrators, able and impartial, to do away with the unhappy political agitation so long existing against landed proprietors; and its change of the constitution of the Legislative Council—these show, on the part of our statesmen, a just appreciation of their position and their duty; and doubtless more, far more, would be done if the two parties into which our representatives are divided, could be persuaded to lay aside for a brief space, the strife for power, and give their joint attention and support to measures for their country's good. I have incidentally mentioned some matters that are patent enough to all as requiring legislation, and which our honorable members of Legislature know best how to deal with; but I must remind you that the most carefully prepared laws will have little effect in improving our morals or in diminishing our evils.

Drunkness, obscenity, impurity, implety, and every other vice may exist in the face of every law on the statute book. These can only be put down by the influence of a rightly directed and enlightened public opinion. But it is the character of the people which inspires public opinion, and upon that character depends the future of our Colony. If you agree with me that there is such need for improvement, you also know that much of that improvement is in your own power. Don't let us then shirk the task, or try to place the burden of work upon other shoulders. Charlottetown has its duties, and naturally exerts an influence for good or evil over the whole Island. If the heart beats true, we need not fear for the health of the extremities. And so, to conclude, if Charlottetown cleanses its way, observes the Sabbath, frowns down drunkenness, abates religious strife, respects the laws, and cheerfully submits to taxation for public improvement, it will have done well, and may meet the future, with confident hope for brighter times, enlarged resources, and increased prosperity of our common country Prince Edward Island.

REUNITED
When you and I have played the little hour,
Have seen the tall subaltern Life to Death,
Yield up his sword; and, smiling, draw the breath,
The first long breath of freedom; when the flower Of Recompense hath fluttered to our feet,
As to an actor's; and the curtain down,
We turn to face each other all alone—
Alone, we two, who never yet did meet,
Alone, and absolute, and free: O then,
O then, most dear, how shall be told the tale?
Clasped hands, pressed lips, and so clasped hands again;
No words. But as the proud wind fills the sail,
My love to yours shall reach, when one deep moan
Of joy, and then our infinite Alone.

—Sir Gilbert Parker.

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2. Squibb's polishes well and safely.
3. Squibb's prevents bleeding of gums the safe way—by keeping them healthy.
4. Squibb's is more economical because it gives greatest protection.
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A Good Showing
(Maritime Merchant)
Two statements that were made recently must give rise to a feeling of satisfaction in the Maritime Provinces. One was made by a gentleman from the province of Quebec in an address to the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, in which he said that the municipalities of this province could congratulate themselves that none of them had defaulted. The same remark applies to the Maritimes generally. There have been financial difficulties which have been accentuated by the necessity of providing relief for unemployed, but conditions have been better than in most other parts of Canada. We hear a good deal about unwise expenditure from time to time, but greater caution is exercised in that regard than we perhaps realize until comparisons are made. The other remark was made by Mr. L. D. Murray, a manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Prince Edward Island, when he appeared before the Royal Commission on banking. Mr. Murray said that only a small proportion of the twelve thousand farmers in Prince Edward Island find it necessary to borrow money from the banks. This is an evidence of thrift and also of the strong position of the farmers of the Island province in comparison with that of farmers in other parts of Canada. It is well at times for our own good to make some comparisons and to be reminded when times are difficult that conditions in the Maritimes compare favorably with those prevailing in other parts of the Dominion. If there is any fact that has been driven home to us during the last four years it is a habit of caution which is characteristic of our people and which perhaps sometimes subjects them to criticism, but is a sheet anchor in times like these. The two particular instances to which we have referred and which attracted our attention are but two of many which might be cited to illustrate what we have in mind. In spite of obvious disadvantages under which the Maritimes labor, and some of which we feel might well be removed without any injury whatever to the general interests of Canada, the genius of our people enables them to make a favorable showing in any general survey of economic conditions in the Dominion. That is one fact that we do well to remember without complacency, but with a desire that, as time goes on, a still more favourable showing may be made.

Drunkness, obscenity, impurity, implety, and every other vice may exist in the face of every law on the statute book. These can only be put down by the influence of a rightly directed and enlightened public opinion. But it is the character of the people which inspires public opinion, and upon that character depends the future of our Colony. If you agree with me that there is such need for improvement, you also know that much of that improvement is in your own power. Don't let us then shirk the task, or try to place the burden of work upon other shoulders. Charlottetown has its duties, and naturally exerts an influence for good or evil over the whole Island. If the heart beats true, we need not fear for the health of the extremities. And so, to conclude, if Charlottetown cleanses its way, observes the Sabbath, frowns down drunkenness, abates religious strife, respects the laws, and cheerfully submits to taxation for public improvement, it will have done well, and may meet the future, with confident hope for brighter times, enlarged resources, and increased prosperity of our common country Prince Edward Island.

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