

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1932

NOTES BY THE WAY

On September 10 the British Government will hand to the Government of France the not inconsiderable sum of 2,500,000,000 francs, thus ending an obligation contracted by the United Kingdom in the treasury crisis of September, 1931. A year ago this month, it will be recalled, Britain secured credits of \$200,000,000 from the United States and 5,000,000,000 francs from France, half of the latter being advanced by banks and the remainder subscribed by the French public in the shape of bonds. The whole of the American credit was repaid by the treasury in March and April, with the right to re-borrow \$5,000,000 at any time up to August 28. This right was not exercised. The portion of the French credit granted by the banks was repaid in March, with the right to re-borrow any time up to September 10. This right is also being allowed to lapse, and with the repayment of the remaining 2,500,000,000 francs on the date due, the whole transaction will be cleaned up.

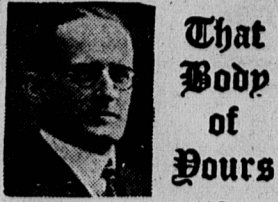
American slang, with its Elizabethan vigor and picturesqueness and its sometimes more than Elizabethan capacity for uncouth inventiveness, well deserves the attentions of the dictionary-maker. A definite dictionary need not be looked for, perhaps, until the "language" is less fluid than it is today. Meanwhile a well-known authority, Dr. Vizetelly, is carrying on with the work of adding terms to the dictionary as soon as they become sufficiently accepted for a temporary dignity of type. There are some curiosities of "gangster" vocabulary in his latest list. It seems that though one may run a harmless "racket" one cannot be a harmless "racketeer" since "racket" may be "an occupation by which money is made by legitimate means or otherwise" while a "racketeer" is "one who engages in bootlegging, beer running, or other illegal operations."

Many men are today in equally distressing financial circumstances, but are making a brave fight. Buckle down and do likewise. Your moral support and affection will add more to the happiness of your family than monetary consideration so obtained. Your family would not approve of your proposal. Keep its respect. Zelevart.

Many humorous stories are hung about the alarms that are said to fill the breasts of colored men, says the Toronto Telegram, when the need arises to pass through a graveyard at night. Whistling to keep the courage up is generally considered a sound policy in such a situation. These circumstances are recalled by the fact that the United States seems to be the only country in the world which has felt free to describe the Imperial Conference as a "failure." Many American papers are loudly asserting that the export trade of their country will not be seriously affected by the new agreements perfected at Ottawa, and are being supported in this view by their Department of Commerce.

At Christmas, 1918, one of the prisoners in the Lincoln jail, England, it is recalled by the Associated Press, offered two postcards for mailing to Dublin. On one was sketched a drunken man trying to get a key into the door of his home with the inscription: "I cannot get in!" The other showed the same man in a jail cell trying to open the door with a key and saying "I can't get out!" The British warders saw only an "Irish joke" and let the cards pass. What they did not suspect was that the two keys had been drawn carefully to scale to fit the prison locks. Shortly afterwards, the keys having been made in Dublin, Michael Collins appeared before the prison in an automobile, and the car sped away with de Valera and two companions. They fled to Ireland and went into hiding in the friendly hills. In June of the following year de Valera traveled to New York, as a stoker of a liner, it is thought, and received the freedom of the City of New York, was made a chief of the Chippewa Indians, and sold \$2,500,000 worth of bonds of the theoretical "Irish Republic."

In a statement introduced in this issue from the New York Times, Mr. George E. Sokolaky, a United States authority on Far Eastern affairs, suggests that the Western nations leave China and Japan to settle their disputes between themselves. He indicates that the quarrel between the two Oriental nations might not have expanded to its present proportions had it not been for the action of the League of Nations and of Colonel Stimson, United States Secretary of State. In his view the League of Nations misunderstood the Oriental situation because it was thinking of Europe and not of Asia. He blames Colonel Stimson for losing his temper at a critical time, and he condemns the League of Nations for making long speeches and passing resolutions which only served to inflame the trouble in the Far East. He is firmly of the opinion that an economic basis exists for a settlement between Japan and China by direct negotiations if the powers will remain out of the picture. Economists in many countries have predicted that Canada would be the first country in the world to emerge from the depression, and it seems as if their prophecy is coming true. There has been a definite reversal of the business trend, and the gains registered have been maintained for more than 60 days—the first extensive breathing spell since the depression started.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SCHOOL AND PLAY PREVENT MENTAL AILMENTS

In one of the oldest and largest institutions for mental cases, the records show that out of every ten cases admitted, six are actually cured and are able to go back to home and business. Dr. A. T. Mathers, in the Canadian Public Health Journal states that of every 100 cases with mental ailments, 23 are due to organic causes—some real disturbance in the body,—and 73 are functional—not due to any body condition but to some mental twist, illusion, hallucination, and so forth. "It is becoming more evident that the serious disturbances of the mind that appear in adult life are the result of abnormal mental 'sets' or notions occurring in childhood. This is the reason that the boy or girl who is sent to school regularly learns to mix with other youngsters, learns to take his or her own part, and learns also that other youngsters have the same rights and privileges as themselves, are getting the ideal training to prevent any mental ailment when they become men and women. Dr. Mathers says "the school is the place where the future adult should be taught not only to know but to behave in the ways of life."

Many parents if their youngster doesn't seem to get along with a teacher or at a certain school have him or her sent to another school or to a private tutor, and the youngster thus misses the "give and take" spirit of the school life, and misses or avoids the necessary discipline. There may be the exceptional case where the boy or girl may get in the "bad books" of a teacher, but most parents have learned that the cause of the difficulty is not with the teacher. When a youngster is at fault and the parent shields instead of showing the youngster the fault and punishing him therefore, that youngster is going to "lean" on that parent for this of other faults during childhood. This means that he will expect to be shielded from or excused for the results of actions which are not for the common good or welfare of the community.

And, as mentioned before, play, group play, is equally important as the school in the prevention of mental ailments. The youngster plays hard, puts all of himself into the play and yet must control himself, must be unselfish, and must take his bumps.

You can readily see that a boy or girl who gets school discipline, and the discipline of play, should grow into a normal man or woman and be able to get along with other people.

Repudiation

(London Truth) Talk of repudiation. Why America is the champion repudiator. What is the cause, or one of the main causes of the present chaos of debts and repudiations? Why, the senate's repudiation of President Wilson's signature to the covenant of the League of Nations. If the American senate had honored that signature, as we have honored Mr. Baldwin's signature of the debt settlement of 1923, which made England responsible for the debts of Europe, the French would have been much more moderate in their demands on Germany. If Wilson's guarantee of the security of France had been recognized by his own country, there would probably have been no reparations at all.

Doctor—"I'm sorry to tell you, my man, that you will never be able to work again."

Patient—"Lor'lumme, doctor—why sorry?"

As seen from Moscow (Sydney Post) One of the most effective tributes to the work of the Ottawa Conference comes from Russia. The Soviet press which speaks for the Stalin dictatorship is incensed over the "fair treatment clause" whereby Britain guarantees to conserve all preferences to the Dominions by prohibiting dumped importations from any country where state action reduces prices below reasonable limits. This clause of course is aimed at Soviet Russia which has deluged the British market with lumber, wheat and other commodities at subnormal and commercially destructive prices. This has been easy for the Stalin Government which controls Soviet production costs, takes the fruits of the toll of virtually enslaved workers, and sells them abroad at prices arbitrarily fixed below the cost of production in countries where the laborers are deemed worthy of their hire.

"Economic Life," a Stalin newspaper, says with reference to the proposed restriction on Soviet goods: "It must be clear to everyone that the result of such restriction will be a decline of Soviet orders from England." And it complains that though "the British press admits itself that Soviet orders are of paramount importance to many branches of British industry," nevertheless the United Kingdom delegation at Ottawa "even went so far as permitting the Canadian bourgeoisie to dictate conditions and dictate the conduct of the line of relations with other countries, particularly the Soviet Union."

"This is the first time," continues the official Soviet paper, "in the history of modern Britain when the line of foreign and trade policies of the British Government were dictated by the Dominions. By such concessions the British bourgeoisie hope to delay the growing process of disintegration of the Empire." This is interesting comment, in the hatred it reflects toward the British Empire, as well as in its hostility toward the Conference achievements. The reaction in British countries will be increased satisfaction over those achievements. A trade policy which arouses the fear and wrath of the most implacable enemies of the British Empire cannot be far from being on the right track.

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The Redistribution

(Montreal Gazette) One of the subjects to be dealt with at the forthcoming session of the Federal Parliament is the redistribution of seats which becomes obligatory after each decennial census. According to the usual custom this matter will be referred to a special committee representing both major parties, and perhaps the Progressives also, with the Government members predominating. In the bad old days—which some politicians of the older school still recall with regret—the redistribution was hailed as an opportunity for ensuring the safety of the party in power, and the practice of gerrymandering, whereby constituencies were so altered as to greatly enhance the prospects of the party in office, had a long and popular vogue. In later redistributions the gerrymander has been little used, or, when employed at all, has been applied with greater delicacy and skill and has been, therefore, less open to criticism. Generally speaking, applications of a new unit of representation, at least in the last two decades, have been fair enough and have occasioned very little protest.

This year the unit, as determined by dividing Quebec's fixed representation of 65 members into the total population of this province (2,874,255), becomes 44.219. Applied to the populations of the other provinces this unit gives the number of seats to which each is entitled, subject, however, to two provisos. The British North America Act, by which all these changes are governed, gives each province a little leeway under a section which states that there shall be no reduction in representation unless the proportion of the population of the Dominion has declined by one-twentieth or more. That is one safeguard. Another, which was enacted in 1915 for the benefit of Prince Edward Island largely, fixes the minimum representation of each province in the House of Commons at the number of Senators to which that province is entitled. Under this clause Prince Edward Island has been able to retain a representation of four, although under the uncontrolled application of the unit of representation the number of elected members

That Body of Pours

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FROM "THE ISLAND"

The sunburnt blood suffused her neck, and threw O'er her clear nutbrown skin a lucid hue, Like coral reddening through the darkened wave. Which draws the diver to the crimson cave. Such was this daughter of the southern seas, Herself a bl'ow in her energies. Her smiles and tears had passed, as light winds pass O'er lakes to ruffle, not destroy, their glass, Whose depths unsearched, and fountains from the hill, Restore their surface, in itself still. —Lord Byron.

Theory And Safety

(Baltimore Sun) Motor Vehicle Commissioner E. Austin Baughman covered a great deal of ground with his statement that a driver who yields the right of way when it belongs to him is as much in the wrong as one who takes it when it doesn't. This theory and the co-ordinate proposition of the Motor Vehicle Commissioner that drivers entitled to the right of way ought to demand it may well be in need of qualification before they are given wider currency.

Both theories are all very well from the standpoint of technically and in cases where nothing but the technical right of way may be involved the theories are sound. But there are often cases where safety is involved as well as right of way. There are not a few drivers who manage to disregard every consideration except speed and who rush into street and highway intersections with no thought except to get through first. To demand the right of way against such motorists would be to insist on technicality at the price of safety—a preference which prudent drivers hardly care to take. The excess of caution which induces a motorist to yield the right of way in such a case is a technical error only. And a technical infringement of this character is a small matter compared with the danger that might easily arise from an attempt to observe the strict rules of the road when dealing with a driver who observes neither the rules nor the ordinary requirements of common sense.

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A BIG EVENT

A new departure this year, in the hope of a Central School Fair, is being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Fair will be held at the Exhibition grounds in Charlottetown on Sept. 2 and 3, and already interest throughout the Province is very keen. As noted in a special article in the subject in today's Guardian, school fairs have long been recognized as institutions of great educational value to rural sections, and the Central School Fair will combine the best features of all these local fairs. The first and second prize exhibits at the local fairs will be shown at the Central exhibition, and the competition will be keen from all sections of the Province. There will be twelve classes of exhibits, made up of numerous subdivisions. There will also be calf club competitions, with suitable prizes awarded to the winners. Added feature of interest to be held in conjunction with the Central Fair will be the athletic sports, under the direction of Mr. Ray Enderton, of the Y. M. C. A., which will be open to athletes from each school engaged in school fair work.

The Central Fair will be the first of its kind to be held in Canada. It is a pioneer movement which undoubtedly will be watched with great interest in other Provinces. Success will give valuable publicity to Prince Edward Island, while an educational value, both to young and old, should prove far-reaching. There is every indication of the masses being well filled. It remains for the public generally to show their interest and appreciation by attending the exhibition in large numbers. No movement in recent years better merits wholehearted co-operation and support, or is more likely to result in substantial improvement in our agricultural industry.

IN INDIA CONFERENCE

On Labor Day, Viceroy Willingdon, at Simla, made the announcement that a new round table conference for India will be called at London some time in November. He plan proposed is that the British Government invite a small body of representatives from the Indian states and from British India to meet and make an earnest effort to reach an agreement upon the important questions that still remain undecided. It is stated that whilst the position of the Indian representatives will be on a par with that accorded them at previous councils, the character of the discussions and the stage which has been reached necessitates a less formal and more expeditious procedure than has been observed in these conclaves during the past 20 years; and it is considered that the best method of dealing with the Indian problem is for the British Government to draft, for presentation to the select committee and to Parliament, its specific commendations for reform, these, of course, being all closed within the already declared policy of the Government to retain the British executive in India and the Imperial tie, allowing for the largest measure of Indian domestic and legislative control consistent with its safeguarding reservation.

CONCERNING ROBINS

An amusing argument has arisen between American and English newspaper writers over the propriety of two lines in the late Joyce Kilmer's poem "Trees." The lines are: A tree that may in summer wear a nest of robins in her hair." The couplet aroused scornful criticism in England when broadcast over the radio. Whoever, except an ignoramus, could conceive a robin's nest in a tree, they asked. The feeling of the public was

delicately expressed by the Manchester Guardian writer who said that "the image owed less to ornithology than to pretty-pretty sentiment, since it was the habit of robins to nest in banks and never in trees."

These remarks found their way across the Atlantic and back came shoals of protests. One American wrote that "we have never seen a robin's nest elsewhere than in a tree; we suggest that an apology is due to the memory of Joyce Kilmer by the Manchester Guardian."

Of course, the explanation, as a Canadian exchange notes in an account of the debate, is that the English robin builds its nest in mossy banks and the English could not imagine any other kind of robin but their own. They did not know (and in the case of the Manchester Guardian writer there was no excuse for not knowing) that the American and Canadian robin is a thrush and that he nests in trees and rarely, if ever, in banks. The controversy still rages; the English case being that the Americans rename their red-breasted thrush and that in future no American songs be imported.

A SIMPLE STORY

The other day, says the Winnipeg Free Press, there was a small news item, which, because of its very size, was dwarfed into apparent insignificance. Crime, accidents, major political events, rumors of conflicts, sport and society happenings—all these seemed to tower over this little item, until it tried to shrink into a very small corner indeed.

It was the simple story of two little boys, ages twelve and eight, who had travelled all alone from Czechoslovakia to Blairmore, Alberta. They could not speak a word of English, but kindly officials all along their route kept an eye on them, saw to their needs, anticipated their desires, and made the trip not only a possible one for the lads, but also a happy one.

Could such a thing, asks the Free Press, have happened a half century ago? Imagine the long journey across a European seaport; imagine the overland trip across Canada. Very likely if two little boys fifty years ago, tried to cross half the world alone, somewhere along the way they would have been whisked out of sight—and some disreputable Fagin would have turned them to his lawless trades. But not in 1932. Two little boys, Joe and Peter Zezula, from Czechoslovakia to Blairmore, Alberta, alone; isn't that an indication of how far the world has actually progressed, despite pessimists? It is a simple story, and it warmed the hearts of all who read it; and cheered them too. Simple stories are good things.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"There is a bird," says our disgruntled contemporary, "which in the face of disturbing facts hides its head in the sand and pretends that all is well." There is also a bird which is notorious for fouling its own nest. It is regarded in every community as the most undesirable of bipeds.

Attention is called to articles in today's issue supplied by the press committee of the Temperance organizations. The centenary of the Total Abstinence Movement is being observed during the week Sept. 11-18 by the temperance forces of the Province, and it is hoped to obtain the co-operation of all concerned in making the celebration a success. Considerable world progress has been made in temperance during the past century, but much work of an educational nature remains to be done. In the final analysis, it is only by education, precept and consistent example, that temperance habits can be inculcated and developed.