

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

NOTES BY THE WAY

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

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Afraid To Plunge

The Bennett Government, according to the heading of an editorial in the local Liberal organ, is "taking the plunge" in opening two constituencies, one in Ontario and the other in Quebec. It is doing so—according to the same authority—"after shivering on the brink for months."

What Next?

There is something screamingly funny in the idea of the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, of all persons, criticising the Bennett Government for being "hopelessly helpless." If ever there was an individual who was hopelessly helpless it was Mr. Motherwell when he occupied the position of Minister of Agriculture in the defunct King Government.

"It was said, with reference to certain gentlemen here," said Hon. Mr. Weir, "that all they knew about farming was looking through the fence on the farm."

Our Neighbours' Affairs

In the United States, although the Budget deficit in the current year is likely to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 which—owing to the proximity of the Presidential elections—will be met not by heavier taxation but by temporary borrowing, the situation is not anything like so serious as the case of Australia.

Instead of furthering its own partisan designs the balance between revenue and expenditure can be swiftly adjusted. As matters stand, the real financial difficulty lies with the revenue. Two-thirds of the U.S. Treasury's income comes from income tax, which is paid by about two per cent. of the population, and the tremendous Stock Exchange slump which commenced in the autumn of 1929 and has never quite touched bottom since has naturally reduced not only the total assessable income but also the number of income tax payers.

The only way to get rid of that difficulty is to broaden the basis of taxation, either by adjusting the income tax or, preferably, by increasing the proportion of indirect taxation. But a problem that penetrates deeper has got to be solved. The wheat Conference in London has concluded without achieving anything save the appointment of a committee which cannot be expected to obtain that which the Conference sought in vain. Wheat prices throughout the world, therefore, will not be stabilized and the level of the market for all commodities will have to be correspondingly adjusted. Efforts are being made to readjust the costs of production, and steps are being taken to exclude all goods that are thought to be produced under conditions of penal, forced, or sweated labour; but it will take months before the effect of these measures is obvious.

Lower Than Average

"Reading the speech of the hon. member for Yarmouth (Hon. J. L. Ralston) one would think that he had never heard of a sales tax in the Dominion of Canada that would realize \$72,000,000," said Mr. J. L. Bowman, Conservative M. P. for Dauphin, in speaking on the budget.

Table with 2 columns: Years, Amount. Rows include 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30, 1930-31.

"Or a total amount, since the sales tax has been levied, of \$716,326,840. Taking out the first and last year we have a total collected during the nine years of the King administration of \$659,414,832. I wonder how the King administration would have obtained their surplus of \$163,000,000 if they had not levied the sales tax which they are now condemning? If we take the total figure for nine years and divide it by the figure nine we find that over that period there was an average sales tax collected from the people of Canada of about \$73,000,000 or at least a million dollars every year they were in power more than this Government proposes to collect. To divide the total figure by 11 to include the total number of years we get the figure of about \$65,000,000 which has been collected yearly since the first year the sales tax was imposed. So that after all we are not dealing with a new form of taxation. It is not an unfair tax if we are to judge fairness by what has taken place under other administrations."

Editorial Notes

According to the Toronto papers that city has had eight straight wet week-ends.

For the first time since 1925 there has been a rent reduction in Ottawa. Looks as if Bennett's budget is benefitting everybody.

Severity of some laws has more than once defeated the object aimed at. The Baumes Law in New York is a case in point. According to this law a man convicted a fourth time for a crime is automatically liable to imprisonment for life. It is found that having no hope of release from their life imprisonment prisoners are tempted to undertake desperate measures for escape and a man confronted with a life sentence has been known to shoot an officer rather than submit to arrest knowing that murder would subject him to no greater penalty. A case is recorded in which the fourth offense was committed twenty years after the third and it is pointed out that the man who goes 20 years without committing a crime cannot properly be called a habitual criminal. It is anticipated that the law in question will be so modified as to leave a spark of hope even in the breast of the fourth offender.

Sunday Golf has for some time been a heart-break to enthusiastic golfers who still retain leanings towards their early church associations. A Congregational Church at White Plains, New York, has recently made a brave attempt at a compromise between the ardent churchmen and the no less ardent golfer. The church authorities announce that a special religious service for sportsmen will be held at eight o'clock every Sunday morning during the Summer. It will be noted that the service is not exclusively for golfers, but for all kinds of sportsmen. They need not wear the costume usually associated with church, but may come in the sport clothes suitable for their game—polo, tennis, golf, or whatever it is. To make easier the way for these sinners, the pastor announces that the service will be limited to 35 minutes, no more. The outcome both in the church and on the links is awaited with anxiety.

England, is certainly trying to keep to the foreground with her aviation equipment. She has the fastest fighting aeroplanes in the world; she possesses the fastest seaplane in the world, which is able to go over 350 miles an hour; and now she is planning to build a giant flying boat larger than the DO-X. The new ship is to have six 900 horsepower motors and is able to carry seven tons. It is expected that the new boat will be launched next year.

Lord Herbert Scott, in reviewing "The Achievement of Great Britain," says the time has come when, to adapt the words of William Pitt, "England must save herself by her exertions, having failed to save the world by her example." Britain is pressed for war-debt payments, and beset by unfriendly tariffs by former allies, and must, for her own welfare, join hands with her sister nations in economic co-operation. "The future lies with the economic groups which can command large markets," says Lord Scott, "and the potentialities for all its units which a united British Empire holds out are almost limitless."

Such facts are incontestable, and it is encouraging that more and more people of the Empire are realizing it.

We sometimes divide the human family into two groups. We call one the "haves" and the other the "have-nots." The "haves" are distinguished by certain things which serve as conventional symbols of success. The "have-nots" are those whom the god of fortune has overlooked. But a moment's reflection will convince us how very superficial this line of division is. It is a mere scratch on the surface of the social world. The ultimate fact is that there is only one group, and it is made up entirely of the "have-nots." If the measure of success is the fulfillment of every desire, then we are all failures.

It would be like drawing teeth to persuade certain Liberals to admit that the Bennett tariff policy is going to work any good for Canada. Yet if they opened their eyes and look around they can already see prosperity growing like the grass and the flowers in spring-time. They will not see it however although in a short time the good times and the prosperity will be forced upon them. When these come however our Liberal friends will claim that they were coming anyway and some of them may even attribute them to foundations laid by the Mackenzie King government. Rabid political partisanship is one of the worst maladies that can overtake the human animal and it has never appeared in more malignant form than since the defeat of the Liberal party last summer.

Bennett Budget And Motor Cars

In very able speech on the budget in the House of Commons, Hon. R. D. Morand, member for East Essex, has quoted statistics to show the injury done to the Canadian motor industry by the lowering of the duties under the Mackenzie King Government in 1926. In 1925, the year preceding the lowering of the duties \$14,549,000 worth of automobiles and trucks were imported. In the four years succeeding the cutting of the tariff these imports rose as follows: 1926, \$24,381,000; 1927, \$31,542,000; 1928, \$40,832,000; 1929, \$39,423,000. Mr. Morand proceeded:

And yet the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth says the industry did not suffer! I may tell the House that I am not interested in whether the manufacturers of automobiles suffered or not. I am interested in the number of men that will secure work now that did not secure work to the extent that we paid money to the United States for those importations. Every car that was manufactured in Canada gave \$456 worth of work to some Canadian workman. These figures were vouched for before the hon. member for Ontario (Mr. Moore) at the time he was chairman of the tariff advisory board. In other words, for every car imported we lose three months' support for a family in Canada. We have heard a good deal about interviews with Henry Ford, one of which lost me my election in 1926, but he like many others, changes his opinions at times. Let me now quote an interview with that gentleman, reported in the Border Cities Star of August 9, 1930: "I see no reason to object to the raising of tariff schedules in Can-

ada," said Henry Ford in an exclusive interview with the Border Cities Star at his Dearborn office yesterday. "Though I am not a tariff advocate in the United States, the situation of the two countries is quite different. The United States has attained industrial maturity and should be able to stand on her own feet in competition with the world, but Canada is still in the formative stage industrially, and if a higher tariff will foster industry there, who can object to that?"

"Other countries in the world," concluded Mr. Ford, "are becoming more and more able to provide many things for themselves which they now buy from us. These countries like American goods, but on the other hand, they do like a share in the production and that is as it should be. America cannot hope permanently to provide for other countries, so it all works out for the better economic balance of the world."

Now it may be thought that the automobile tariff is purely local in its application, and that it would help the border Cities alone. The figures I am about to quote are given by Mr. Campbell of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, but undoubtedly they will apply to other manufacturers of automobiles. The Ford Company spent in 1930 for materials and supplies more than \$7,000,000 in the Border Cities—East Windsor, Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich; \$3,000,000 in Toronto; \$2,000,000 in Hamilton, \$1,900,000 in Montreal, \$750,000 in Winnipeg and Chatham, \$850,000 in Sarnia \$350,000 in Vancouver, \$260,000 in Woodstock, \$170,000 in Halifax, \$160,000 in Niagara Falls, \$140,000 in Calgary and \$120,000 each in Peterboro, London and Regina. In all more than 75 cities and town in Canada contributed material and supplies required in the manufacture of the Ford car. Among these were Almonte, Belleville, Brantford, Dundas, Galt, Gananoque, Guelph, Ingersoll, Kitchener, Milton, Owen Sound, Rock Island, St. Catharines, Sinclair Mills, St. John's Quebec, Tilbury, Waterloo, Welland and many others.

In addition the Ford Company also expended during 1930 the following sums in pay rolls at the main plant in East Windsor and the eight branches: East Windsor, \$4,400,000; London, \$1,000,000; Toronto, \$900,000; Montreal, \$400,000; St. John, \$70,000; Winnipeg, \$350,000; Regina, \$100,000; Calgary, \$100,000; Vancouver, \$30,000.

This gives an idea of the extent to which the automobile industry influences the entire Canadian industrial world. The situation as it exists in connection with the Ford industry undoubtedly is the same in connection with other companies and it is only multiplied by the number of cars produced in Canada. It is my belief that the changes in the tariff at the present time will considerably increase the amount of work done in Canada. By forcing the manufacturer of automobiles to use more Canadian parts; it will help the manufacturers of those parts; the automobile industry will be become still more truly Canadian, and to that extent it will help the unemployment situation.

In the same debate, Mr. C. A. Dickie, Conservative member for Nanaimo, said:

The honorable member for East Essex gave as an illustration how each automobile built in Canada meant \$450, or the equivalent of three months' work to workmen engaged in its manufacture. We should build our own automobiles in Canada; we are ten years be-



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

THE BABY'S RATE OF GROWTH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL

Young mothers are often concerned about their youngster's progress, physical and mental. She hears of a youngster of the same age as her own, who seems to be considerably more advanced in his physical and mental progress.

There is really no rule that applies to all youngsters, as some will seem to be backward for a few months, and then in a few weeks overtake the one who has made more rapid progress.

Physically, our children's specialists tell us a youngster should be able to hold his head up alone at three months, tries to sit up at four to five months, can sit up at six months but can't sit really steady till about nine months.

At seven or eight months it begins to creep on its hands and knees; by nine to ten months often able to stand with support; and by the age of one year strong children can walk a little without help. At fifteen to eighteen months most children have learned to walk.

Now this doesn't fit all youngsters, because some never learn to creep, and others creep for months without any effort or desire to try and walk and yet they all are healthy enough.

Mentally, at three months the infant should follow with his eyes any object held up before him. At six months he should turn towards sounds, trying to learn the direction from which they come. At nine months it should seize an object that is within his reach. Of course a baby shortly after it is born will hold on to any object placed in its hand, but at nine months it will reach for and grasp objects it can see. At twelve months it should recognize articles of food, and tell their differences from other objects, by touch or taste or both. At eighteen months it should be able to say Mama of its own accord. At two years it should walk ask to go to the lavatory, and obey simple instructions given to it.

Now the above is just the average rate of development physically and mentally, and is only intended as a guide. As you know some youngsters gain an ounce a day in weight, some one and a quarter ounces, and some only three quarters of an ounce, and all of them are healthy. Similarly with growth and height.

Some youngsters, boys and girls, will keep small and underweight until they reach puberty; boys fourteen to sixteen years of age, and girls twelve to fourteen, and then they will grow in height and weight to such an extent that they are right up to normal.

Advertisement for 'The Haberdashery' featuring illustrations of men in suits and hats, and text promoting special values in fine clothing.

Advertisement for Henderson & Gudmore, 101 Grafton St., featuring text about special values in fine clothing and various suit styles.

Advertisement for Crown Life Insurance Company, featuring text about mortgage and insurance services.

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills, featuring text about kidney health and a list of ailments treated.

Advertisement for Fox Requirements Nema Worm Capsules, featuring text about worm treatment for livestock.

Advertisement for Ear Mite Lotion, featuring text about ear mite treatment.

Advertisement for Flea Powder, featuring text about flea treatment for pets.

Advertisement for 'The 2 MAGS' featuring text about a product and a signature '—Rossett.'.