

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN NOTES BY THE WAY

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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1932

ROUSING CONVENTION

The harmony and enthusiasm which prevailed at the Conservative convention at Summerside on Saturday was an inspiration to all who participated. The convention was called to nominate a candidate for the Legislative seat in the 5th District of Prince, made vacant by the death of the Hon. L. M. MacNeill, Minister of Public Works. There was practically a full representation of delegates from all parts of the constituency. Among many eligible candidates, the choice fell upon Mr. H. M. Downing, whose nomination, on motion of Mr. Thomas Linkletter, was made unanimous. Mr. Downing is well and popularly known throughout the district and there is every reason to believe that the confidence reposed in him by the convention will be heartily endorsed by the electorate when the opportunity comes.

Owing to the recent illness of Premier Stewart, the convention had been postponed from an earlier date. Mr. Stewart was present on Saturday and received an enthusiastic ovation. He dealt ably with the issues in the coming by-election, and received, at the conclusion of his remarks, unanimous endorsement in the form of a resolution expressing confidence in his leadership, appreciation of his speech and presence at the meeting, and congratulations upon his recovery to his accustomed health and strength. As all present realized, the duties of office have fallen heavily upon the present Premier. The disastrous fires at Falconwood Hospital and Prince of Wales College, accompanied by the loss of so able a lieutenant as the late Hon. Mr. MacNeill, placed heavy additional burdens of responsibility upon the leader of the Government; and the conscientiousness with which these responsibilities have been discharged has been an example to all.

Evident at the convention was the fact that the fiscal policies of the Stewart administration have been approved by the thinking element of the electorate and that these policies will find further support and approval as the by-election campaign progresses.

Mr. Downing is to be warmly congratulated upon the honour conferred upon him in his election as standardbearer of the party in a district which has given so many able and successful men to the political life of the Province.

THE WAR DEBTS

The campaign in the Hearst press against the Allied nations because of the war debts situation is of little concern to readers in this or any other British country, who know Hearst as a persistent propagandist and sensation monger. His arguments, however, provide the text for some timely editorial comment in the Vancouver Province, which points out that the war debts are unpayable except through as great an economic earthquake as went to their creation. The debts were created by the shipment of goods, not money. And if they could be discharged without very much goods, it is very likely they would be discharged without very much fuss. The annual sum due, about \$270,000,000, when spread over the various debtor nations, would not be an impossible sum if facilities for paying it existed. But they do not exist. Nor would they exist if the European nations reduced their armaments.

The war debts, it is pointed out, can be discharged only in the way they were created—by the shipment of goods. But the United States does not want goods. It built up great industries to manufacture war supplies, then turned these industries to make commodities for peace. It has more of these commodities now than it can use, and to accept more from abroad would mean that the United States can not afford to allow the war debts to be paid in the only coin in which they can be paid. The United States has been insisting on gold. But there isn't enough gold in the world to discharge the debt, and the payments already made in gold have been just about as disastrous as if they have been made in goods. They have depleted the world's gold reserves, sending to low levels the prices of commodities in international exchange, particularly basic commodities like cotton, wheat and metals. So the United States has suffered, through the restriction of purchasing power at home and abroad, a great deal more than it has gained through the gold sent to it across the Atlantic.

Perhaps, after the presidential election campaign, United States politicians will admit what the statesmen of other countries have long realized, that the only thing to be done with the war debts is to forget them.

Even if trouble comes, the nations must ultimately return to Lausanne and the methods of Lausanne. To the statesmanship of M. Herriot and Capt. Von Papen must be added the tireless energy and high-minded clarity with which Mr. MacDonald conducted their deliberations. Without his moderating and guiding hand the Conference could hardly have lasted forty-eight hours. These three men will go down in history perhaps higher than the artisans of the pacts of Locarno. America has the opportunity to add another name to the roster of those statesmen who are leading the world back to true economic and political peace. Christian Science Monitor.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the party led by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor M. P. for Winnipeg North Centre, boasts one retired capitalist. At least that is the way one of the delegates to the recent meeting at Calgary styled himself. It seems he is a landlord, whose investments are not in such fine shape. A couple of bank inspectors were also listed as delegates.

Here are the occupations of the delegates, according to an exchange: Two lawyers, six teachers, one miner, one professor, fifteen farmers, six houseworkers, three journalists, two steam engineers, one hotel keeper, one retired minister, one merchant, one motion picture operator, three nurses, twenty constructional workers, two union executives, twelve members of Parliament or Legislature, nineteen unemployed men and women, one retired capitalist and two bank inspectors.

Those are the originals. They hope to get sufficient reinforcements to take Parliament Hill by ballot storm at the next election. Conservatives and Liberals will have something to say in the battle for votes.

POTENTIAL MARKET

What the Imperial Conference may achieve in diverting British trade to Canadian producers may be gathered from the following analysis:

In the first six months of the present year, Great Britain purchased more oats from the Argentine than from Canada; more bacon from each of Denmark, Poland, Netherlands and Sweden than from Canada; more hams from the United States; more cheese from the Netherlands; more tobacco from the United States; more hides from Germany and the United States, and more leather from United States; more paper from Scandinavia; more timber from the United States, Russia, Sweden and Finland; more wood pulp from Norway and Finland than from Canada.

HIS MARK

Canadian history books may someday carry the following little story, which is vouched for by "The Maritime," official organ of the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal: "A small boy named Borden, probably as good or as bad as the rest, carved his initials where he should not have carved them. That was over a half century ago at Acadia Villa School, which is near Grand Pre, N. S., the place where the boy was born.

"Today the school is a thing of the past. It was never large, but each year a dozen or so hopefuls drew inspiration from the "R. L. B." left by Sir Robert Borden, who since became Premier of Canada and who

The New York banks still hold a third or more of the world's gold, says the London Times. Its accumulation has probably been the greatest single factor in bringing about the crisis. By producing a scarcity of money in other countries it drove down world prices, impoverishing the primary producer in the United States as elsewhere, and made it difficult for the rest of the world to buy American goods. Instead of oiling the wheels of internal and international trade it was used to finance an extravagant orgy of stock exchange speculation and made the basis of a gold inflation with the inevitably disastrous results.

Regarding the onslaught made by the Manchester Guardian, which, says the Evening Telegram, there does not appear to be any serious justification, it is perhaps due to the strong adherence of this Liberal newspaper to the policy of Free Trade, and to its fears that the Imperial Conference is decidedly favourable to preferential tariffs.

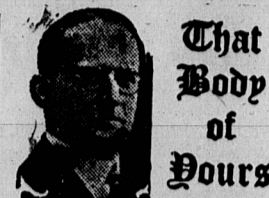
It is because mind or mental specialists are keenly aware of the fact that they are able to treat adults who act like children or savages. The adult who is mentally sick has simply reached the point where his childish impulses have broken through his adult repressive powers, and the mental specialist treats him from that standpoint.

When the adult begins to act like a child or savage, no curb or repression on his fancies or desires, it is called psychosis. Once before I spoke of psychosis as being a persistent dream state. Some one else has said "Psychosis can be considered as a flight from reality, and from the adult form of existence, back to childhood to a happier time, in which phantasy or the pleasant dream or vision prevails without being hampered or hindered by the actual or real conditions about one."

As a matter of fact we all have these "phantasies" or dreams of our childhood. You may remember the lines "Backward turn backward Oh time in thy flight. Make me a child again just for to-night." It would be so much more pleasant to be enjoying the happy days of childhood; than the hard responsibilities of our everyday life.

But we put away these childish dreams or fancies and go about our work, taking our place in the world, doing the things we should do and repressing or keeping down the desires that would make it impossible for us to live with other people.

The mental specialist by gradually having the patient tell him all about these childish fancies, and getting him to overcome or repress them, is able to affect a cure.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE MIND OF THE CHILD AND THE ADULT

The normal healthy adult cannot understand the ways of children, savages, and the insane. The reason that he cannot understand their behavior is that as he came to manhood he has been repressing or putting away from him the thoughts, feelings, and dreams of childhood. He has gradually learned that if he is to become a man he must put away childish things; that the thoughts and actions of childhood cannot be used in the great world of adults.

Thus a child, a savage, or an insane person not having these repressions, not trying to keep down any desires or actions that come into their minds do things that are not sensible or correct, from the standpoint of a civilized adult, who has repressed these childish, unwise, unlawful actions.

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Exploring The Heavens

(Ottawa Journal)

The Poles have been conquered, the oceans spanned by swift airplanes, there is but little virgin territory left on the surface of the earth. So it is that the path of adventure is moving into the unknown reaches of the skies where the scope is unlimited for sporting effort, scientific achievement, in a realm long given up to fanciful romance and flights of imagination to Mars and Venus.

Professor Auguste Piccard, who ascended ten miles last year in a sealed aluminum ball attached to a gas bag and looked down upon depths never before seen by man, is ready for another flight, new records his objective, but no longer has he this field to himself. Four other sky-piercing expeditions are in the planning.

At Rochester, England, is being constructed the largest free balloon ever made to which will be attached a globe similar to Piccard's. It is to be the vehicle of Oswald Short and his aeronauts and they hope to reach a height of fifteen to seventeen miles.

German engineers are preparing to attack the stratosphere by means of a high altitude plane, the JU-49, which is being built at Dessau. It is an all-metal, low-wing monoplane, its air-tight cabin filled with strange instruments. In France two planes are being built for a similar mission. One of them, constructed under the supervision of the French Government, is said to be capable of 450 miles an hour at an elevation of ten miles. The other machine is being built by M. Guerschais, a Parisian engineer.

Finally, on a remote ranch in New Mexico, Professor Robert H. Goddard of Clark University is experimenting with rockets through which he hopes to send instruments into the upper reaches for automatic recording of scientific data. "This engine alone in the whole field of technology," says a writer in the

N. S. Coal In Ontario

(Sydney Post)

Two rather mystifying despatches came from Ontario with regard to coal supplies for public buildings, Nova Scotia coal being an unsuccessful runner up for the business in each case. At Oshawa, the story goes, the Board of Education received several tenders for the fuel supply for the public schools one of which offered Nova Scotia coal and all the others coal imported from the United States. The Board rejected all tenders but that which specified Nova Scotia coal and decided to call for New Tenders, so restricted as to specifications as to allow only coal from this Province to be considered.

It does not appear whether the ordering of new tenders is a mere formality, adopted to regularize an award to the dealer in Nova Scotia coal, or whether it is an attempt to procure the needed supply at a lower price. What is encouraging in the circumstances is that Nova Scotia coal appears to be penetrating further west into the Canadian market than ever before.

At another Ontario centre, the town of Oakville, a contract for 270 tons of American coal was awarded by the School Board, after it had considered and rejected a tender for Nova Scotia coal. The Canadian price was \$8, and the American price \$7.60, but this difference was not the reason for the award going to the local dealer in imported fuels. The tenders asked for having specified the Pennsylvania product, the Board felt bound to close with the lowest offer consistent with the specifications. Why it was so bound is a curious question. One would think the course adopted at Oshawa might have been followed at Oakville, and new tenders asked for. This will probably be done in future as the Board seemed unanimous in deciding that the preference should be given to Canadian coal, one trustee declaring that he would favor such a policy even at the cost, if necessary, of an additional dollar a ton.

It is gratifying to see this newly-awakened interest in Ontario with respect to the colliery industry of Nova Scotia. The spirit displayed will awaken an appreciative response in this Province which will tend to reinforce the development of inter-provincial trade. Millions of Maritime money go to Ontario for the purchase of its products every year. Questions affecting Ontario industry are continually arising in the Dominion Parliament, where the Maritime members have always shown a disposition to support measures for the conservation of the home market for Canadian producers when their sectional interests might have dictated a contrary course. If Canada is to be built up industrially, co-operation of this kind will always be necessary. It will be good business for Ontario to use Canadian coal in preference to imported American fuels, as it is good business for Nova Scotia to buy Ontario products in preference to foreign importations.

New York Times from whose article these facts are taken, "suggests once again the fascinating possibility of sounding, or perhaps even personal exploration, into the remoter depths beyond all possible reach of the conventional airplane or the balloon."

It is a field of research of infinite possibilities and with all the fascination of the unknown. Pilots and designers dream of airplanes crossing the oceans at 500 miles an hour, miles above the earth in the thin air which lessens resistance and multiples speed.

And there are profound mysteries awaiting solution. Mr. William H. Wenstrom, the Times writer we have quoted, puts some of them in these words:

"Some of the atmosphere's profoundest mysteries are beyond reach of even the twenty-five-mile sounding balloon, Sir James Jeans has calculated that traces of the atmosphere extend to heights of over 2,000 miles. What lies between? Does the stratosphere end at thirty miles or so, to be succeeded by gases warmer than the balmy air of the tropics? Do unexpected lower-level storms originate somehow at these stupendous heights? Is there a great protective screen in the upper air, invisible yet nevertheless effective in protecting all living things from destructive rays? What precisely is the aurora, that glowing girdle of cold flame about the magnetic pole, and how is it related to radio transmission, magnetic storms and sunspots?"

The idea of it all grips the imagination, dazzles the mental vision.

"I can't think what's the matter with my watch," complained the father. "Maybe it needs cleaning."

"No," replied four-year-old Henry. "That's not right, 'cause baby and I had it in the bathtub washing it yesterday."



HAYMAKING

In golden sunlight stood a haystack high Still fragrant with the smell of clover sweet Its shadow dark stretched back where two fields meet, Losing itself where birch trees grew near by. This rural scene of rich warm tones saw I: Green, glowing grass, cool midst the sun's bright heat: Dark spreading trees, for cows a dim retreat: New hay, a soft dry bed on which to lie.

The golden stack catching the sun's bright ray Gave mellow beauty to the rustic scene While in another field men tossed the hay, Their voices happy, sonorous, serene. On every hand was beauty soft and fair, 'Twas happiness to be just standing there.

—G. E. B. McWilliam.

Scott At The High School

(Exchange)

A bronze medallion was unveiled in the Royal High School of Edinburgh in commemoration of Walter Scott's association with the school. Scott entered it in 1778 when he was seven years old. He himself says that he did not make any great figure, that he was not a dunce, but incorrigibly idle and always longing to do something else than was enjoined of him. He developed more rapidly under the Rector. There is nothing in this experience to encourage idleness or neglect of study. Though Scott was perhaps not the possessor of accurate scholarship, he was an omnivorous reader and acquired an immense fund of knowledge, as his novels and the introductions and notes show. A passage in "Waverley" probably describes Scott's irregular course of reading, though he would have been too modest to identify himself with his hero in the eulogy of his talents. Waverley's powers of apprehension, says the author, were so uncommonly quick as almost to resemble intuition, and the chief care of his preceptor was to prevent him from overrunning his game, that is from acquiring his knowledge in a slight, flimsy and inadequate manner. The teacher had to combat also that indolence of disposition which can only be stirred by some strong motive for gratification and which renounced study as soon as curiosity was gratified. He would throw himself with spirit upon any classical author and make himself master of the style so far as to understand the story.

But it was in vain to attempt fixing his attention on critical distinctions of philology, upon the difference of idiom, the beauty of felicitous expression, or the artificial combinations of syntax. "I can read and understand a Latin author," said young Edward, with the self-confidence and rash reasoning of fifteen, "and Scaliger or Bentley could not do much more." Alas, while he was thus permitted to read only for the gratification of his amusement, he foresaw not that he was losing forever the opportunity of acquiring habits of firm and assiduous application, of gaining the art of controlling, directing and concentrating the powers of his mind for earnest investigation—an art far more essential than

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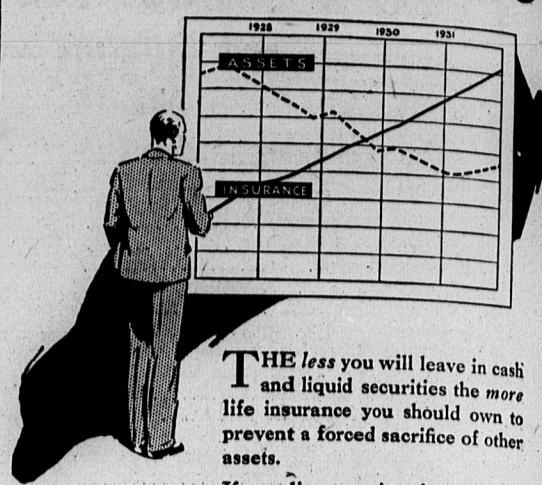
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even that intimate acquaintance with classical learning which is the primary object of study. There can be little doubt that Scott was here thinking of his own mistake, and it is evident that he had a true insight into one of the aims of education. But we need not regret the inclination which led him away from the regular paths into those who gave us "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and the Waverley novels. And we are disposed to think that a classical teacher of our day would forgive a good deal to a student who was eager to catch the spirit of the great authors, even if he was a little neglectful of grammar.

A Hoover Return (Financial Post) A brief survey of the opinions of American newspaper correspondents who have come to Ottawa for the Imperial Economic Conference brings to light their practically unanimous opinion that Franklin D. Roosevelt will be elected president of the United States on November 8. It may be unwise to quarrel with such an expert sum of opinion, but the forecast is at variance with that expressed by confidential business services across the line. Hoover's return by a narrow margin, expected by the editors of some of these services, who wear on their ears business stethoscopes if not political ones. Improvement in the stock market will help Hoover unless there is an early crash which would be bad for him. In this connection, some people believe that the Democrats have engineered this rise, hoping the drop later will injure the Republicans. The improvement has not yet been reflected in general business and no trade upturn can be expected before early September at the earliest. If it should show signs of developing then it would be early enough to help Hoover. But Hoover's highest card is the weakness of the Democrats. Roosevelt has one powerful factor working in his favor—discontent which always militates against the in power. But he is unknown to many parts of the Union; he has so far failed to deal firmly with the corrupt administration of New York city and he is not a dominating and forceful personality. The issue is still in doubt but business is not only planning to vote for Hoover but is betting on him.

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