

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1934.

TRADE FIGURES

Our local contemporary evidently doesn't know how to account for the fact that there was a decrease of over \$261,353,000 in Canada's aggregate trade in the last fiscal year of the Mackenzie King regime over the preceding fiscal year. It says the Bennett Government was responsible for "stifling" trade; but the Bennett Government was not then in existence. Nor could it possibly be responsible for the fact that our export trade to the United Kingdom, which in 1923 amounted to \$379,067,445, dropped to \$281,745,695 in 1930, while the King Government was still in power.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The City is still looking its love-lit. N. B. general election has been definitely decided upon for next year. With the close of the Golf Tournament at Digby, Maritimes will settle down to dream about Hockey. "A feast of reason and a flow of soul" is an apt and ready-to-hand description of Mr. Leslie's enjoyable recital. Now we shall have to say "the whole Christian world and Germany," when referring to endorsing public opinion. Abuse is no argument, though some think it makes spicy oratory, and others a vent for epistolatory spleen. It must be "handed out" to Germany in still maintaining the master hand in propaganda. Only what Hitler wants known must be, and will be, broadcast by a network of cables to every part of the world. Hitler speaks, the world listens. Individualism is as necessary at the head of a public utility as it is in private enterprise. When Mr. Grady was approached by the railway officials at Moncton about the advisability of his becoming superintendent of P.E.I. railway, they assured him it was necessary to have a man who knew when to say "No." "It is still more necessary," replied Mr. Grady, "to have a man who knows when to say 'Yes.'" And his successful administration of our railway proved it.

GOOD MUSIC POPULAR

Not the least heartening feature of the Toronto Centennial, says an exchange, has been the success that has attended the bold experiment of offering cultural entertainment to the masses. Before the theory seems to have been that such artistic matters as symphony concerts, grand opera, ballet and pageants must either be the property of the rich or must, if the public was invited to enjoy them, result in a formidable loss of money. The surprising attendance at the promenade symphony concerts has proved conclusively that many thousands of people eagerly grasp opportunities to hear the world's greatest music if only the demand on their pocket-books is not too severe.

MINORITY RULE

Several of our contemporaries are still citing the recent Ontario and Saskatchewan elections as instances of the absolute failure of our present electoral system. In Ontario, for instance, the election resulted as follows: Party Votes Seats Liberal 569,000 67 Conservative 484,000 7 C.C.F. 94,000 1

MINORITY RULE

According to these figures Liberals obtained one seat for every 8,700 votes, while the Conservatives gained one seat for every 28,500 votes, and the C.C.F. one seat for every 94,000 votes. The several other individual party members averaged about the same.

MINORITY RULE

According to the total vote of Liberals and Conservatives the 82 seats gained by these two parties should be divided according to the representation. On the basis of 8,700 votes for each Liberal seat, Conservatives should have a representation in the House of 55 seats, whereas under the present system they have only 17.

MINORITY RULE

In Saskatchewan the errors of our present system are even more apparent. Liberals secured 173,000 votes or 46.9 per cent. of the poll, but they had 90.7 per cent. of the seats. Conservatives with 26 per cent. of the vote, actually did not gain one seat, while the C.C.F. with 24 per cent. of the vote gained five seats. According to the vote of the people by numbers, out of the 55 seats, Liberals were entitled to about 26, Conservatives 14, C.C.F. 13, and all others with 3.1 per cent. of the vote should have had about two.

Notes By The Way

There is a possible lesson on the effects of policies in the economic sphere and on the reliance to be placed in business to be drawn from the fact that among the countries of Europe the "sterling bloc"—consisting of Great Britain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark—stands comfortably ahead of the others in the enjoyment of the moderate economic improvement which has occurred in the world in the last year. Many authoritative observers of the economic trend hold that the depression has entered a political phase with the economic factors extremely sensitive to political events and that further upward progress will depend on political developments. In connection with this theory it is not without significance that these four countries have been among the most hostile to fascist ideas and manifestations and have adhered strongly to democratic principles—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Notes By The Way

Radical leadership will have little appeal in industry where workers receive not only a fair deal but also enough contact with management to know it is a fair deal.—Boston Christian Science Monitor. Under the pressure of facts, the foreign policy of the Soviet Government has become more realistic. The mad idea of attempting to provoke a world revolution with the resources of a starved and backward country has gradually been abandoned. At first for tactical reasons and now for reasons of principle. But certain old ideas still live and are active. The success of the Five Year Plan in providing military equipment, the militarization of the population, successes in the field of foreign politics (particularly the achievement of recognition by the United States), have resuscitated the idea we heard about in 1920 of "feeling with the bayonet"—this time not Europe but Japan. Trotsky's idea that Japan is on the eve of a revolution is shared by many prominent Communists, and Stalin never accepts it to some degree. It is not impossible that in order to ward off a domestic revolution the Soviet Government will either have to make concessions in the direction of liberalizing its regime or resort to a foreign war.—Foreign Affairs (New York).

Notes By The Way

We agree that if and when Mr. Labatt's kidnappers are apprehended, summary punishment of severe character should be meted out to them. The suggestion that a fine made that they be given life imprisonment. Our view is that a drastic administration of the lash should be added. Kidnaping is a crime which hitherto has been almost unknown in this country. It is a most heinous offence and its victims are infants or prominent citizens. It is a disease which has made its way into Canada from the United States, and it should be ruthlessly stamped out, before it gains a real foothold under the British flag.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Notes By The Way

It is estimated President Roosevelt's long voyage through the Canal to Honolulu and back cost him \$391. The trip in similar style would cost a private individual \$150,000. The cruise Houston and his escorts had in mind for financing the great Columbia River project, which is to make possible the use of millions of acres of land for farming; (2) Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce, champions Harry Hopkins' plan to set the unemployed up as subsistence farmers; (3) The Department of Agriculture continues to send free seeds to farmers; and—The A.A.A. continue to pay millions of dollars to the professional farmers of the country to destroy their crops.—New York Post.

Notes By The Way

After being buried in cement for five years, a small gray fog saw slight recently for the first time since he was interred in the municipal hangar at the airport, Salt Lake City. Workmen digging up the floor of the hangar cracked a lump of cement and the frog jumped out of its cocoon-like shell. The amphibian, light gray in color, hopped dazedly in the sun and soon its skin took on a darker shade. In a few minutes its normal green color had returned and its behaviour was not unlike that of any of its brothers. It is understood that President Roosevelt would welcome an effective fusion of the British and American fleets in the Pacific. The objections come from the British side. That understanding in the Pacific would require, as quid pro quo a guarantee of the American navy of food convoys with the fleet and the placing of both arrangements under the limitations of an international, as distinct from an imperial, mandate. Here is a basis for negotiation at the forthcoming Naval Conference. The Englishman must, in practice, think in the largest units available for the joint exercise of power for peace. The problem of this next decade is to explore the possibility of Anglo-Saxons as a standard bearer of peace. If that standard is seized, dominant power assures peace. If it is thrown down, the future holds

What Body of Hours

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MIND AND BODY MUST BE TREATED IN ALL PATIENTS

A few years ago when a patient consulted a physician he told the physician that he had come to see him about his heart, perhaps about his lungs or kidneys, or about a pain in his head or abdomen. The physician would make an examination of the particular part complained of, and if he found or did not find trouble in that region he simply gave the patient advice regarding the trouble or told him there was no trouble and not to think about it any more.

Out Of The Red

They make bright holiday reading, these reports of mounting Dominion revenues and a surplus of \$25,000,000 on ordinary account for the first five months of this financial year. And the upturn in receipts comes from widely different sources, both customs, sales tax, income tax and even the Post Office revenues showing gains. It almost looks as if we were on our way to join the great fashion parade of British Commonwealth countries, amongst whom, as we have noticed, balanced budgets are being worked this year. We still, however, one billion or so upon special relief expenditures, upon the "Big Hole" where the C.N.R. terminal was to be and the still "Bigger Hole" which the railway deficit makes in our national economy with which our claims we are not yet ready to balance our budget as a whole.

Out Of The Red

Still, he would be a sour critic who did not admit that Canada is well out of her way out of the trough of depression. Indeed, we are in danger of becoming a "glorious nation" to our good neighbors, the Americans, somewhat to our own embarrassment. The American press has generally noted the circumstances that, for the first half of 1934, Canada showed the most remarkable improvement reported from anywhere in the world. It is generally believed by our neighbors that Canada is one of the "least rights" Government - managed countries in the world. Opponents of national planning and the Deal, therefore, have set up Canada as a club with which to belabour Roosevelt. Hence our embarrassment.

Out Of The Red

Some of our most partisan admirers appear to have overlooked Canada's Deal: the Marketing Act, the Farm Mortgage programme, the Federal building programme, the plan to transfer a considerable proportion of some 45,000 families from the drought area, the establishment of a Central Bank, and so forth, together with the warning by Mr. Bennett that we are in for more Government interference in business and not less. Whatever our virtues may be, we cannot properly be held up as the pattern of laissez-faire. But we may well "point with pride" to the steady Canada an upturn.

Out Of The Red

Rising Dominion revenues are particularly welcome in view of the fall finance programme ahead of Quebec as well as the requirement of some \$200,000,000 of re-funding and, probably, a small amount of new money. Not only the Dominion's improved budgetary position but several other factors are tending to make for the success of that "easy money" policy. The rate on bank deposits is well up with an \$18,000,000 increase in Dominion note circulation in July, rising cash reserves of banks, and a strong tendency towards lower interest rates as made plain in the recent financing of Quebec. It is hardly a secret that the rate on bank saving deposits is likely to be lowered again, from 2-1/2 per cent to 2 per cent, as soon as a time can be agreed upon between the banks and the trust companies, who will also

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PUBLIC FORUM

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THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

Sir—A few years ago, when I was a Director of the Potato Growers' Association, in the discharge of what I believed to be my duty, I suggested that, to strengthen the confidence of the public in our organization, we should get the Government to audit our books, and perhaps inspect our general office work. The suggestion made the President Mr. Trainor, and the Manager, Mr. Boulter, very angry. They declared my remarks were a reflection on the honesty and capability of the management, and a reflection on the integrity, and the ability of the men who had been auditing the books for some years, and all the other directors agreed with them. They said the Government would have just as much right to audit the books, and poke into the affairs of every other private organization in the Island, and that they would not tolerate any such interference on the part of the Government.

THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

We are told now that the Association not only tried to get the Government to audit their books, but that it tried, and is still trying, to get the Government to guarantee payment of its liabilities, which would be the same thing as paying them. Why so great a change of policy in so short a time? Do some of the more prominent men in the Association, who have failed to do their duty as members and directors in the past, fear that they will have to make good the greater part of the liabilities? Do they feel that it would be a nice thing to shift these obligations onto the shoulders of the Government, and thus compel all the taxpayers of the Province to liquidate them? "Will you walk into my parlor," said the spider to the fly.

THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that any government that would use the public credit to guarantee payment of the liabilities of a private organization, whether well or badly managed, or take the public money to pay such liabilities,—except in the rare case of an extreme national emergency—would have no conception of government responsibilities. A step of that kind by any government would be an action of such tremendous importance, and of such far-reaching consequences, that only the prevention of a national calamity would justify it, and even then the whole people, if possible, should be consulted before the step would be taken.

THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

At the recent meeting of the Potato Growers' Association, Mr. Boulter stated that in a few years he had saved to the farmers of this Province, in the article of fertilizer alone, over a million dollars, in addition to large sums on the cost of insecticides; that he had this against the intense opposition of those in the trade. This statement was not made by an irresponsible individual, it was made by no less a person than the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, an important official of the Government. Neither was it made in haste or in excitement. It was a cool, deliberate statement, made for a purpose and given to the press. If true, it shows that the dealers in this Province had an ambition among themselves to charge the users of the articles mentioned more than the farmers, and it would naturally follow that the dealers in other articles of merchandise, in which the Association was not a competitor, had an ambition to charge the farmers, and perhaps to charge the helpless consumers under the pretence on what they must buy; and no body has lifted, or is lifting, a finger to save them from these vampire-ires, except Mr. Boulter. If true, this shows a state of affairs to perhaps worse than that revealed by the Stevens investigating committee at Ottawa last winter, consequently the Government must ignore it. The Government must investigate and the Royal Commission empowered to summon persons, papers and things, and examine witnesses under oath, so that the truth would be brought out and justice done. If Mr. Boulter prove his statement to be true, he is the best friend of the people, this Island has produced since Cartier discovered it, and he should be suitably rewarded; on the other hand, if his statement be not true, but was made in an effort to extol himself, and to create class prejudice, and to induce the farmers to believe they were being robbed by another class in the community, there is hardly any punishment that would be severe enough to fit such a crime. Therefore, in justice to Mr. Boulter, the Government must investigate his charges.

THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

I think I know something about fertilizers and insecticides, and I shall tell what I know in the hope that it may throw a little light on the subject. The largest deposits of

THE POTATO GROWERS' ASSOCIATION REVIEWED BY SENATOR HUGHES

But beyond the fall financing lies the possibility of a much greater operation. The Dominion Government has long been in the position of having to finance certain of the provinces, at least by way of guarantees. It is generally recognized that a huge saving in interest rates over a considerable part of Provincial debt, consolidated, and stand financially responsible for the weaker brethren. But this would, of course, imply Dominion control over certain provincial finances. That is the stumbling block. It is deeply significant that Ottawa reports indicate some real possibility of certain Provincial agreement to control. This would revolutionize the financial situation of the country.

The Poets' Corner

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RESTORATION

The hand that moves through nature moulding men Still guides: though wreck and ruin sway the world, God's purpose through the years will be fulfilled, His purple banner to the world unfurled. But man must break the chains his hands have made, Hurl down the gods he fashioned, and that Heaven's kingdom may come down to earth. As promised, in the Galilean days. —Dorothy Sproule.

RESTORATION

nitrate of soda in the world are found in Chile, and the chief source of the world's supply of muriate of potash is at Stassfurt in Germany. These things, if brought to Canada at all, would have to be imported by water. During the war, and because of the war, potash became practically unobtainable. For the same reason shipping became so scarce and freight rates so high that commerce between nations almost ceased. Furthermore, many of the ingredients of which fertilizers and insecticides are composed could be used in the manufacture of munitions of war, and for that reason became scarce and dear. When the war ended, shipping remained scarce for a while, and it took two or three years for the world to adjust its commerce to peace conditions. Moreover, the discoveries made by chemists, during and after the war, enlarged the number and reduced the price of all poisons, particularly for commercial purposes. It is my belief that these things had far more to do with the reduction in the cost of fertilizers and insecticides than the war, and that the number of people who died of them was enlarged by the price of them, particularly for commercial purposes. It is my belief that these things had far more to do with the reduction in the cost of fertilizers and insecticides than the war, and that the number of people who died of them was enlarged by the price of them, particularly for commercial purposes.

RESTORATION

At the recent Association meeting, Mr. H. Myers, M.P., is reported to have said that fertilizers were dearer at St. Catherine's, Ontario, than I would expect this to be, because of the price of these articles at the seaboard would have to be added the railway freight in Western Ontario. If the people of this Province are getting cheaper fertilizers than are the farmers of Ontario, it may possibly be due as much to the regular dealers as to Mr. Boulter. And again I say, may the suspicions they have aroused—that perhaps they were intended to arouse—demand that an investigation be held, so that no injustice be done to any person, or to any class of our citizens.

RESTORATION

I have already stated that, a short time ago, I was a member of the Potato Growers' Association for some years, and a Director for one year, from which position I was dismissed for reasons which, no doubt, seemed good to the Association. I, therefore, feel it to be my duty, to discuss the present circumstances, and to tell the public a little of what I know. I too, have a charge to make, which I now make, fully realizing my responsibility in doing so. The charge is, that the Potato Growers' price cutting policy, if followed, and, in part, because of the connection it had with a man in New York named J. LeRoy Dial, took out of the pockets of the potato farmers of this Province over a million dollars.

RESTORATION

All landmarks had been obliterated; the very ridges and streams had changed their character. The man had no longer any geographical counterpart. The quaint Flemish names belonged not now to the solid homely earth; they seemed rather pointed on a spiritual map, marking advance and retreat in the gigantic striving of the souls of peoples. The bells of Ypres again give expression in its singing tower to the

RESTORATION

The famous Cloth Hall Tower of Ypres has again become a singing tower. A new carillon of thirty-seven bells has been installed in the belfry, rebuilt upon the model of the original destroyed by the enemy in 1914, and the old dragon weather-vane has been restored to its pre-war office. The lost carillons of Ypres and Louvain, as Colonel Rice states in his book about carillon music and towers, were counted

RESTORATION

DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng. Noted Physician, treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the Stomach with a prescription, which we have prepared and sell under the name of EVANS STOMACH MIXTURE. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your Stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street

TIME TO SMILE! Its time to smile—to banish worry about gum troubles. For to give your teeth effective care visit your dentist regularly and use Squibb Dental Cream. Let your teeth be the joy they should be. Use Squibb's twice daily. It provides all the protection a dentifrice can give—cleans effectively, polishes safely, with absolute freedom from grit.

SQUIBB Dental Cream. Many dentists advise the use of Squibb's ORAL PERBORATE in its dry form on the toothbrush twice daily, in conjunction with Squibb's Dental Cream. The entire dental cream contains Squibb's Milk of Magnesia combined with safety and effective cleansing and polishing agents. SQUIBB Dental Cream. "A NAME YOU CAN TRUST"

What We Owe (Ottawa Journal) A financial house has compiled figures which show the money owing by Canadians on their Dominion provincial and municipal accounts is a little more than five billion dollars, or a per capita debt of \$44—of which \$236 is federal, \$184 provincial and \$117 is municipal. The annual carrying charge on the vast sum must be something like \$250,000,000, or close to \$25 per cent. of population.

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