

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE WORLD PARLEY

The World Economic Conference opens in London today and during the coming weeks the greatest interest will attach to the deliberations of the assembled delegates. Whatever may be its ultimate outcome, the conference will go down to history as one of the largest and most important affairs of its kind humanity has ever known.

The main items of agenda have been diligently canvassed in all their bearings. It has been thought fit to boil them down to the three cardinal issues which stand out above all the rest and are recognized by all parties as essentials of the program. The raising of prices, the stabilization of international currencies, and the judicious reduction of tariff barriers as a means to a wider and freer world interchange of trade—these are the paramount problems that call for treatment.

One thing, however, is essential to success and that is willingness to act. This fact was emphasized by Premier Bennett before leaving Canada and there is no doubt that so far as the Canadian delegation is concerned, it is prepared to meet halfway any reasonable proposal for economic readjustment.

HELPING AGRICULTURE

Those who attempt to minimize the advantage to Canadian agriculture in the trade agreement with Great Britain signed by Canada last year have little regard for the facts. In an address recently Hon. Charles McCrea, Ontario Minister of Mines, quoted figures prepared by the provincial Minister of Agriculture, which prove the extraordinary development of agricultural exports to the British market.

Table with 2 columns: Product and Percentage. Includes Canned fruits (93 per cent), Oats (60 per cent), Bran (644 per cent), Flaxseed (1,168 per cent), Tobacco (104 per cent), Bacon (186 per cent), Beef (190 per cent), Pork (283 per cent), Poultry (1,688 per cent), Canned milk (140 per cent), Canned meats (2,443 per cent).

those who brought the treaty into existence and commended it to the people of this country.

TWO GOOD REASONS

Two specific causes for greater optimism in Western Canada as the 1933 crop season approaches are given by the usually well-informed Financial Post.

To begin with, notes the Post, the ugly gap between prices of Canadian farm products and the price of manufactured goods, is beginning slowly but surely to close. For thirty-six months Canadian farmers have labored under an increasingly difficult handicap as prices they received for their products sank lower and lower in relation to prices they were called on to pay for things they had to buy.

Secondly there is cause for encouragement that for the first time in four years, crop prospects for this time of the year are close to normal. Latest crop reports indicate that there is ample precipitation in practically all parts of the West to assure vigorous development of grain crops in the early stages at least.

STRIKING TRIBUTE

With the Canadian Prime Minister preparing to grapple with world problems at the London Conference this week, the following striking tribute to the work he has already accomplished is not inopportune. It is from the Quebec newspaper "L'Evenement":

"By his firmness, his persuasion, his energetic manoeuvring, Mr. Bennett forced England to understand the necessity of tariff and commercial union in the British Society of Nations. By the success of the Ottawa Economic Conference he showed the power of such an alliance. By his fair customs reprisals against the commercial ostracisms of the United States he brought to book the principal aggressor in the economic war from which the world has suffered so much. In a word, he has been the patient and energetic trainer of an army which, unaware of its power and its resources, was allowing itself to be vanquished by American clumsiness. It is probable that he saved his country from ruin and rendered signal service to Great Britain and the overseas British nations."

A WRITER'S PRAYER

Few writers had a higher conception of the responsibilities of authorship than the late Dr. Henry van Dyke, who, through his poems and essays is known to thousands of readers in this country. The following "Prayer" composed at the outset of his career, gives a key to the reason for this popularity. "Lord, let me never tag a moral to a story, nor tell a story without a meaning. Make me respect my materials so much that I dare not slight my work. Help me to deal very honestly with words and with people because they are both alive. Show me that as in a river, so in a writing, clearness is the best quality, and a little that is pure is worth more than much that is mixed. Teach me to see the local color without being blind to the inner light. Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real. Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than for life. Steady me to do my full stint of work as well as I can; and when that is done, stop me, pay what wages Thou wilt, and help me to say, for a quiet heart, a grateful Amen."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Investors in England are all pepped up about a revival in business. Forsaking the conservative securities, commonly regarded as gilt-edged buys, the investing public is branching out in the search for higher dividends. Reports from financial sources are to the effect that even the banks are no longer putting surplus funds into the conservative, long-term securities but are selling quietly in order to have plenty of liquid resources to finance the business revival.

We are in thorough agreement, says the Border Cities Star, with the contention that for the sake of everybody, something in the way of drastic scaling down of war debts—cancellation, if possible,—should be brought about. We can find not the slightest excuse, however, for the French failure to pay last December and we fall to see how Paris can expect the rest of the world to entertain any marked confidence in future French undertakings as long as this item stands. If France were unable to pay, that would be a different matter. But when one reads but a few of the figures devoted to modern French expenditure of armaments, no excuse on the ground of inability is possible.

The New York Times doubts if the price recovery of the past three months is altogether due to inflation. It rather thinks that, in the absence of unsettling accidents, deflationary influences have pretty much lost their former power. It still thinks that there is some doubt as to whether inflation or normal recuperation has been the main cause of the upward movement in prices witnessed thus far in 1933. It feels that a permanent and fundamental improvement in general conditions has been operative to some extent, though it is still to be determined how long the movement will continue. A great deal no doubt depends upon what happens at the World Economic and Monetary Conference shortly to be held in London.

It was on the initiative of the Canadian Prime Minister that the Ottawa Economic Conference was called together and a series of preferential intra-Empire trade treaties brought into being. It was this Ottawa Conference that opened the way for the World Economic Conference, which is to begin in London a few days hence. Nearly every prominent Liberal is fair enough to admit that the First Minister has performed almost an unparalleled service for his country in the face of difficulty and trying conditions.

A new photographic application has been found for the magic infra-red plates. Hitherto the infra-red device has been applied chiefly to long distances, views of areas 50 to 75 miles away appearing with remarkable clearness of detail. The British Museum has now turned it to the decipherment of illegible texts. The first attempts were made upon papyrus, and a number of very much discolored Greek texts written on this material were photographed with encouraging results. These results encouraged the museum authorities to have the whole of this particular Egyptian text on leather photographed on infra-red plates. In each instance the text became perfectly legible, and it is now being studied in the museum. It is written on 12 pieces of leather, all of roughly the same size, and the contents have been found to be a religious text, presumably of the same nature as the Book of the Dead, dating from somewhere in the second Millennium B.C.

Although no Canadians were included in the King's Birthday honors list, the name of a very well-known resident who is a Canadian by adoption, did appear, to the great satisfaction of Mr. F. W. Field's many friends throughout Canada, and in Montreal particularly. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, who has been made a Companion in the Order of St. Michael and St. George has rendered very valuable services in the promotion of trade between the United Kingdom and the Dominion not only since his appointment to his present office in 1924, but also during an early period when as a journalist and author he made important contributions to the statistical foundation upon which the Canada-United Kingdom trade structure has been built.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WARM WEATHER A GOOD TIME TO BE EXAMINED

Although the popular time to get a complete examination by your family physician is at the beginning of the year, or on your birthday, anytime of the year is a good time, and perhaps the very best time is during the warm weather. If the examination is made during the cold weather, there may be conditions found that require operation—infected teeth, infected tonsils, sinus inflammation, gall bladder infection or other troubles—that should be corrected.

During the cool or cold weather there is not the same opportunity for the outdoors after the operation. There is less warmth and sunlight in the winter and spring months, thus more chance of colds, bronchitis, or even pneumonia. With warm bright weather there should be no complications arise and recovery should be rapid.

Of course, if the condition is such as to require operation it should be done regardless of the weather, but where choice can be made, the warm weather is the best time. Very often a little holiday is needed after an operation however slight, and the warm weather is the time when most benefit can be obtained. Where parents have been advised to have youngsters' tonsils or infected teeth removed, they should wait a few days if school closes for the summer vacation and the youngster has got over the annual school examinations, before having the operation done.

So, if you think you have something that is not just right in that body of yours, or even if you think you are all right, let your doctor check you over at this time. There are a great many people who feel well. There are a great many more people who do not feel so well—feel tired and lazy—but continue their work. There are other people who are suffering with pains and aches that they know are due to bad teeth, bad tonsils, sluggish liver, or constipation, but hesitate to go to a doctor because it may mean removal of the teeth and tonsils, or a change in their diet or other daily habits.

Now whether you feel well or not, there may be some condition in the body that is slowly gathering force and by the time you feel an ache or a pain, considerable damage has been done to that body of yours. Don't wait for this ache or pain to worry you but get your doctor to check you over at least once a year.

Text Confirmed By Papyri

(Mail and Empire)

Recent developments in the textual criticism of the Bible were described in a paper read to members of the Victoria Institute, London, by Sir Frederic Kenyon, late director and principal librarian of the British Museum. He dealt particularly with the manuscripts on papyrus obtained in Egypt two years ago by Mr. A. Chester Beatty, an American mining engineer now living in London. A peculiar circumstance in connection with the papyri is that the exact place of discovery has not been revealed.

Sir Frederic said that the Chester Beatty papyri consist of portions of 12 manuscripts, eight of which contain part of nine books of the Old Testament, while three contain parts of 10 books of the New, and one has the last 11 chapters of the lost Greek original of the apocryphal book of Enoch and part of an unidentified Christian homily. Most of them, he said, are probably to be assigned to the third century; one is almost certainly of the second; three, or perhaps four, seem to be of the fourth.

Summing up the main results of the Chester Beatty discovery Sir Frederic declared that it strengthens our confidence, by evidence of an earlier period than we hitherto possessed, that the text of the New Testament, while still open to doubt as to many minor details, has yet come down to us in a trustworthy and substantially authentic form. The providence of God, while not exempting it from the conditions of all ancient literature, and while leaving to us the duty of using our best faculties to ascertain its correct form and its true interpretation, has yet guarded it from serious loss and corruption. The result of all criticism is to assure us that we can use it with the fullest confidence in its authenticity.

That Body of Ours

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

XIV INDIAN ACT

The Indians of Canada are wards of the Government, and are therefore not subject to civil action. The amendment to the Indian Act provides that the Superintendent General may appoint a Board, to consist of any judge of any Superior Court or any circuit court, an officer of the department and a member of the Indian Band, to determine upon the fitness of any Indian or Indians to be enfranchised. There shall be no enfranchisement, however, in violation of the terms of any treaty which may have been entered into as between the Federal Government and any Indian Tribe or Band.

The Government's Indian policy is to merge the Indians in the citizenship of the country, and legislation is being provided making it as easy as possible for them to become enfranchised. Amendments to that end have been made from time to time. In 1920 the Indian Act was amended to provide for enforced enfranchisement, after investigation as provided for in the Act. In 1922 the compulsory part of the amendment was taken out. The present amendment again introduces compulsory enfranchisement but provides greater safeguards for the Indian than was done in the 1920 provision. It is designed to meet the various objections that were made on behalf of the Indians as to the impartiality of the tribunal investigating and as to the possibility of infringement of treaty rights.

"Enfranchisement" in this connection has been apparently confused with "franchise" and alarm has been spread that the Government contemplates suddenly disbanding the Indians in various localities and with a view of granting them franchise. Nothing is further from the purpose of this amendment. All that is designed is to give those Indians who are found competent, full citizenship.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

The new Radio Commission purchased the broadcasting stations of the Canadian National Railways for the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This was done in accordance with the policy of economy to relieve the railroad of the heavy losses of previous years in connection with the radio. The cost in 1929 was \$441,000; in 1930 \$420,000 and in 1931 \$326,000.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS

The present rate of duty on Canadian cattle averages about three cents per hundred pounds and the indications are that the United States is willing to cut that rate at least in half, if not more. They regard Canadian cattle as the best quality in the world.

During the twelve months ending February last exports of Canadian animals and animal products to the United States amounted in value to \$14,338,000 or approximately one-half the value of similar shipments to the United Kingdom. The value of all exports under this head during the twelve months' period was \$54,172,000. Taking in the calendar year 1932, it is found that total exports of Canadian cattle amounted to 33,285 head, of which 16,568 went to the United Kingdom and 12,865 to the United States.

Agricultural officials estimate that 40,000 head of cattle will be sent to the United Kingdom this year. Already, without the benefit of the stabilization fund, Canada has shipped 7,000 head this year. In 1930 Ireland sent, roughly, 900,000 head of cattle to Great Britain. In 1931 this dropped to about 800,000 and last year, when the annuity dispute was a factor, it dropped to 700,000 head. In Great Britain it is felt that the Irish supply will continue.

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Boer General Victorious

(Toronto Globe)

The Hertzog-Smuts coalition Government seems to have had an easy victory in Union of South Africa general elections. The coming together of these powerful but hitherto bitterly estranged Boer leaders provided one of the significant events in political developments of the year. General Hertzog retained the Premiership, with General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr. M. C. Havenga, who was chief representative of the Government at the Ottawa Conference, as Minister of Finance. Havenga had been Hertzog's most powerful minister, but Smuts brought to the coalition the brilliant and youthful J. H. Hofmeyr, who promises to be a worthy successor to his distinguished patron.

A remarkable feature of this combination of Dutch forces is that it is expected to allay racial animosity. While it will be a distinctively Boer Administration, the presence of General Smuts, with his strong Imperialistic leanings, is regarded by the British electors as a guarantee against undue aggression by the burghers, who still are a long way from forgetting or forgiving the Boer War and its consequences to their national aspirations. Under Hertzog's Administration there was evidence of increasing aggressiveness by the Dutch. This was especially noticeable in the Civil Service, in which, because of enforcement of the bilingual requirement, the English-speaking people had little, and always diminishing representation.

It is one of the strange pranks played by time that these two Generals, who fought side by side during the Boer War, and who later became bitter enemies, now find themselves reunited in the Government of an Empire country; and one of them the hope of English-speaking South Africans.



FROM "THE SEEKING OF THE WATERFALL"

So failure wins; the consequence Of loss becomes its recompense; And evermore the end shall tell The unreached ideal guided well.

Our sweet illusions only die Fulfilling love's sure prophecy; And every wish for better things An undreamed beauty nearer brings.

For fate is servitor of love; Desire and hope and longing prove The secret of immortal youth, And Nature cheats us into truth.

O kind allurers, wisely sent, Beguiling with benign intent, Still move us, through divine unrest, To seek the loveliest and the best!

Go with us when our souls go free, And, in the clear, white light to be, Add unto Heaven's beatitude The old delight of seeking good.

—J. G. Whittier.

to shrink and Canada is the only other source of supply, for live cattle cannot be shipped across the equator.

FISH EXPORTS

The American fishermen point to the figures on Canadian imports of fish as bearing out their contention that any further letting down of the bars will ruin the industry on the Atlantic coast. These figures show that the imports of Canadian fish only dropped in value from \$10,793,000 in 1929 to \$7,713,000 in 1932, which is far smaller decline than was experienced by many commodities which the Dominion sends across the border.

(To Be Continued)

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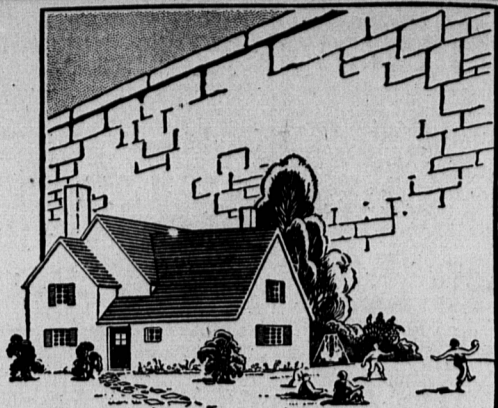
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