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

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1938

Spending The Money

The Financial Post has been analyzing the financial record of the King Government, with significant results. It finds that in the past three years the Government has been spending the taxpayers' money at the astronomical rate of five hundred and thirty millions annually. Except for the War period, 1914-20, these are the most extravagant outlays of money through federal channels that this country has ever countenanced. They mean an expenditure of at least $230 per day for every wage-earner who was employed during that period. If farmers, employers and those working profitably on their own account were included, it amounts to somewhere between $150 and $200 per person.

Analysing the growth of this expenditure under different classifications, the Post finds a steady and alarming increase in the out-of-pocket expenses of running the ordinary machinery of government. So-called ordinary expenditures have risen one-third since 1928. Since 1918 they have increased 114 per cent, this despite the fact that the ability of taxpayers to meet these imposts (measured in terms of national income) has been but two-thirds of what it was in 1918 and 1928.

Comparing these "ordinary" expenditures with four years ago, there has been an increase of $67,000,000, or 31.5 per cent.

Some of the most striking increases are the sharply higher costs of running a number of government offices. In many cases this actual dollars and cents outlay is not large but the percentage rise in four years is startling. These figures are quoted from Mr. Dunning's budget speech of two weeks ago:

Increase in Cost of Various Government Departments Between 1934 and 1938.

	Incr. %
Agriculture	30
Auditor-General	24
Civil Service Commission	60
Dept. of External Affairs	50
Insurance	23
Special Grants and Contribs.	47
Labor	26
House of Commons	54
Senate	87
Secretary of State	71
Trade & Commerce	35

There are few, if any, items in this list which are not strictly "controllable.' Yet the Government shows little or no disposition to exercise control. The ability of Canada to increase and maintain its national income is being undermined by an increasingly expensive and expansive governmental machine which shows neither willingness nor ability to contract the sphere or cost of its operations.

Nothing, says the Financial Post, will promote confidence and increase the national productivity more than a lowering of the tax burden on industry and individuals. Yet the budget of Mr. King's Government shows little or no inclination that this is realized.

Penitentiary Reform Bill

Chief provision in the Penitentiaries Reform Bill which the Senate refused to pass last week, in the dying hours of the session, was machinery for substituting a three-man board of control, in place of a superintendent. In the Commons, where the bill provoked a lively discussion, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, admitted with regard to the Penitentiaries Royal Commission that he did not agree with "some" of their recommendations, and had "grave doubts about many others." He did not accept the advice of the Commission that the superintendent, General Ormond, "should be immediately retired"; what he proposed was that Parliament should give the Government authority to set up a three-man board, the bill to become effective when the three men "best fitted for the positions" had been found. That step automatically would retire General Ormond, but Mr. Lapointe wanted it understood the abolition of his post would not be "a judgment by the House" against the superintendent. And all other recommendations would stand until the board took over.

The three men to be appointed, of course, would be no more permanent and no more independent than one superintendent. They would report to the Minister and through him to Parliament, and they would be removable for cause. That is precisely the status of a superintendent like General Ormond. No doubt the Government felt it desirable to placate the element within its own ranks which has been clamoring for penitentiary reform by making this gesture. And probably it was relieved when the Senate threw the bill out.

Our National Emblem

The origin of the Maple Leaf as Canada's national emblem is discussed in an interesting Dominion Day article by Mr. Fred Williams in the Globe and Mail. The custom of wearing a Maple Leaf emblem was at first confined to Quebec. Ontario's adoption was a sequel to the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. Not long before His Royal Highness's arrival at Toronto a "meeting of gentlemen" was called to consider the choice of a national emblem, and that meeting decided in favour of the maple leaf. Though there were some who objected because it was "copying Quebec", they were overruled and when the Prince arrived virtually every one wore a maple leaf.

Months before that visit took place, however, special glass, silver and China were made in England for the Royal party, and every piece bore the maple leaf in addition to the Prince of Wales' feathers. How did that happen? Mr. Williams suggests that somebody in Canada must have passed the hint to London; perhaps it was Lady Head, whose painting of the view from the Barrack Hill is said to have inspired Queen Victoria to choose Ottawa as the Capital.

Mr. Williams closes with a note of regret at the absence nowadays of those religious services which used to be held on the morning of Dominion Day. For years after Confederation, he recalls, it was the custom to have services in the churches, when thanks were given for blessings received and prayers said for protection and guidance in the year to come. Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Presbyterians in those days never failed to open the national birthday with prayer and praise (the services were short but communal) and in many sections Dominion Day was chosen for Methodist camp meetings. The Prayer Book of the Church of England in Canada contains a lovely service for Dominion Day. Its Psalm is the seventy-second, from which Hon. Leonard Tilley is said to have been inspired to suggest the name "Dominion" for the new nation, instead of the "Kingdom of Canada."

Editorial Notes

Cecil Rhodes born this date, 1853.

* * * *

Evidently the Opposition are to have a doctor at a long last, in the person of the Hon. Dr. Thane A. Campbell. Congratulations.

* * * *

If the Federal Government call a Fall Session it will be because of sheer neglect in the ordinary session, where Prime Minister King put in only an average of two-at-a-half hours per day.

* * * *

While blaming war for much of the present depression, Dr. Harold C. Urey and Dr. Arthur N. Complox of Chicago University told the Ottawa convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science that much of the responsibility must lie with science. However, they declared peoples of the world, passing through the present transition period, should not lose fait' in a greater and happier life which scientific developments already promise and turn to "defeatist and cowardly wars" as a quick solution for their temporary difficulties.

* * * *

Scientific research work by three Canadian industrial chemists has resulted in a new discovery which, it is believed, will be of considerable importance to the pulp and paper industry of this and other countries. Announcement is made that a process had recently been perfected by which fine-grade papers could profitably be made from the prunings of fruit trees and forest "slash", until the present time regarded as valueless materials. According to Messrs. H. R. Peterson, Mr. J. Hart and T. L. Crossley, of Toronto, who have spent the past two years investigating the question, not only can fine grades of paper be made from these prunings, but the quantity available is sufficient to warrant the erection of pulp and paper mills of considerable tonnage capacity. Lines to be produced will include book, coated, magazine, tissue and cigarette papers.

* * * *

An Island parson, Rev. Dr. Sydney Bonnell, New York, and an Island physician, Dr. David MacKenzie, Montreal, joined hands in urging that psychology play a part in curing mankind of his ailments. The former says a sinner can be saved by a psychological parson, and the latter says a sick man may be cured by a psychological family doctor. Addressing a meeting of medical practitioners in Quebec, Dr. David MacKenzie said: — "Many of man's ills come from within, not without and diagnosis has become not merely a scientific examination but a psychological process." While present-day medicine was at the disposal of the patient with an accumulation of knowledge greater than medicine at any time ever possessed, it is "increasingly ob[illegible] that likewise as never before, emphasis [illegible] placed upon the more complete use [illegible] of knowledge," said Dr. MacKe[illegible] our practice, we need to remem[illegible] ent is to be regarded as a soul [illegible] that human beings are mental a[illegible] as physical organisms," he cont[illegible]

* * * *

This is from Montreal Gazett[illegible] is appropriate:

"Grumbling about the cost [illegible] men is our preferred recre[illegible] anything about it? Yet, if said we'd run our own st[illegible] direct from maker and far[illegible] ness those who wouldn't could stop us?

"Who does stop us? [illegible] manufacturers or farm[illegible] swer and a heap mo[illegible] as succinct and com[illegible] er co-operatives as[illegible] te of the Montr[illegible] the job: it's b[illegible] fore, and res[illegible] Europe, No[illegible] laires). It[illegible] adians are[illegible] with co-[illegible]

"One [illegible] cause 't[illegible] commo[illegible] of the [illegible] cially [illegible] British[illegible] ish co-[illegible] as pra[illegible] econor[illegible]

"Pr[illegible] scious[illegible] whisk[illegible] partm[illegible] fit m[illegible] for l[illegible] might[illegible] the f[illegible]

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

NOTES BY THE WAY

On the heels of a Canadian Government order prohibiting the export of Eskimo and Indian antiquities from the North West Territories without sanction, and asserting a prior right to all such articles as are unearthed for national museums, comes the announcement that tables are being turned, as it were, in the importation of relics from England to grace a chruch at Aklavik. For All Saints' Church, Aklavik, N.W.T., which is expected to be consecrated within the next two years as the "cathedral of the Arctic" is to have oaken panels from wood originally put into St. Paul's Cathedral by Sir Christopher Wren and memorial windows in which is incorporated some of the thirteenth-century stained glass unearthed by Dr. Stanley Baker, vicar choral of Salisbury Cathedral. It was the request of the "Flying Bishop," Bishop A. L. Fleming of the Arctic diocese, that brought the gift of the ancient glass sufficient to make two windown—a memorial to King George V, which an anonymous friend of Bishop Fleming is donating. —Calgary Herald.

The sort of story I don't like to read in the papers is that which told about the precautions the New York police had to take to protect President Roosevelt. The President, in this case, wasn't visiting the city. He was merely sailing around it in his yacht, the Potomac. But in so doing he had to pass under all the bridges over the East river, beginning with the new Triborough Bridge and ending with the Brooklyn Bridge, then round the Battery and sail up the Hudson under the Washington Bridge. All these bridges are regularly policed, of course, but at each of them extra men had to be stationed for the Presidential passage. When the yacht hove in sight—preceded, incidentally, by a police launch which signaled the men on the bridges—all traffic was stopped, then allowed to proceed slowly and in driblets until the Potomac was safely past. I suppose the police were thinking about bombs being dropped from above and so I naturally commend their caution. But all the same it seems sad that so much trouble should have to be taken and so many people inconvenienced. It's an unpleasant world. —Baltimore Sun.

The newly-appointed Minister for Sweden took up his duties officially last week. He is Mr. Bjorn Gustaf Prytz, and he succeeds Baron Palmstierna. Mr. Prytz is no stranger to London. He is, in fact, an old Dulwich College boy. He was eleven years old when he went to the famous South London school, and he acquitted himself well on the modern language side, as befitted a future distinguished diplomat. After leaving Dulwich twelve years before the war, Mr. Prytz lived in Sweden, returning to this country only on occasional holiday visits. After the Kreuger smash occurred, Mr. Prytz was the business man called in by the Swedish Government to reorganize the match industry, which is one of the big commercial enterprises of Sweden. He is quite happy to be back in London again, and declares that his school memories are happy ones, in spite of schoolboy prejudices against a name like his. His chief academic distinction at Dulwich was winning a prize by an essay on Hereward the Wake. That shows at any rate that the new Swedish Minister is in sympathy with the very spirit of Anglo-Saxon England.—The Journal's London Letter.

The benefits that accoue to boys from Scout training are apparent to those who have come in contact with the Associaticn and the contribution that it makes towards the building up of self-reliance and good character have been endorsed from the highest to the lowest in the lands where it has taken root. "At least one good turn every day" is the Scout law and when one pauses to consider the potential force for good that hundreds of thousands of boys obeying that rule can be each day, the thought is staggering. Different from the militarized youth organization to be found under some dictatorships, the Scout movement is not concerned with military aims. One wonders how long the disputes and differences of nations one with another would remain if all the delgates to international conferences brought the same open mind and feeling of brotherhood that Boy [illegible]ts bring to their international [illegible] The Scout movement [illegible] making a fine [illegible]ining of [illegible] and [illegible]al

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FITTING FEET FOR LIFE

One of the helpful things that was learned during the examination of recruits for overseas service was the importance of having normal feet—free from pain and discomfort. One may have brains and ambition, but to be unable to be about among others because of painful feet not only interferes with business and social progress but constant nagging of the nerves affects the general health and happiness of the individual.

As most of these were young men who were presenting themselves for service, it can be seen that their foot defects were not due to any heavy work that was being placed upon them but because as little children and later as growing boys in their 'teens, proper footwear was not provided by their loving but thoughtless parents; the narrow 'trim' shoe for growing boys and girls did not allow the proper width for the growing feet.

In writing on the subject 'Fitting The Feet For Life,' Beulah France, in Hygeia, states:

"Nor are teen age youngsters the only ones who are guilty of foot indiscretions. While college girls and boys show sense about shoes as a rule, graduates who enter business leave foot fitness behind them. Men as well as women suffer all too needlessly from hammertoes, calluses, corns, bunions, and ingrowing toenails due to ill fitting shoes. It is difficult to understand why a woman is willing to ruin her posture, her gait, her facial expression and her outlook on life by wearing uncomfortable shoes. Many an impatient gesture, many a harsh word spoken, many a lined and wrinkled face, may be traced to the owner's feet."

If you have any foot defects, common sense should take you to an orthopedic physician who can give you safe and scientific advice.

Walk correctly. Do not toe either out or in, but straight ahead. If you cannot do this, your doctor will tell you whether he advises a leather lift on one side of your shoe's heels, or whether he would suggest some other form of correction.

If you have no foot defects or discomforts, keep conditions that way by wearing shoes wide and long enough for your feet, keep soles and heels from running over by soling and heeling repairs before they become absolutely necessary.

The Poets' Corner

PAN

He knows the safe ways and unsafe
And he will lead the lambs to fold,
Gathering them with his merry pipe,
The gentle and the overbold.

He counts them over one by one,
And leads them back by cliff and steep,
To grassy hills where dawn is wide,
And they may run and skip and leap.

And just because he loves the lambs
He settles them for rest at noon,
And plays them on his oaten pipe
The very wonder of a tune.

—Francis Ledwidge.

HAY FEVER

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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.

SERVICE AT CALEDONIA

Sir,—On Sabbath July 3rd. it was my privilege as one of many to go to Caledonia, that old historic Church. At 9.30 a. m., people began to wend their way, and at 10 a. m., the Church was full, at eleven the appointed hour for service there were three church fulls, so all had to vacate the church and go outside where on Saturday they had prepared for a crowd. After the morning service the people returned to the Church, which was filled to capacity, where all partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The evening service which began at five was again so largely attended that it had to be held outside, where a multitude of people, young and old listened to that man of God, the Rev. Alexander Murray, who preached two Gospel sermons from Galatians 6 verse 14, "God forbid that I should glory save in the Cross of Christ", and in the evening Matthew 27, verse 22, "Pilate saith unto them what shall I do with Jesus which is called Christ." And as the summer breezes floated through the trees, so the Holy Spirit fell upon the people and many were seen in tears. I am glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Murray will address the midweek service in Zion Church on July 13.

I am, Sir, etc.
ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

MR. DUNNING AND THE TARIFF

Sir,—In Saturday's Guardian, instead of rejoicing over the fact that the Federal Liberal Party has of late seen light in the matter of Customs Tariff protection, you criticize them for having changed their policy since the last election. Surely you do not want the Government of Canada to continue to whack a dead horse, simply because in the past they have been foolish enough to ride it to death. "Free Trade as they have it in England" was Laurier's war cry in 1896, and he was in earnest too, but Mr. Fielding had not been Finance Minister two years before he had given Canada the highest customs tariff up to that time, and every Liberal Government since then has followed his example. Low tariff or even free trade may be a winning election cry, simply because hoi polloi have never studied the inevitable consequences of such a policy, but once in power, and with the responsibility of government on their shoulders, no Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, would be so foolhardy as to throw the workers of Canada to the wolves, for that is what would happen if imports were admitted free of duty from lower wage countries or countries where factory mass-producing is on a greater scale than in Canada.

What has misled many Canadians—particularly those who emigrated from the Mother Country—has been the fact that Great Britain prospered under a free trade policy during the second half of the 19th century, but these people failed to realize that conditions in England at that time were entirely different from those in Canada today. There were four outstanding factors:

1. England was the first country to introduce machinery into the industries, particularly in the textiles and steel, and they held the supremacy in manufactures generally until the turn of the century.

2. British merchantmen almost controlled the commerce of the high seas, doing the carrying trade for every nation in the world and from same earning an enormous income.

3. London bankers had connections everywhere,—and still have.—and what is more they understand world finance.

4. Great Britain was by far the leading creditor nation and loaned money wherever it would bring sales to their industries, give tonnage to their ships, or assist their bankers, and the revenue that annually poured into the Old Country from those sources was many times greater than the losses sustained by their manufacturers from free imports.

But when Germany, Poland, Italy, and Japan with their low priced labour, utilizing British machines, made an onslaught on the trade of Great Britain, and when the war compelled Britain to call in her foreign loans, and when the seas became dotted with American, French, German, Italian and Japanese trading ships, the common sense inherent in the Britisher made him change his mind. Free trade was thrown to the winds, and what do we see today? Britain spending billions of pounds on armaments and beckoning Europe to follow suit if they can, and that is why the world is still at peace, for neither Germany nor Italy can match Britain in her game of finance.

As to Free Trade in Canada, those who favour it as a rule think of themselves only, and even then they stop thinking too soon. Farmers, for instance, imagine that a lower tariff on farm implements would give them cheaper machinery. Just let the Government kill off the Canadian implement makers and what kind of a price would our farmers have to pay the American makers, Or close the Canadian manufacturing industries by lowering the duties and put hundreds of thousands of industrial workers out of employment and what would happen to the food markets, upon which the Canadian farmer depends for about 80 per cent of his income? Some factory workers also imagine that as consumers they could buy their supplies for less money, and no doubt they could do so in some lines, but what benefit would there be to them in seeing cheaper goods in the shop windows if their pockets were empty because their wages had been lowered or still worse if they were on relief?

The tariff policy of the country should, in the interests of the Dominion, be free from party politics, but has been kept there ever since Alexander MacKenzie's time, largely because so many Canadians have been willing to sell their souls to one or other of the political machines. But the dawn has come at last, thanks largely to Mr. Dunning's courage and common sense. May Allah be praised!

I am Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING.

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A Prospective Leader

(Toronto Financial Post)

A nearly-forgotten man is back in the limelight again.

Whether he will stay there or not depends on the action of a thousand or more Conservatives when they meet at Ottawa this week.

For Hon. R. J. Manion, M. C., M.D., C.M., is leading the field for the succession to the leadership of the Conservative party when Rt. Hon. R .B. Bennett retires in July.

When Mr. Bennett was elected to that leadership in 1927 Dr. Manion was so close behind he could have reached out and grabbed Mr. Bennett's coattails. He followed the new leader into the 1930 election campaign and so into the cabinet. In fact this stormy petrel of the north of Lake Superior was the buckingest broncho in the cabinet.

"Bob" Manion is fighting Irish. His father was Patrick J. Manion and his mother Mary O'Brien. Both Irish-Canadians. He was born in Pembroke, Nov. 18, 1881, and was educated at the Fort William Public and Port Arthur High Schools.

He took up medicine and surgery and might have done brilliantly had not politics and the war intervened. His first public office was alderman at Fort William in 1913-14.

He served with the French army in 1915, then joined the Canadian Army Medical corps. He was a front line M.O. and while medical officer of the 21st Bn. he was in the thick of the Vimy Ridge "show." When the smoke cleared he had gained a Military Cross.

He had been nominated by the Liberals in 1915 as a candidate for the House of Commons, and in 1917 both Liberals and Conservatives united to give him a Unionist nomination. He was elected.

Of medium height, he has none of the asceticism of Mr. Meighen nor the ponderosity of Mr. Bennett. Yet when he speaks he says two words to their one. A speech by Dr. Manion makes the old soldiers in the Commons instinctively duck for cover. A machine gun drawls by comparison. The late Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding was long considered the speediest talker in the House. When he passed on Dr. Manion inherited the title. He is the bane of Hansard and the despair of reporters.

In action his mind moves so swiftly that the words pour out in spate. They come so fast at times that they out-speed his mind and he says things he later views with surprise. At times he is bitter of tongue, but is at heart friendly soul. He has been known to hammer an opponent unmercifully, perhaps unfairly, and then in the lobby afterwards to apologize. His opponent usually accepts the apology.

As a cabinet minister Dr. Manion's experiences have been varied and full. It was his ill-luck to hold portfolios which he had to relinquish before he could get the minister's seat warm.

When Mr. Meighen re-organized his cabinet after union government in 1921, Dr. Manion went in as Minister of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment. Mr. Meighen, however, had his usual luck with general elections and Dr. Manion lost his portfolio, though he won his seat again.

In 1926 Mr. Meighen formed another cabinet, and Mr. Manion, by this time a recognized Conservative, was included. Hon. Charles Murphy was the Liberal postmaster general and one morning after the 1926 debacle, he arrived at his office to find Dr. Manion busy on the job. Mr. Meighen had appointed him postmaster general and Dr. Manion did not believe in letting the mails wait.

Alas! Mr. Meighen's jinx again sat on Dr. Manion's doorstep. The new government did not survive the 1926 general election and again Dr. Manion went back to the opposition trenches.

Meanwhile he had put down his war impressions, and "A Surgeon in Arms" was published, a readable narrative of the great adventure from a medical officer's viewpoint.

By 1927 Ontario had decided to do something about the Liquor question and Premier Howard Ferguson asked Dr. Manion to initiate the Liquor Act and its machinery.

After a year he returned to carry on his duties in the House of Commons. Then came the election of 1930. The fighting Fort William veteran was in with a government that intended to stay in. Mr. Bennett made him Minister of Railways and Canals, which department he administered until the change of government in 1935.

During his term with the Bennett government Dr. Manion was sent to Geneva to head the 1933 Canadian delegation and later he was a delegate to the Disarmament conference.

An Irishman at a disarmament conference is something like a Pacifist at a Nazi rally, but Dr. Manion showed that it took a fighter to talk about stopping fighting.

In the 1935 election, Dr. Manion as a minister had other ridings besides his own to assist. It was hard sledding. The betting, however, was still on Manion to win in Fort William, until Harry Stevens, winging his way west, stopped off at the head of the lakes to toss a couple of Reconstruction party monkey wrenches into the Manion machinery. The Reconstructionists nominated a candidate, the C.C.F. joined in the fracas and an Independent sniped on the edge of things. The net result was that Dr. Manion was beaten by McIvor. Liberal. McIvor had 5,481 votes. Dr. Manion 4,565, but the Reconstructionist had garnered 2,030 votes, the C.C.F. 1,635 and the Independent 78.

SIAMESE TWINS AMONG TRIPLETS

"Siamese twins" were among the triplets born to a native woman, Selima Mkula, on the farm Sanddrift near Harrismith. All the children died shortly after birth.

According to Mr. P. Filmalter, who occupies the farm, one of the triplets was an abnormally large child, weighing at least 14 lb., while the other two, who were linked together, weighed less than 5 lbs. Only certain portions of their bodies were joined together.

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