

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1935.

NEW LAMPS FOR OLD

Our local contemporary's plots anticipation of a sweeping Liberal victory in Alberta, which would be "so helpful to Mr. Mackenzie King" has not materialized. Perhaps the Liberals of Alberta were not as adept at promise-making as they proved recently to be in this province.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow is practically the last of vacation Sundays. The rain was not before time—to say the least of it.

The Exhibition is all over for another year—and mighty well over too.

The clean sweep of United Farmers in Alberta is further proof that we are living in a time of unreason and opportunism.

There will be nine Liberal Provincial Governments after the 22nd we were told. Well, there ain't.

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One of the prime reasons for Britain's anxiety to prevent a clash between Italy and Ethiopia, is that given by General Botha, of South Africa. It might set the match to a racial holocaust. As Britain has always looked upon herself as the foster-mother and protector of colored races—"the white man's burden" in Kipling's words—with such dire and inevitable consequences obvious to all, she cannot stand idly by and allow a white nation deliberately to make war on a black nation merely out of a spirit of revenge and envy.

Charlottetown is fast becoming the centre of pilgrimage from all parts of Canada and the United States on the part of curious political economists and journalists anxious to discover the nature and quality of an electorate which voluntarily submits to government without opposition. Hon. Thane Campbell may be equal to the occasion, however, pointing comprehensively to his 29 brethren, and quoting scripture about the worst enemies being those of one's own household. And under a parliamentary dictatorship they cannot very well be shot or imprisoned.

The Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor gives a different picture of Russia from that of Sir Andrew MacPhail, who, as the result of his recent visit, concluded that in Russia there were no poor, no rich, no unemployed, and that the people were "apparently happy and full of life." The Moscow journalist says the ruling "autocracy" of Russia have just clothed themselves with new powers. They have created five new departments which give them absolute control to an extent that is almost unbelievable in a democratic country. The Monitor correspondent says: "Through these new departments, the Kremlin frankly assumes all direct and absolute control of all Soviet schools, newspapers and journals, publishing houses, libraries, clubs, cinema

organizations, radio stations, theatres and scientific institutions. The party's central organs assume direct supervision of the work of every teacher, writer, artist, architect, author and natural scientist." Of course, as the new generation of Russians know nothing of freedom having been born and reared as Soviets, it is believable they would be "apparently happy" in their crabbled, cabined and confined tutelage.

A writer recently observed: "The League of Nations as it was conceived in 1919, was the outcome of a very general change of heart among the people of Europe. It denoted the desire for a new system of international relations. It supplied the machinery, but the motive-power must be supplied by the peoples. They too must supply the engineers to use the machinery for good or bad purposes. If any blame for the present state of Europe should be given, that blame must be put where it belongs—namely, on the separate governments, and not on the League. After surveying the work done at Geneva at close quarters, I am bound truthfully to assert that many of the foreign ministers and others who come together in the Swiss city, are just as nationally-minded, or individualistic, by the Lake Leman as they are at home. Their policies are national or individualistic policies. They endeavor to line up their colleagues in accordance with their own views and sympathies. Something good undoubtedly comes out of these meetings, despite this general attitude, for, with so many nations present, it is obviously necessary to modify policies and to find a common denominator. Unfortunately, however, the result is too often negative. Compromises and postponements are all too prevalent."

It was fitting that at yesterday's signing of the Holland Cairn the name of Professor Harvey should

be mentioned, as was done by His Honour Lieutenant Governor DeBlois, Chief Justice Matheson, and Ex-Premier MacMillan, each of whom spoke from experience and personal contact with Mr. Harvey in the work which he is doing.

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Notes By The Way

Canada's offer of a new bond issue in this country comes as another indication of returning confidence and increased activity in the investment markets. The new bonds, offered at 97 3/4 and accrued interest, bear the low rate of 2 1/2 percent per annum—a figure in itself a sign both of the easy credit conditions now prevailing and of the belief of the Ottawa Government that it is in a position to ask for favorable consideration of its securities. The Canadian budget for the fiscal year ended March 31 showed a surplus of ordinary revenues over ordinary expenditures. Canadian business has been improving, and industrial production is now at approximately the highest level in five years. Canadian exports have been gaining, and the balance of trade with other nations is favorable.—New York Times.

A peculiar incident took place on John Findlay's farm, near Ford. While he was busily engaged colling up hay, with a slight breeze blowing, he decided to go into the house for a drink of water. Just as he was returning to the field he noticed one of the big coils lift off the ground and go straight up, he judged, about 40 feet. He was greatly surprised to see it spread while up that distance and suddenly go through the air to light on apple trees in the next farm owned by Mrs. W. J. Johnston. Findlay as first thought he was seeing things and could not understand what took the hay into the air so suddenly.—Wingham Advance-Times.

One becomes aware that unlike the old days, Hong Kong is not at all sure of itself. At the moment the Colony, notwithstanding "outside appearances," is in the dumps, a mood resulting from the fact that after a surprisingly long period of resistance the Colony, like the rest of the world, has fallen victim to the economic depression. As long as China managed to keep out of it, Hong Kong too was able to hold its own, but now that China is in it, Hong Kong necessarily follows. The discouraging feature about it all is that the Colony has no chance of emerging from the slump until China has done so, but this is all dependent, amongst other things, on the future of silver, the price of which is being artificially raised above that of the goods which China sells. However, if China's capacity to sell is restored, the future outlook for Hong Kong would be relatively brighter.—Hong Kong Press.

And now we have Miss Dorothy Fooks, attorney and counsellor-at-law, of New York, concluding a fifteen thousand mile journey from Los Angeles to Alaska and across Canada, outlining a plan to end the depression in thirty days. Her plan in brief is as follows: All real estate should be graded into zones from \$10,000 up, and upon this valuation banks should be empowered by law to lend up to one-tenth the value in cash, such money to be used in improvement of the property. This, Miss Fooks contends, would bring a huge amount of money into circulation and by doing so would encourage spending and so end one of the vital causes of the depression. Miss Fooks' scheme seems to be almost as practicable as some of the fantastic proposals advanced by Canadian radical political parties.—Ex.

To the many Royal relies in the London Museum, most of which have been the gifts or loans of the King and Queen, a notable addition has now been made. The Queen has lent a cradle which was used for three generations of the Royal family. Made for Queen Victoria's eldest daughter in 1840 and used for all her other children, it was given first to Queen Alexandra, as Princess of Wales, for her children, and subsequently to the Queen, when she was Duchess of York in 1894, and used for all her family. This cradle, of swing-wood, stands seven feet high and is of mahogany ornamented with gilt and with inset panels of embroidered satin. Mattress, pillow, and brocaded hangings complete it.—London Times.

Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner Valentine have reason to be pleased with the results of the campaign for fewer automobile accidents. New York is the safest of our large cities. So far this year the automobile deaths are eight percent under last year, no doubt with more cars on the streets. Even then by the end of the year the present death rate of 11.5 for 100,000 of the population will have taken more than 800 lives. The injured will be more than 30,000. The city is much safer than the open country. For the nation at large the death rate from automobiles is nearly twice the New York rate. It has been as high as 25 deaths per 100,000 people. Not so long ago scarlet fever, diphtheria and typhoid were words of dread. But the nationwide automobile mortality is five times as high as for typhoid and diphtheria and 10 times as high as for scarlet fever.—New York Times.

Gareth Jones, correspondent in China for the Manchester Guardian, killed by bandits who had kidnapped him, was a martyr to duty. He was exploring for his great newspaper a part of Asia which is a nest of international intrigue and where any day Japanese penetration of Mongolia might start a war which Russia would join. Perhaps the kidnappers were only after money. Perhaps Jones knew too much.—Ex.

Ceylon has recently earned a disturbing name for crime, says the Times of Ceylon, Colombo. The increase of crime in the past few years has been so marked that it became necessary to launch a national crusade against it. This campaign has unfortunately been able to make little impression on the crime statistics which have now begun to embrace sections of the community to which crime was formerly regarded as foreign. The conviction is gradually gaining momentum that the crime-problem of Ceylon is not capable of being solved into a fact. With a swish of his wand he promises their funeral. But he did so, forgetting his Lib-

Trade And Commerce

(By Exporter)

"Balance of trade" is a term often used in party discussion, yet many fail to understand its import. The Liberal tells you (when he is not in office) that, unless exports exceed, or at least equal imports, we are on the high road to ruin. This is true, only in respect to the character of the goods affected, but blindly the Mackenzie King aggregation now lay it down as a rule absolute. The trouble is, it hits back.

In the nine years ending 1931, under King government, our adverse balance of trade with the United States amounted to the enormous sum of THREE BILLION DOLLARS. Think this over. In the short time of only nine years, Canada bought \$3,000,000,000 more from the United States than they bought from us.

One of the effects will be remembered. We had to pay for these excess imports in cash. And we had to pay in United States currency, and because of this we had to pay as high as \$1.18 for American dollars to pay it with.

Under Mackenzie King the sale of natural products to the United States, that is mostly farm products, DROPPED FROM \$35,000,000 DOWN TO \$3,000,000. This is what Liberals call enlarging markets, with the call to call it prosperity.

These vast imports came in by the open door of Liberalism, while the Fordney-McCumber and Hawley-Smoot tariffs in the United States were busily shutting out our produce from their markets, and while Mr. King was sitting back in his cushioned chair in abject fear crying—"Hush! Hush! Don't strike back lest they make it higher."

When was Premier Bennett's timid way of dealing with it. He adopted the more businesslike method and closed the too open door against United States dumpings. The result was that Canadian markets were reserved for our own farm products, prices of butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, hams, poultry and vegetables advanced in Canada's invaluable home markets. The Liberal balance of trade against us was wiped out, our dollar climbed up, not only to par, but for a time selling at a premium, and the United States, adamant against reciprocity with the King Liberals and their open door, are now anxious to trade with us on equitable terms, and a favorable reciprocity treaty is under preparation.

Balance of trade may be a curse yet it may also be practical business. If a farmer incurs debt for eggs, meats, eats of any kind which he can produce on his land, the adverse balance of trade is not to his advantage. If he creates that outside debt to buy better brood stock to produce more eggs, bacon, or produce, then it is practical business. If to buy fertilizer or farm implements to increase production, it is also sensible liability.

It was for this reason that Hon. Mr. Bennett closed the Mackenzie King's "open door," cancelled the 1c duty on New Zealand butter, the semi-free-trade in pork and animal products, substituting higher tariffs on farm products, and wiped out the Liberal's adverse balance of trade, to benefit agriculture in Canada.

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eral invention, under the illusion that it was Hon. Mr. Bennett that he was attacking. Shortly you will find him in another white face on this, swallowing his words per custom, and again commending what he now condemns.

How often have we heard that Hon. Gentleman denouncing the present government as a government "by commissions" Anethema could not be too loud nor more emphatic than that of Mr. King for relegating the prerogatives of the Crown and the independence of parliament to the tender mercies of commissions. So was the Liberal leader, in talk. But in action, what?

Every pressing responsibility had to be shelved or temporarily got rid of via a commission. This was why he appointed the Duncan Commission. To dodge away from the demands of the Maritimes for their rights. This was why the Conservative senators opposed it TO COMPEL THE GOVERNMENT TO SHOULDERS ITS RESPONSIBILITY, AND ACT AT ONCE.

But Liberals tell us—"You profited by that Commission." True, by the report of the Commission, but not by the Mackenzie King's implementation of its recommendations, for, after declaring it "100% complied with," HE PUSHED IT IN THE PIGEON HOLE WHERE IT REMAINED UNDISTURBED, WHERE IT WOULD STILL BE RESTING IF MR. KING HAD HIS WAY. It was the Hon. R. B. Bennett who DRAGGED IT FROM ITS HIDING PLACE AND GAVE TO THIS PROVINCE A \$3,000,000 INTEREST BEARING CREDIT OF \$150,000 A YEAR.

And now this great antagonist of commissions is busy promising a "commission on relief and unemployment." No doubt, if he gets the chance he will do so and pigeon hole it as he did the Duncan Report, until his successors pull it out of its hiding place and act upon it as Bennett has done.

Claiming in one breath that the Conservative government was a nonentity governed by commission; then with his next that it was a governing dictatorship, has no consistency with anything except the

Conservative governments reduced the duties on agricultural implements, so that the binder or farm machinery can be bought cheaper today than under Liberal tariffs. Soda nitrates, potash ammonia, chlorine, and the arsenates, sulphates, oxides, formalins, and other essentials in manufacture of fertilizer and insecticides, are encouraged on the free list, with restrictions only on the manufactured and processed compounds which interfered with home industries. Importations of these, mostly not produced in Canada, are contributories to adverse balance of trade which are justified.

Yet in all cases an adverse balance of trade is a thing to be avoided in the national as well as in the individual transaction. We cannot continue paying out good units for even the things we need, unless we have a prospect of a trade back to pay for what we buy. And it is to realize upon this practical business principle that the so far successful trading laws and tariffs have been operated by the present government.

The Liberal leader's proposal to make Canada a dumping market for the world, merely as an expedient to provide "return freights" for imaginary exports, is basically unsound, and in his former career it has proved disastrous to the trade and commerce of Canada.

Retrospect And Prospect

(By Analyst)

Dodging from pillar to post for stray votes, if it could be materialized into what miners call a "pay streak" would furnish the Liberal leader with employment for all out of work in his party. No politician in Canada is so versatile in changing his views as the Hon. Mackenzie King, even his best lieutenants unable to follow his pace.

When the Hon. Premier Bennett announced his program of "Reform" it was commended by the opposition, in mass, but with vigorous protests that he "should have done this five years ago." Tom Moore, the great Labor leader declared,—"they have acted too quickly" to enable labor to "adjust itself to them."

But Mr. King's right about face is emphatic. He says—"They (the Conservatives) say they stand for reforms." "Not now," says Mr. King, some other time when nature has produced prosperity, when business gets back to normal without the help of governments, when labor has satisfying work, and the people live in plenty and contentment. "Then reform, not now." And then in prospect, as in the past, he boldly into the Liberal type of reform, to bring on another collapse of our economic system, and another period of the depression which he handed over to the Hon. Mr. Bennett, to adjust and overcome.

When Mr. King was supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister, introduced the "Dumping" clause into our Customs Act, he was quite enthusiastic in its favor. If any one dared to soil its virtue, his eloquence in defence would disturb the rafters. Lately his malediction against dumping duties has developed into a fact. With a swish of his wand he promises their funeral. But he did so, forgetting his Lib-

Back-Ache Or Lumbago

By James W. Barton, M.D.

A great many of sufferers from backache will tell you that they just stooped down to pick up something when they felt the sudden pain in the lower back and it has remained there ever since.

Naturally it might be readily thought that a sprain or strain occurred during the effort of bending or stooping. Now this is true to a certain extent but there would have been no strain or pain if there had not been some "trouble" about the joint or perhaps some previous strain. This had set up a fibrous formation of tissue about the joint, and the bending or stooping strained or actually tore some of this hard fibrous tissue.

Perhaps some new or recent infection was present at the time of the bending or stooping and the movement simply stirred up conditions about the joint and the backache was the result.

Similarly sitting on a cold seat, being exposed to a draft, getting the clothing soaked in a rainstorm brings on a backache the next day. But even here it is not likely that any backache would have resulted from the cold and dampness if there were not already some low infection or old infection about the joint.

When however there has been a great strain put on the back from suddenly stepping downwards a considerable distance, a ground or floor was thought to be level, twisting the hips violently in swinging at a golf, tennis or baseball, bracing a heavy car going down a hill having a very heavy abdomen which pulls the upper part of the body forward, all put a strain on the joint at the small of the back. This type of backache due to strain on the joint needs a belt or brace to support the joint for weeks or months.

When the backache is due to infection—which means about three-fourths of all backaches—the teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, and intestine should be examined at once, because the infection has likely existed for months or years before it is felt. The slight heaving, cold, or dampness.

For the same reason various Conservative governments reduced the duties on agricultural implements, so that the binder or farm machinery can be bought cheaper today than under Liberal tariffs. Soda nitrates, potash ammonia, chlorine, and the arsenates, sulphates, oxides, formalins, and other essentials in manufacture of fertilizer and insecticides, are encouraged on the free list, with restrictions only on the manufactured and processed compounds which interfered with home industries. Importations of these, mostly not produced in Canada, are contributories to adverse balance of trade which are justified.

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The Two Blacks

(Victoria Times)

There seems to be a little confusion in the family of Hon. George Black, M.P., former Speaker of the House of Commons. Obviously there is no domestic inco-ordination, but the situation is unusual.

Ill-health caused Mr. Black to relinquish his important position as Speaker of the House of Commons at Ottawa—a job he did remarkably well—and to announce that physical circumstances would require him to retire from public life. Then Mrs. Black, an active and very capable woman, and the wife of Hon. George, not desiring to permit the prestige of the Black family in Canadian political affairs to dwindle, conceived the idea of running herself.

After this, Hon. George Black got well—as everybody hoped he would, or his stirring qualities alone—and, casting back his glances on his own and the Conservative party's background, though he might again carry the seat in the Yukon which he has represented for several years. Husband and wife have agreed to leave the decision to the electors of the constituency.

Men and women of the north, as represented by Mrs. Black, will surmise that the former Speaker of the House of Commons and his charming wife "rolled the bones" to decide the issue as far as they were concerned.

record of his dodging, which is in consistency itself.

There is a time for everything. His clamour today against many national abuses would have come with better grace had he considered them from 1921 to 1930, when he held power, and when under the aegis of his beneficent rule the greatest of Canadian feudal systems was created, great trusts and combines concentrated into 150 great mergers, to ply its great power in crushing the common people. Well, "when the devil was sick the devil got well the devil a saint was he."

What I would ask of those of "Intelligence," that discarded audience to whom Mr. King does not venture to appeal, is to follow the Liberal leader in his ramblings, make note of what he says in any one speech then observe when he is before a differently disposed audience, the sudden swallowed of his platitudes to replace them with something directly the opposite. It will be an easy task, and you will get more of real sport out of it than you ever got out of any cross word puzzle.

Asked by a New York Times correspondent what he thought of I. Duce, a question any diplomat would walk a mile to avoid, the Emir said: "I personally do not like Mussolini. His manner of speaking and the way he appears in photographs make me imagine him to be a cheap comedian. His pompous personal demonstrations do not appeal to the 'ab accustomed to the simplicity of the Sahara.' Maybe I. Duce will go to war with Transjordan, now, instead,

referred to as a "pay streak" would furnish the Liberal leader with employment for all out of work in his party. No politician in Canada is so versatile in changing his views as the Hon. Mackenzie King, even his best lieutenants unable to follow his pace.

When the Hon. Premier Bennett announced his program of "Reform" it was commended by the opposition, in mass, but with vigorous protests that he "should have done this five years ago." Tom Moore, the great Labor leader declared,—"they have acted too quickly" to enable labor to "adjust itself to them."

But Mr. King's right about face is emphatic. He says—"They (the Conservatives) say they stand for reforms." "Not now," says Mr. King, some other time when nature has produced prosperity, when business gets back to normal without the help of governments, when labor has satisfying work, and the people live in plenty and contentment. "Then reform, not now." And then in prospect, as in the past, he boldly into the Liberal type of reform, to bring on another collapse of our economic system, and another period of the depression which he handed over to the Hon. Mr. Bennett, to adjust and overcome.

When Mr. King was supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Finance Minister, introduced the "Dumping" clause into our Customs Act, he was quite enthusiastic in its favor. If any one dared to soil its virtue, his eloquence in defence would disturb the rafters. Lately his malediction against dumping duties has developed into a fact. With a swish of his wand he promises their funeral. But he did so, forgetting his Lib-

eral invention, under the illusion that it was Hon. Mr. Bennett that he was attacking. Shortly you will find him in another white face on this, swallowing his words per custom, and again commending what he now condemns.

How often have we heard that Hon. Gentleman denouncing the present government as a government "by commissions" Anethema could not be too loud nor more emphatic than that of Mr. King for relegating the prerogatives of the Crown and the independence of parliament to the tender mercies of commissions. So was the Liberal leader, in talk. But in action, what?

Every pressing responsibility had to be shelved or temporarily got rid of via a commission. This was why he appointed the Duncan Commission. To dodge away from the demands of the Maritimes for their rights. This was why the Conservative senators opposed it TO COMPEL THE GOVERNMENT TO SHOULDERS ITS RESPONSIBILITY, AND ACT AT ONCE.

But Liberals tell us—"You profited by that Commission." True, by the report of the Commission, but not by the Mackenzie King's implementation of its recommendations, for, after declaring it "100% complied with," HE PUSHED IT IN THE PIGEON HOLE WHERE IT REMAINED UNDISTURBED, WHERE IT WOULD STILL BE RESTING IF MR. KING HAD HIS WAY. It was the Hon. R. B. Bennett who DRAGGED IT FROM ITS HIDING PLACE AND GAVE TO THIS PROVINCE A \$3,000,000 INTEREST BEARING