

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1932

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The House of Commons has again under discussion a bill to provide means for the relief of unemployment. The Minister of Labor, the Hon. W. A. Gordon, in describing what already has been done to relieve the situation, stated that the total loans and advances made to the provinces since the Fall of 1930 amounted to \$43,478,499.87—or in round figures \$44,000,000. The Prime Minister in reply to certain criticisms of the Leader of the Opposition, who claimed that those sitting behind him were still strenuously opposed to granting a blank check to the Government, informed the House that at the recent meeting of Provincial Premiers it was unanimously agreed that no fixed sum should be set forth in the bill authorizing the relief. The proposed act, said Mr. Bennett, was purely an emergency act. The Government was simply asking for powers to be conferred upon the executive "to enable your country and mine at a moment of stress and strain, to function if that stress and strain becomes so exceptional as to demand the exercise of these powers." He emphasized very strongly that the "play of forces" exercised in the United States, due to the serious depression, and far more ominous outlook, might be reflected in Canada. The situation is serious. It is no time for partisan criticism or petty fogging declamation of ordinary economic principles. The need is here. The need will be greater still, and those in authority must be prepared to provide the necessary relief or stand the consequences.

Some little idea of conditions prevailing throughout Canada was obtained by the consideration of the report at a meeting of the Dispensary subscribers on Thursday. There speaker after speaker referred to the calamity that there was, and will be in the coming year, for financial support for the work of the organization. The President, the Secretary-Treasurer and the District Nurse all reported that the past year had been one of the worst in the history of the organization, and predicted that greater assistance will be necessary in the ensuing year unless things take a sudden change for the better.

We are in the midst of a world crisis. There has been no corresponding condition of affairs to provide a precedent for the powers that-be to follow. Those in authority deserve, and are entitled, to be supported by all right thinking people in whatever steps may be taken to relieve the situation. We feel sure that Premier Bennett's speech will appeal to the fair-mindedness of men and women of every political stripe, and that united endeavors will be made to enable Canada as a whole, and the provinces individually, to surmount the crisis and lay the foundations for a greater and more enduring prosperity.

HIGH FINANCES

Recently we have been having disclosures of the limit to which dabbling in high finances may lead reputable business men. Not very long ago we had the case of Lord Kysant, Chairman of the Board of the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment at London for falsification of the company's balance sheet in order to boost the price of the stock in the stock market. More recently the directors and officials of the Scottish Amalgamated Siks Ltd. which amalgamated their mills in England and Scotland for the purpose of reducing expenses and obtaining a monopoly of the output, were charged with fraud and other offences in connection with the company's prospectus, and the promoter and the secretary

were convicted. One received a term of three years imprisonment and the other six months imprisonment. All those men, including the two convicted, were in the forefront of business life and held directorates on many of the important industries in the Old Country. Yet the critical conditions of industry and finance were such that resort was had by at least two of the number to criminal acts in order to stabilize and bolster the position of the company and the value of its stock in the financial markets. Today their reputations are ruined and prospects blasted, while their social position is worse than that of the average "man in the street."

A more extreme instance of misapplied ingenuity in industrial development is that of Ivar Krueger, the Match King, who committed suicide recently. His financial history may be summarized as an example of what has happened in other industrial exploitations of recent years. The first part deals with the period in which Krueger legitimately and on a sound financial basis built up his wonderful monopoly of the match business in most of the leading countries of the world. The second part deals with the astonishing instances of fraud, blackmail and political intrigue with which he ultimately became involved and which finally crushed him. It has not yet been disclosed officially when and for what reasons Krueger first began his stupendous series of forgeries and fraudulent system of accounting, but it is evident that they were not the outcome of a sudden departure from the straight and narrow path. It may be presumed that he gradually developed and carried out his schemes as he found himself in need of funds to maintain and develop his enterprises, which had become imperiled by the world wide fall in security prices, hoping against hope that he could pull through until another incoming tide of good times would land him in safety. But circumstances were against him and some idea of the vast scale on which he was dealing may be obtained from the fact that he forged no less than \$80,000,000 worth of Italian Government Bonds to serve as collateral for part of his borrowings. We are not to assume that Krueger started out to be dishonest. He entered upon a gigantic enterprise at a time when everything looked promising; suddenly world conditions arose which involved him in a sea of trouble, and he resorted, bit by bit, to dishonest practices until he found he could go no farther and sacrificed his life, leaving those he had deceived and defrauded to shoulder the burden of his losses.

While prices of world commodities have been tumbling for the last two years, the British trade unions have nailed their wages and hours to the wall and refused to lower them an inch. This is called maintaining the standard of living. Other countries fail to recognize the right of the British artisan to a higher standard of living than themselves; they lengthen their hours and lower their wages to suit the changed conditions of the world markets, which, consequently, they snatch from under our noses.—London Truth.

Vice Admiral Harper has said if the navy is kept below that state of efficiency necessary to meet the demands the country has been wont to expect from it, or to maintain our trade by "showing the flag," our prestige must suffer. If prestige is lost, trade is lost; if trade is lost, all is lost. Economy which places on those in our defence forces the responsibility of defending our homes with inadequate equipment and inadequate training is no true economy, and may have to be paid for not only by loss of life but by loss of liberty to the nation as a whole.

Crime, says the Manchester Guardian, tends steadily to be the province of the younger end of humanity. Two-thirds of the criminals are below the age of 30; two-fifths are below 21; only one-quarter are from 30 to 50. The inference would seem to be that crime is largely due to ignorance—not in the sense of illiteracy, but ignorance of life and of the consequences of crime. As people grow older and more experienced they grow wiser and less adventurous. It would seem that with young people crime is invested with a false glamour. The moving pictures and talkies and the detective stories, even when they depict the punishment of the crime, do not tell the whole story, and the same is true of the accounts published even in the least sensational newspapers. They tell of events—the crime, the pursuit, the capture or the escape. When the prison door closes on the criminal he is almost as completely shut out from the world as if he were in the grave, and of that living death the world hears little.

"There is no apology to offer," retorted a Liberal opponent, Mr. Boulanger. "We are entitled to speak French in this House."
"It is also a matter of courtesy," answered Mr. Sauve suavely.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It appears that the late Edgar Wallace, record speed writer, spent his money as fast as he wrote. His works may not live after him, but his debts may.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Real prosperity can have its birth nowhere else than on the farm, and until our farmers can get a price for their farm products, at least in some measure proportionate to the price they have to pay for the things they have to expect to buy, just so long will the present depression last. Prosperity has to come to the farm first, before it can be enjoyed by the country at large.

We hear little from Liberal newspapers these days about the "humbung" inter-imperial trade policy proposed by the Hon. R. B. Bennett while attending the Imperial Conference in London. The whole British Empire has enthusiastically adopted the proposals made at that time by Premier Bennett, and as a result the Imperial Conference is to meet in Ottawa next July at Mr. Bennett's invitation. The "humbung" has been very effectively squeezed out.

The Governor of California has refused to reprieve Tom Mooney, who has been in prison for years, convicted of murder on evidence which the trial judge afterwards pronounced untrustworthy, though he believed it at the time. The weight of legal opinion in the country is overwhelmingly on Mooney's side, but Ralph is looking for votes and the majority of the people of the State, caring nothing for justice, apparently prefer to keep Mooney locked up because they regard him as a dangerous radical. In many parts of the United States the law is impotent against the criminal element, yet it can be ruthless toward a man whom most lawyers regard as innocent, and who, if he is innocent, has been terribly punished.

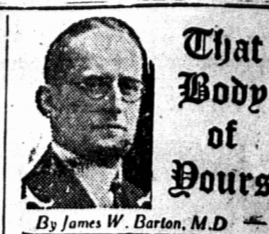
Britain is proceeding cautiously—is "making haste slowly." For one thing, she is a newcomer in this tariff game. While she has economists of great experience at her disposal, it would be to much to expect of them that they should see down to the last detail, how each tariff innovation will effect the whole body economic. While the broad principle of protection is thoroughly accepted, and its wide benefits already proved, still in the individual items Great Britain is working by the process of trial and error. And, above all, the Mother Country is in no mood to set up her tariff wall in final shape until after the Imperial Economic Conference. After Ottawa, but certainly not before, Britain will be able to survey her trade as a whole, with a good idea where she is going and how to get there.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

GOOD AND BAD FOOD HABITS

If you were to ask an English physician what was the "natural" complaint in Great Britain he would tell you that it was rheumatism. If you were to ask a physician in the United States or Canada what was the national complaint he would say that it was constipation. And the cause of this condition is that the diet is so soft that very little chewing is done; foods are so highly refined that much of the vitamins and minerals are removed before they are placed on sale in the stores, too much concentrated in a food is eaten, and not enough of the foods with fibres in them such as fruit and vegetables.

Now what are good food habits, and what food habits would be classed as bad? Dr. L. Jean Bogert gives a list of good and bad habits that is worth considering and for most of us, also, well worth following.

The good habits are (a) eating a light breakfast (b) making lunch or supper from simple easily digested foods (c) using plenty of fruits, especially for breakfast (d) using light desserts such as dried or fresh fruits, nuts, cheese, simple puddings (e) more of the soups made with milk and vegetables (f) using more salads (g) using more leafy vegetables, (h) using some of the meat of the organs of animals—liver, kidney (i) taking more foods that need chewing.

What about the bad habits of eating? These are (a) eating too much (b) eating to highly flavored foods (c) not using enough fish or sea food (d) using too little milk, cheese, and leafy vegetables (e) excess fondness for hot breads, rich desserts, cold foods, soft drinks, (f) drinking too much of the stimulants tea and coffee (g) not eating enough breakfast or lunch (h) eating too fast.

Of course these are just general rules. A man working hard outdoors all day, must have a real breakfast and a good lunch if he is to do this heavy manual work. Similarly with one engaged in play or athletics. However, if we will keep in mind in a general way the above mentioned good and bad habits, we are not likely to suffer with constipation or the "national complaint" as it is called.

If we will also remember Dr. McCollum's advice, as mentioned before, that is the addition of some protective foods—raw fruit, vegetables, and milk to our daily diet, it will protect us from some of the above mentioned bad habits of eating.

Drift To The Cities

In 1891, while the population of Canada was still under 5,000,000 our people were predominantly rural. There were 3,296,141 people in the country and 1,837,098 in the cities and towns. From 1891 on, there has been a remarkable tide toward the cities. When the 1931 census was taken, the rural population was 4,802,138, and the urban 5,572,058.

The percentages of rural and urban population in the Dominion in the various census years since 1891 are given as follows:

Year	Rural	Urban
1891	68.20	31.80
1901	62.50	37.50
1911	54.58	45.42
1921	50.48	49.52
1931	46.29	53.71

In 1921, it will be seen, the population of Canada was very nearly equally divided between town and country. Now, we have crossed the line. We have more town-people than country-folk.

"Irregularity in employment—the greatest of our evils—cannot be overcome unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced."—Louis D. Brandeis.

Armored Knights

(Montreal Gazette)

Armored knights of the Middle Ages who rode out to fight on armored horses—were really very old-fashioned. Yale archaeologists, who are digging Dura-Europos out of the sands by the Euphrates River, have found a picture of a typical "medieval knight" who was not medieval at all. He was a Parthian noble, from ancient Persia, and he wore a suit of mail and covered his horse to the ears with mail trappings almost a thousand years before such fighting togs were in vogue in Europe.

The forerunner of the medieval knight was sketched on a wall by an unknown amateur artist. Some soldier stationed at the fortress city of Dura-Europos may have liddly made the sketch, perhaps to represent an officer. The picture was cut into a plaster wall with a knife or some other pointed tool. Considering this rough medium, the artist made a good job, for he recorded the style of the armor, and even gave some idea of materials. Chain mail seems to have covered the fighters' body, except for a girde which looks like plate. The arms and legs are apparently protected by wrappings not unlike those used in the Middle Ages. The pointed helmet is very like Norman helmets worn at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. And the horse trappings, apparently of chain mail, are like the trappings that came into style in Europe long after in the fourteenth century.

The artist correctly made the horse with slender legs and head, for that was the lively type of steed chosen by the Parthians for their desert fighting. And he made his noble knight a slender figure, even in armor, as the agile Parthians certainly were.

Dura-Europos, where the Parthian in armor has been found, is being excavated by an expedition from Yale University and the French Academy. The city, which stood on the edge of the desert, played important roles in ancient history, for it commanded vital trade routes of the desert. Dura-Europos had a career lasting only about six centuries before and after the time of Christ. But in that time no less than four civilizations, including the Parthians of Northern Persia, held control of the strategic post.

Propaganda In India

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

A striking example of misrepresentation of the British Government policy in India was exposed a few days ago in the House of Commons. A Labor member stated that he had received a copy of a telegram which was stopped in transmission. This telegram was from an Indian Nationalist of great ability and, among other things, it stated that the country as a whole was seething with bitter discontent.

In reply Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India stated that the telegram referred to was written by Pandit Malaviya, and he explained: "It was said that the Post Office refused to send the telegram." What happened was this. The Pandit brought to the Post Office a telegram of 1,100 words which contained what the Post Office believed to be a great deal of very inaccurate information. But in spite of that the Post Office was prepared to send the telegram and they asked the Pandit to pay for it—a very reasonable request. The Pandit demurred and then said he wished to send it at the reduced Press rates, and when he was told these rates were available only to properly accredited Press representatives he said that owing to the high charge involved he would not send the telegram. That was the whole story."

Sir Samuel added that for many years almost all the propaganda in India has been on one side. To a great extent that propaganda has been very extreme. Anyone who studied it must come to the conclusion that time after time the Government case had not been adequately put before the peoples of India. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments were very much alive to the need of more propaganda on their side. He had had a number of reports on the matter, and both the Government of India and the Provincial Governments were actively engaged in taking whatever steps they could to put the Government case to the country. So far as the Press was concerned, opportunities were offered to foreign correspondents in India of seeing the situation for themselves and learning the facts on the spot.

"If we had time to think of anything but the economic crisis we should realize that we are in the throes also of an intellectual and aesthetic crisis."—Aldous Huxley, Frank.



REMEMBRANCE DAY

(1st Prize poem in contest conducted by the Canadian Author's Association.)

We are the ranks who were too young to go.
We saw the summer fade, the spring return;
Found in the golden fall, the winter snow,
Armed to battle with and towns to
The whittled rifle at our shoulder set,
Beyond the year's impenetrable door.
We heard the bugles of our own regret,
We are the ranks who were too young for war.

Now we are told the ringing words were lies,
The flag a blind across the eyes of youth,
The sharp adventure but a grim surprise
Of British pain. We cannot guess the truth.
Still when the Legion's marching men go by,
Far bugles call across the autumn sky.

—Charles Bruce,
Canadian Press staff,
Halifax, N. S.

Trees For Saskatchewan

(Montreal Gazette)

The pioneers who came to Eastern Canada found the land covered with great forests of fine hardwood and softwood trees and had to clear the land of maple and birch and such splendid woods, which was a formidable task. The wise farmers maintained part of their land in bush, and in Quebec and Ontario maple woods were an important asset on many farms. Trees were also left along country roads and around farm homes, so that the territory remained picturesque. The bush likewise prevented drought and soil shifting by keeping the moisture in the ground. On the prairies of Western Canada the contrary was the case, for, in the main, that vast region was treeless. No clearing had to be done and the land was literally mined for grain. In time it lost some of its upper soil firmness and there was drifting in dry years and consequent drought. Last year parts of Saskatchewan suffered particularly in this respect and some territory had to be abandoned. A remedy for this state of affairs is now being considered and it is proposed to encourage afforestation on the prairie. For some years past the prairie farmers have been planting tree belts and already these enterprising agriculturists are beginning to get results. These tree belts, besides furnishing needed wood for various purposes, shelter the farm homes, prevent soil drifting and tend to hold the moisture in the ground. Now Saskatchewan proposes to engage in afforestation on a comprehensive and extensive scale. Hon. J. F. Bryant, Minister of Agriculture and head of the Government Drought Commission in that province, in discussing the plans of the Government, points out that the last three years of drought cost Saskatchewan a loss of well over \$300,000,000. As absence of trees is largely responsible for the loss, the remedy of afforestation is to be applied, with the consent of the Legislature. The House is to be asked to adopt a definite policy based on a 60 or 75-year forestry plan. The farmers themselves are to play a most important part in the afforestation. Every one of them, it is being urged, should set out a small private forest on his land, and as poor land and waste land are suitable for tree-growing, there should be no difficulty in a country where farms are quarter-section and more in extent. Ten-acre lots would do for this purpose and it is contended that if the homesteaders had been required to plant trees before receiving patents, the climatic conditions would be far more satisfactory today. An attempt to meet the needs is being made now and if Hon. Mr. Bryant's afforestation policy is accepted and put into effect agriculture should benefit and the appearance of the occupied parts of the prairies be greatly improved.

"Most of us will never attain fame and what a pity, because then we shall never have the opportunity to realize how well off we were without it."—Henry Ford.

"The key to a renewed economic life is realization that the income of the little men will ultimately decide the poverty or prosperity of the economic order."—Glenn Frank.

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ST. PATRICK'S ROAD INSTITUTE
Members of St. Patrick's Road Institute met for their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Thos. Braal with an attendance of nine members and four visitors. Meeting opened with Institute Ode followed by a Question on Legislation. Minutes of last meeting were read and signed. Play Committee reported good work and intend to stage a drama "Light House Man" in St. Teresa's Hall first part of May. A Fish Contest was put on by Mrs. Eddie Birt and won by Mrs. Lodge Birt. Lunch was then served by hostess and meeting closed with God Save the King. Next meeting at Mrs. F. P. Trainor. Roll call to be a Garden Hint.

MOTOR LEAGUE

The Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Motor League will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, May 4th, at 8:00 p.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

J. M. MACFADYEN,
Secretary.

2786-Sat. Tue. Wed.-31

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