

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. Moore, M. E. Vice-President—J. B. Barnett Secretary—L. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. H. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and L. H. Currie Mailing Daily (Founded 1877) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1931

Suggested Publication

Another error of Lea Government election officials is mentioned in the Summerside Farmer (Liberal) in the case of Mr. Austin Ramsay, Conservative candidate for Second Prince, who, it appears, was registered on some of the ballots as residing in O'Leary, and, on others, in Conway. An English writer recently published an anthology of the worst poetry in the English language, which he entitled "The Stuffed Owl." The book gives amusing illustrations of what not to say in rhyme and rhythm. A comprehensive anthology of the blunders of Lea Government members and officials from the time of their assumption of office up to and including the election preparations would make equally entertaining reading, and could be published on the subscription plan by our local contemporary as an offset to the expense of its unsuccessful electioneering propaganda.

Empire Trade Development

The trade agreement between Canada and Australia, which was submitted to Parliament at the recent session, has been put into effect by concurrent proclamation. Under its provisions the two countries concerned have taken a long step on the road of Empire trade development, and have afforded an example which ought not to be lost upon other British countries. Upon all but eighteen of the 433 items in the Australian tariff, Canada is given the benefit of British preferential rates. As Australia has been buying foreign commodities to an aggregate value of three hundred million dollars annually, it will be seen that the possible advantages to Canada are very substantial; indeed, it is said to be expected officially that most of this trade will be diverted to the Dominion. In addition to the preferential rate on this long list of commodities including some increased margins of preference over the rate in the old tariff, on canned salmon, lumber, etc., the Australian intermediate tariff is made to apply to six items, leaving only twelve to come under the general tariff. The Canadian Trade and Commerce Department regards the new agreement as so comprehensive as to be of interest to nearly all Canadian manufacturers and exporters. At the same time the Canadian Government, with a protective tariff as its instrument, has been able while safeguarding agricultural interests in this country, to extend to Australia important concessions which are expected to be of great advantage to a number of industries in the Commonwealth. With the proclamation of this agreement, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, comes the information that the Dominion Government has communicated with the Government of New Zealand with a view to the opening of negotiations on tariff matters. This is another step. It will be recalled that at the beginning of June the New Zealand Government cancelled the British preferential rates applicable to imports from Canada with the exception of gum boots, newspaper and plain and barbed iron wire. As the tariff against Canadian motor cars, tires and engines had been increased in August, 1930, the withdrawal of the remaining preferential rates in June left practically the entire range of Canadian exports on the general tariff list. If this condition can be altered to the advantage of both Dominions through the proposal now made by the Dominion Government another advance will have been made in the development of inter-Empire trade.

It is not without significance that the things are taking place about the time when the adjourned Imperial Economic Conference was to have assembled in the Canadian capital. So far as the present Imperial Government is concerned, that conference, had it taken place, would not have produced substantially better results than are now obtainable through negotiations amongst the overseas Dominions themselves. Canada is quite right in proceeding with discussions with sister Dominions without depending upon some future Imperial Economic Conference, or without waiting until the present Labor Government in Britain is replaced by one of broader vision and with a capacity for more courageous action. The movement which is now taking shape under Canadian leadership may eventually embrace all the self-governing units of the Empire outside of Great Britain, thus realizing the aim of inter-Imperial trade so far as it can be realized without the participation of the Mother Country upon mutually preferential terms. It is worth noting, also, that Canada and the British West Indies have been brought into close commercial accord and that an even more binding relationship may be achieved in the future. So far as Canada is concerned, these developments cannot mean anything but permanent good. Together with the outlook for a great trade expansion in the Orient, as depicted in the very able address delivered in Montreal by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens, the arrangements effected and to be effected with other parts of the Empire seem to assure for Canada a volume of external trade greater than any that has gone before.

Crime and Panic

New York has been shocked by the murderous thugs who fired into a group of Italian children, killing one and wounding others. It is said the police have no more idea now who committed the crime than they had when it was first reported. Mayor Walker and Commissioner Mulrooney have issued statements intended to be reassuring to the public and terrifying to the assassins. But the instructions issued by Mulrooney to the police will fall strangely on the ears of Canadians, and no doubt most law-abiding Americans. He said:

"I don't want you to exhibit any hesitation when you come upon a man known to be a racketeer and think he is armed. Don't be the last one to draw. If you should learn the men responsible for this killing in East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and if you should come upon any of them, I want you to draw first and give it to him. Have no hesitation at all in giving it to him—and give it to him above the waistline, and I want to assure you that if I meet up with him I'll have no hesitation in doing what I am asking you to do."

This, comments an exchange, suggests warfare rather than the orderly policing of a great city. It is an assertion that upon the streets of New York the police are likely to run across known criminals whom they have every reason to suppose carry weapons. It is an instruction that when they meet such persons they are to draw their own pistols and open fire, shooting to kill. We find in it no intimation that the police are to wait until they think their own lives are in danger before they shoot. Nor are they told that they must catch the racketeer in the commission of a crime or trying to escape from lawful custody. In all civilized countries in time of peace these are the conditions which are considered to warrant shooting by the police.

It is panic which evidently inspires the New York police commissioner. If racketeers are to be executed in the streets by policemen because a child was wantonly murdered by another racketeer, why have the executions been so long delayed? If they would be legal now they would always have been legal. To execute one ruffian because another ruffian has committed a particularly brutal crime is to abandon all pretence of law and order and revert to lynch law and the practice of the vigilance committees.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Evidently all parts of the United States are not reaping benefit from the huge accumulation of gold which resulted from war-loans. The State of Tennessee had an empty treasury a few days ago, and was depending upon casual collections to avoid financial difficulties even temporarily. The State Legislature is said to be one of the most extravagant in state history, expending \$600,000 on the last legislative session but failing to provide for the salaries of the faculty of the State University.

Premier Taschereau is reported as expressing the opinion that the Conservative victory in Prince Edward Island will have no effect upon the coming election in the province of Quebec. This is possible but if the salute and hitherto successful Premier will look around he will probably find other influences which may have a profound effect upon the longevity of his government. Looking around he will find that eight of the nine provinces of Canada are not now in the Liberal column. In other words he will find that these eight have abandoned Liberalism in its present form. This may lead to questioning as to what came over Liberalism since the early days of his Premiership. If he looks carefully he will find that present day Liberalism is as different from the Laurier Liberalism of his early allegiance as darkness is from daylight and lead him to the conclusion that whether the influence of the recent election in P. E. Island shall help to change the political history of his own province. He will find there has been a crumbling of the foundation of Liberalism which began with the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the advent of Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King to the leadership of the party. In this crumbling he may find cause for anxiety on the occasion of his appealing to the people on the 24th inst.

In an address at Sydney the other day, Sir Isaac Isaacs, Governor-General of Australia, stated that in an experience of considerable length as a Minister of the Crown he had never been "let down" or deceived by a journalist.

Much the same thing was said a few months ago with regard to Canadian journalists by Sir Robert Borden. Sir Robert said that in the course of a long political career he had found it necessary to take many newspapermen into his confidence regarding matters of state, and not once had that confidence been violated.

It is an excellent certificate of character which has been given by the newspapermen of two Dominions by two men of standing who have had many occasions to test them under trying circumstances. Workers for the press may well be proud of it.—Vancouver Province.

In an interview with a representative of the Mail and Empire, Hon. C. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner in London said that he was filled with wonder that more attention was not paid in Great Britain to the Overseas Dominions and to collaboration with the marvelous spirit of enterprise and industry that existed in those countries founded and developed by the pioneers from Great Britain. There existed in the Dominions a latent power of expansion that those who had not been there could neither estimate nor understand. The Anglo-Saxon populations in the Empire outside the British Isles were almost half the population within them, and they were clamoring today for the sympathetic cooperation of the Mother Country; to be allowed to approach nearer to her; to be allowed to assist in the building up of a great economic force; an Imperial force that would back a bargaining power—to put it on no higher grounds—in the world of trade.

The announcement of the appointment of a West Indies Trade Commissioner in Canada, says the Canada-West Indies magazine, comes as refreshing evidence of the desire of these colonies to capitalize their opportunities for trade with the Dominion. Mr. Lester S. Glass, Canadian Trade Commissioner in the Southern West Indies, with headquarters in Trinidad, will be the first representative in Canada. As an official of the Canadian Trade Commission service he served in Holland, Scotland and England. During his term of about a year in Trinidad he made such a favorable impression that he was invited to represent here the Colonies of Trinidad, Barbados, the Windward and Leeward Islands, and British Honduras. The Canada-West Indies Magazine understands that British Guiana is not a party to this arrangement, nor are Jamaica and Bermuda. If all the colonies were represented the prospects for increased trade would be proportionately better.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE X RAY TREATMENT FOR GOITRE

Fortunately the severe type of goitre is now being so successfully treated by surgery, that other methods, which mean long periods of rest, with medical treatment, are not now so popular.

However there are cases in which there may be reasons why surgery cannot be used, and it is comforting to know that methods other than surgical are likewise being used successfully.

As you know before treating a case of goitre the physician makes what is called a metabolism test. After a night's rest and with no food being digested, the rate or the amount of work that the body processes are doing is measured. If the juice of the thyroid gland in the neck is too active then the rate at which the body processes are working will be increased. If it is increased by 5, 10, or 15 per cent, it is considered so nearly normal no treatment is given. If over 10 per cent then treatment by rest, medicine, X rays, or surgery may be given.

What about the use of X rays in these cases? Drs. P. Hess, and H. Scaest, Munich, report a series of 29 cases of the severe type of goitre which were treated by the X rays.

The cases varied in severity, but in nearly all, the rate at which the body processes worked (basal metabolism) was 20 per cent or more. What were the results?

93 per cent were cured or definitely improved.

The method generally adopted by these workers was to submit the patient to three series of exposures at an interval of four to six weeks; each series consisted of three exposures on three successive days, and at each exposure the right and left sides of the neck and the neck immediately below the thyroid gland, were irradiated, that is exposed to the ray.

The course of the treatment was however in every case controlled by the reduction produced in the basal metabolism; that is as the body processes began to work a little more slowly, or got down nearly to normal, the X rays were discontinued.

Now why do not more people undergo this form of treatment which is effective and absolutely without danger?

Because the average length of time it took to bring about a cure was 18 months.

This is a long time, when you compare it with the results of surgery whereby a pulse rate of 110 is reduced to 72, three weeks after the operation. However if the patient can spare the time, and cannot or will not undergo the operation the treatment by the X ray compares very favorably with that of surgery.



I have seen old ships sail like swans asleep Beyond the village which men still call Tyre, With leaden age, overcharged, dipping deep For Famagusta and the hidden sun That rings black Cyprus with a lake of fire; And all those ships were certainly so old— Who knows how oft with squat and noisy gun, Questing brown slaves or Syllan oranges . . . But now through friendly seas they softly run, Painted the mid-sea blue or shore sea green, Still patterned with the vine and grapes in gold. —James Elroy Flecker.

JUDGMENT ON LANDS SET FOR SEPTEMBER

(Canadian Press) REGINA, Sask., Aug. 12.—Probably not before the latter part of September or in early October will judgment be handed down in the proceedings arising at a settlement on lands alienated in Saskatchewan by the Dominion Government prior to 1905 when the province was formed. This is the belief of Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Attorney General, who returned to Regina recently after having represented Saskatchewan before the judicial committee of the privy council which heard the case early last month. A. E. Bence, K.C., and George H. Barr, K. C., also represented the province. Sir John Simon, who had been retained to represent Saskatchewan's case, was unable to be in attendance.

Saskatchewan Not A Sahara

(Ottawa Journal)

"It is going too far," comments the Regina Leader-Post to refer to parts of Southern Saskatchewan as a new Sahara desert. The Regina paper continues:

"It is true that the country is dry and that in large areas there will be no crop and very little pasture. The Sahara desert is perpetually dry but no one has come to the conclusion that parts of Saskatchewan, that until two years ago, had grown splendid crops have become like the Sahara desert because there has been a lack of moisture during two seasons.

"Those who have been in the province a few years do not find it difficult to visualize a situation in Southern Saskatchewan, where the mud would be a foot thick. It may be that way next year."

Untempered pessimism is even worse than unreasoned optimism. When the West was harvesting bumper crops at big prices the feeling existed that this most happy state of affairs was to be a permanent thing, and many people regulated their commitments accordingly. Today there is a widespread conviction, just as lacking in justification, that the rain isn't going to fall any more, that fifty cent wheat is a fixture, and things are due to get worse rather than better. The Leader-Post, which knows the situation, is confident of the future of Saskatchewan, and its words are worth taking to heart.

The Third Degree

(Moncton Transcript)

Canadians will read with interest the summaries made available of the Wickham Commission report on "Lawlessness in Law Enforcement." It is described as a tale of systematized police brutality, spreading over half of the United States—a ten year record of illegal law enforcement by barbarous third-degree methods. More than one hundred instances are given of extorted confessions in illustration of the conditions which the commission condemns. The report urges upon President Hoover new legislation, or a constitutional amendment if necessary, to abolish "conduct so violative of the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty."

Third degree methods and forced confessions are not tolerated under the British conception of law enforcement which prevails throughout the entire Empire. British principles of fair play might almost be said to lean backward in the protection of the rights of a prisoner, no matter of what crime he may be accused. It is not insignificant sentimentality that is responsible for that attitude. It is a strong sense of justice and an adequate appreciation of the rights of the individual. That it has not resulted in the encouragement of crime is shown by the high standard of law enforcement and the low ratio of crime under the British flag.

While congratulating ourselves that the practices condemned in the Wickham report are practically unknown in this country, it would be well to examine the situation for the purpose of discovering whether there is any danger of our turning in that direction. There is no justification for the use of brutality in dealing with prisoners, and particularly with those who have not been proven guilty of any offense, nor for the use of force of any description in extorting confessions. Yet there are many excuses which are offered. One given most frequently is the unwillingness of witness to testify concerning what they know of criminal acts and the general lack of public spirit upon which the police should be able to depend for assistance in their work. Are Canadians entirely free from this attitude?

Another excuse given by police officers at various times is the unwillingness of juries to convict unless confronted with overwhelming proof, which they frequently cannot obtain except through confessions. There have been occasions on which Canadian juries also have not been free from suspicion that they have permitted their hearts rather than their heads to determine their verdicts.

Communities and countries generally get the kind of law enforcement they really want, and what they want depends primarily upon the average standards of right and wrong and upon the willingness of the average individual to do his part in supporting the law and aiding as he may be required in upholding its enforcement.

Gog-Magog is on the left. He holds his club in his right hand, while his left rests on his hip. A flowing beard spreads over his massive chest. On the right, is Corinaeus, whose head is crowned. He holds a spear in his right hand and

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. This Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—Having just spent one week in camp with a group of the Island's Christian Church Young People, I want to tell you, and through you, the Islanders how much I appreciate the spirit of real sportsmanship and hospitality, which prevails among the Island people.

Sixteen months ago I came out to this country from England. I was struck on my arrival by the seeming quietness and loneliness which prevailed (I was from the world's largest city). I have come to like this small island of yours and will be in a great sense sorry to leave it, as I must in a very short while. On this small island I found everything which is worth while—Christ, love, and life; and yet there is something lacking, something I am quite unable to define. Perhaps it is the lack of the bright lights I am used to, perhaps the lack of opportunities for youth. Who can tell? However, I sincerely wish to thank everyone for the wonderful time I have had on the Island.

I am, Sir, etc. BERESFORD.

Montague, Aug. 11, 1931.

Gog And Magog

(Ann Calder in G. K.'s Weekly)

Few people, who see the Guildhall Giants, realise the history of these ancient figures. When Corinaeus, an exile from Rome, was celebrating the anniversary of his conquest of Cornwall (Corin wall) he was suddenly attacked by a band of giants led by Gog Magog. In the hand-to-hand fight which ensued, all the giants were slain, save Gog Magog, himself.

The most gigantic of them all, he was twelve cubits in height and the lower part of his face was wholly covered by a great beard. He, remaining, attacked Corinaeus with his long club and broke three of his ribs. Corinaeus, infuriated, redoubled his efforts and gradually forced the giant backwards towards a neighboring cliff and then seizing him suddenly by the waist, hurled him over. The cliff is known to this day as Lan gog magog or the Giant's Leap. That is the story of the Giants. Early in the history of London, these two figures, which we call Gog and Magog but which are really figures of Gog-Magog and Corinaeus, became popular effigies, which were carried in royal progresses and other pageants.

The original figures were in basket work and covered with tinsel paper. Though twelve foot high, they were light enough to be carried through the streets and the two giants who were enemies in life, but as inseparable as twins in basket-work, must have seen great changes in the succession of monarchs. They stood at Bridge House (the Southwark end of old London Bridge) to welcome Bloody Mary and her Spanish Philip with Latin verses in their hands and when, later on, Elizabeth, her sister, made state entry into the city on her Coronation day, she found the Giants towering above the Gate of Temple Bar, waiting for her, as impartially as for her sister and in their hands as elegant a greeting in as Latin verse. Again, after the Restoration, when the Second Charles was crowned, they, the same Giants, welcomed a different king in different circumstances, on either side of the triumphal arch, at the King Street end of Cheapside.

Though the Guildhall suffered from the great fire in 1666, the Giants escaped injury only to perish more ignominiously in the year 1699 from the attacks of rats and the slow incursions of woodworms. After this second demise, they were replaced by Captain Richard Saunders, wood carver, of Kilm Street, Cheapside, in a medium more permanent but less mobile than flesh or basket-work. I follow within and painted without, Saunders' two wooden heroes were set, not at the entrance of the Guildhall where the figures stood but at the stair head.

There they stood, constant things in a world of change, until the year 1817, when the Guildhall was repainted, and they were moved to positions on either side of the West window of the banqueting hall, places which Hone, a contemporary of the change, described as being "As much out of place as a church weathercock would be, if it were removed from the steeple and put on a sounding board or the pulpit."

Gog-Magog is on the left. He holds his club in his right hand, while his left rests on his hip. A flowing beard spreads over his massive chest. On the right, is Corinaeus, whose head is crowned. He holds a spear in his right hand and

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