

GOVERNMENT

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and Canada was therefore subject to these slaughtered prices. In order to protect the Canadian manufacturer, government action was necessary.

The suggestion of a bonus to mixed farmers, offered yesterday by W. E. Rowe (Cons. Dufferin-Simcoe), was very well worth study by the government, said Mr. Edwards. If it was fair to bonus wheat to the extent of five cents a bushel, it might be equally fair to bonus the products of the mixed farmer. He was not criticising the wheat bonus, he said, because he favored it.

Mr. Edwards dealt at some length with the growth of industry in Canada. He stated that 157 new firms had been established in the Dominion since 1930. He then proceeded to indicate the nature of these new industries. The textile industry he discussed at some length. The number of people engaged in this industry in Canada was now approximately 100,000 he said. Sixty per cent of them were women. It was very essential to have this type of industry in order to keep a balanced community.

With respect to the duty on wool, Mr. Edwards said he wished to add that Canadian woolen manufacturers with whom he had discussed the matter had no objections to a duty being placed on empire wools to protect the Canadian sheep grower, providing compensating duties were placed on all customs items covering semi or fully manufactured goods made from wools. The branch of the woolen industry which produced the greatest value to manufacturers of wool was the knitting industry. The knitting industry was not protected in 1930 or 1931. By spreading out orders, Mr. Edwards thought unemployment conditions might be improved.

The tariff was not, from his point of view, an issue, declared Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle), for the Finance Minister had made it clear nothing would be done until after the imperial conference. He fully agreed with a good deal of what Mr. Gardiner, the Progressive leader, had said, particularly with regard to his denunciation of the capitalistic system. But this system had been of short duration, and it was something of an exaggeration to lay upon it responsibility for all economic troubles. In Mr. Bourassa's opinion the development of the machine age had concentrated capital in a few hands, and the power thus conveyed had been abused.

The best incentive that could be given to the doctrines and practices of extreme Socialism or Bolshevism was not by suppressing the printing of a few silly pamphlets, but by lending the authority of parliament to a system that was immoral and anti-social as that prevailing today in Russia, said Mr. Bourassa.

As to the nationalization of currency, that could not be effected until there was an international understanding to bring down all the debts of all the countries.

Many of the suggested remedies had the one defect—they lacked the good old quality of simplicity. The evils of the world would not be cured by artificial means, nor until the world came back to its senses. The period of the war was one of intense inebriation. Now, peoples must get sober, Mr. Bourassa said. They must get more economical and be shown the way back to their economic senses. The lesson of spending less must be learned by governments.

The immediate object to which governments should look was the reduction of debts and expenditures. Canada should lose no occasion to confer with the British governments and those of other countries at Geneva on the necessity of scaling down war debts.

Mr. Bourassa expressed amazement that Colonel Raeton, the Liberal financial critic, should have indulged in such a broad criticism of the budget and then followed it up with only a small amendment affecting the tariff. The tariff was such a small item in the general economic problem. If the opposition condemned only one policy of the government, it might next year introduce an amendment condemning the bank act, and the following year the insurance act. So that, commented Mr. Bourassa, in ten years the people might get to know what the Liberal policy actually was.

Paying tribute to Mr. Rhodes, the Finance Minister, Mr. Bourassa said he had proven that even in the exposition of figures the minister could be a gentleman and speak as a gentleman. The Independent member for Labelle also agreed with the tributes paid to Mr. Bennett as a financier. A Conservative member yesterday had

TRADE BOARD

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declared him to be greater than Mussolini, perhaps, said Mr. Bourassa, next year some member would rise and say that Napoleon Bonaparte was blushing in his grave because a greater figure than he had risen in the history of the world. Mr. Bourassa criticised the purposes to which the National Service Loan were applied. He thought it was clever of the Prime Minister to take advantage of panic in order to invite the people to subscribe to it. The credit of Canada had been benefitted thereby, Mr. Bennett was to be congratulated for not having abused the powers granted him by parliament more than he did. Mr. Bourassa did not blame the Government for advancing \$11,000,000 to the provinces. It did what it had to do in preventing the creation of a financial feeling that would react against Canada. But some basis must be found so that the provinces would not stand in relation to the Federal Government as bankrupt clients at the mercy of their bankers.

He approved heartily of the reduction in income tax exemptions. Mr. Bourassa informed the House. He suggested, however, that in proper justice, a sharp difference should be drawn between the salary which was earned from year to year and the interest derived from capital. He also urged the adoption of some system which would result in collection of income tax on debenture interest. In many cases, he charged, holders of debentures did not declare the interest. Such debentures were payable to bearer and interest was collected through the banks, making it extremely difficult to check up on the owners of the debentures.

The excise tax on imports Mr. Bourassa said should be called a special customs duty. It was not an excise tax, and should not be termed so. He expressed the view that the sales tax should be paid by the consumer when making his purchases. Under the present system the consumer did not know what he was paying out in sales tax. Invisible taxation was not a good thing.

The Finance Minister did not believe, Mr. Bourassa continued, that he was going to meet his deficit for the current fiscal year out of the taxation proposed. Surely it would be just as well as tell the people that they must expect a couple more "black years" instead of buying them up with false hopes.

From 1924 to 1930, under a liberal administration, the public debt had been increased by \$276,000,000, said C. B. Howard (Lib., Sherbrooke). In the two years of the present Government, it had increased by \$307,000,000. The Prime Minister, in his budget speech of last session had estimated that the year would produce a deficit of seven millions. Instead, the deficit, as revealed in the budget was \$11,000,000. The Prime Minister had been out in his estimate only \$112,000,000 which was "some slip to have made." If the people of Canada were directors of a business corporation, and the manager brought in a statement such as that read to the House by the Finance Minister, one could imagine what would have happened to him.

J. S. Woodsworth (Lib., Winnipeg North Centre), stated the budget did not present any indication that there was international co-operation in the solution of financial problems. Steps were not being taken for the marketing of western wheat.

A great deal had been said about stabilization of currency and the gold standard. If the gold standard has ceased to perform its proper function, then the government should abandon it, said Mr. Woodsworth. Why not expropriate the gold mines and conscript an army to work them. At present the country was simply passing over gold to the profit of private individuals. If gold was considered so necessary as a standard of exchange, then let the government take over the mines.

Mr. Woodsworth, however, did not believe that gold was not necessary. In the west were agricultural products, and in the east textiles. Why could the two not be exchanged? It was an absurd arrangement that men should have to go into the north and blast out rocks in order to secure a medium that would enable those goods to be exchanged.

Turning to the budget, Mr. Woodsworth said that the balancing of it had made it more difficult for the people to balance their own household budgets. It had been affected in two ways—cutting down staffs and increasing taxation. There were other ways in which this same result might have been achieved, and Mr. Woodsworth cited the imposition of heavier taxes on the wealthy added to the reduction of debt.

HUNT STILL

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ors, the retired educationalist, Dr. John P. Condon. "Jafale," appeared and disappeared from his New York home with amazing rapidity. Meantime, a New York housewife, whose interest in the fate of the stolen son of the Lindberghs led her to check the numbers on her husband's currency, gave authorities a new clue to pursue. Mrs. David Isaacs found a \$20 bill her husband had obtained at a branch bank bore one of the numbers announced by the Treasury. Officials of the bank were able to say only that the bill came to them either Monday, April 4, or the following day. A formal statement confirmed this afternoon that the ransom was paid Saturday, April 2. Since the bank's customers numbered more than 1,500 persons on each of the two days the problems of tracing the bill further was a large one. Police and secret service agents joined in the hunt. Dr. Condon said early in the day that he both "had and has" means of reaching the kidnapers. He said he knew nothing of an advertisement signed "Jafale" appearing in a Washington newspaper.

"Yes, will work with you alone and tell nobody, Jafale," read the advertisement. "Probably somebody is using my name," said Dr. Condon. Dr. Condon's trips from his home were made in a car driven by Ralph Acker, a son-in-law. On his last departure late in the day he carried a black bag and drove only a short way before he transferred to an elevated train bound for downtown New York.

COMMENDS TRADE BOARD

At the outset of his remarks the speaker expressed his appreciation of the privilege of addressing such a representative and influential organization as the Charlottetown Board of Trade. There remains a great deal to be accomplished by the Board in advancing the interests of the Province, which is peculiarly situated in that it is almost entirely agricultural. We have still, he believed, an opportunity of regaining our lost population. The question is how to provide a living wage for our boys and girls, and retain them here. Intensive farming is perhaps the only solution; and one of the functions of the Board of Trade is to encourage the development of local agricultural products in every way.

Dealing next with the oyster industry, Mr. Sharp pointed out that good oyster areas are becoming more and more restricted in the Atlantic States, which still, however, maintain control of the Canadian market. The peculiar advantages of the areas of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were dealt with, Mr. Sharp explaining how the oyster waters of the Gulf are particularly favorable. "As the diamond mines are to Africa, so is Prince Edward Island to the oyster industry," he emphasized.

The history of the industry in the Province was reviewed, including the cause of the disease which destroyed the Malpeque beds some years ago, and the successful efforts to eradicate it. Scientific culture has been adopted to bring these beds back into condition. Whether the disease has run its course is a problem not yet determined by the scientists, but there is no doubt of the good condition of Island oysters today and of the marketing opportunities which can be developed.

The speaker reviewed also the experiments undertaken by Government officials and the arrangements for leasing the beds which had been made under the Saunders Government. Moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, Mr. S. A. MacDonald said he believed the oyster industry was something which the Board of Trade should get behind by assisting the Government in its development in every way.

MR. MUTCH'S SUGGESTION

On seconding the motion, Mr. R.E. Mutch said he understood the leases available are only on what are termed barren bottoms. Personally he believed it was practically a hopeless matter to develop these bottoms. The Government, he suggested, might be willing to lease bottoms that are not absolutely barren, but are not producing the best quality at the present time. Objections might be raised to this, but it would be a move in the interests of the industry. He instanced the Pownal Bay area, where oysters vying in quality with the famed Malpeque Bay molluscs were formerly produced. The water there is shoal, and the ground can be picked over thoroughly by persons walking over it. Last year this area produced scarcely over fifty barrels of oysters. If this territory were available for leasing, he believed every acre could produce this quantity.

If an arrangement could be made to lease beds of this kind, Mr. Mutch believed the industry could be built up very quickly or a profitable basis.

Secretary Higgins, at the opening of the business meeting, read the minutes of the previous quarterly meeting, which were approved. Messrs. James Govan, Toronto, and J. P. Keefe, Montreal were introduced as guests.

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members were elected: Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, menace, yet the Government had dismissed a large number of entomologists.

SAD TRAGEDY AT ELLERSLIE

(Special to the Guardian)

A sad tragedy occurred at Ellerslie on Tuesday afternoon when a man named Thomas Walsh was burned to death and Mrs. Western Smith was seriously burned about the body and face, when the home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was burned to the ground by fire of unknown origin.

Mr. Walsh, who was a cripple from birth, resided at the Smith home. He occupied a room upstairs which was heated by a stove. As he was unable to leave his chair Mrs. Smith does not know just how the fire could have occurred. Mrs. Smith was downstairs hooking a mat when she thought she heard Mr. Walsh call out. She rushed upstairs to his room but was met with a burst of flame and smoke. She tried her best to reach the crippled gentleman but could not get near him. Her clothing caught fire and her young daughter, Elsie, dragged her away and helped her downstairs and with much difficulty removed her clothing but not before she was severely burned.

Some small children in the house ran out and told Mr. Smith, who was doing up the chores in the barn, what had occurred. He did his best to get to Mr. Walsh but by this time the upstairs was on fire and nothing could be done to save the unfortunate man. His charred remains were found among the ruins after the fire had died down.

Neighbors helped to remove some of the furniture from downstairs. Mr. Smith's loss is a heavy one as his house had recently been improved and he only had \$500 insurance.

Mrs. Smith was taken to the home of Mr. Willard Hutchinson and Dr. Stewart of Tyne Valley called. He came as soon as possible and dressed the burns. On Wednesday morning Mrs. Smith was removed to the Prince County Hospital where her condition is considered serious. She was accompanied to Summerside by her son, Mr. George Smith.

An inquest was held on the remains of Thomas Walsh on Wednesday afternoon by Dr. Champion of O'Leary Coroner for the district, and after inquiring into the circumstances a verdict of accidental death by fire was returned by the jury.

The deceased was 47 years of age. He leaves to mourn two brothers, George Walsh of Ellerslie and Frank in States to whom sympathy is extended.

The funeral was held on Wednesday afternoon, interment being in the United Cemetery at Biddford.

MINIATURE

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led under several feet of water. Should an iceberg at St. Joseph give way suddenly instead of gradually there were fears that some of the perishes below might be inundated. Two yachts were torn from their moorings on the Duchene River at Leclercville and could not be found. A pile of bundled shingles was washed away from the same village.

Conditions in the eastern townships were returning to normal as were those at Lachine, Ville St. Pierre and St. Anne de Bellevue. In the latter town several chickens were found drowned this morning.

DECLINED TO ORDER BOAT FORFEITED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13—Federal Judge Ira Lloyd Letts this afternoon, in disposing of a case involving the attempt of the Government to libel for forfeiture the British motorboat Maskinonge, seized Dec. 16, 1931, with about 1,500 cases of liquor aboard, said he was satisfied that the boat had been practiced by some coast guardsmen aboard the Maskinonge.

Members of the crew of the Maskinonge in depositions taken in Canada claimed coast guardsmen stole valuable equipment of the boat, a watch, a wallet containing money, clothing belonging to the crew and food supplies from the Maskinonge, but coast guard witnesses denied the charge.

Judge Letts sustained two penalties, one of \$500 and another of \$50,000, that had been assessed against Captain Frederick Heckman of Lunenburg, N. S., Master of the Maskinonge. Judge Letts further held that a \$30,000 mortgage on the Maskinonge, held by Christiansen Ivanson of Falmouth, N. S., was a valid one and declined to order the boat forfeited.

CORNWALL CHARGE

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WINSLOW UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA—Service April 17th: Winslow North 11:00, Winslow South 3; Highfield 7:00; Rev. L. J. Leard, Minister.

SOCIAL EVENING—The Benevolent Irish Society social evening was well patronized by over one hundred and fifty people who thoroughly enjoyed the big game of auction forty-fives which was keenly contested. The results are as follows: Ladies First, Miss George Gallant; second, Miss Kathleen Larkin; Gents first, Mr. J. H. McKinnon; second, Mr. Emmett Cusack. Lucky table, Miss Hilda Duff. After the prizes were awarded the large crowd was favored with a step dance by Mr. Roy MacDonald which went over with a bang. The remainder of the evening was spent in old time dancing.

NOVEL EVENING—An exceptionally pleasant and novel evening was held at the close of the regular session of Alpha Rebekah Lodge, No. 10, Tuesday, when the entertainment committee for April conducted a Wan-ton Poverty Sale. Among the notables in attendance were: Big Chief MacEachern, Chief Justice Look-Me-Over Adams, accompanied by his co-partner Size-Me-Up Duchernit, also clowns, Hop-and-go-fetch-it Walters and Rags-and-Tatters Burhoe. Fines were imposed upon those who were not in absolutely poverty-stricken attire. A delightful programme was then presented, the most outstanding numbers being readings by Raggy-Ann Acorn and Flibberty-Flabberty Henry, and a stunt by Barber Sloshem and Dynamite Wright. Stunts then followed, the winners being presented with prizes by High-Cockalorum Crockett, convener and instigator of the evening's fun. A bread line was then formed and rations dealt out to the starving mob. The National Anthem brought this most enjoyable evening to a close.

PERSONALS

The many friends of Mrs. Leslie Prowse, Brackley, are pleased to know she is doing nicely after her operation in the P. E. Island Hospital.

Mrs. Benj. Rodd, Brackley, is visiting in the city the guest of her sister, Mrs. Everett Saunders, Elm Ave.

Senae Findings

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"It is understood, however, that a special effort is being made to have the committee's report ready in a week or 10 days. It is expected there will be a minority report from Liberal members of the committee.

The real fight in regard to Senators McDougald and Haydon will take place in the Senate chamber. Party lines will be revived and hurried calls sent to all absent Senators. It was reported today that feeling was beginning to be stirred up so much that requests for pairs were being refused.

"Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan, Government leader in the Upper House, will have the task of asking for the expulsion of Senators McDougald and Haydon.

"The whole situation promises to be the highlight of the Parliamentary session. The House of Commons has subsided into calm and there is little legislation to come beyond that on unemployment relief."

NECK AND NECK RACE TO QUEBEC

(Canadian Press)

QUEBEC, Que., April 13—Two freighters, the Cydonia and the Clintonia, arrived here today from overseas, the first two ships to dock here this season after a trans-Atlantic voyage. Both ships arrived in the harbor "neck and neck" and it is not yet known which vessel will carry off the honors and receive the traditional Captain's cane for the first arrival.

Upwards of a dozen other craft are listed in the signal service report today, as on their way up the St. Lawrence.

Indications are that both the Cydonia and Clintonia will remain here for four or five days before attempting the trip to Montreal.

Two old ladies were remarking during war days, of the victories over the Germans. "It is because our boys say their prayers before going into battle," said one. "But can't the Germans say their prayers as well?" objected the other. "Hah! who could understand their language!" was the answer.

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

THURSDAY

7:00—Senior Tuxis Square, regular meeting—Social Hall.

FRIDAY

Afternoon Tea—3:30 to 6 p. m. at Mrs. Norman Lowther, 26 Brighton Road by Willing Circle of King's Daughters.

HITLER ORDERED

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ine and cavalry divisions; aviation, automobile and sanitation corps; training schools and barracks, and supply departments.

It provided minimum punishment of a month's imprisonment, to which may be added a fine, for any participation in the dissolved organization or for any support accorded it. The end of the Hitlerite army was decreed on the eve of diet elections in five states, to be held April 21. At that time the Nazis and the Nationalists will make their supreme effort to overthrow the present Prussian Government.

Breaking sharply with the German federal government, Dietrich Klages, Minister of Interior of the State of Brunswick, which is controlled by the National Socialists, strongly criticized the disbanding order tonight and said it would solidify the opposition parties.

It was Herr Klages who appointed Hitler as Councillor to the Brunswick Legation in Berlin and there by enabled the Fascist leader who was born in Austria, to obtain German citizenship and run for President of Germany in the recent elections. Klages said the political situation in Brunswick does not warrant such an order.

Formed along the lines of the old Prussian army storm troops, the Hitlerite army was led by many former Imperial officers, who became division chiefs under a general staff replete with military titles. It was equipped with uniforms, insignia, flags, aeroplanes, automobiles, first-aid equipment, hand instruments, field kitchens, tents and communications facilities. The police were ordered to seize all this material.

The outlawing of the "state within the state" came a month after a series of raids on Nazi headquarters in Prussia in which officials declared they obtained documents proving beyond doubt that the organization was treasonous.

The government recently has also been gathering material against radical elements in the movement in connection with terrorism practiced in Nazi communities against non-Nazi tradesmen.

The dislodgement comes as a heavy blow to the 400,000 members of the storm troops, at least 80 per cent of whom are jobless. They have been drawing subsistence and four marks daily from the Hitlerites and—paradoxically—the government dote at the same time.

When Hitler heard of the decree of dissolution, he said the government's action had relieved him of responsibility for the conduct of the storm troops.

"I'm no longer responsible for what these 400,000 men do when they are out of my control," he said, "but the government cannot prevent my men from being devoted to me so long as they have hearts and heads. The authorities can't chop their heads off, can they?"

In an explanatory note accompanying the decree, the government pointed out that Germans live under a free constitution and that "freedom survives only with order."

"In the interest of order it must be shown that the State with a strong hand upholds right," the note continued. "The Nazis themselves will be undisturbed, but the military branch is disbanded."

Minor disturbances resulted from the search and seizure of Nazi cantilets at Sletkin, while the police, armed with clubs, patrolled the streets of Darmstadt to quell any disorders from the searches there.

BIRTHS

SCANTLEBURY—At the P. E. Island Hospital, Tuesday, April 12, a son, George Wallace, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Scantlebury, a son, George Wallace.

DEATHS

MOLLELLAN—At Arlington, Lot 14 on April 3, 1932, Allan James Mollellan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alphonus Mollellan, aged 22 months.

SMITH—At 61 Chestnut Street, City, Gordon Harry Smith, aged 3 weeks, 4 days.

White's Tea Rooms Present A Very Fine Appearance

White's Tea Rooms certainly look fine just now, having been recently painted and redecorated. This work was done by the well known painter, Mr. Fred Waller, who deserves credit for the excellent job he made of it. You will certainly notice the splendid appearance and appreciate the courteous service when you lunch at White's Tea Rooms.

Roller Mills At Burlington Burned To Ground

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Fire destroyed the roller mills of Mr. Joseph Davidson at Burlington on Tuesday afternoon together with all the machinery including a fifteen horsepower auxiliary engine and a large quantity of flour and wheat.

Mr. Davidson had been grinding wheat in the forenoon and had gone home to dinner leaving everything as he thought all right. Shortly after passers-by saw flames coming from the roof of the mill. They at once notified Mr. Davidson. When they arrived at the burning building the inside was a mass of flames. So rapidly had the fire spread that Mr. Davidson was unable to save even his papers out of the office. The building and its contents were totally destroyed. The neighbors gathered quickly and kept the fire from spreading to nearby buildings, which caught several times. Mr. Davidson's new dwelling house almost caught fire.

The grist mill had been in operation for many years in the Davidson family, the present owner's grandfather, also named Joseph, running it during his life time. The original building was erected over a hundred years ago. A few years ago, Mr. Davidson had made several alterations and improvements to the building. It is thought that the fire started from an overheated spindle box, as there was no fire in the mill that day. The damage is estimated at \$10,000 with \$6,000 insurance.

GANGSTER

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Clarke's harbor on her way to Boston. Meanwhile, police were checking up on an arrival of two days ago, when a man left the incoming Montreal train at Fairview, a suburb, and took a taxi to a local hotel. It was reported a connection had been established between him and a Windsor, Ontario, liquor-running outfit believed to have operated in Nova Scotia, and to have a working arrangement with the Detroit "Purple" gang of which Fleischer is a member.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 13—(By the Canadian Press)—Following a report today from Hopedale, N. J., that Harry Fleischer, member of Detroit's Purple gang, had been seen in Saint John recently, three employees of a government liquor store here said tonight that a man strongly resembling a published photograph of Fleischer had made a purchase at the store last Thursday. The customer, who had a male companion of the gangster type, spoke with a foreign accent and wore a brown overcoat. The store employees said his features corresponded exactly with those in the photograph of Fleischer, who is sought for questioning in regard to the kidnaping of the Lindbergh child. The steamer Duchess of Athol sailed from here last Friday for Halifax and Europe, but it could not be ascertained tonight if anyone of Fleischer's description was aboard.

It also was learned from a reliable source tonight that two detectives from New Jersey were in Saint John last week. Their movements were kept secret. Previously, a police official from Boston and a detective from New York visited Saint John, ostensibly on a holiday trip.