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SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934

SPLENDID SHOWING

In these days of government defalcations any exception to the rule would be "suspect." The Public Accounts laid over at the Legislature yesterday afternoon show the total ordinary expenditure to have been \$1,200,276.70, less \$108,800. Sinking Fund, making the net ordinary expenditure \$1,283,476.70. On the other hand, the total ordinary revenue was \$1,263,063.38, leaving a deficit of \$20,413.32. This is highly satisfactory, all things considered, and reflects the greatest credit on the Government for their careful, economic financing in a critical and exceptionally harassing year. That they have been careful and economical is evident from the fact that the Government spent \$613.55 less than their ordinary estimates. The ordinary estimates for 1933 were \$1,338,410 whereas the actual expenditure was only \$1,327,276. It has to be borne in mind also that a falling revenue contributed to the deficit, while an additional expenditure of \$7,327.50 on direct relief more than was estimated, and such items as \$4,000 special Provincial Sanatorium grant, \$1,700 to the Patriot for printing revised statutes, \$9,550 bond discount, and \$74.61 printing, etc., these bonds, which were all unprovided for in the estimates, more than account for the deficit. The total estimated expenditures for 1933, ordinary, capital, construction and special was \$1,699,410, while the actual was only \$1,666,415.87. The Direct Relief charged to Ordinary for 1933 amounted to \$37,327.50, whereas \$12,285.36 was received from the Federal Government, the remaining \$25,042.15 was the Provincial Government's one-half share of the Provincial Relief and also one-third of the City of Charlottetown relief.

The following Departments were under the estimates for the year: Education, Health, Public Works, Falconwood, Maintenance, and Maintenance of Provincial Buildings. Altogether in those depressing times the Government has made a wonderful showing and is deserving the sincerest congratulations, and will receive them from all who have any knowledge and experience of administering public affairs.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

This is the Patron Saint Day of Ireland and Irishmen, and will be celebrated the world over. Happily here Irishmen are united as Canadians and enjoy all the blessings and benefits of a united country in which they have a common interest. The same cannot be said of conditions on the "Old Sod." There is strife and division, with Ireland still in the melting, moulding pot politically. An incident which illustrates the peculiar complexity of Irish politics was the election of President de Valera of the Irish Free State to a seat in the parliament of Northern Ireland for South Down where, in November, he received 7,904 votes to 604 for the opposing candidate. In one other district a Free State candidate was elected. Neither, of course, would or could take his seat. Their elections were considered merely as a gesture for a United Ireland. Ever since 1921, when the Government of Northern Ireland was established, the Free Staters have entertained the hope that eventually the entire island would unite under one government. The division of the island into two political camps is considered to be illogical from the standpoint of economics and the interests of all the people. The sentiment of Ulster, however, continues with practical unanimity to be adverse to union with the Free State. No purpose is more firmly fixed in the mind of President de Valera than that of ultimate independence of Ireland and the establishment of an independent sovereign state, without political ties to the British Commonwealth. Charges and counter charges continue to be issued by President de Valera and General O'Duffy, the leader of the United Irish Party, the main point of difference being President de Valera's defiance of Great Britain and General O'Duffy's program of cooperation. The determination of President de Valera to carry on with his program of non-cooperation has brought many protests from his own people who have seen their home industries, and especially their agriculture, suffering from British trade reprisals. On this St. Patrick's Day a universal prayer will go up for a happily reunited Ireland and a happy issue out of all its troubles. Throughout the length and breadth of this Province at this time Irishmen will unite in cele-

brating St. Patrick's. In Charlottetown, as usual, there will be the parade and Mass at the Bastille, and in the evening, and on Monday evening, the Benevolent Irish Society, under the capable direction of Mr. Edward Hornby, will stage the play—"When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." As the proceeds are for benevolent purposes, and as the Society is famed for producing first-class plays, there should be bumper houses on both occasions. Both His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and His Worship the Mayor have given the entertainment their patronage and support.

OVER THE WEEK-END

After a week's steady application to the affairs of the Province, the Legislature has adjourned till Tuesday afternoon. The debate on the Address has been concluded, a considerable amount of committee work on legislation has been gone through, and next week further progress will be possible enabling the Government to bring down its budget and submit its estimates. It is sometimes thought by the uninitiated that because the Legislature does not begin its public sittings at 10 a.m. it is wasting time needlessly. This is not necessarily the case. During the early part of the session it is necessary for the members of the government party, and the members of the opposition to meet separately in caucus—to meet by themselves, that is—to discuss questions at issue. If such meetings were not held the members would be all at sixes and sevens when the business of the House came before them. Having met in caucus the Government members are enlightened as to policy and details of estimates and legislation; while the opposition members are informed and advised as to the line of policy they should adopt in discussing the Government's financial policy and legislation. It is just as necessary for the respective parties to meet in caucus as it is for officers of an army in the field to hold periodic councils of war. But now these will be practically over for the session. The Government supporters will be familiar with the legislation to be brought down, and have had the draft estimates submitted to them. They will know the why and the whereof of everything—or nearly everything—to come before the House with Government approval; while the Opposition members will have developed their line of campaign and decided on the action and policy to be pursued. The debate on the address has given an opportunity to thresh old straw, and it would be the part of wisdom—not always observed—to eschew further action along these lines, and proceed to consider what is best in the general interest of the province at this critical time, and in view of the financial situation generally.

EUROPEAN SITUATION

Yesterday news from London indicated that Germany, France and Great Britain were still at loggerheads over the armament questions, and the Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden, who has been playing the part of special Ambassador, admits that while the situation is not hopeless, his mission has failed. According to the London Spectator, Mr. Eden's pilgrimage has been accurately described as being exploratory and explanatory. And the main discovery made by the explorer was that Germany would accept the British draft subject to two conditions. The size of the new German short-service army must be 300,000, not 200,000; and if a decision regarding the abolition of military aviation is to be postponed for two years, as it may be under the British proposals, then Germany must in the interim be free to equip herself with from 700 to 1,000 military aeroplanes. Here, manifestly, is the crux of the whole discussion. We are faced with the grave disturbing prospect of the addition to the armaments of the world of a formidable German air force, and with the hardly less disturbing reflection that that development could be prevented if Great Britain were prepared to take a step which its Government to all appearances is not prepared to take. Germany does not demand air armaments unconditionally. If other countries will agree to abolish them she will make no claim to them. But she refuses to remain unarmed in the air for two years more, while France and every other country remains free as will to develop their air forces and equipment. France, on the other hand is utterly opposed to Germany's army being increased by 100,000 men, and alleges that her old enemy has been secretly arm-

Notes By The Way

Now comes a statement from Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the National Foreign Trade Council, and former head of the United States Steel Corporation, warning his country's agricultural and commercial entanglements in Russia that may prove awkward when it comes to making trade arrangements with other countries. Mr. Farrell points out that both Great Britain and Italy soon became dissatisfied over their agreements with the Soviets, and that both countries refused to renew these agreements partly because Russia has always insisted on a one-way bargain. They insisted on fairer agreements. He draws attention to the adverse effect upon Canada's trade of the dumping by Russia of grain, pulp wood, lumber and other products, and the action of the Canadian Government in putting a stop to this abuse.

The immediately important fact is that, beguiled by feebly arranged promises of wide employment and rising prices for steel and airplane shares, signing on the dotted line has reached epidemic proportions, a phenomenon which makes it probable that naval policy, with all its subtleties, will be abandoned. "We want nothing so much as peace, but we are surrounded by enemies." Those who lack enthusiasm for the next war are lulled by promises of wide employment and rising prices for steel and airplane shares. Signing on the dotted line has reached epidemic proportions, a phenomenon which makes it probable that naval policy, with all its subtleties, will be abandoned. "We want nothing so much as peace, but we are surrounded by enemies." Those who lack enthusiasm for the next war are lulled by promises of wide employment and rising prices for steel and airplane shares. Signing on the dotted line has reached epidemic proportions, a phenomenon which makes it probable that naval policy, with all its subtleties, will be abandoned.

All of us have known exquisite moments of joy and happiness. Time and again they come back to us, to light up our lives anew, and to freshen our sight for the way ahead. But of all the delights that come to us, and which, in reality, have been banished from our lives, joy ever since the first thrills of our childhood, those that radiate from nature are the most enduring of all. Tramps in the field, boating upon the sea, fishing streams, and pond fishing (load as you wish) in the forest, lying under the summer sun, searching for new friends among the flowers of the wild, dreaming of the origin of every object of joy, no matter where found, or observed, what delights so enduring?

America swaps a hobgoblin for a ghost. The hobgoblin is the gold standard which will pass into oblivion when the President signs the new money bill. The ghost will appear in the shape of "gold notes" which can't be redeemed. Gold itself will be banished from our currency as effectively as though Congress had towed it all to sea and dumped it. It will be melted down into bars and stowed away in subterranean vaults, as removed from our daily life as the mummy of King Tut. The gold fetish is having formal burial.—N.Y. Evening Post.

The Seaway movement was started by neither the bankers nor the utilities, but by the people. The people, through the American and Canadian Governments, forced the surveys and caused the plans to be perfected. It was popular demand that brought about the draft treaty. They have worked and fought for a quarter of a century, and now, with victory in sight, they are suddenly confronted by a general prosperity. With a reckless and truthless propaganda of impressive volume. Let us have a showdown in the Senate. From the community born the State, and to it the State must ever return for its inspiration and guidance.

Prof. Bause's Plan To Invade England

(Mail and Empire) Ewald Bause, the German professor who is eager for war, is in the news again. He has published a book in English with the title "Germany Prepares for War." In 1932 he wrote two treatises on military science—one of them this book, called "The essential ideas of Professor Bause." In September his other book, "Wehrwissenschaft," was reviewed, as an alarming phenomenon, in the London Times. On October 20 Berlin cables announced that he had been expelled from the country. On October 20 Wickham Steed wrote to the Times, pointing out that this second and even more appalling book had not been suppressed. A former Canadian now appears on the scene. Mr. H.H. Lovat Dickson, graduate of the University of Alberta, editor of the Review of Reviews, and head of his own publishing house in London, Eng. When the German Government sent out a despatch in November declaring that Bause's book was "senseless babblings," Mr. Dickson was making a contract with the German publisher to issue an English edition. He was called to the attention of the English publisher's office, asking what he would take for suppression of the book in England. Mr. Dickson, to try him out, named a "fantastic sum." The German said he would rather go to Berlin; soon he telephoned from Berlin inviting Mr. Dickson to come there for a conference. Mr. Dickson refused. A second German appeared, urging suppression of the book in the name of international good relations. Then a third entered the scene, with legal papers, holding that since the contract was signed in Germany the German law must apply to the publication anywhere, and that if the English persisted in their plan they would be liable to damages for publishing a book to which they had no valid copyright. On Monday of this week when the book was published in England the German Embassy in London is-

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

WHAT IS YOUR POSTURE STANDARD? The world does not want war and naturally everything that might incite to war in the minds of children is now being removed from the schools. A large city recently ordered all cadet or soldier uniforms of the school children to be given to the needy. However there was one point about the military drill—teaching the youngsters to stand and walk in the erect posture—that must be still taught to children if our men and women of the future are to have a proper carriage or posture. Many private schools in these days are watching closely the progress of our public schools are encouraging the children in learning to stand and sit "erect," for the sake of their appearance and health.

A valuable help in the teaching of good posture has been issued by the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. It is called "Posture Standards." The four standards are A, B, C, D. A or excellent posture shows (1) the head-up, chin-in, head balanced above shoulders, hips, and ankles. (2) chest up (breast bone) the part farthest forward, (3) lower chest slightly lowered, (4) back curves within normal limits (at shoulders and small of back). B or good posture shows (1) head slightly forward, (2) chest slightly lowered, (3) lower abdomen in but not flat, (4) curves slightly increased. C or poor posture, (1) head forward, (2) chest flat, (3) abdomen relaxed (part of body farthest forward), (4) back curves exaggerated. D or poor posture, (1) head markedly forward, (2) chest depressed, (3) abdomen completely relaxed and protruding, (4) back curves extremely exaggerated.

In some schools the teacher puts the pictures of the four standards on the wall, and each pupil is then judged by all the other pupils as to just which of the four standards he or she longed for. A, B, C, D. After having been taught methods of attaining good posture during the session, the pupils are then judged again at the end of the session and given the standard to which they put in touch with trade and industrial interests in Scotland. It is recognized that it is becoming increasingly important to get cargo both ways.

Mr. Steven remarked that while he and Mr. Ford were in London they had met the agents of several Dominions and had arranged for a conference with Canada's representative. He added: "The object of our visit was to secure co-operation toward the devising of some means whereby visitors from the respective Empire countries who are engaged in business in this country might be put in touch with this country here in Glasgow, whether they come in connection with actual orders or contracts, or whether they seek representation of British manufacturers."

On all hands, said Sir Steven, there was realization that 500,000 had made such headway in the development of her commerce that she has a largely necessary that she have her duty share in the trade the Dominions have to offer. Within three years Glasgow's shipping trade with Australia has been trebled, and that with New Zealand has been doubled while an important development in relation to South Africa is pending. The West of Scotland, it is clear, will not be found lagging while other communities are claiming the benefits that go with reciprocal trade arrangements in the new practical form—the two-way cargo plan.

Empire Cargoes Two Ways

(Toronto Globe) Glasgow is taking its place in the front line of the communities that are preparing for a share of the trade advantages made possible by the Empire agreements. How great was the opportunity opened by the Empire pacts for the opening of two-way trade arrangements is being realized more widely both in the Motherland and in Canada. The vigorous initiative assumed by regional interests augurs well for rapid extension of reciprocal society channels. The interchange effected by Swansea, Wales, and Belleville, Ont. was a real achievement. Press opinion in Great Britain is enthusiastic in its praise of the reciprocal movement for which the campaign of the Central Ontario Commerce Crusaders cleared the way. By simple and direct methods Ontario's cheese and apples were interchanged for Welsh coal; and it is significant that the British newspapers intimate that if suitable steamers are not available to carry out the two-way cargo arrangement on a still larger scale they will be constructed. A magnificent receipt has been accorded to the Ontario farm products, and there is promise of a considerable export of Ontario timber for use as pit props in the British mines. The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and the Clyde Trust have been moving swiftly and vigorously in recent weeks to bring about an increase in the volume of Scottish exports to the Dominions. The Glasgow Herald says, are in the hands of Sir Steven Bilsland, Bart., and Mr. Harold M. Ford. Their purpose is to arrange for co-operation with the representatives of the Dominions in London, and it is significant that the British consular agents in Glasgow are in touch with trade and industrial interests in Scotland. It is recognized that it is becoming increasingly important to get cargo both ways.

The Poet's Corner

NEW AND OLD

The dark yields easily To the morning's gray, The gray burns into red In a quiet way. The red pales into blue And the blue warms to gold; Gladly arises forever The new from the old.

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As Labor Sees It (The Canadian Labor Press) "If realities are ignored it is possible to present a good argument against protective tariffs. Theoretically free trade means increased trade. The defect is that too often it is only one-way trade. Free trade could only be successful if conditions in all the free trading countries were equal. The great British cotton industries of Lancashire are losing their home markets to Japan because the Japanese are able to dump cotton goods on the market at prices with which British manufacturers can not compete. They are able to do this because the prevailing rate of pay for labor in Japan is ten cents per day. The Japanese would dump their cotton products, woolen products and other manufactures produced by cheap labor on the Canadian market with equal success if the Canadian tariff did not prevent them.

"Protection gives the Canadian manufacturer and the Canadian workman a fair chance. It equalizes conditions. Under free trade Russia and Japan and other slave-labor countries would monopolize the Canadian market with their products. Canadian factories would be forced to close and Canadian workmen would be thrown into unemployment. The only alternative would be a scale of wages as low as that paid to labor in Japan and an average of 12438 for the five preceding years. The comparatively high standard of living that prevails in this country would disappear with the disappearance of protection. Lowering of the tariff barriers in the face of slave labor competition would be suicidal.

Switch The Flax

(Winnipeg Tribune) A Winnipeg expert comes forward with the suggestion that over a million acres in Western Canada could profitably be diverted from wheat to flax growing this season. Flax averages, roughly, half as many bushels to the acre as wheat does. But at present flax is selling at 234 cents as much as wheat, and the outlook for increased consumption and demand is distinctly more favorable than the wheat outlook. Last year Canada produced only 613,000 bushels of flax, while the average for the five preceding years was 3,131,000 bushels. World production for 1933 was 79,35 million bushels as against 85,00 in 1932 and an average of 12438 for the five preceding years. Flax, being dependent on the construction industry for its principal market, is subject to very great fluctuations in demand, but seems probable that the increased volume of demand which has been felt for some months past will continue. The largest Canadian crushers report that their volume is up 15 per cent from last year. A possible shortage of seed may be one of the limiting factors in this situation. Amounts in storage at Fort William and western points are at exceptionally low levels, but if steps are taken now to retain it, there is an ample supply for seed purposes. Diversion of a million acres to flax would be an important contribution to the practical problem of reducing wheat acreage without incurring losses or serious risk to anyone. Speaker says there are 28,000 farming bodies in Canada. The puzzle is as how any people are left to be governed.—Ottawa Citizen.

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A Growing Coal Market

(Exchange) The people of Nova Scotia, particularly those in the coal mining counties, should be pleased with the manner in which coal from this province is finding its way into the central provinces. Because the export market of 1,000,000 tons in Ontario and in newer trade in Quebec did not materialize within a few months, some have the notion that but very little progress is being made in this direction. But it has been a quiet and steady progress, and the figures which have been furnished the News, reveal impressively how great the gain has been. It will not take long to read them.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Ontario, Quebec. Data: 1928 41,781 tons 72,227 tons; 1929 54,858 71,785; 1930 94,111 277,345; 1931 98,514 303,083; 1932 184,200 519,491; 1933 516,383 966,578

Figures like this tell their own story. Every year during the past six years has shown a gain, and within the past two years the percentage of increase has been remarkable. Over 500,000 tons have gone into the province of Ontario as compared with less than 90,000 tons in 1920, and the export to the province of Quebec is now rapidly approaching the 1,000,000 ton figure as compared with 277,000 tons four years ago. If the same progress made in the succeeding three years, Nova Scotia will have a market in the central provinces that will take up pretty much all of the slack in idle time at the collieries.

The reasons for this increase have been repeatedly given by the head officials of the Dominion Coal Company. First, the subvention policy of the federal government; secondly, returning prosperity to Canada, and third, the national recovery program in United States which is raising the price of coal in that country and making it more difficult for the American commodity to compete on the markets in Canada. But without the subvention policy it is safe to say that the gain would have been very much less than what it has been, for it was this policy that put new heart into the Nova Scotia producer. This was before the new United States codes went into effect.

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"Sorry old man . . . we ate all the beans for Supper. They were Stewart's you know."

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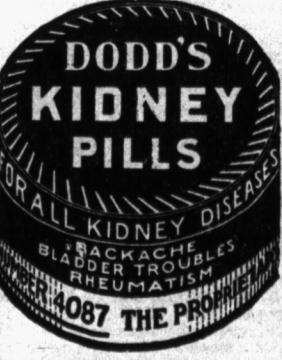
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