

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim
The man who is never idle has no time to be mean.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1932

LIBRARY GRANTS

The approval by the Carnegie Foundation of library grants to Prince of Wales College and St. Dunstan's University, as reported elsewhere in today's Guardian, will be appreciated by all sections of the community. Both institutions are in need of more extended library facilities for their undergraduates, and the grants recommended by Dr. Locke will be used for this specific purpose. They should serve to stimulate reading outside the textbooks used in the courses. This is something which has been emphasized repeatedly by our educational authorities, but lack of funds has been a handicap in providing the required material. The selection of the books to be purchased under the grants will be in the safe hands of the authorities of both institutions, whose experience and judgment can be relied upon to make the fullest use of every dollar provided.

WELCOME GUESTS

Our citizens will extend a cordial welcome to the visiting delegates of the Maritime Board of Trade, who arrive here this afternoon for their annual convention. Charlottetown as a convention centre has gained favorable publicity during the past few years, and this week's visitation should enhance the prestige thus established. Details of the functions to be held, together with an outline of the agenda of the conference, have appeared in The Guardian. The business sittings will deal with matters of importance to all sections of the Maritimes. They will be preceded by a reception this evening in the Confederation Chamber, where an opportunity will be given of meeting the visitors informally.

FOURTH MILESTONE

Here according to the Financial Post (Independent) are the four great milestones on the highway of Canadian fiscal policy: "First was the action of Peel in 1842 of giving to all colonial legislatures the power to frame their own tariffs. The full effect of this abandonment of the colonial system was not realized at the time and it required courage and persistence on the part of Canadian statesmen to gain recognition of the new autonomy.

"Second was the National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1878, which laid the foundations for all subsequent Conservative or Liberal tariffs and which ended for all time the prospect of 'commercial union' with the United States. Here again it was not realized at the time that a permanent, continuing policy was being established.

"Third marked advance in Canadian tariff policy came in 1897 when Laurier and Fielding extended to the United Kingdom the benefits of a special preference under the Canadian tariff. It was the hope and desire of both these Liberal leaders that the preference would bring a similar response from the Old Country although in a moment of Imperial enthusiasm Sir Wilfrid denied that such a thought was in his mind. In any event, free trade England, rejecting the Chamberlain 1902 conception of a tariff-bound Empire, could not respond fiscally. What ever was the original conception of Imperial preference in Canada it lost much of its fundamental purpose in subsequent years as Liberal finance ministers used it as a device for lowering the tariff while still holding nominally to the National Policy.

"The fourth milestone has now been passed, Canada, in common with all the great countries of the Empire, has adopted the principle of Imperial preferences based upon mutually satisfying, bi-lateral bargains. Canada retains all of the advantages gained in the three previous developments—autonomy in tariff making, protection for home industry, and Empire preference. But she has now, for the first time, consolidated all three planks in her policy into an Imperial platform that may profoundly influence world affairs in the coming century."

IMPROVEMENT NOTED

The Canadian Economic Research Bureau, which keeps its patrons in the United States informed regarding Canadian conditions, prophesied some time ago that improvement would arrive earlier in Canada than in the United States. It now calls attention to the fact that bank clearings in Canada during September made a far better showing than bank clearings in the United States for the same month—that is in comparison with September a year ago.

The Bureau adds that, as regards both mortgages and taxes, Canadian farmers are much better off than American farmers. Wheat, therefore, is grown more cheaply on this side of the line than it is in the neighboring republic. This may not seem to mean much to farmers who have to dispose of their crop at the present ridiculously low levels, but it does augur well for the future. The Bureau considers that even today Canadian wheat has the lead on United States wheat in the overseas markets and that there will not be any marked American exports for the balance of this season.

The Canadian grain has an exchange advantage of about five cents a bushel in the United Kingdom, and it is to have a still further advantage under the Ottawa agreement of six cents a bushel. But, even more important is the fact that the average yield per acre in Western Canada this year was 17 bushels, whereas in the United States it was around 12 and 9-10ths bushels, so that the Canadian farmer has an advantage of production cost on a yield per acre basis of 31.8 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One of Mr. MacKenzie King's contentions, quoted approvingly by the local Liberal organ, is that Canada's present tariff is the highest in the world. This statement is wide of the mark. Canada's tariff is not nearly as high as that of the United States, while it is lower than that of many European countries.

The Opposition leader, notes an exchange, went out of his way to denounce that portion of the Anglo-Canadian agreement which aims at freeing the British markets from Russian dumping in order that the products of Canada and other outlying parts of Empire may have a fair opening in those markets. He intimated that nothing would come of this arrangement; that the British Government would not denounce its trade arrangements with the Soviet Government. A few hours later Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, announced in the British House of Commons that Great Britain is abrogating its commercial treaty with Soviet Russia. It is doing so as a result of the tariff agreement reached at the Imperial Conference. As long ago as October 13 the British Government gave Moscow the requisite six months' notice of denunciation "to maintain the effectiveness of the Ottawa Conference preferences."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Detective Chief Schoemaker of Chicago declares he has a list of 22 physicians who treat gangsters for their wounds and say nothing about it. It has long been known that the gangsters have their own lawyers, so it may be presumed that they pay out large sums for professional medical services. Such are frequently needed in the Windy City.

Doctor Compton envisaged the Northern Lights as an electrical display resulting from innumerable cosmic rays concentrating in the Far North on their way to the magnetic North Pole. Being electrical, he reasons, they have an electrical reaction on encountering the earth's atmosphere. And so the aurora borealis dances and flares and hurls its shimmering banners toward the zenith, all because some source of mysterious energy is hurling cosmic rays at this magnetized ball.

Lord Baden-Powell has finally announced the date of his retirement from the leadership of the Boy Scouts. He will retire when 115 years old. Today he is "just a lad of 74." The statement was made when twitting Sir Edward Elles for quitting at 85.

Rosemary Home, a hospital for Boy Scouts, but which receives other boys, is maintained in London under the auspices of the Boy Scouts Association. During 1931, 114 Cubs and Scouts and 88 other boys were admitted. The cheerful Scout atmosphere of the Home has made it probably the most popular hospital in Britain, and doctors frequently recommend it for special cases. Boys from outside London are met at the stations by Scouts. It is financed by collections at Scouts' Owns, and group or individual subscription.

This is one on Henry Ford. According to a paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers one of the employees of Henry Ford dreamed that Henry died. He dreamed that he saw the black casket being borne by six of Henry's oldest and most faithful employees. As the casket came by, Henry raised up, looked around, and offered the following suggestion: "If you would put rollers under this casket, you could put five men in some other job."

The history of invention is filled with anecdotes of experimenters who did something never done before, or learned something not known before, and yet produced nothing immediately useful. But they cleared the ground for a great achievement. They established a new rule of mechanics or physics, made some new tool that opened doors for later workers and led ultimately to the invention of the dynamo, an alloy, or a new textile. It is an exasperating thought that even the best scientific minds sometimes can see only so far, and that many of the most useful machines man has devised were made possible only after a succession of trials, failures and discoveries by several minds separated by centuries in time or by oceans in distance.

The curiosity of the world will be aroused by the statement in the despatch from Tokyo announcing the execution of the Korean who recently attempted to assassinate the Emperor to the effect that "Mention of the method of execution used was forbidden." Have the Japanese thought up some new way of putting a convict to death so horrible that they are unwilling to disclose it, or are they merely trying to intimidate other prospective assassins by the terrors of the unknown?

Many an individual has asked how he can help solve the present problems confronting Canada and the world. Each wants to do something, but does not know just how to go about it. The answer is that if every one does his best, the improvement will be gradual and steady. And, although he cannot solve all the economic problems of the universe, his efforts will go a long distance in making business better. Just now too many are lying down on the job, leaving the solution of the times to Providence or some other agency.

The Northern Lights

(Exchange) When Dr. Arthur H. Compton, one-time Nobel prize winner in physics, says that cosmic rays are neither light nor sound and that the earth acts like a huge magnet to them and that they come from distant infinities of space, he is talking far over the heads of the average newspaper reader, but when he attributes the aurora borealis to cosmic rays that average reader has some apprehension



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH ARE ONE

You have perhaps seen the great work that has been done in preventing tuberculosis and in curing it, in preventing heart disease, in enabling diabetic patients to live and enjoy life, in the prevention of typhoid fever, malaria, small pox, diphtheria, rheumatism, pernicious anaemia and other ailments that formerly carried off many thousands yearly.

It has been interesting, the last few years, to see how the problem of mental ailments has been approached by those in charge of these unfortunate patients in our government institutions. So well is this work being done, that of every 10 patients entering, about 6 are able to return to their homes or to work.

However it is now realized by thoughtful physicians that while the results obtained at our mental hospitals are very gratifying, with a great many of these patients it should never have been found necessary to send them there. In other words, the same thought and attention should be given to the prevention of mental ailments as has been given to the prevention of diphtheria, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, and other ailments.

Dr. A. Grant Fleming, Montreal, tells us that mental diseases should be dealt with in the public health program of preventable diseases. He suggests that there should be more mental clinics where individuals who feel that they are in need of help or whose family and friends feel that they are in need of it, may go and have their mental ailment diagnosed, that is put in its proper department or division of mental ailments, so that the best advice and treatment can be given. He suggests further, that just as parents are now instructed about other ailments—diphtheria, scarlet fever, small pox—and about the proper feeding and care of children, so also should they be instructed as to mental ailments. This would mean that parents would take their children to these mental clinics just as naturally as they take them to the clinics to prevent the ailments above mentioned.

It is only common sense that we should try to prevent mental ailments as thoroughly and as systematically as we try to prevent physical ailments.

GAZETTE'S TRIBUTE

Of the late Rev. Dr. George Duncan, a native of Charlottetown, who died last week at Dumfries, Scotland, the Montreal Gazette says:

"Born in Canada of Scottish parents, Dr. Duncan was educated in Scottish schools and in the universities of Glasgow and Jena. He was a brilliant student, obtained a Fellowship in Theology and became an Examiner in Divinity and Church History before taking up parochial work at Glendevon, Perthshire, in 1897. He ministered in four parishes in Scotland, including St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, before his call to the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul in 1914. A forceful preacher and an energetic leader, his ministry in the important parish of St. Andrew and St. Paul during a stressful period was a definite spiritual asset to the community. He participated actively in war services falling within his sphere as a churchman, and was chaplain to the Royal Highlanders of Canada. On his return to Scotland he took charge of a church

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This electrical quality of the Northern Lights is not a new discovery. Radio engineers, and before them telephone and telegraph engineers, knew of that quality long ago. But the cosmic ray explanation of the lights is new. Though the theory is based on seven months of search and research there is no definite proof, so science is not so soon deprived of this pet subject for speculation.

What Body of Hours

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Empire or Party?

The Toronto Globe (Liberal) Oct. 19.

Without doubt it is the privilege of the Opposition at Ottawa to criticize the Empire trade agreements and to explain how much better it would have done. The wisdom of such a course at this time is to be doubted, for it is observed that Mr. King's statements were quickly echoed by Sir Herbert Samuel, and it is evident that if Mr. King on Parliament Hill and Sir Herbert Samuel at Westminster had the deciding votes the Canada-United Kingdom agreement would be torn up forthwith. On the other hand, it is greatly to be feared that if they sat down to draft a substitute the task would never be ended to their mutual satisfaction, for even they do not agree on tariff matters, so far as may be judged by their public utterances. They might, it is true, compromise in order to get the job done; and if so would they be acting very differently from the delegates who recently gathered at Ottawa, determined to agree before they went home?

Few papers supported the Ottawa Conference more enthusiastically than The Globe, for the reason that it was an Empire Conference promising adoption of a policy which would strengthen the bonds, as well as commerce, of the Empire. So far, there is no reason to doubt that this has been done. If, as the Leader of the Opposition states, it was a Tory conspiracy, then it can only be said it was the first conspiracy to which all sections of the Empire were a party and at which it was possible to lay down an all-empire program. As a matter of fact it is probable that Mr. Baldwin's fiscal policy is more in harmony with Mr. King's than Mr. Bennett's. The present Australian Government is lowering the tariffs of its predecessor, and the present New Zealand Government lauded the Dunning Budget. The more obvious conclusion is that the Ottawa gathering was one of men prepared to reason, compromise, and agree in behalf of greater Empire trade, with a view to increasing prosperity and cementing Empire bonds.

It is equally obvious that this was the only way to success. If every delegation stood pat on the technicalities of party policy, it is difficult to see how the round table would be more serviceable than the mails for expressing opinions. This does not mean, of course, that other delegate personnel would have produced failure. The fact is, however, that something has been accomplished this time that never was done before, and that the Empire as a whole is in on it. Those who believe that the British Empire is worth preserving and developing cannot fail to consider the accomplishment a vast gain.

Mr. King does not reject the results in toto. He is opposed to increases in the intermediate and general tariffs, to the five-year agreements, to taxes on food in the United Kingdom, and infers that trade opportunities with other countries are being sacrificed. In most respects his objections boil down to opposition to Conservative policy. It is hard to see how an Empire policy can be laid down for even five years to meet the various party platforms of every Empire country. There are three of them to start with, calling for protective tariffs, tariffs for revenue and Empire free trade and there are numerous modifications of these. What is more important is that, in the words of Mr. Baldwin, there was built "a foundation on which we and future generations may erect as fair and stable an edifice as lies in their capacity to accomplish." Does any one who has the welfare of the Empire at heart wish to find fault with this?

In Glasgow and at the time of his death was minister of the parish of New Abbey, Galloway, by Dumfries. Dr. Duncan wrote extensively on religious subjects, of which he was always a profound student, and in 1920 he was chosen convener of the General Assembly's committee on reply to the Lambeth appeal. Throughout his life he gave unstintingly of his services and employed his high abilities to the utmost in promoting the spiritual and material welfare of those about him. He was one of that fine type of Scotch ministers who have done so much to promote the religious advancement of Canada and who have left a permanent impress upon the Dominion's social and religious life."

Lausanne practically to put an end to German reparations. This agreement has not yet been ratified by any of Germany's creditors in Europe. For Germany to continue to make payments to the United States while discontinuing those due France, England, Italy and other countries would doubtless affront the taxpaying public of those nations.

In this sense, future payments from Germany are merely part of the larger problem of all intergovernmental war indebtedness. Signs multiply that an effort will be made by European debtors to reopen this question soon after the November elections. On Wednesday Mr. MacDonald gave as one reason for the continuation of a non-party government in England the necessity of completing "a reparation and debt settlement." On the same day M. Berenger, who negotiated the French agreement with the United States, wrote in La Liberté of the "reservation" attached by France to this settlement. Presumably he referred to the resolution adopted by the Chamber of Deputies at the time it approved this treaty, declaring its understanding that payments made to the United States "must be covered exclusively by the sums which Germany will have to pay to France."

Shadow Of Coming Events

(New York Times) The German Government has notified the United States that it is unable to pay \$7,800,000 due on account of war claims and cost of the American Army of Occupation. This action was forecast a month ago in dispatches from Berlin. It is Germany's privilege under the treaty relating to those obligations to postpone for two and a half years payment of either war claims or army costs, provided interest is paid later on the amounts postponed, and provided also that ninety days' notice is given of intention to seek postponement. In this case the ninety-day requirement was waived by the U.S. Treasury Department. Secretary Mills explains that this course was agreed upon last June, when the German Government first offered to file notice of its intention. The Treasury then sought to prevent a premature decision, in the hope that postponement would not prove to be necessary.

Since the sum due this country is less than one-half of 1 per cent of the German budget for 1932-33, it may seem surprising that Germany should be forced to plead inability to pay. It is explained unofficially that the chief difficulty is the now familiar problem of "transfer." While payments on both war claims and army costs are fixed in terms of reichsmarks, our treaty with Germany provided that settlement shall be made in dollars, either at the Treasury or at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In order to command dollars, Germany must either ship gold or build up credits abroad through a surplus of exports over imports. Her gold reserves are low; the margin of her exports over imports has fallen for several months to cover interest charges on her private debts abroad.

There is possibly a second reason for the action which Germany has taken. Three months ago a tentative agreement was reached at

HOW SHARP?

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE WYCH ELM

Sir,—I was mightily refreshed by reading Richard Church's poem "The Wych Elm," in today's Guardian in your Poet's Corner. What a sane, wholesome contrast to that overpraised, much touted production of Joyce Kilmer's "The Tree!" We are hearing the latter repeated or sung ad nauseam these days with its utterly ridiculous final couplet: "Poems are made by fools like me, but only God can make a tree." Kilmer's verses have merit but they are ruined by that fearful ending. The ironical thing is that the public taste dwells fondly on that example of bathos as if it were distilled wisdom. But, as Mr. Edgar Guest has found out, throw any sentimental or pseudo-didactic twaddle into rhyme, and the public will listen.

I am Sir, etc., CHAS. J. ST. C. JEANS, Presbyterian Manse, Summerside.

Delegated Authority

(Vancouver Province) "The new despotism" in Great Britain is neither despotic nor new, in the opinion of a committee appointed by the government to enquire into it; and, with proper safeguards, the committee sees no reason to be afraid of it. "The new despotism," as a phrase, was coined by Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England, who wrote a book in furtherance of his crusade against the practice. The thing itself may be roughly defined as government by civil service. Lord Hewart inveighed, with all his own eloquence, and with all the impressiveness imparted by his high judicial position, against what he declared was the growing tendency of Parliament to make laws which delegate legislative and judicial powers, actual or quasi, to permanent officials of government departments.

It is an old complaint in all democracies; no doubt it has often been a real grievance. Every succeeding opposition in this province has been virtuous and indignant about what it called "government by order-in-council," as invariably

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The Poet's Corner THE SOLDIERS OF THE PLOUGH. No maiden dream, nor fancy theme, Brown Labour's muse would sing; Her stately mien and russet sheen Demand a stronger wing Long ages since, the sage, the prince, The man of lordly brow All honour gave that army brave, The Soldiers of the Plough, Kind Heaven speed the plough, And bless the hands that guide it! God give the seed— The bread we need, Man's labour must provide it. . . . Best is his lot; in hall or cot, Who lives as Nature wills, Who pours his corn from Ceres' horn, And quaffs his native rills; No breeze that sweeps trade's stormy deeps Can touch his golden prow. Their foes are few, their lives are true, The Soldiers of the Plough, Kind Heaven speed the plough, And bless the hands that guide it! God give the seed— The bread we need, Man's labour must provide it. —Charles Sangster.