

Mat. 5.15
16c, 26c.
Eve. 7 & 8.45
26c, 42c.

Capitol TODAY

HOOT GIBSON
Trailing Trouble!



THERE'S thrill piled upon thrill in this lightning-swift picture of thugs, Chinatown under world, breakneck riding, and the great outdoors. How Hoot rides, fights, shoots, loves! See it for a fast-action feast.

"MYSTERY TROOPER"
Another Thrilling Chapter
AND COMEDY

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PRINCE EDWARD TODAY

ALL SEEING EYES
are Charlie Chan's!
Moon mad lovers and
lurking killers in a baffling
tropic mystery.

WARNER OLAND
SALLY EILERS
Bela Lugosi

CHARLIE CHAN says
Even Wisest Man Sometimes Mis-
takes Bumblebee for Blackberry

Also **BOBBY JONES** and **COMEDY**

SPECIAL VOTES TONIGHT

PRINCE EDWARD	Lower Floor	25 Votes
	Balcony	15 Votes
	Children	19 Votes
CAPITOL	Adults	15 Votes
	Children	10 Votes

GOOD FOR TONIGHT ONLY

Control Of Expenditures Aim Of Bennett's Plans In Force October First

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—Far-reaching reforms in the control of Federal government expenditures are now being worked out by Rt. Hon. R.B. Bennett, acting Minister of Finance, and the new system of supervision and auditing will come into operation probably on October 1 says the Financial Post.

Appointment of a Comptroller of the Treasury, the official destined to be the central figure in the new system of financial control, may be delayed, but the system proper will be applied. Pending the appointment, the accountants of the Finance Department will carry on the work. Delay in selecting a man for the job of Comptroller is the result of two facts. Mr. Bennett is over-loaded with work and has not been able to give as much attention as he desired to do, to the administration end of the Finance Department. Further, a suitable man for the job is not readily available. Mr. Bennett will not act hurriedly in making his appointment, so that some delay is inevitable.

Parliament, but would be unable to do more than register a complaint. Meantime so much legislative water would have flowed under the bridge, that Parliament would not have time to turn back and reprimand the minister.

Paid All Bad Debts

The over-spending of appropriations at Ottawa was notorious. A department might be granted \$1,000,000 by Parliament under various specified headings, but would actually spend \$1,100,000. The department would pay by cheque the \$1,000,000 of accounts and stand the other \$100,000 over till the next year. The unpaid bills would then be paid out of the new appropriation, without anyone being much the wiser. At the end of the second year the accumulation of unpaid bills would be larger, and so on. One of the first things Mr. Bennett did upon assuming control of the finance department was to gather in all these unpaid debts and pay them by a special supply bill, put through Parliament last spring. The sum total, at that time, was about \$15,000,000, indicating the degree to which these improper methods had been practised.

There was yet another glaring weakness in the old system. The Government, the Treasury Board and the Minister of Finance could never obtain the remotest idea of what the financial position of the treasury was at any given moment. They would know how much money Parliament had voted, and how much revenue had been received, but could form no estimate of how much of what had been voted had actually been spent, the extent of future commitments. In these circumstances, the enforcement of economy policies to meet situations as they arose was impracticable. About a year ago Mr. Bennett could do no more than to stop his colleagues urging them to stop spending money, to argue vigorously at cabinet meetings. And there was, about these methods, a futility which drove some of our finance ministers into retirement—broken in health, nervous wrecks. About the only chance a minister of finance had to cut expenditures was once a year when the estimates were being prepared. Apart from this, the various ministers had a free hand. Obviously, the business of government, like every other business, if it is to be carried on efficiently must be susceptible of quick changes in financial policy. When revenues shrink, a minister of finance should be able, it is felt, to eliminate non-essential expenditures at once and thus avoid large deficits with consequent increases of taxation or public debt.

Only high-grown teas



A perfectly balanced blend—sealed in air-tight aluminum
'Fresh from the gardens'

Ottawa Active In Furthering Foreign Trade

OTTAWA, September 30.—Behind the beyond of Canada's foreign trade, concealed in the cold facts and figures periodically published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, are some heartening tales of the courageous and persistent efforts of the Government's commercial emissaries in remote parts of this earth to spread the gospel of Made in Canada goods. Whether the trade balance in any given month is favorable or unfavorable, whether the dollar is at a discount or at a premium, it is worth remembering that Canadian trade commissioners, whether in Shanghai, Java, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Tokio or Rio de Janeiro, are out in unfamiliar and many times, distressing climatic conditions seeking new purchasers for the things this country would sell.

A commercial traveller is seldom sent beyond the confines of the Dominion by his firm. He goes from town to town, from city to city, by railway train, by bus or by automobile, booking new orders, investigating complaints about goods already sold, sometimes acting as a collecting agent. When it comes to looking for orders in countries beyond the seas and from people who speak another language, business firms are not disposed to incur the expense of what in some cases might be nothing more than an idle and profitable excursion, and it is here that the Canadian trade commissioner enters upon the scene. He is at the disposal of all Canadian firms, and while he does not actually sell goods and book orders, yet in finding and furnishing agents, in providing the "contacts," he goes a considerable distance in securing foreign purchasers of Canadian goods.

His duties are multitudinous, his patience seems inexhaustible, his resourcefulness is apparently boundless. Even in normal times there are many factors to be dealt with, many obstacles to be surmounted. There is the fluctuation of foreign exchange, there is the assiduous competition of other countries in other countries in the market he is trying to cultivate, there are the frequent and disrupting alterations in the tariffs of that foreign country and of his own, and, finally, the peculiarities of requirement on the part of the foreign buyer. All these make a formidable combination and they demand of the trade commissioner the rare qualities of tact, determination and resourcefulness.

Work Illustrated

An illustration of the kind of work being done in far corners of the earth for Canadian business is furnished at Batavia, in Java, headquarters of the Trade Commissioner, whose territory embraces the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya and Siam. While even in a good year Canada's sales in this region do not represent any large percentage of exports to the Orient, yet the diversity of the work and the results accomplished by the commissioner present a fairly informing picture of a trade campaign in a remote area.

Samples or trial shipments are the first requisite in securing new business, and it is worth noting that in the last report of the Trade Commissioner at Batavia, G. R. Heasman, sent to the Department here on June 30 last his list of new business influenced included the

names of a flour mill in Calgary, a hosiery establishment in London, a toy company in Toronto, a condensed milk firm of British Columbia, two Canadian meat packing companies, a rubber manufacturer of Guelph, a Quebec firm which makes building material, a Toronto chocolate firm, a large Vancouver company, dealing in fresh frozen sea food, a Vancouver biscuit concern, and a hardware manufacturer of St. Catharines. Through the efforts of the trade commissioner a Quebec manufacturer of fibre board has gained entry into the Siam market.

It is the fashion nowadays to extol the value of personal contact, and in business it is regarded as imperative, but maintenance of personal contact in the interests of Canadian business is a large task in a tropical country where the means of transportation are not the best. A paragraph in the commissioner's report tells of a short tour of East Java.

"This was very necessary," he says, "in order to maintain our personal contact with the firms in that area. In trying to establish agencies in Soerabaja we are under very much the same handicap as a person living in Montreal trying to sell to a firm located in Toronto. In our case, however, it is even more difficult because of slow transportation and mail service and the lack of interest displayed by local importers. It is only by constant travelling and keeping up the personal contact with these firms that we can ever hope to get real business."

There is a certain capriciousness, too, in some of the tropical and sub-tropical countries that is frequently baffling to those trying to stimulate a new market. "In order to prove that a commodity is marketable or not marketable in this territory," says the commissioner, "it is not only necessary to investigate each country coming under this jurisdiction but different sections of the same country. For instance, the sardines of a certain packing firm in the Maritime Provinces have been sold in the Dutch East Indies in considerable quantities for the last four years, but it is almost impossible to sell these same sardines in the city of Batavia. It has been found that their chief sale is in those districts where the natives grow export crops, such as rubber, tea and spices."

It would require much space even to enumerate the services which the trade commissioners render to Canadian business firms. Short of actually selling their goods for them it would be simpler to state what those trade emissaries are not doing. They are to be found in every part of the world, and faithfulness of their service deserves high praise and the ultimate value of their promotion work is impossible to compute.

Busses Rout Irish Roads

Competition from busses and trucks has forced three railway systems in County Cork, Irish Free State, to cease operations, according to reports from Cork. They are the Cork and Muskerry Light Railway, the Cork and Macroom Railway, and the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Light Railway. Hundreds of railwaymen will be thrown out of employment. The railways were independent of the Great Southern and Western Railway, but were taken over under the amalgamation plan passed in the Free State Chamber of Deputies. The Macroom Railway was one of the best paying propositions for Irish stockholders, and for years paid a dividend of 6 per cent, but after amalgamation the stock dropped to a sixth of its former price.

PRINCE EDWARD MONDAY

Youth in all its radiance.
Romance in all its glory.

She'll steal your heart
with her sublime pathos
and magic artistry in
this—the crowning role
of her queenly career.

**DADDY
LONG LEGS**
with
JANET GAYNOR
WARNER BAXTER
Una Merkel

A MIRACLE
PICTURE
FOR YOU
AND THE
FAMILY

OTHER
SHORT
TALKIES

From the play by
Jean Webster

SCHOONERS BEING PRIMED FOR BIG RACE

(Canadian Press)

LUNENBURG, N. S., Sept. 30.—While the Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud gets into her racing paces in a series of trials off Gloucester with the Elsie, Lunenburg Bluenose, champion of the North Atlantic, will match tacks with the Alsatian on a measured course off Lunenburg in order to tune up for her Halifax series, commencing on October 17, in which Thebaud challenges for the international trophy.

The Alsatian, with Captain Angus Walters aboard, distanced the pick of the Lunenburg fleet by about five miles over a twenty-eight mile course at the recent fisheries exhibition. Captain Walters will be aboard his regular command, the Bluenose, for the trial races and the international contest. The Bluenose is now off the Marine slip and is being commissioned for the North Atlantic class.

The Elsie, Thebaud's trial horse, was defeated for the international trophy by Bluenose in 1921. Bluenose and Alsatian will begin their series next week.

John Keats Museum Opened

The new hall in Hampstead, England, built to hold the relics of John Keats, the poet, has just been formally opened, and is attracting many visitors. It is adjacent to Wentworth Place, the house in which Keats lived for two years and where he wrote his immortal poetry. At first he lodged with a local postman, but moved to Wentworth Place at the invitation of Charles Brown, the occupier, with whom he was taken on a tour in Scotland, and was so tormented, he wrote to his brother, by gaffs and the bagpipes. Among the exhibits is the letter he wrote to Fanny Brawne, to whom he was so devotedly attached, after the symptoms of illness that made their marriage improbable. "Do not live," he pleaded, "as if I was not existing. Do not forget me."

Reforms Grow In Force

Nevertheless, the reforms authorized by statute last session will be achieved at once, and within a few weeks a profound change for the better should be apparent at Ottawa. For the first time in the history of the country an efficient, business-like check upon expenditures, prior to their being incurred, will be maintained and, also, a thorough audit of all government business will be assured.

It may come as a surprise to business men, but the fact is that there has never been a thorough supervision of government expenditures, nor an efficient audit. This is true notwithstanding the huge volume of government expenditures, more than \$400,000,000 per year. The system of financial control in operation in 1930 was almost the same as in 1880 although the government in recent years had been spending as much money in one month as used to be spent in a year. The supervision and auditing have not kept pace with the expansion of public business. A system which no doubt worked satisfactorily forty years ago has been woefully inadequate and inefficient in modern times.

Fault Lies With Law

The fault, if any, has not lain with the Auditor-General or his staff of auditors, but with the law. Until the amendments of 1931, the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act has been almost a barrier to efficient business control, hedging the Auditor-General about with restrictions and limitations of power. And as for supervision of expenditures prior to their being incurred, there really has been none.

The Canadian Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act was modelled on the British statute of 1866, and enacted at Ottawa in 1878. There were few important changes from that date to 1930, although the volume of government business increased twelve times over.

The method followed under this old statute was unique in its inefficiency and costliness. All expenditures, of course, must be voted by Parliament, but once these appropriations were voted, each department applied to the Treasury, through the Auditor-General, for a letter of credit. It was the business of the Auditor-General to see that an appropriation had been passed and then to recommend the granting of the letter of credit. Once this letter was received, the department lodged it in the bank of its choice and proceeded to spend it, without let or hindrance. Very frequently monies were switched about, within a department and it was inevitable that the total departmental credit would be over-spent. The switching of monies, of course, is an improper thing to do. It meant that Parliament's control over expenditures, as with a department, was more nebulous than real. Parliament might give a department \$1,000,000 divided in a certain way under 20 appropriations. For example, the minister might have desired \$200,000 for item A, and \$400,000 for item B. But Parliament might have refused to give him more than \$100,000 for the first time, although granting the second. Yet, in due course, the department would get its letter of credit for \$1,000,000 and the money would be spent pretty much as the minister pleased. He could cut down item B, and increase item A, although Parliament had determined otherwise. One year later the Auditor-General might be authorized to make an audit, discover this flouting of

Prohibitionists Seek Change In N. S. Liquor Act

(Canadian Press)

TRURO, N. S., Sept. 29.—The government of Nova Scotia is to be asked at the next session of the legislature to amend the Government Control Act to provide for the closing of all government liquor stores "within the territorial lines" of counties that may give in a plebiscite a majority vote against government sale. A resolution to this effect was passed at the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Social Service Council and Temperance Alliance held here yesterday. The council placed on record its belief that government sale of liquor had led to increased consumption and an increase in the evils resulting from the use of liquor.

The council noted with "great satisfaction" the resolution adopted by the Canadian Legion in their recent convention held at Niagara Falls in which they took a stand against lotteries and gambling.

Appreciation was expressed for the work being done by A. T. Logan, Divisional Chief of the Customs-Excise preventive service, in suppressing smuggling. A recommendation was passed that representatives be made to the authorities at Ottawa to "provide adequate equipment" to combat smuggling.

The council emphasized by resolution the necessity of educational work in the churches, Sunday Schools and public schools, and by temperance societies to promote total abstinence.

The Minister of Public Health is to be respectfully requested to emphasize the importance of anti-alcohol education from a public health point of view.

A protest was made against dismissal of officers of the customs-excise service on charges by individual members of parliament, of active political partisanship, without evidence being produced in the House of Commons.

The Council went on record as favoring action by the Provincial Government at the earliest possible date to remedy the "intolerable conditions" in the jails. It was urged that prisoners should be under strict discipline and have steady work.

Luelle, who is spending a holiday on the Island.

His many friends regret that Mr. Job Inman, of Augustine Cove, had the misfortune of breaking his leg last week. While hauling potatoes from the field, he accidentally fell off the wagon, and the wheel passed over his leg. However, Mr. Inman is doing as well as can be expected, and it is hoped that he may speedily recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dawson, of Augustine Cove, accompanied by Mrs. Bruce Campbell and two children, were visitors to Tryon on Monday.

Mr. James Matheson, of Tryon was a recent visitor to his home in Inkerman.

A serious fire took place at North Tryon on Friday of last week, when the garage containing his car, his pighouse and a portion of the henhouse, owned by Mr. Max Letourgey was burned to the ground. It is thought the fire originated from a short circuit in the car.—D.

No General strike Until Inquiry By Deputy Minister

(Canadian Press)

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 29.—Late yesterday afternoon, the district executive of the United Mine Workers, headed by President D. W. Morrison, requested the various local unions of the district to ignore any call for a general strike emanating from the Florence Local, where 980 miners have been idle ten days, "until they are notified of such by the district officers." The circular, signed by the President, states that the Deputy Minister of Mines, (Norman MacKenzie), will come to Cape Breton to investigate the case. "We would not like," it states, "to have anything placed in the way of an investigation and are therefore requesting the local unions to ignore any notice in regard to a general strike in this district until they are notified of such by the district officers."

Tryon And Vicinity

Miss Olga Toombs, of Charlottetown, has been spending a week in Tryon, the guest of Mrs. Spurgeon Clarke.

Mrs. Arthur Howatt, West Tryon, has returned after spending two weeks holiday in Quebec, where she had a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. and Mrs. Gus Waddell, Miss Jennie and Master Major of North Tryon, were recent visitors to the Western Capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie MacDonald, of North Tryon, are receiving the congratulations of their host of friends on the arrival of a bouncing baby boy.

Miss Jo Muttart, of Cape Traverse, has returned home, after spending a pleasant week, the guest of Miss Adelaide Calbeck, Tryon.

Mrs. Burgoyne, of the western part of the Island has been visiting in Tryon, the guest of Mrs. Albert Mabey.

Mr. Austin Toombs, of Tryon, has had the exterior of his beautiful residence painted.

Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Lund, of Tryon, have returned home, after visiting relatives and friends in N. B., accompanied by their daughter, Miss

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