

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1932.

THE SITUATION

According to the Economic Analyst there was practically no change in the index number of wholesale and retail prices recorded in March. The index of all commodities (viz. 502 cited) was 69.1 as compared with 69.2 in February. The report of the bureau of Statistics states that 70 quotations were higher, 93 were lower and 339 remained unchanged. In April there was a drop to 68.4. Some interesting facts may be gleaned from the Summary of the Trade of Canada, February 1932. The figures are for the twelve months ending with the last of February in both years. Apple exports in 1931 were 1,928,559 barrels as compared with 1,659,907 barrels in 1932. Exports of canned fruit were 3,564,773 pounds in 1931 and 6,247,605 pounds in 1932. Potato exports in 1931 amounted to 6,607,912 bushels as against 5,743,090 bushels in 1932. Canned vegetables exported in 1931 were 11,107,752 pounds, and in 1932 the total was 18,274,775 pounds. In 1931 only 3,133,092 bushels of barley were exported, whereas in 1932 24,449,696 were shipped. For the respective years exports of oats were 3,060,214 and 13,113,775 bushels. The figures for wheat were 215,939,942 in 1931 and 194,290,866 bushels in 1932. Shipments of wheat flour to other countries declined. In 1931, 7,338,332 bushels of flour were exported and only 5,559,514 barrels in the twelve months ending February 29, 1932. Tobacco exports show a considerable increase over 1931, when 5,972,969 pounds were exported; in 1932 7,006,660 pounds were shipped out of the country. During the twelve months ending February 1931, 1,171,000 pounds of butter were exported as compared with 10,829,400 pounds for 1932. Cheese exports were also increased, the figure for 1931 being 70,555,400 pounds and in 1932, 84,984,800. Exports of honey have also made a substantial gain, advancing from 7,746,698 pounds to 2,644,435. Exports of bacon and hams increased from 12,698,000 to 14,545,000 pounds. Wool exports amounted to 3,717,065 pounds in 1931 while in 1932, 5,159,397 pounds were shipped. In practically all cases the bulk of these exports went to the United Kingdom.

A RED CROSS DAY

May 12 is being commemorated as British Empire Red Cross Day. The date, according to Mr. Norman Sommerville, chairman of the Council and Executive of the Canadian Red Cross Society, has been selected because "it is the birthday of Florence Nightingale." There seems some mistake here as, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Florence Nightingale was born on the 15th of May, 1820. However, as the 15th falls this year on Sunday, it would have been necessary in any case to choose another day for the commemoration. The point of interest is that if there had been no Florence Nightingale, there would probably have been no Red Cross Society. It was Miss Nightingale's heroic activities as a volunteer nurse in the Crimea War that stimulated world interest in the need of an organization such as the Red Cross, and suggested the idea to Henri Dunant of Geneva, its actual founder. Today, in addition to the care given to the sick and wounded of armies and prisoners of war, the Society, not only in Canada and throughout the Empire but everywhere in the world, has originated and fostered many peace-time activities of supreme humanitarian value. To cite only one phase of its activities, under the Red Cross flag which flew last year over 49 out-patient hospitals and nursing stations in pioneer districts of Canada 34,028 babies were cared for. Among these were 1,317 babies who first saw the light of day under its

kindly ministrations. In this Province the work of the Red Cross needs no comment. The Society has taken an outstanding part in combating tuberculosis, in caring for school children, and in improving public health generally. Its educational work alone has been of incalculable value to the community, and was undoubtedly the means of establishing the present efficient public health service now being directed by the Government. Florence Nightingale had seen the enormous possibilities of inspiring children to live healthily and unselfishly, but two generations passed before her vision was realized. Today the world-wide "Junior Red Cross" is profoundly influencing the habits and thoughts of millions of children to live healthily and unselfishly. Last year 237,974 Canadian school children were active members of the Junior organization, this phase of Red Cross work having proved successful almost beyond the dreams of those who initiated it eleven years ago.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Bennett Government has now three vacancies in the Senate to fill, one from Nova Scotia, one from Quebec and one from Montreal City. When these appointments are made the Government will have a majority of eight in the chamber.

A U. S. A. naval lieutenant, who was second Secretary at the Legation at Ottawa, has been dropped from the Diplomatic Service as a sequel to being judged the father of his youngest child. The decision has its compensations, however, as the child is now entitled to participate in a one million dollar trust fund of which the father is the executor.

The message of sympathy sent by Premier Bennett to the Government of France is couched in most appreciative terms of the high character of the late President and his long and patriotic service to France. With his hands full of a number of things, Premier Bennett has yet time to detach himself to prepare a message worthy of the occasion and the nation receiving it as well as of the nation sending it.

The moderate Socialists have gained the day in the French election. The Radical socialists and the Conservative republicans have been out voted, while the half-and-halves, known by as many political names, have obtained a majority in parliament. The trouble is that M. Herriot, who was expected to head the new bloc is uncertain with whom he should collaborate, with the consequence that M. Painleve is also being looked upon as a probable Premier with an alignment of more advanced socialists.

Evidently the authorities in British Columbia are going to have some difficulty in accommodating and dressing all the nude Doukhobors, who are parading in Thums and being arrested in consequence. Already 118 have been sentenced to three years imprisonment, and on Sunday another 150 paraded the streets and were arrested. It may be the Doukhobores' way of combatting the high cost of living out West.

Mr. Albert Thomas, who became fatally ill in Paris on Saturday morning while lunching with Senator Gideon Robertson was a distinguished French statesman, who headed the International Labor Bureau at Geneva. He had an international reputation as an economist, and was held in the highest regard by the representatives of all nations at Geneva. It was a curious coincidence that Senator Robertson should have been taken suddenly ill at the same time, and pleasing to know that he is making good progress towards recovery.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We have already referred to an article upon the world economic outlook by John Maynard Keynes which appears in the Atlantic Monthly for May. While this eminent British economist is by no means a professional optimist, and while he feels that the world situation is still in the balance, he perceives certain indications of a coming recovery. For one thing, he feels that international war debts and reparations are as dead as mutton and as distasteful as stale mutton. In his view no more substantial payments will ever be made upon them. This is also the conviction of Mr. A. L. Smith, Democratic aspirant for the United States Presidency, and of many other well informed Americans.

The welding together of the British Empire in a strong family economic group is regarded as the chief benefit resulting from the tariffs planned by the Import Duties Bill. The new national enthusiasm embraces the Dominions and Colonies, and those scattered territories that go to make up the British Empire. The "Buy British" that worked such wonders last year has become the clarion call of a new Reformation.—Review of Reviews (London).

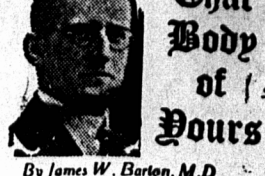
The inevitable split between the tariff and no-tariff wings of the National Government of Great Britain is starting to take form. The Commons was surprised last week, London despatches say, when several Sir John Simon Liberals hitherto supporters of the Government, voted against the Administration on its plan to empower the Treasury to remove any article from the free list of the general tariff after recommendation from the Tariff Advisory Committee. Sir Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, was one of those voting against the Administration—of which he is a member. After all, it is hardly to be expected that politicians who have spent, perhaps, a lifetime believing in and advocating a certain thing, can change their basic opinions.

The stock market disclosures afford one explanation of the reason why it has been difficult for the country to recover business confidence. The efforts of the Government to stabilize conditions and build up confidence were destroyed by financial pirates who scooped into their own pockets the fruits of every increase of prices. They did this by knocking down what President Hoover, his advisers and Congress had laboriously built up. Public opinion will not tolerate the system which has been used to ruin investors. It is not a question of protecting "lambs" who are fleeced while trying to speculate. It is a question of protecting industry and business against blacklegs who do not hesitate to strike down the national welfare for their own profit.

The world's idle workers are estimated by the Geneva Labor Office at somewhere between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000. With two dependents for every person out of work, this would make total population affected by unemployment between 60,000,000 and 75,000,000. Taking the larger figure, what proportion would it be of the entire population? This depends on just what the League of Nations experts mean by the "world army of unemployed." If they have calculated as closely for China and Africa and agricultural India as they have for the United States, Great Britain and Germany, we are dealing with a total world population of 2,000,000,000, of whom those affected by unemployment would be one in 25. But it is much more likely that Geneva's figures touch in only the slightest way on Asia and Africa, with the exception of Japan.

The Hoover moratorium on inter-governmental debts was announced last Midsummer. Responsible financial leaders in the Wall Street and throughout the world then recognized that the really important decision in respect of these payments had merely been postponed until July 1, 1932. Bankers generally have expected that Germany either would be relieved in whole or part of further payments, or would fall through sheer inability to maintain payments. Financial markets over the past week end, therefore, accepted calmly the declaration of Germany's finance minister, Hermann Dietrich, that his country "will not" continue to meet political obligations after July 1st, 1932. Some such declaration has long been expected, and apparently all that now remains to be done is for the German Government officially to implement the Minister's declaration and for other countries to adjust their payments as best they may.

That Body of Hours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY THE DEATH RATE IS HIGH IN APPENDICITIS

When there is a death rate of one out of every five cases of appendicitis there must be something wrong. The death rate in some country communities has reached that figure. When you compare these figures with what is found in large city hospitals where the rate is less than one in a hundred when patient is seen within the first thirty-six hours after attack starts, you can likely see what is the cause of so many deaths. It is not because the country physician can't recognize appendicitis and get patient into hospital quickly for operation, but because he is not called in by the family for one or two days and then only after castor oil or other purgative has been used. Your doctor will tell you that he has been called in to see a patient who has had a vomiting spell, and now has a pain in the stomach, with only a slight temperature and but a slight increase in the pulse rate. In former days, as stomach ache is so common and there is usually a history of having eaten something that was "different," very "rich," or a little "tainted," the treatment was castor oil and no food for 24 to 36 hours. Now however your doctor takes no chances but watches the case carefully for a few hours.

If appendicitis is at hand the pain usually shifts down to the right lower side of the abdomen and stays there. It is then that the pain is likely to become more severe, the abdominal muscles tighten or become hard in their efforts to "guard" the appendix, and the whole region about the abdomen over the appendix is very tender to pressure. When these symptoms occur, and before they are very well marked, your doctor will advise immediate operation. If immediate operation is performed the percentage of deaths, as mentioned above, is less than one in one hundred.

Now it is possible for some cases of appendicitis, even with the above symptoms to get better without operation, but the chances of death by a delay of a few days increases the death rate to as high as twenty in one hundred, and the danger is most extreme if purgatives—castor oil or salts—are given, or when food is eaten. To prevent such a high death rate, now that appendicitis has become such a common ailment, the best plan in any pain in stomach or abdomen is to do without food and take no purgative until more definite symptoms occur, or the pain has passed away.

A City Governed

(The Churchman, U. S.) Milwaukee alone among American cities appears to have solved the problem of honest, efficient and economical municipal management. She has a bank balance of \$4,000,000 while her neighbors Chicago and Detroit are "broke." Yet she performs more services for her citizens and does it better than any community in the land. Her streets are scrupulously clean, all sewerage is purified before being turned into Lake Michigan, her police won high commendations from the Wickersham Commission. The efficiency of the fire department secures the lowest rates of any city in the land. Children are immunized from communicable diseases, and every pupil in the schools has a desk. Not only this, but so well satisfied are the taxpayers with the administration of their affairs that \$1,000,000 in taxes have been paid in advance during December. Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, has been mayor since 1916. Not only do the city's finances flourish, but it has no unemployment problem, even though the celebrated breweries are closed. Louis M. Kotsch, the city controller, explains the situation as follows: "(1) A sane, industrious citizenry, profitably employed in diversified industries, accustomed to and demanding good government; (2) a budget system adhered to down to the last nickel; (3) a 'taxation readjustment plan' by which all departments of government are being placed on a cash basis; and (4) the debt amortization fund, growing year by year, which at some time not far distant will wipe out every cent of city indebtedness."

When Fishing Opens

(Montreal Gazette) Life has its compensations. Maytime has a place on the calendar. The fishing season now opens. The uppermost thought in every angler's mind is the chance of once more trying out his luck with the rod. What time the leaves begin to tuff the tree-boughs and crows trill the garden-borders and the song-sparrow runs over her musical scales, the fisherman feels the urge to get away to some favored spot where the brook brawls over the stones and, perchance, hungry trout are ready to dart at any tempting morsel the expert may choose to proffer. Fishing is a most ancient craft. We have warrant for believing that it came into existence long before tailoring and smithing flourished on the earth. Primitive lake-dwellers fashioned fish-hooks. Who shall say that the curves in more than half the letters in our alphabet are not fish-hook patterns? The devotees of this vocation are legion and beyond count. There are some few fellows whose which are founded in the "touch of nature which makes the whole world kin," and have never been subjected to the precision of a formula, a code of urles and a constitution. No angler would ever dream of fishing in a tub. He does not seek an underground cave to pursue his sport. Were he set to dangle a string of his tanks, there would be no more seat in his occupation than in piling up stones by the roadside. Not in such fashion is the pleasure of fishing found. The inspiration, joy and beauty of the entire scenery, with its myriad lights and shades, its sounds and colors, enter into the sport and are part and parcel of the reckoning. The angler is conscious that he has left behind the maddened crowd and all the fret and din of the city, and while he breathes the pure air of the woodlands and hears the gay chant of the songbirds blending with the whispers of the wind in the trees, and the perfect music of the stream flashing its ripples in the enveloping sunlight.

The Poet's Corner

I GO A JOURNEY I go a journey on an unknown day Into an unknown land, I only know That I must go, No more—but that is planned By the one power I cannot disobey. Shall I be heedless or shall I prepare? What baggage shall I take? Possessions here, So runs the fear, A useless load will make: Rumors are rife of different values there. Will those I love go with me? Or, alone, Must I be venturesome? Why trouble so? Surely I know To that land all must come. I welcome, or am welcomed by, my own. And Time—so rumors reach me—may be new, A tyrant robbed of power; What circles here Into a year May there be not an hour; What if these rumors happen to be true? Certain it is that I must journey there— That at the least I know: Should I not teach Myself the speech Before I have to go? I think it would be wisdom to prepare.—Lord Gorell in the Fortnightly. "A speculator becomes an investor when the price does not go up and he hangs on."—Charles E. Mitchell.

The Prince Of Wales Says "Visit Canada Now"

The English magazine "Canada" carries in large type on its front cover an impressive invitation to British business men to visit this Dominion and learn at first hand of its great attractions and immense material potentialities. Our contemporary quotes the Prince of Wales as saying: "Step right over and see Canada for yourself. Remember it takes only six days across the Atlantic and only a few more to reach the Rockies and the Pacific coast. And if your business cannot spare you remember there are such things as business holidays." It adds: "If you want Canadian trade visit the Dominion now. The Ottawa Conference will widen the opportunities for intra-Empire trade. The possibilities can only be properly investigated on the spot. Combine business with pleasure and make business contacts in the exhilarating air and sunshine of Canada."

In thus linking up the benefits of travel in Canada with the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa it is stated that our Prime Minister is arranging for a tour of Canada by all those delegates to the Conference who can spare time for the trip, which will take place after the sessions of the Conference are over. Those who have the time will traverse the whole Dominion from coast to coast and others will see those sections in which they are most interested. Our contemporary adds that "no one can travel across Canada without being impressed by its vast extent, its magnificent scenery, and its rich resources, both actual and potential, as well as by the progressiveness and vigor of its people. It is an experience moreover, that inevitably quickens Imperial consciousness in a visitor from overseas and increases his pride in the greatness of the Empire. We hope that many others besides the delegates from the Mother Country and the other Dominions will find it possible to make the 'grand tour' of Canada this Summer, either for business or for pleasure."

Nothing could be better from the Canadian standpoint than this prospective post-Conference tour. It will afford Canadians an opportunity to exhibit the country and its attractions to the delegates and visitors from other parts of the Empire. The acquaintanceships, and even friendships, which develop from personal contacts should prove a powerful factor in stimulating increased intra-Empire trade in accordance with the decisions of the Conference.

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Suggest New Industry

(Montreal Gazette) Although Canada produces her own turkeys for Christmas, New Year, Thanksgiving and other festive occasions, the bulk of her cranberry requirements is supplied from outside sources. Statistics supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the Canadian National Railways show that every year from 100 to 150 carloads of these berries are brought in from other parts of the continent, mainly the Cape Cod section of the State of Massachusetts. "Conditions of climate and soil, very similar to those obtaining in the cranberry growing districts of Massachusetts, prevail in certain areas of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and we believe that all or at least a large part of Canada's needs could be produced there," states F. W. Walsh, superintendent of agriculture for the railway company. "With this in mind, we have been endeavoring in the past couple of years to popularize the growing of these berries among the Maritime Provinces and progress is being made. Last year ten carloads were marketed in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Ottawa, and we believe that in the next few years this output will be considerably increased."

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A Pernicious System (Exchange) The United States has two things which are pernicious. The first is that it has no common criminal law, each State making its own laws. In Canada, we may thank heaven, the Criminal Code runs from coast to coast. Its second weakness is that in so many States its judges are elective, something altogether abhorrent to our minds. Fancy a judge depending upon votes for his election and re-election! What sort of judges and what sort of decisions would such a condition breed! The stealing of the Lindbergh baby may be the price which one family has to pay that a nation may awake and an aroused and indignant people, change the whole system which has made it possible for outlawry such as this to flourish.

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