

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Monday, August 15, 1938

Dr. Manion And Relief

Regardless of politics, our Boards of Trade and City Council members will endorse wholeheartedly the attitude taken by Hon. Dr. Manion that the Dominion Government should be made fully responsible for unemployment relief, thus relieving the municipalities of a load that has become out of all proportion to their ability to bear.

At one time the municipalities were jealous of their authority in this respect, but the relief situation became so general and so onerous that it ceased to be a matter of local or municipal concern, and the provincial and federal governments were obliged to accept some share of the responsibility. But this has not solved the problem for many of the municipalities, including Charlottetown, and the prospect is not yet any too bright for relief from the load in the immediate future.

In the brief presented last winter by the Charlottetown Board of Trade to the Rowell Commission, it was revealed that in direct relief payments from the Federal Government to the end of the fiscal year 1936-37, this Province received only 75 cents per capita as against \$7.45 for Ontario and \$24.75 for Saskatchewan. The problem had reached the point where it had become beyond the capacity of the City to deal with, the civic authorities being forced to provide for approximately 600 families, amounting in all to about 3,000 persons. The total relief provided for these people in 1937 amounted to \$33,494.38, approximately \$2.97 per person per month over a six months period during which relief is provided. Of this amount, meagre as it was, the city was forced to pay 61 per cent, while other Canadian cities paid on an average 33.3 per cent of their relief costs. The brief proceeds:

"A system of administration that permits such inequalities among the people of Canada is not to be tolerated. As contributors by taxation to the Dominion Government, we feel that every Canadian citizen of like need should receive the same treatment from the Dominion Government irrespective of the financial ability of the provincial or municipal governments to make adequate provision, and that contributions should not be based on municipal or provincial payments. We therefore recommend that Unemployment Relief and Old Age Pensions should be recognized as National problems and administered by the Federal Government in the interests of the nation as a whole. We believe that this will have a two-fold effect. (a) Individual citizens throughout Canada who are depending on these services will receive fair and equal treatment. (b) The cost of administration of these services to the country as a whole will be materially lessened."

Dairy Production, 1937

The creamery butter output of Canada in 1937 amounted to 249,387,300 pounds valued at \$93,217,300. Compared with 1936 these figures represent a decrease of 4,500,000 pounds in quantity but an increase of \$5,600,000 in value. Dairy butter production amounted to 113,084,000 pounds with a value of \$23,722,000, representing a decline of slightly less than one million pounds but an increase of \$2,800,000 as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year. The combined creamery and dairy make amounted to 359,471,300 pounds in 1937, 68.5 per cent of which was creamery butter and 31.5 per cent dairy butter, and had a value of \$89,049,300. Compared with the 1936 figures these data show a decrease of 1.5 per cent in quantity and an increase of 10.6 per cent in value. All parts of the Dominion except the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and Alberta registered declines in the creamery butter output between 1936 and 1937. The dairy butter make decreased in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Factory cheese production in 1937 amounted to 128,413,300 pounds, valued at \$17,845,300. These figures reveal an advance of 9,300,000 pounds and \$2,300,000 over those of the previous year. Farm-made cheese was estimated at 1,232,300 pounds valued at \$174,027 in 1937. Thus, the total cheese production was 129,645,600 pounds with a sales value of \$18,019,327. Comparing the total cheese production for 1937 with the previous year, increases of 7.7 per cent and 14.6 per cent are revealed. Factory-made cheese increased in all provinces except Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The production

of farm-made cheese was slightly higher than in the previous year, and reaping the benefits of increased prices, the producers secured a larger gross return.

The total milk production of Canada, made up of factory and farm-made products in terms of milk as well as milk otherwise used, amounted to 17,188,617,700 pounds in 1937, in comparison with 16,998,415,500 pounds in 1936. Of the total quantity produced in 1937, 40.1 per cent was used as fresh milk 33.5 per cent was made into creamery butter, 8.3 per cent was employed in the production of cheese, and 15.4 per cent used for making dairy butter on farms. The value of all dairy products was estimated at \$228,103,127 in 1937. This was the highest value recorded since 1930. Compared with 1936 it showed an increase of \$17,000,000 or 8.0 per cent.

A Large Bill

A correspondent asks the Lebridge Herald how much Mr. Aberhart owes the people of Alberta, and the Herald obligingly calculates the answer.

Elected in August, 1935, Mr. Aberhart has been in office thirty-five months. He asked for a year and a half to get Social Credit started. That leaves seventeen months in which, according to the programme, the \$25 dividends should have been enriching the lives of Alberta's trusting population.

At \$25 a month for each of Alberta's 400,000 adults for the last seventeen months, the bill is now \$170,000,000. Not a dollar of it is paid. Nobody has even got 25 cents a month as a first instalment. Even though crop prospects are fair and the oil industry is prospering, Alberta people could probably do with that \$170,000,000. Sometimes it seems a pity that the promissory notes of politicians can't be cashed.

Editorial Notes

The first of Fair Week.

Now, as heretofore, appointments will be "meet me at the Exhibition."

The Secret Ballot used for the first time in a Parliamentary election at Pontefract, England this date, 1872.

The new Milk Law is another sample of the half-baked legislation for which the Campbell Government is notorious. Were there ever such misfits previously in our long parliamentary history?

It is disappointing that the weather was not at its best behaviour last week. "Having got the trouble (to some extent) off its chest," it bids fair to show us how really nice it can be for Exhibition purposes.

According to Food Industries Magazine, oysters range second only to calves' liver as a source of iron and copper. Probably that is why fishermen and other seamen were known as "Iron Men," in the days of wooden ships.

It was very thoughtful and considerate of Sir Edward Beatty to come all the way to the North Shore to interview Mr. Dunning. The Minister could hardly refuse to see such a distinguished visitor even though he is not a constituent with a grievance or ambition of some kind.

Thirty to 34 mortgage companies in Canada have renewed about 90 per cent of farm mortgages in Alberta at 6 per cent interest. G. R. G. Baker of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association, Toronto announces. Former interest rates were seven or eight per cent, or even higher.

The late Mr. L. B. Miller was one of the most likeable men, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of all sorts and conditions of men and women. He was courteous and kindly, and had always the glad hand for those to whom he could be of any sort of service. He will be greatly missed in educational and literary circles, and his place will be hard to fill.

The total area of New Zealand, according to a report in the Commercial Intelligence Journal from its representative at Auckland, is 103,722 square miles. It is just about twice the size of the Maritime Provinces. The population in 1938 is estimated at 1,504,275, including 85,733 Maoris or natives. The New Zealand population is slightly more than twice that of the Maritimes. New Zealand's total trade per head of population is the highest in the world. Pastoral products are the mainstay. The trade is largely confined to the United Kingdom market.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., intends honouring President Roosevelt on Thursday by conferring on him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Roosevelt and a party of 50 will arrive by special train at 10.30 a. m. A ceremonial gown for the President will be sent to the train at the Kingston station and Mr. Roosevelt will robe himself before leaving the train to be escorted by a guard of honor, Hon. Albert Matthews, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, will meet the President on behalf of the King and of Ontario while Prime Minister Mackenzie King will welcome him on behalf of the Dominion. Among the welcoming party also will be Principal R. C. Wallace, of the University, and Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, rector of Queen's. Twelve automobiles will convey the party to the George Richardson Memorial Stadium where the ceremony will be held and where the President will be received by Mr. James A. Richardson, of Winnipeg, chancellor of the University. Following the playing of the United States National Anthem, reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Principal Wallace will present the President to the chancellor, who repeats the formula of laureation and gives Mr. Roosevelt the diploma. Vice-Principal McNeill then will place the LL.D. hood on the President's shoulders, which is followed by the signing of the Dooomsday Book. Mr. Roosevelt is expected to speak for about 10 minutes, ending a 25-minute ceremony.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Welshmen are asking that the Welsh tongue be recognized as an official language of the British House of Commons. There is a trouble in recognizing it—the trouble is to understand it.—Chatham News.

There is a stir in Halifax over reports that a witness in a recent civil case said, under oath, that he had coal stores "blasted his way." The stir is one of those irregular bursts of interest which occur from time to time. The interest, unfortunately, usually dies and municipal elections all too often renege a security of candidates and small vote as the result.—Halifax Chronicle.

It is rather amusing to read the criticism of the Idaho Farmer that the reciprocal trade treaty program carried out by Secretary of State Hull—and still in process—means that the United States agriculture has been "sold down the river." Any time you get an American government selling agriculture or any other industry to the "down the river" you'll have a right to be really surprised. Washington is not giving anything away to other countries—and we do not say this by way of criticism. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the more stringent the Washington model would be a good thing for our own statesmen to practise.—Windsor Star.

In Hamilton Tuesday night when a man was arrested following a motor accident in which a small child was killed, it is reported that a crowd of angry witnesses to the tragedy, and neighbors, threatened the driver involved. The police were called in to keep him from possible harm at the hands of the mob. Certainly those who are guilty of recklessness or negligence resulting in injury to a child or otherwise, should be properly punished. That, however, is exactly the purpose of courts. It is not the business of Canada, or of any crowd, to take the law into its own hands. It is easy to understand, under the circumstances, that a Hamilton crowd being excited and possibly irate. Therein, however, lies the danger. A man guilty innocent of any crime and the indignity of this high feeling. There is no place for a lynch law, or anything resembling it, in Canada.—Windsor Star.

A common mistake made by municipal councils is the awarding of contracts to contractors on the basis of bids. The value of any audit is in direct proportion to the ability, experience and skill of the accountant. The value of any audit is in direct proportion to the ability, experience and skill of the accountant. The value of any audit is in direct proportion to the ability, experience and skill of the accountant.

One would think the last thing that would prove of any use to a party lost in the desert would be a compass. Yet a compass last week saved the lives of three women in the last stages of exhaustion in the bare lands of the Yukon. The three tourists had strayed from their automobiles into the lava fields looking for the lost caves that distinguish the barren region. They lost their sense of direction when they sought to return. Their only recourse was to follow the tracks of the animals which they were without food or water for four days. When they looked and empty car was noticed a posse of men set out to rescue them. Perhaps it would have found them anyway, but it got there in the nick of time because of a light which was the inner ear. Observed playing over the black, jagged rocks. The posse followed the direction of the light ray and the men were able to find the exhausted women too weak to rise from the lava beds. One of them had in her hand a compact, the mirror of which was feebly using as an emergency heliograph. Some day a woman lost in the wilderness is going to be saved by the carry-over of a light which will reach her over a trail blazing in carmine on the tree trunks.—New York Times.

Premier Pattullo, discussing unemployment conditions, at Victoria, suggests the addition of several thousand men to the defensive forces of the country. The militia, the air force and the navy, the head of British Columbia's government, says, "The more men contribute to the training and discipline and useful trades could be taught. So comments The Windsor Star. "Money now spent on mere subsistence would go a long way in the direction I have indicated," Mr. Pattullo says, "but if more money is required it should be forthcoming." There's a great deal of merit in his plea for the carry-over of important public works such as the trans-Canada highway. Every now and then we hear about the latter project but the day still seems a long way off when a motorist will be able to get into his car in Halifax and drive right through to the States, without getting a hard-surfaced road. If we had had in Canada during the last decade the sort of leadership this project needs, the great engineering work would now be complete and in full use. But we have fiddled away our time, spending millions produced retroactively, getting the things that should be done. Plenty persons criticize Premier Roosevelt's construction project in the States, but the Chief Executive's bitterest foe has to admit that all the spending to relieve unemployment has at least produced literally thousands of useful improvements, most of which would not have been secured under ordinary conditions.—St. Catherine's Standard.

With heartless disregard of the unemployment his action may create, the Dean of Westminster has granted permission to open the tomb of Edmund Spenser, "Faerie Queen" poet, wherein literary detectives were to find the answer to the question, "Did Bacon

Prelude To The World War

(DOUGLAS A. SCOTT, in the weekly Scotsman)

How many remember offhand the prelude to the Great War? It is a seasoned support of to-day's peace through on July 30. All was peace. On May 22, 1914, it was announced that four squadrons of British battleships and cruisers would visit among other places, Kiel, Kronstadt, Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm. This was the time of exchange of such courtesy trips. A Russian squadron had visited Portland in 1913. French squadron was due at the same port shortly after our Fleet was back from the Baltic. At the time, an Austrian and a Russian were entertained at Malia. And the British men-of-war had been at Austrian, French, and Italian ports.

In the light of future events, the visit to Kiel, most interesting. Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart, was in command; and Commodore Goodenough was Admiral-of-the-Fleet's cruiser. By special command of the Kaiser, each had a German officer assigned to him as personal aide-de-camp.

On June 23, the British Fleet anchored in Kiel Bay, King George V was the flagship, the other battleships the Ajax, Audacious, and Centurion, the second of which was destined soon to play a big part in tragedy and in parliamentary, diplomatic, and camouflage tactics as carried out in war time.

The British Ambassador to Germany was accommodated in King George V. After breakfast, a formal reception was held aboard Friedrich der Grosse.

Daily, British officers and men went in their hundreds to Berlin and Hamburg. The Kaiser's aide-de-camp, Prince Friedrich der Grosse, Prince Henry received the British officers. The guests visited the yacht club, Admiral von Coeper, commanding the Baltic Station, and the tennis tournament for the Kaiser Prize. When they returned Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador, was settled aboard King George V. Dinner with Prince Henry followed.

The next morning, Admiral von Tirpitz, German Admiralty's Secretary of State, acted as host in a private party. But the highlight was the arrival of the Kaiser in the Hohenzollern. It was drama. The Emperor Wilhelm came through the Holtenau Locks. The Kaiser's yacht, the Hohenzollern, was in the canal. Was it a warning gesture that this should be done in the presence of Britain's sea might? The canal was ready.

That Body of Hours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
INFECTION ELSEWHERE MAY CAUSE EAR INFECTION AND DIZZINESS
There are a number of causes of vertigo or dizziness; some are due to disturbances in brain and spinal cord, others to the liver and the digestive tract, and others to disturbance of the ear. In a series of 100 cases of vertigo, 67 or about 2 in every 3 cases were due to some disturbance of the ear.

Dr. A. J. Wright, in the Journal of Laryngology, throat and ear, discusses seventy-three cases of dizziness due to suppurative (inflammation with pus formation) of the middle ear. The vertigo or dizziness does not result from disease in the middle ear but in the labyrinth or inner ear. In a series of 100 cases of vertigo, 67 or about 2 in every 3 cases were due to some disturbance of the ear.

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Thought - Provoking
(Fredrickton Gleazer)
In an interview at Montreal, Sir Samuel Hardman Leveson, head of the mission of the British Air Ministry sent to Canada, said individual factories will make only certain parts of the plane, which will be assembled at another plant. Capital for the assembly plant and for any expenses in connection with making the plane parts in Canadian factories must be provided by the Canadian industry. Ontario and Quebec is expected to receive most of the contracts because the Provinces had most of the type of skilled labor required. Sir Samuel said the mission would visit the Maritime Provinces to see whether there were no facilities there for manufacture of the type of planes we require.

There are several points in this statement which must be thought provoking. The possibilities of manufacture in the Maritimes should not be dismissed too readily. If the industry is to be developed, not only for present requirements, but to safeguard the future, there saving money by advancing here the production plants distributed widely, apart altogether from the greater benefit to the Dominion at large that would accrue. In War Days, there was manufacture of munitions carried out in the Maritimes, although complete equipment for the purpose was not to hand at the out-break of hostilities. Particularly if the manufacture of parts, for assembly elsewhere, is to be followed, it would certainly appear the proper thing to give full attention to the Maritime field. Along different lines, too, thought may be called forth by the reference to greater supply of skilled labor of the type required in Ontario and Quebec. It is not only in the field of airplane manufacture that shortage of highly skilled labor is experienced, even in times when there is an abundance of unskilled. Often there is real difficulty experienced in securing these workers, the necessary training and skill for the more advanced type of mechanical positions. There are definite opportunities for individuals to improve position and earning power through study and practice, enabling them to qualify for more advanced posts.

write Shakespeare? For ninety-one years, scholars have been spending countless hours delving into dusty records to prove that William Shakespeare was a playwright. Alternatively, they could spend their time devising complex anagrams, cyphers and analyses of "internal evidence" to prove beyond doubt that William was a semi-literate clown, and that Francis Bacon wrote "Romeo and Juliet" as well as that utterly cold, emotionless essay, "Of Love." Now appears the horrid possibility that these labors may be halted by a hard fact—a signed poem by Shakespeare, believed to have been placed in Spenser's grave—Montreal Gazette.

BEFORE YOU INSURE - CONSULT CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

BRANCH OFFICE: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown—W. G. HOGG, Manager

Anthony Eden's Future

(Ottawa Journal)
The pocket book, as we used to say in the old days, brings news of an interesting speech by Mr. Anthony Eden at Kenilworth in which not one word was said on foreign affairs. The former Foreign Minister was concerned with home affairs in general and the menace of unemployment in particular.

This is doubly interesting, for when Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden agreed to disagree it was generally conceded that there would come a time when the brilliant young statesman would return to the political ring. The Times, indeed, declared he should most certainly return, even though the Times didn't see eye to eye with Mr. Eden in his dispute with the Prime Minister.

Political writers looking for a successor to Mr. Chamberlain have frequently mentioned the dapper Eden, and it might well happen that Mr. Chamberlain would look kindly towards the services of this young and popular figure in an election campaign against the strengthening forces of labor. But should Mr. Chamberlain decide to stay there is every good reason to believe he and Mr. Eden will make up their differences, in which case a domestic post would doubtless be found for the former Foreign Minister.

That Mr. Eden is now concerning himself with home affairs seems significant enough. He explained that pressure of work in the Foreign Office had kept him from close examination of domestic problems but that now he hoped to devote his full attention to these "challenging issues" which presented an unemployment list of 1,800,000 in the Summer and a possible list of 2,000,000 next Winter. Prophecies are ill-advised in British politics, but it seems a sure thing that the former Guards officer will be busy in the field when Mr. Chamberlain's Government seeks re-election.

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