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THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1932.

HON. E. N. RHODES

It seems now definitely settled that the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will succeed Premier Bennett as Minister of Finance. Since the rising of the House last year it has been generally anticipated that if any member of the House was to receive the portfolio, the most likely would be Mr. Rhodes. He has had a distinguished parliamentary career, having been Deputy Speaker of the House in the Borden and Meighen Governments, and subsequently revealed to his native Province of Nova Scotia as leader of the Conservative opposition, under whose leadership it was swept into power after thirty years of Liberal misrule. The praiseworthy manner in which he handled the affairs of Nova Scotia resulted in the restoration of confidence and real progress, and when he transferred the reins of office to his successor, it was generally declared that but for the Conservative victory the Province would still have been in a morass. As Minister of Marine and Fisheries he has done yeoman service, and has been one of Premier Bennett's right hand men in debates on fiscal questions in the House. In the reshuffling of seats in the Cabinet it is to be hoped that the claims of this Province are realized. No better appointment could be made than that of the Hon. John A. MacDonald to the vacant portfolio. He is thoroughly competent, with a practical knowledge of fisheries and marine matters, is a progressive business man, and an excellent debater when he can be induced to get on his feet. The drawback Mr. MacDonald suffers from is his native reticence. He hates to push his claims for preferment, and would sooner walk ten miles than make a ten minutes speech, although when he gets on his feet there are few that can equal him in eloquence and cogency in debate. No better successor to the Hon. Mr. Rhodes in the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries could be chosen than the hon. member for Kings.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

This province has very little to sell except the produce of the soil and the sea, and its advantages as a tourist and health resort. In this respect, at the present time, we are much better off than other parts of the world dependent upon manufacturing industries. When all is said and done the two "eternal verities" of which any country may be proud are its potentialities agriculturally and as a pleasant place in which to pass one's life. The countries possessing these advantages do well to develop both to their full extent. Either one may prove sufficient in itself, but happy is the land that can and does, lead in both. Fortunately for us notwithstanding the fall in the price of farm produce, there is no such thing as suffering on the part of our population; and the very fact that there is world depression should act as a stimulus to our tourist traffic. Canadian people in the habit of going abroad for vacations will find it to their advantage to spend their vacations at home, and what better place for a holiday than Prince Edward Island. There are no handicaps in the way of the depreciation of exchange and the climate and other attractions are such as can be offered nowhere else on the American Continent as a Summer resort. The Tourist Association is now making preparations for the coming season, and a number of our leading citizens, members of the Association, are making their annual canvass on behalf of its publicity operations. Money invested in the Tourist Association is well spent, as it may be returned four fold in the course of a few months.

not directly, of course, but through the circulation of money generally in the community. In addition to the Canadian tourist, who may be expected in large numbers, we should have many from the United States, who will benefit by the exchange on coming here and who will find it much less expensive than going farther afield, as they were in the habit of doing before the financial crash of 1929.

MENTAL RESERVATION

In the '80's and '90's of the nineteenth century, when religious discussions waxed warm in Scotland, the Presbyterian Creed and Confession of Faith came in for much buffeting and adverse criticism from rising theologians. The outcome was that young theologians entering the ministry were permitted to sign the Confession of Faith with "mental reservation." That is, they accepted the policy set forth in the creed generally but in some particulars they "contracted out" without loss of standing. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, being a Scotsman and Presbyterian, must be familiar with this compromise, and has adopted it as part of his policy in connection with the National Government. All the members of the Government are in agreement on the greater bulk of the national policies, but in one or two particular instances a few "beg to differ," especially so on the question of Protection vs. Free Trade. The tariff is to be one of the first questions discussed when the House of Commons reassembles on February 2nd, and it is announced that the Government's policy includes a general 10% tariff, excluding wheat and beef, both of which are to be provided for by quotas. The Canadian principle of a three-decker tariff has also been agreed upon, namely general, intermediate and Empire preference schedules. The leading Free Trade Liberals, including Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald MacLean and Sir Archibald Sinclair will not accept the policy of protection, but as the Government tariff supporters outnumber the oppositons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given permission to these Free Traders to express their "mental reservations" on the floor of the House and even to vote against the Government on this particular question, and having done so to remain members of the Government on general policy. This establishes a precedent, as heretofore any member differing from the policy of the Government had no alternative but to resign and withdraw.

REDIVIVUS

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 28.—(By The Canadian Press)—President James Strachan has sent a telegram to all managers of the National Hockey League Clubs, offering for sale or for trade the following players of the Montreal Maroons Hockey Club: Jack McViear, Earl Roche, Al Huggins, Bill Phillips, Pat Phillips, Archie Wilcox and Earl Robinson, the Montreal Gazette will say tomorrow. The decision was taken following a directors' meeting on Monday, the paper adds. Roche, Huggins and Phillips are at present playing with the Windsor Bulldogs in the International League. It seems hardly conceivable such an announcement could be broadcast in a Christian community. It is a reversion to the old pre-Christian days when in Greece and Rome the richer capitalists had great numbers of educated slaves, who often earned large profits which they were required to turn over to their master, and could be disposed of to the highest bidder when desired. It is only slowly, and as the mind is steeped in the spirit of ancient civilization, that we realize that in the whirligig of time practices thought to be dead beyond peradventure are resurrected and again

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are railway problems in other countries as well as in Canada. The Dublin Weekly Irish Times says that in Ireland rail and road are fighting a wasteful and deadly battle which under the present conditions can have only one issue. If the railways, says the Times, burdened by their colossal handicaps, are permitted to succumb, a national investment of the greatest importance will have been lost and the Free State will have suffered a blow which all the exertions of the road transport interests will be unable to repair. It is an uneven and an unjust contest. The road interests ply their trade free from clogging restrictions, unhampered by any save the lightest expenses. The railways still must endure the liabilities which survive from the time when they possessed a monopoly of transport. Today they have lost the advantages of a monopoly. Is it reasonable that they should be compelled to retain the crushing burden of liability?

IRRESPONSIBLE?

Apropos of an objectionable letter by a correspondent over a nom de guerre which appeared exclusively in its own columns, our local contemporary remarks editorially: "We believe that in the future, any writer should sign his name to any letter of the same tenor as was published yesterday." If these are its convictions, why not begin now instead of waiting for the future?

ROYAL COUNTERBLAST

One of the most curious contributions to English literature is the essay written by King James and published in England about 1604, entitled "A Counterblast to Tobacco." The habit of tobacco smoking had then been recently imported from the Americas. His Majesty detested it as a barbarous, "stinking" and unsavory custom, fit only for infidels, and exerted himself vigorously to denounce it in the outspoken language of his day. This memorable essay was read by Dr. H. D. Johnston in a recent interesting address on Tobacco at the Rotary Club. To modern ears the arguments it presents are somewhat shocking. We quote the closing sentence, as typical of King James' literary style and of his opinion of a weed which has now become so popular, and even indispensable, in most quarters of the world: "A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and, in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless."

SNOBBERY IN MUSIC

A Vancouver newspaper of recent date contains a remarkable musical notice. It has something to do with the formation of a new musical club and contains this extraordinary thought: "The club is recognized as one which has no commercial objective. It comprises only able musicians or those highly appreciative of all that is best in music and are of recognized social standing. Music is its objective for music's sake alone." Such an anti-climax to the boasts of privileged and exclusive class in the matter of musical appreciation should awaken peals of ironic laughter among the spirits of the great departed music makers. Bach's early struggles for recognition were as a humble itinerant fiddler and organist. Handel at the height of his fame was a bankrupt. Mozart was treated as a flunkey in the household of wealthy patrons and was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave. Beethoven was ridiculed in polite Viennese society for his boorish manner and slovenly dress, and died forsaken by all but Schubert, whose own life was tragically shortened by poverty and neglect and whose priceless manuscripts fetched scarcely enough to pay his burial expenses. Snobbery has no place in art, least of all in music which is the art of arts. There is of course no reason why music should not be cultivated successfully in circles "of recognized social standing." But it can be, and has been, cultivated equally well among the poor and lowly, in whose ranks many of the greatest musical geniuses have been born, and too often have lived and died.

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Five cities in the Boston area cannot pay teachers, police or firemen because taxes are not being paid. One point is being driven home in recent weeks—the strength, stability and credit of any community depends on the ability of its people to pay their taxes.

Installment buyers, governments, farmers, industrial corporations—all classes of borrowers—are finding themselves severely handicapped by the burdens they have to carry. These burdens would have been serious enough if they had been normal but easy credit conditions in recent years have led to an expansion of borrowings beyond reasonable ability to pay under any circumstances other than the most inflated prosperity.

Sir John Aird president of the Canadian bank of Commerce is regarded by contemporaries as one of the most able bankers this country has ever produced. When a man's contemporaries and competitors say this of him it means a great deal. Sir John has worked his way up from a clerkship in a small branch office to a position at the head of one of Canada's greatest institutions. Notwithstanding Sir John Aird's long experience and his thorough knowledge of banking and finance, his public views on the business outlook reveal none of the cocksureness of professional business forecasters. These forecasters are one of the menaces of present-day business. They are always ready to write or speak and to present a very plausible theory as to what will happen next in business, sometimes outlining their story to the last detail. Occasionally one of these forecasters makes a hit and is able to run along on his reputation for two or three years. But taken by and large, professional business forecasters are less than 50 per cent accurate.

If Germany does not pay, then France, Britain and Italy might well say: "We cannot pay." Then it would be up to Congress to decide what it was going to do about it. It would hardly land another army in Europe and again capture the Argonne. It is hard, indeed, to see what it could do. Presumably, Europe would go right ahead paying its private debts in the United States. There would be no general repudiation, not even from Germany. It would only be the American Government which would not be paid—which is precisely what President Hoover, his Cabinet, his sagacious Secretary of the Treasury, and all financial leaders in the United States want. They would be delighted, because they know that the subsequent recovery of Europe would bring far more money to the United States as a whole than the cancellation of war debts would deny it. Their real policy would be carried out to the letter—only its prosecution would be begun at the other end.

The hardships which poverty imposes upon its victims is well exemplified by the Will Street Journal which says: Because Chicago taxpayers are on strike, there are no funds to pay municipal salaries. Many employees of the Board of Education have received only six weeks salary since April 1, but until recently they were able to conform to the law by drinking water out of paper cups while at their unpaid work. Now paper cups have run out. The Board of Education has no funds to buy more cups, but if it allows employees to bring their own glass cups and two of the employees drink out of the same cup in public the board is liable for a fine of \$200 for each offense—under a city ordinance.



That Body of Ours

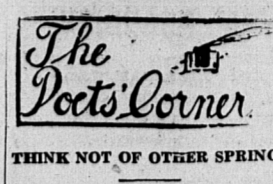
VARICOSE VEINS

All over the world the new injection treatment for removing varicose veins is being extensively used. There must be records now of over a hundred thousand cases as fifty thousand cases were recorded two years ago. The fact the patient does not have to go into hospital, no anaesthetic necessary, no loss of time from his occupation with all that this means in expense and anxiety, has naturally made this operation very popular. This treatment has now been used for some years so that the question is often asked as to whether the results are really satisfactory. As with other methods of treatment there are naturally some disappointments, some failures, and occasionally an accident occurs. I have spoken before about the results obtained in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, France and Germany. The results obtained in Copenhagen by Dr. S. Hansen are now at hand. Dr. Hansen records 331 cases in which improvement is noted in about 85 per cent. Of this number there were 59 cases of ulcer of the leg accompanying the varicose veins and 80 per cent of these patients were improved. Examination after one to three years showed improvement in about 76 per cent. It must be remembered that under the former method of cutting out the veins by the knife there were many failures despite the fact that the patient went into hospital, was under an anaesthetic, and remained in hospital ten days to three weeks. The lesson of course is that the injection method has now proven itself to be the best way of removing varicose veins in the majority of cases. This same method has likewise proved its worth in the treatment of piles or haemorrhoids, which after all, are also varicose veins. The fact that there are occasional failures must be admitted, just as there were and are many failures by the old or knife method. However the fact that surgeons, who have been using the knife, now do most of these cases by the injection method would tend to show that it must give quicker and better results aside from the expense and loss of time by the operative treatment in hospital.

One Police Force

(Vancouver Province) The Province of Alberta has made a bargain with the Dominion Government under which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will take over the policing of the province beginning April 1 next. For three years, Saskatchewan has been policed by the Royal Mounted at a cost to the province of about \$345,000 per year. The cost to Alberta, last year was only a little short of \$500,000. So, if the basis is to be the same in the two provinces—and the despatches say it is—Alberta stands to make a considerable saving. Manitoba, it is stated by Attorney-General Major, would be prepared to consider a similar scheme. Mr. Major is satisfied that such an arrangement would save the Provincial Government much money. At Calgary, Mayor Davison has laid before the City Council a plan for placing the policing of the city in the hands of the provincial force, which means, if the plan carries, that Calgary will be policed by the Royal Canadian Mounted after April 1. In British Columbia, several of the smaller cities are policed by the provincial force and the number of them has been growing, year by year. Attorney-General Pooley has stated that there is no intention of making a bargain with the Mounted Police such as has been made in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The cost of policing British Columbia in the fiscal year 1929-30 was about \$586,514—about 70 per cent. more than Saskatchewan paid. The efforts being made by the prairie provinces to save money suggest that something along the same line might be done in the rest of Canada. The Province admits that when Mr. A. M. Manson put forward his scheme, some years ago, for a single police force for British Columbia that would operate in the cities as well as in the great open spaces, it found danger and not a great deal of merit in the plan. But the provincial police force has been operating in quite a number of cities, and we have heard no com-

The city imposes the fine, and it collects it—if it can—from itself.



THINK NOT OF OTHER SPRINGS Think not of other springs and other years In time long buried and encased in dust; That which hath been may now be cause for tears, For barren tears that bring corroding rust. But think of the approaching vernal days That come with glittering of sun and song, With swallow-sweeping of the ocean sprays, And flowers in squadrons of a million strong. For thinking so, the mind doth recreate Time, place and powers; what is to do is done With ease as 'twere an act of kingly state Or calm-browed gesture of the radiant sun, And then the heart becomes joy's dancing ground And airy pleasure of symphonic sound. —W. J., in the Glasgow Herald.

Agriculture in Canada

(Raymond P. Gorham B. S. A., in Canadian Geographical Journal) Through all the ages of written history the seed-time and the harvest-time have been honoured amongst men; the first marking the beginning of the year's endeavour to produce food and raiment through cultivation of the soil the second the time of rejoicing when the fruits of the fields proclaim the endeavour to have been successful. Can we not apply the same thought to longer periods than the single year and regard the efforts of the pioneers who laboriously cleared and planted with European seed a few square rods of the virgin soil of Canada as the actual seed-time of Canadian agriculture, and the present as the harvest time in which we may rejoice. About a dozen generations of men and women have helped to nurture and increase the quantity and quality of the crop, and that their efforts have been successful few will deny. At the seed-time a little more than three centuries ago, the acres planted could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In this year the people of Canada will probably harvest agricultural crops from nearly 60,000,000 acres, the value of which can only be expressed in terms of billions of dollars. Six or seven barrels sufficed to store the Canadian grain crop of 1608. How many million-bushel elevators will be needed in 1932? The force has given efficient service and has, no doubt, saved the cities considerable money. It is possible it could give just as efficient service in the larger centres and could save money there. And what is true of the provincial force in British Columbia should be true of the Royal Canadian Mounted throughout the Dominion. There would be advantages in having a single police force covering the whole Dominion. The overhead would be smaller, the central control would make for discipline and efficiency, and it would be possible, by shifting constables from centre to centre, to prevent their ever becoming too well acquainted with the people of any one place. Detective work could be facilitated, because strange men could be brought in for special work, and the necessity for stool pigeons—a disagreeable feature in police work—could be reduced to a minimum. There would be disadvantages and

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dangers, too, and we are not disposed to ignore them. One is that our Constitution throws the task of enforcing the law on the provinces, and these, in the organized districts, hand it over to the municipalities. The plan suggested would throw it back on the Dominion, to some extent at least. A police force such as would be necessary for the policing of all the provinces and cities of Canada, would be a very considerable force. It would, in fact, be a small standing army, and it would have to be controlled or directed on somewhat of a military basis. British people have always been rather afraid of such forces, and, even at greater cost and at the risk of loss of efficiency, have preferred to control police locally. The possibility of the corruption of a police force is an ever present possibility. It will be a possibility so long as it is to the profit of any person or group to promote corruption. And corruption in a Dominion-wide force such as has been suggested, would be a much more difficult job to be a much more serious thing and something much more difficult to eradicate, than in the case of local forces. Cheerfulness: It greatly conduces to the enjoyment of life to make a rule and a habit to keep pleasant and cheerful matters on the surface—for ourselves and others and to bury and forget as far as possible the troublesome ones.

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