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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink".

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1938

Is This All?

According to the Supplementary Estimates tabled yesterday by Finance Minister Dunning in the House of Commons, $40,000,000 is to be expended on new work-creating projects in addition to appropriations of almost the same sum in the main Estimates.

More than $7,000,000 is to be spent on special projects of harbour and river development, including substantial construction outlays for harbour improvement at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver.

No reference appears to the anticipated vote for Charlottetown harbour improvements.

Nor is there anything for the bridge projects advocated as an unemployment relief measure in this Province.

Our total appropriation under "harbours and rivers" is $221,200, of which $150,000 is merely a revote for the Wood Islands harbour project, and $12,500 a revote for a boat harbour at Basin Head.

Our total appropriation under the heading "public buildings" is $6,500, which presumably is for the alterations already made to the Post Office building. This out of an estimated expenditure for all Canada of some seven million dollars.

Our readers will anxiously await further details, in the hope and expectation that we have not again been ignored in the matter of unemployment relief projects, as would appear from today's despatches to be the case.

Tunnel Project Revived

Tunnel communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland has again come into the spotlight as a scheme worthy of serious consideration. Years ago, this project was mooted by some of our far-seeing citizens, but with the development of the car ferry service it ceased to be discussed as a practical issue. Now it has been resurrected, not by visionaries but by such a hard-headed organization as the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade in the brief presented yesterday to the Rowell Commission, sitting at Fredericton, N.B.

Dealing with transportation difficulties, peculiar to Prince Edward Island, the brief stresses the fact that the Island is considerably handicapped by reason of the increasing development of motor truck distribution and travel on the mainland. Some improvement has been effected during the last ten years but the traffic delays during the winter months are common. In the summer months motor-tourists have experienced considerable delays due to insufficient accommodations on the present ferry service. Motor truck and passenger services are also impeded by the present cost. We quote further:

"The question arises, would the present facilities even increased or improved upon, tend to eliminate the transportation difficulties of Prince Edward Island as a Province of Canada? Improved transportation on the mainland without a concurrent improvement between the Island and the mainland will result in increased handicaps to the Island Province. The resultant effects will tend to be trade retrogression. It is suggested therefore that the practicability of tunnel communication between the Island and the mainland be taken into consideration."

This is an angle which we understand the Commissioners were interested in on their visit here, though no reference was made to it in the briefs submitted at the Charlottetown sittings. It is well that the Maritime Transportation Commission has taken it up, so that its possibilities, from the modern engineering standpoint, may be explored.

Mr. King And Mr. Howe

H. H. Morden, Press Gallery representative of The Montreal Star at Ottawa notes that "for the second time this session tongues are wagging over the relations between Premier Mackenzie King and Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport. For the second time a definite 'incident' has occurred."

These two friendship-breaking incidents are recounted in order by Mr. Morden. "Earlier this session," he writes, "Mr. Howe made a statement respecting the proposed lay-off of men from the C.N.R. shops throughout Canada. In that speech he said some embarrassing things,—embarrassing, that is, to the Government. He made the statement, for instance, that the Government was 'not concerned' with employment on the C.N.R. Then he went on to say some pretty strong things about a campaign which he claimed was going on in favour of unification. Apparently realizing the impression this speech would leave on the public mind, Mr. King got up the next day and 'interpreted' the speech of his Minister. At great length and with great pains he explained just what it was Mr. Howe had meant to say, and there was no doubt that much of his explanation sounded as if he were actually contradicting Mr. Howe."

This scarcely veiled clash between the Premier and one of his "key" Ministers produced something of a sensation in Parliamentary circles. "The incident in fact," writes Mr. Morden, "was looked on so seriously that there were many conjectures as to whether Mr. Howe could remain in the Government. This implied repudiation of his speech by his chief was certainly not conducive to maintaining the theory of government solidarity which is an essence of the Parliamentary system."

The second "incident" shows the two main actors in reversed roles. "Now," writes the Star's correspondent, "it is Mr. Howe who has done the interpreting. There were none who read Mr. King's stern warning about provocative radio speeches touching the international situation, who did not find in it support for the belief that he was serving notice on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation that such broadcasts must cease. He followed T. L. Church, Conservative members for Toronto-Broadview, who had vigorously attacked such utterances, and said that he was in sympathy with much that Mr. Church had said."

According to the Star's story, Mr. Howe refused to take this lying down, and there was "a buzz of incredulity when the Minister of Transport declared in the House on the following day that "evidently" Mr. King had been speaking his own opinion. "The House had heard" continues the Star's narrative, "what was manifestly a significant utterance from the head of the Government, and now it was hearing a Minister of that Government say that the utterance meant nothing more than the expression of opinion of a private member."

The whole situation was surely anomalous. The Star's reporter cannot see "just how the Prime Minister could voice a private opinion on the floor of the House", but that is beside the point and, as a matter of fact, Premiers may and frequently do give their personal as distinguished from their official points of view to Parliament. Such a distinction cannot exist, however, when a matter of obvious public policy is being discussed. Moreover, "incidents" similar to those cited above have at different times suggested sharp differences of opinion on public questions. But they only occur when Cabinet solidarity is lacking, as it manifestly is just now at Ottawa.

Editorial Notes

Alexander Pope born, this date, 1688.

* * * *

Tomorrow, Rogation Sunday. Earl of Ypres died, 1925.

* * * *

British Government announced a policy of Imperial preference on meat this date, 1935.

* * * *

While the Rowell Commission were discussing affairs of State at Fredericton this week, the Rotarians were settling them at Saint John.

* * * *

Farm work is well advanced for this season of the year, notwithstanding the wet, cold spell of the last fortnight.

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Quebec is training more cadets than all the other provinces combined, namely 49,866 against 30,473 for all the other provinces.

* * * *

The Farmers Creditors' Act has fewer friends, evidently, in the Senate than it has here. But it is not of the terms of the Act itself that complaint is made, but of the manner in which it is alleged it has been administered.

* * * *

Sir Francis Floud's successor at Ottawa, Sir Gerald Campbell when interviewed in New York where he is British Consul said: "I feel very sad at severing my connection with the United States, but in going to Canada I'm not moving very far—just into the next block."

* * * *

This is a new one for our magistrates and lawyers. According to Judge Roy of Quebec, every intoxicated person is under the influence of liquor, but it does not follow that every person under the influence of liquor is intoxicated. For that reason he dismissed a case where a man was charged with having driven an automobile under the influence of drink. Crown counsel contended "under" the influence of alcoholic liquor," and "intoxicated," meant the same thing. Judge Roy held it was "a question of degree. Driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of liquor are two different things," he declared in his judgment, freeing accused.

* * * *

In view of criticism the Federal Government is prepared to withdraw application of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act in any province in which it is shown it is doing the farmers more harm than good, Finance Minister Dunning told the House of Commons the other night. He made his announcement while the House was considering in committee stage a Government bill making several technical amendments to the Act. One of them would empower the Government to withdraw its application from any province. The Finance Minister said it seemed impossible to deal with the situation except by a clause empowering him to withdraw the Act province by province. No matter what he did, he was sure to be criticized, but the House could be assured he **would do his duty to the best of his ability.**

* * * *

Montreal is regretting it is now no longer the industrial capital, having been superseded by Toronto. This it basis on the report of Mr. Thomas H. Bartley, general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission which states that with the greatest buying power in Canada now located within a radius of one hundred miles of Toronto, that city has surpassed Montreal as the Dominion's greatest drawing card for new industries. This commission commenced its operations in 1929 and for a considerable time was under the direction of Mr. C. L. Burton. According to Mr. Bartley, no fewer than 170 industries have located in Toronto since the commission was established, and these industries represent a capital investment of $8,000,000. Their annual expenditure on materials, drawn for the most part from the Toronto district, is estimated roughtly at $1,000,000. They employ 4,700 people directly and another 5,000 indirectly. Their combined output last year had a value of $1,346,214 and they paid the city some $36,000 in taxes and paid the Hydro $66,000 for electric services. Since going to Toronto they have profited on their investments to the extent of $1,454,000 and 70 per cent. of them have increased their business. The total floor space occupied in these industries equals 2,000,000 square feet, or the equivalent of an area four miles long and 100 feet wide.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Children are said to grow physically when they sleep, so perhaps those adult church-snoozers are just trying to grow in grace.

That Conklin district, Alberta, farmer who has inherited a $300,000 fortune his late uncle made in the Klondike need not bother his head about improbable Social Credit dividends, or even the tax the Aberhart Government proposes to put on the gross output of his fields and henhouses.—Montreal Gazette.

Alfalfa, as its Arabic name implied, is a fodder crop which originated in Asia. The meaning of the name is "the perfect food," and certainly farmers all over the world who have used this plant for animal fodder can testify to its value. It has gained a substantial foothold in Western Canada, principally in the irrigated areas and has added greatly to the value of the production of field crops In Central and Northern Alberta., where rainfall and other conditions are propitious ,alfalfa has been grown with excellent success. — Calgary Herald.

An exchange has an editorial speculating on what the steamer captains do with the silk hats presented them at ports where they open the season of navigation. So far as Port Arthur is concerned they trade them back to the Chamber of Commerce for the more servicable pieces of headgear The presently operative silk topper has been on so many famous heads that it is considered much more than ordinary fame and distinction to have the opportunity to wear it officially., if temporarily.— Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

Citizens will be interested in the splendid showing made this year by Hull which is in a better financial condition than it has been at any year since the depression. The net deficit for the fiscal year of 1937-38 amounted to $1,740.06 but had it not been for moneys paid for relief the corporation would have shown a surplus of $10,734.67. The civic debt was reduced by $213,000 during the year and tax collections (including arrears) were upwards of 100 percent.

Agricultural settlement in the West really got under way only thirty to thirty-five years ago. What we have today we have built since then, and if we have made some mistakes we also made some great contributions to the national wealth and to the national income. Perhaps in the shadow which a combination of drought and a loss of world trade and markets has laid over us the West has become too modest. Perhaps we do not boast as we once did and perhaps, as a result, some of our Eastern friends have forgotten the really important part we play in the scheme of things in this Dominion.—Lethbridge Herald.

Not even coffee grounds are useless in the eyes of science. Savants at McGill described how Germany was making use of what most people throw away. Coffee grounds are collected by cafes, restaurants and hotels. The fats remaining in them are extracted by the use of benzine. From the solution fats, wax and resin are isolated. After this process the coffee grounds are still valuable, for what remains is nearly pure cellulose. This collulose is used as a substitute for ground wood and cotton. From coffee grounds to silk stockings is thus no flight of the imagination, but a practical possibility.

Above all that can be said of this Alaska highway, if one speaks in terms of realities rather than of dreams, is that it would probably be a very nice thing to have, if we could afford it; that the spending of $5,000,000 a year in British Columbia would probably be very helpful to this province, if we had the money; that we haven't the money and that we have no way of getting it unless the United States puts it up; that there is no assurance that the United States would provide the money, but that if it did, it might lead to endless embarrassments; that an American financed highway through British Columbia to Alaska could be nothing less than a military highway, which by tying us to American foreign policy would, forever, prevent our being masters in our own house.—Vancouver Province.

The suggestion (in The Ottawa Journal that money be saved up for a new city hall) is not new; it has been presented many times by financial and other papers. It is novel; but only in the sense that it does not seem to have penetrated further than the skulls of most of our public representatives, federal, provincial or municipal. "Issue debentures," has always been the cry when anything has been wanted; with the result that we have gone on paying a price and a half, or more, for everything we have bought in the way of public works. Interest is a great money-consumer; but there is no sane reason why we should go on letting it enrich others when we might as well have it working for us. There is something in The Journal's idea that deserves serious consideration by every public body. When a manufacturing concern installs new machinery the first thing it does, if it is being run on business principles, is to set up a fund to cover depreciation, so that when the machine is worn out there will be enough money to replace it without borrowing or drawing on capital. Why should the same principle not be workable in connection with federal, provincial or municipal works? It is a whole lot cheaper to pay on the nail than through the nose as we have been doing for years.— Cornwall Standard-Tribune.

Money is more than a medium of exchange. It is whatever the man who has it, makes it—a cause of happiness for the less fortunate, or the basis of a perfect selfishness in himself. It is at once the source of power, generosity, evil and good. So much has been said of it that there is little to add from any point of view. Criticism, running from condemnation to enthusiastic praise, has proved only that its value depends upon the circumstance in which it is found. That fount of wisdom, Benjamin Franklin, seems to have ably summed up the matter. According to him "The use of money is the only advantage there is in having it." Ironed out, the old philosopher's dictum can be made to cover many present-day conditions. He has pointed the way followed by some of the world's wisest men who seem to regard great wealth as a trust given them for the needy and the helpless.—Ottawa Journal.

Impatient, ardent, friends of the short cut, not the long view, disappointed by particular decisions, too many Americans are apt to forget that the courts are the final protectors of their life, liberty and property. "Judicial process" has been defined as "the intellectual procedure by which judges decide cases." They have to find the law applicable to the facts of the case. They have to bring to life the dry bones of statutes and Constitutions and expand them into statements of everyday matters. This process, highly complicated and not briefly to be described, requires competent and independent judges. As the Chief Justice says, no matter how much the law is clarified and procedure improved, "the prime necessity in making the judicial machinery work to the best advantage is the able and industrious judge, qualified by training, experience and temperament for his office." —New York Times.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE YORSTON FAMILY

Sir,—The recent announcement in the press of the retirement from active journalism of Prof. Frederick Yorston, of the Montreal Standard, brings a certain question again to the fore, namely, where does this name "Yorston" come from, anyway?

I have been asked this question so many times, and the name appears to be so unpronouncible to many who have met it heretofore, that maybe the history of this name will be of interest to readers of the Guardian.

The "Yorstons" can truly claim to be of Scotch descent although the name is really of Norwegian origin. Let me explain. You remember that in the year 1066, Harold Hardrada, King of Norway, allied with Tostig, brother of Harold I, King of England, invaded the kingdom of this latter gentleman and were, for their temerity, severely routed in the battle of Stamford Bridge. In the army of the King of Norway were people called "Youstonnes" and they, in common with others of Harold Hardrada's army settled in the north of Scotland, principally in the islands of the Orkney group, the "Yorstons" as a family, making the Island of Rousay their new home.

The "Yorstons" were not a clan in the sense that they adopted a common name even when not specifically related—they were a family, being related by blood ties, and by a peculiarity of chance this holds true today, because the Prince Edward Island Yorstons are closely related, even though we may never have met.

The records which I obtained from Scotland some years ago show the Yorstons to have been people of some account in the 16th and 17th centuries, being intermarried with the Craigies who in turn were related to the ruling house in Scotland. There are a number of "Lairds", and several "Sirs" during that period, and those who rose to any prominence seem to have had, in nearly every instance, some service under the King.

I have never been able to find the date of "Yorston" immigration to Prince Edward Island, but as my grandfather was born in the year 1818 on the Island, I think the family must have been established for some years before that date.

In a letter which I received some years ago from Mrs. Stanfield, wife of the late Senator Stanfield of Truro, N.S., (she was a Yorston) she tells me that on a visit which she paid to the Orkneys nearly 40 years ago, she visited all the places in any way connected with Yorston history ,but that the name was nearly extinct at that time.

The name has undergone very little change in the last 800 years and not at all in the last 300 years —the spelling of it as "Yoston" as sometimes found on the Island is not at all in order.

I hope that these few records will be of interest to those who follow the names of our Island families.

I am, Sir, etc.,
HARRINGTON YORSTON
Southport.

The Poets' Corner

CREED

Speak softly, cynic, for I have but
a few illusions left,
And desperately I guard my little
store of faith and truth,
A few, poor, broken things that
were my life's beliefs,
All that remain of zeal and beauty
in the heart of Youth.

Let me believe that Courage and
Loyalty have still,
Their ragged pennons fluttering in
the darkness of the world,
And that, assailed by all the gusts
of madness and decay—
One tortured plume still flies
where all the flags are furled.

Let me believe that somehow,
somewhere on this earth;
Honor still lives, even if only in
little grains and gleams;
Cynic, this is my lonely creed,
tread softly here,
For men grow desperate when you
tread on their last dreams.
—Max Press, in the New York Sun.

TEN YEARS LATER

FORT ROSEBERY, Northern Rhodesia — The plane in which Capt. Pat Murdoch crashed 10 years ago on a flight from Elizabethville to Kisemu was found recently in dense bush near here.

Financing Farmer And Producer

(Contributed)

(This series of four articles is a summary of the proposed changes from the gold-confidence system to the gold and commodities system, appearing in A. G. Street's recently published book, "Land Everlasting.")

IV

These created credits will be accumulated in the credit fund. Credits received by the Bank of Canada for any increase in the currency and the payment of interest received on the **ordinary** credit certificates will also be added to the fund, but these credits and this interest income will first of all be re-lent as ordinary credit certificates and credited to the fund in this way until a figure 25% greater than the **Normal** figure is reached. In order to understand the working of the scheme it is necessary to avoid thinking of the Credit Fund as if it were an accumulation of actual cash. It will always be an accumulation of investments only and the Credit Fund will increase in volume without limit as our prosperity increases. When the credit fund has reached 125% of **Normal** any further increase that is due to interest payments on the ordinary credit certificates will be paid by the Bank of Canada to the Federal Treasury at the end of each month for relief of taxation.

If we suppose that the normal figure of the credit fund is $1,000,000,000, the 125% mark would be $1,250,000,000. If we then suppose that industrial agricultural mining and other production become stationery, the Treasury would benefit only by the interest payment on this $1,250,000,000, which at 3% would amount to $37,500,000 annually, by reason of the surplus from our monetary machine. Some people may think that this seems too much like a conjurer producing rabbits out of his hat. But there is nothing magical about it and the explanation is readily comprehended when the working of the system as a whole is grasped: for the source of all prosperity is our ability to produce and the reason why we would confidently expect such a great improvement in our prosperity from this scheme is simply because it would encourage productive enterprise, instead of, as our present system functions, frustrating it.

Critics of managed currencies usually concentrate their criticism on the difficulty that they think would be experienced should deflationary action be necessary in order to prevent the price level from rising. This would be true if a managed currency be instituted without giving the central bank full control of bank credit, but with these powers, there need be no qualms for the Central Bank of Canada would be able to reduce the volume of currency and bank credit to any desired extent. In order to get a true picture of the credit fund, it must always be borne in mind that increases in currency and in ordinary credit certificates are issued solely because of a parallel increase in the volume of real wealth, and that if and when deflationary action is necessary because of a reduction in the volume of real wealth, the currency and ordinary credit certificates that are withdrawn from circulation will be destroyed because they are not needed and have no backing.

At first sight it may seem to some that a monetary system based upon wholesale commodities would favour the producer to the determent of the consumer. This is not so, however, if the scheme is framed as here outlined for, under such a scheme the initial demand for wholesale commodities must come from the consumer. There are no fixed or guaranteed prices, but the price level of wholesale commodities will be maintained solely because there will always be sufficient purchasing power in the pockets of the consumers of finished products. By his demand for finished products in the shape of retail goods and services he will create an equivalent demand for wholesale commodities.

Surely it must be patent to every body that an increased volume of goods produced requires an increased amount of available money to effect its easy transfer, and that a lack of sufficient money in proportion to the volume of goods means a fall in prices. If too much money makes goods and services dearer, too little money must have the opposite effect.

Our financial masters hold up their hands in horror at the idea of a managed currency or controlled inflation or rather reflation yet, if some one discovered a new gold mine, which yielded gold in abundance, that would mean inflation. They would then say that was a natural inflation due to an act of God. Why inflation by such means is considered quite in order and inflation by human direction considered immoral I cannot make out, or where, in the minds of our financial masters, morality ends and immorality begins.

Thank heavens that there is one man high in the financial and banking circles, Mr. Reginald McKenna, who says firmly that there must be no return to the gold standard.

People who squawk about overproduction should read Dr. Johnson. He was a sound old Tory in all concience but once he was moved to say "it is no purpose to tell me that eggs are a penny a dozen in the Highlands." That merely points out to me, not that eggs are plentiful but that pence are few".

Time and again we must have noticed that when any of our public men have criticised our financial system, after a time their efforts in this direction ceases. Can it be that some influence convinces them that it will pay them better to keep silent on the sacred subject of finance? The payment of relief to the unemployed is on a par with the case of a woman who is dying slowly of perulicious anemia and yet spends her last days in applying lipstick, powder and rouge. It is a pretty gesture but it is not a cure.

In my opinion, if our administrators would give less time to the manufacture of poulficies for our ills and morals to the solving of our monetary problem it would be better for all our commerce and industry, for every hard-working honest citizen in Canada. Once they make our currency a fair and stable method of measuring goods and services, they would find that our difficulties would solve themselves. There can be but one kind of sound money, namely the promises of the Government to pay and issued on the ascertained ability of the country to produce and deliver goods when and where required.

(B.—This Monetary System is set forth in fuller detail in A. G. Street's book entitled "Land Everlasting").

THE END

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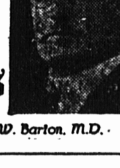

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MAKING SURE THAT REMOVAL OF VARICOSE VEINS WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

During the examination of recruits for the Great War, any case with a marked degree of varicose veins in the legs was rejected as being on the feet in the standing position for long periods would be sure to make the condition worse.

The injection method was known but not highly regarded at that time and so if these men were very anxious to proceed overseas, they were sent into hospital, underwent operation, remained about three weeks in hospital, and were then put on "light duty" for about three months before doing the marching or other military duties of their unit.

To-day there are more cases with varicose veins undergo the injection treatment than operation due to the fact that more thought is given to each case and only those cases that can expect satisfactory results either from injection or operation are given treatment. That is, each case is tested as to the ability of the deep lying veins to do their work, should the large knotted and twisted veins on the outside be removed by injection or operation.

After observing the condition of the veins as the patient walks about a tourniquet— tight band —is put around the upper leg or thigh and the patient again walks around the room. Usually the veins do not stand out so prominently because the deeper veins not only do the work but seem to draw some of the blood out of the outer varicose veins. This is good evidence that should these outer varicose veins be removed, the inner or deep veins can carry on the circulation properly.

When the tight band makes no improvement in the appearance of the veins or when the veins stand out even worse, then it is not considered wise to destroy these outer veins either by the injection method or by surgery.

When these veins are not very large or there are but a few of them, simply injecting the veins with a hardening solution will destroy them. When veins are very prominent it is often necessary to tie off the large veins, high up in the thigh, feeding the veins on the lower leg before the injections are made into these veins.

It is certainly gratifying to know that this injection method has been perfected, when we remember all the time and money saved by this injection method, aside from the prevent of vaicose ulcers which often occur with these varicose veins.

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