THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1939

A Financial Morass

The public accounts were brought down at the Legislature yesterday showing a deficit on ordinary income and expenditure of $80,113.49, and a total increase of liabilities for the twelve months of $1,249,856.32. This gives the tax payers further concrete evidence of either the lack of administrative ability on the part of the Government or the absolute unreliability of the members of the Government as political prophets and critics, as at the last election they gave the definite promise that if returned to power they would balance the budget. Of course, if they were faulty in their prognostications it naturally follows that they would be equally poor administrators. Politicians, like the proverbial tree, are known by their fruits.

It is true the Campbell Government has launched into a provincial-wide scheme of road hard-surfacing. It is true, also, the unemployed relief and old pension relief have increased, but ordinary business men, without being men of great vision could have forseen this and not gone out of their way to make false promises, spreading erroneous propaganda for the sole and only purpose of feathering their own nests, or providing opportunities for their further advancement in life, professionally or otherwise.

In another part of this issue the balance sheet is published, and our readers can see for themselves the deep financial morass into which the province has been sunk after about four years of Liberal rule.

It may be pointed out that the Campbell aggregation, since coming into office on August 15, 1935, have increased our liabilities by no less a sum than $2,160,077.08. How much more can the Province stand of such financing?

Campbell vs. Stewart

Premier Campbell's repudiation of the statement that he had ever estimated the cost to this Province of expropriating the National Park site at $15,000, gives rise to some curious reflections.

The statement was made positively in a letter published seventeen months ago in the Patriot newspaper, signed by Mr. W. F. A. Stewart, M. L. A., First District of Queens. Mr. Stewart took occasion in the same letter to denounce the expropriation procedure, which abolished the right of the landowners to appeal to the courts. When the Act was discussed in caucus, he had "strongly opposed" it, and even questioned its validity. When it came up for second reading in committee, he was placed in the chair. Mr. Stewart added that he believed the Government had made a mistake in not making a preliminary survey of the area, in not having the landowners represented on the arbitrating commission, and abiding by their decision."

No reply to this letter was made by the Premier or any member of his cabinet.

Then came the session of 1938, six months later. Mr. Stewart repeated his objection on the floor of the House, declared it was a principle of Liberalism that every subject had a right of appeal, and quoted from the monthly magazine of the Canadian Liberal Association commending the Dominion Government's disallowance of three Alberta statutes, one of the grounds being that the Alberta legislation had "outraged the basic right of every Canadian citizen to carry his complaints to the courts, and erected an improper barrier against the right of challenging, in the courts, the validity of the acts done by governing bodies."

Mr. Stewart said something more at the 1938 session. He said:

"I don't know that one single member of the House would have voted for the National Park if he knew the cost. *We questioned the leader of the Government at the time, and he told us the cost would be negligible*——$40,000, *of which we were to receive* $25,000 *from the Dominion Government in return for the hotel at Dalvay.* We find instead that last year $60,000 was spent on this Park, and the Estimates for the year coming we have $50,000 more, and this is not probably the end." (Patriot, April 11, 1938).

"$40,000, of which we were to receive $25,000 from the Dominion Government," *left* $15,000 *as the Premier's maximum estimate of the cost to this Province of the National Park site.* That was Mr. Stewart's statement in the House twelve months ago. And it went unchallenged.

Time marches on, and we come to the present session. The Premier rises to denounce Hon. Dr. MacMillan for saying that he, Premier Campbell, had ever stated that the cost of the Park site to the Province would not exceed $15,000! He says moreover that Dr. MacMillan was "merely putting up a straw man and endeavoring to knock him down."

Who the "straw man" was he did not say. Could he have meant Mr. Stewart? If so, it is surprising that he did not himself endeavor to "knock him down" when Mr. Stewart's statement appeared in the Patriot seventeen months ago, or at least after Mr. Stewart had quite unconcernedly made it in his presence twelve months ago!

There is a law known as the Statute of Limitation which forces a creditor to collect payment within a certain time. There ought also to be a law compelling politicians to correct alleged misstatements within a decent interval. In this case the situation is complicated by reason of both parties being Liberal members of the Legislature—both honourable gentlemen whose word, in the House at least, must be accepted. Those who insist that the Premier is entitled to this courtesy can hardly, in all fairness, deny it to Mr. Stewart. Even if they claim precedency for the Premier over his party followers in the matter of truth-speaking, they will have still to explain why he kept silent such an unconscionable time.

As for Dr. MacMillan, whose repetition of Mr. Stewart's statement so annoyed the Premier, we shall leave him to make his own comment. We would not deprive the Conservative leader and his next audience of that pleasure for all the world!

In Time Of Crisis

"Canada," says Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "is always ready to consult with other freedom-loving countries as regards cooperation against aggression"; and the "result of such discussion would be reported to Parliament."

Commenting, the Ottawa Journal says: "The exteremely careful speeches which were made in the Dominion House of Commons Monday about the international situation will not likely offend anybody—not even Hitler, who will put his tongue in his cheek at some of the remarks about himself if he hears of them and reflect that no doubt the Canadian politicians felt they had to say something or other. So far as we can make out, the general idea in the House of Commons seems to be that Canada ought to be united about democracy; and that if bombs commence to rain on London we in Canada will feel it proper to begin to do something about it. "We in Canada would regard it as an act of aggression," says the Prime Minister. This seems reasonable. It certainly would not be an act of establishing a soup kitchen."

Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the United States, without waiting to see bombs raining on London, and indeed without having any kinship with the British Commonwealth of Nations, has imposed an additional tariff duty of 25 percent on German goods, and is speeding up her armaments.

Editorial Notes

Slavery in British Empire abolished this date, 1807.

* * * *

Notwithstanding the snow, the man in the white suit is in evidence in our streets.

* * * *

People are now discussing what they are going to do and what they are going to wear and eat at Easter.

* * * *

It is easy to be 100 per cent behind Brighton Bridge, or Prohibition, or anything else with your mouth, when your tongue's in your cheek.

* * * *

Does advertising pay? In reply to one classified advertisment in the Guardian, an advertiser received 55 replies within three days.

* * * *

In New Brunswick according to our old friend and fellow citizen, Mr. R. G. Fulton, in every $3 of booze the Government sells, $1 is profit. What is the proportion of profit in our Provincial Liquor business?

* * * *

Is hockey an attraction? For the second game of the Junior Royals vs. Perth Blue Wings at the Forum Thursday, three youngsters came all the way from the Magdelene Islands by plane.

* * *

Coming events are casting their shadows when Vice President Garner, was described as "in the driver's seat right now, well in the lead as a likely Democratic candidate for the presidency in the 1940 elections" by Elliott Roosevelt, son of the present President.

* * *

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons he had not been advised whether Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, had been invited to attend a conference with Prime Minister Chamberlain last Saturday. Conservative Leader Manion raised the question. He referred to a news cable from London Saturday stating the British Prime Minister had invited all Dominion High Commissioners to a conference following a Cabinet Council. Mr. Massey was not listed among those who attended. "Canada is not mentioned," Dr. Manion said. "I presume it is a misprint, but I should like the right honorable gentleman to straighten it out." "I saw the same item," Mr. Mackenzie King replied. "But I have not had any communication from the High Commissioner intimating that he had been asked to attend any meeting, nor have I had any communication from him as to his having been personally at any meeting."

* * * *

Apropos of "A Country Mother's" letter in Thursday Forum, it may be mentioned that two Conservative members Mr. Denton Massey of Toronto-Geenwood and Mr. Frank Lennard of Westworth expressed concern in the House of Commons at the number of indecent American periodicals sold in Canada. Mr. Massey asked whether it would not be possible to reimpose the duty levied against foreign peridicals a few years ago but the House passed the clause in the Canada-United States agreement guaranteeing continuance of their free entry. "No tariff can be a protector of morals," said Finance Minister Dunning. This was proved during the period the duty was in effect. Printing of many such publications was simply done in Canada and it was more difficult to regulate what should be printed than what should be imported. The National Revenue Department exercised a sort of censorship and prohibited the importation of indecent, immoral and seditious magazines and books. The Post Office Departmen could control publications printed in Canada if they were distributed by mail but most of the objectionable ones were distributed in other ways over which no branch of the Government had control. Thus is seen the helplessness of the Liberals in office.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Ottawa Journal tells about a large and valuable property in the Capital city being sold far below its assessed value — because, as the owner explained, it was better to sell at a low price than to pay high taxes on a nigh assessment any longer. The example quoted has been duplicated many times. In other cases buildings have been demolished, to save taxes, and the land left vacant. What is true of Ottawa is true of every other urban centre in Ontario. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The cultivation of bananas was begun several years ago be side the Gascoyne river at Carnarvon, about 500 miles north of Perth, and the industry has since made remarkable progress. Last year the production of bananas totalled 19,886 cases (tropical), an increase of 2,300 cases on the yield for the previous year. About 25,500 bananas were planted out last Spring. These included 7,500 of the Golden Gros type, which has given very favorable results since its introdution. The area under cultivation is about 400 acres, and is limited by irrigation from the Gascoyne river. —Australian Press Union.

Then, too, there are lawyers who wear the most dilapidated looking gowns, badly torn or split at the seams, and dirty. Perhaps they are proud of those old gowns which indicate that they have seen many years of legal battling. But there is no reason why their gowns should look like the battle-scarred colors of a regiment. We recall being in a court where a lawyer wore a gown that looked like what his wife might use for a cleaning cloth, and the judge said, "I do not see you, Mr. So-and-So." The lawyer appeared bewildered, and asked why. "I am unable to see you," replied His Honor, "until you appear before me in a respectable gown." The lawyer had to borrow another before he could proceed. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

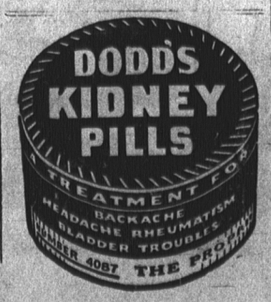
The primary purpose of the Post Office Department should be the delivery of the letter and parcel mail, and with the greatest dispatch. There has been a considerable slowing up of this delivery, in the matter of letters, with the growth of the distribution of circulars and handbills through the mails. The Ottawa Journal has raised this point and it is one worthy of emphasis througout the Dominion if because of this the postal authorities will take action. The Journal says that as things stand, "one can hire the Postmaster-General to deliver circulars, one to each household, in a district or a community. They need not be stamped and addressed, need not be enclosed in envelopes .... Obviously delivery of the first-class mails is retarded, because there must be a stop at every house, and the carrying of larger loads is necessary. —Victoria Colonist.

The husky dogs may as well accept the inevitable. The snowplane, which does everything but fly, is taking their place for ordinary Winter travel over the endless drifts in the remoter regions of Canada. If huskies can read signs, they saw their doom all too clearly at Nipawin, in Northern Saskatchewan, the other day. On behalf of local charities, the annual dog derby was held there, but the event that attracted most attention had nothing to do with dogs. No less than fifteen snowplanes were assembled to compete in a 25-mile race. Some of the participating craft reached a speed of 60 miles an hour. Against that sort of competition the husky, loyal and invaluable as he has been in the opening up of the north, is helpless. The snowplane is even superceding the automobile in Winter in the work of country doctors, inspectors of lines and other men who have to go places fast no matter how high snowdrifts are piled. —Winnipeg Tribune.

In an effort to rid New Zealand of hydatids disease, for which more than 100 persons are treated annually in the hospitals, with a mortality rate of about 16 percent, the Government has enacted that every person who applies for a dog license, compulsory by law, must also receive and pay for a year's supply of arecoline hydrobromide, a remedy for hydatids. Although the Act does not go so far as to make it compulsory for the owner to administer the medicine to his dog, he is expected to do so. A charge of one shilling is made for each supply of medicine. Several years ago Sir Louis Barnett established that the parasite was carried from sheep to dogs and back again in a cycle, largely through the bad practice of feeding country dogs on raw offal. Cattle, horses and pigs were also affected, and there was great annual economic loss through sheep's livers being infested and unfit for human consumption. According to a reliable estimate two years ago about half the sheep in the Dominion, other than lambs, and about one-third of the dogs were infected with hydatids.—New Zealand Press Union.

Once again Canada has brought her products to the British "shop window" at the British Industries Fair in London, which recently closed its doors. The Canadian exhibits at Earl's Court, though not as extensive as in some former years, have again demonstrated the wide range of the Dominion's production. Among the exhibits are apples and those packed, bottled and canned goods for which Canada is so well known —breakfast foods, soups, vegetables, fruits, jellies, honey, bacon, cheese, whisky, coffee and maple products. The manufactured goods include washing, wringing and ironing machines, silver fox furs, rubber goods, typewriters, pens and pencils, sun goggles, and dolls. The exhibits have attracted the favorable attention of the King and Queen and Queen Mary, as well as the hundreds of buyers who have visited the Canadian section. The Royal visitors have shown their appreciation by discriminating purchases of such useful articles as rubber boots and gloves. Incidentally, it will be noted with interest that in anticipation of their Canadian tour, the King and Queen took away with them from Olympia binoculars, cameras and other articles to be used during their visit. — Canada's Weekly, London.

The recent discussion in one of the literary weeklies on what makes a "gentleman" has produced many definitions of that elusive term, but it is doubtful whether any of them was as downright as that given by a lady who runs the shop in a West Riding village not far from Leeds. The new vicar was being discussed. "Yes," she said, "he's a real gentleman. He never counts his change." —Manchester Guardian.



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.

BRIGHTON BRIDGE

Sir:—In the newspaper reports of the meeting in the City Hall on Wednesday night, I fear the report of my few remarks might convey a wrong impression of the arguments I put forth in favor of this most justifiable project. I did not arrive at the meeting until it was more than half over, and had no intention whatever of speaking, not having heard the addresses of the previous speakers. However, the chairman was good enough to call on me and I made a few brief remarks suggesting as to why the project should be proceeded with, and also how the difficulties of financing could be overcme without undue burden being placed on the taxpayers, and at the same time a worth while product of inestimable value to the whole Province, and would assist in greatly relieving our unemployment situation. I thought it, therefore, advisable to extend my remarks at this time, so that my position and attitude may be more clearly understood.

One suggestion I made was that the projec should include the West River Bridge as well as the Brighton Bridge. The reason for this suggestion was that if the Brighton Bridge only was built, we would still have the expense of the Rocky Point and York Point Ferries. The amounts paid these two Ferries, according to the 1937 Provincial Accounts amounted to fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars. The repairs to the Ferry wharves at Charlottetown and Rocky Point would cost at least twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, on an average, if not more, and the annual depreciation on the Ferry "Fairview" would be 8 per cent, or four thousand dollars. This totals twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars. In addition to this, there was a Provincial subsidy of seven thousand dollars for many years paid the S. S. Harland, which has been abandoned now for some years. This would make a total of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars. In addition to this, there was a subsidy of seven thousand dollars paid the S. S. Harland by the Federal Government, and this would make a total of thirty-six thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars. That is equivalent to 3 per cent on one million two hundred thousand dollars. According to statements made by Members of the Government at the meeting, and also in the Legislature during the last few days, the Government might have difficulty in persuading all the members of the Legislature that they were justified in spending such a large amount in any one section. I would like, however, to point out that in the City of Charlottetown we have at the present time approximately sixteen thousand people, with twelve hundred men reported unemployed. The unemployed have been congregating in Charlottetown, and the taxpayers of this City have been carrying a tremendous burden. Between Charlottetown and Borden there should be not less than sixteen thousand additional population. This would make over thirty thousand people in this particular district, or over one-third of the population of the Island, that would be directly served; whereas, the proposed Bridge would be of tremendous value to Southern Queens and Kings County as well. I would imagine that a very large portion of the taxes collected by the Province come from Charlottetown and that fine agricultural district extending from Charlottetown to Borden, so it would seem to me that the Provincial Government should have no difficulty in persuading the members of the Legislature as to the justification of this project, even if it did cost over a million dollars.

Another suggestion I made was that this Province has been discriminated against by the Dominion of Canada for many years. Claims have been prepared and presented for non-fulfillment of the Terms of Union, but have not been sufficiently followed up nor pressed for settlement. The non-fulfilment of the Terms of Union have been the cause of many of the difficulties we are faced with today, and have affected seriously the economic life of the whole community of this Province. I, therefore, suggested that we forget politics for a time and make a united drive to have our Confederation Pledges honored 100 per cent. This should mean many million dollars coming to Prince Edward Island for compensation. Other Provinces of Canada seem to be able to establish claims and collect them from the Federal Government, even though they are not a Confederation Pledge. Prince Edward Island has not been extravagant, as our submissions to the Rowell Commission proved, but what we are entitled to, is justice and equality of service as guaranteed us under the contract of Confederation.

The exorbitant rates in existance on the Car Ferry for moving produce and goods by motor truck is just an instance as to how the non-fulfilment of these Confederation Pledges is affecting the life of our agricultural and business interests.

As regards the cost of building the Brighton Bridge as submitted from Ottawa to the Provincial Government, I would like to say that I have been in contact with fully qualified engineers over a period of years, and have endeavored to get some idea as to the cost of building, not only the Brighton, but the West River Bridge as one project. It is not necessary to go to Ottawa to get this information. We do know that a few years ago they built a bridge at Montreal that was estimated to cost eight millions, but it ended up by costing over nineteen million. We do not need any extravagance of that kind in Prince Edward Island, nor do we need the class of bridge that they are building in Upper Canada for this particular project. There are engineers in the Maritimes who know local conditions and are quite competent to survey and estimate for adequate bridge requirements. The figures I was able to obtain from qualified engineers in recent years, provided that hard bottom could be secured at a reasonable depth, was five hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Brighton Bridge and three hundred and fifty thousand for the West River Bridge, or a total of nine hundred thousand dollars. Interest on this amount at 3 per cent would require twenty-seven thousand dollars per annum. As the saving from the two Ferries and the "Harland", as above quoted, amounts to thirty-six thousand dollars, we would still have nine thousand dollars as a sinking fund, or 1 per cent of the investment. It should not, however, be necessary for the Provincial Government to bear the cost of this project. That portion of the Province between Charlottetown and Borden has not been supplied with Railway facilities such as most other sections of the Province, and it would seem fair and reasonable to suppose that if the situation prevailing in that particular district was properly put before the Federal Government, they would be only too ready to consider the building, not only of the two bridges, but the paved road to Borden, rather than extend the Railway in these days of activity for the motor truck, and in this case the paved road to Rustico from Hunter River is a very good precedent. I feel quite certain that our Representative, Mr. Dunning, would appreciate such a proposition being placed before the Federal Government in a way that he could persuade the other members of the Government that here was a good and justifiable project, even more so than assisting the grain growers of Western Canada with over forty million dollars in connection with their 1938 crop. If the Federal Government could not be persuaded to undertake the whole project, then as a relief project the two bridges should be built on a fifty fifty basis, in which case the Provincial requirements would be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars instead of nine hundred thousand dollars, and the interest on four hundred and fifty thousand dollars at 3 per cent would be thirteen thousand five hundred dollars against a saving of thirty-six thousand dollars in connection with the abandonment of the two Ferries as well as the "Harland" subsidies

I must say that I was rather amazed at the statements that have been put forth in connection with this project, or rather as excuses as to why the project could not be favorably considered at this time. I think the taxpayers of the City of Charlottetown have a right to expect evidence of a little more sincerity as regards both the Federal and Provincial Government carrying their share of the relief for the unemployed that this City has been subjected to for altogether too long a period.

I would, therefore, take the liberty of again suggesting, and as Honorable Dr. McMillan suggested at the Bridge meeting, that all parties unite and press our claims at Ottawa in an endeavor to clean up the very serious conditions that are now existing in this City.

I am Sir, etc.,
J. O. HYNDMAN.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "IN MEMORIAM"

The churl in spirit, up and down
Along the scale of ranks, through all,
To him who grasps a golden ball,
By blood a king, at heart a clown;

The churl in spirit, howe'er he veil
His want in forms for fashion's sake,
Will let his coltish nature break
At seasons through the gilded pale:

For who can always act? but he,
To whom a thousand memories call,
Not being less but more than all
The gentleness he seemed to be,

But seemed the thing he was, and joined
Each office of the social hour
To noble manners, as the flower
And native growth of noble mind;

Nor even narrowness or spite,
Or villain fancy fleeting by,
Drew in the expression of an eye,
Where God and nature met in light;

And thus he bore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman;
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use.

—Tennyson.

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FARM REHABILITATION

Sir, Last fall, when I read the announcement of this project, in a Forum letter I expressed the pleasure it gave me, yet, in view of past election promises, I was seriously dubious as to its sincerity. The Premier's speech on the Draft Address, has justified my worst fears.

As I read between the lines it looms up to me as another of those prolific schemes to house more of the clamouring supporters with offices, of no use to the country, and a further waste of public money.

"Making a complete survey" "covering quality of soil" "acreage timber, condition of buildings, fences, live stock, if any, machinery and implements available, analysis of soil, a registration of young men etc. "To be approached with great caution, whose success cannot be counted in the course of months. What a wet blanket to throw over what appeared so promising?

It is to be a waiting game. One to keep the expectants on the string for the day in which they may be useful. One of those so familiar laissez faire operations of insincere vote fishing allurements. "Success cannot be counted in months." It must stretch out for years. All the pharaphanalia of a great war or a big national undertaking.

When Mr. Hemming launched his garden project last spring, he did not talk in terms of years, or months, or even weeks. Now to him was the accepted time, only a few days, to hatch it into life. It would be a poor farmer or market gardener who would, in private enterprise circle the bush so circuitously. There are hundreds of intelligent tillers of the soil, any one of whom could survey the whole field of prospects in midsummer months, and without leaving his waggon or open side car, pronounce with practical certainty upon almost every question on which it is proposed to waste money upon a prodigious staff of unnecessary experts.

If common sense were used it would be sufficient to enlist all farms available, with owners descriptions, and all youths or young men together with their qualifications, and in some cases, financial backing. One competent farmer, and one practical business man, could define the character of the soil, the possibilities of the project, the suitability of land and man in each case, on the spot, without a commission of hangers on to spin out a few hours or a few days work into many months or years of tiresome waiting. They might even bid for some of those Jewish immigrants with money to finance themselves, with profit to themselves and the province.

For soil, or any other form of analysis, the Dominion Government have most complete laborities, available free of cost to any Canadian needing the service, and at a few hours notice, and not tangled out into months or years.

I. am Sir, etc.
LEWIS P. TANTON.

P. S. Since writing above I notice Mr. Hemming's vigorous protest, in your Forum. It will surely be endorsed by the mass of the people.

L. P. T.

Prices And The Tariff

(Montreal Star)

In a speech in the House of Commons last month R. J. Deachman, M. P., for North Huron said:

"The Searle price index of 147 items that western farmers buy now stands at 133 on the basis of 100 for 1913-1914, which means that those items cost the farmers of the West at the present time 33 per cent more than they did before the war. Would a man not need to have considerable nerve if he tried to retain a high tariff so as to permit the manufacturing interests of this country to hold up the prices of manufactured goods?"

What Mr. Deachman apparently wanted his hearers—and readers—to accept was the theory that if the manufactured articles which farmers must buy now cost one-third more than they did before the war, that increase has been due to higher tariffs. If this were so, it may be presumed that lowering the tariff is all that would be necessary to bring prices down again.

Unfortunately for this simple and attractive theory, the facts do not bear it out. During 1913-14 the average duties collected on Canadian exports was 26.1 per cent on dutiable imports and 17.1 per cent and 17.2 per cent, respectively, on total imports. The non-dutiable imports were in all probability not manufactured articles, since no Canadian tariff for many years overlooked many of them. It is, therefore, not improbable that the average rate of duty levied upon Canadian imports that year was not more than fractionally, if at all, above the 26.1 per cent rate. In 1937, however, the average duties collected on dutiable and total imports was 24.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively, and once again, and for the same reason it is not an unwarrantable assumption that the former figure represents the average level of the tariff of that year.

If, therefore, Mr. Deachman's view were the correct one, prices on the manufactured articles consumed by the farmer should have dropped with the fall in the level of the duties imposed, instead of going up, as they undoubtedly have done. It is accordingly open to doubt that any cut in import duties which would be at all feasible could be made which would bring prices down to the level which Mr. Deachman thinks they should be at in order to help the farmer to make more money. The problem created by a steadily increasing cost of living—high prices, in other words — is not quite so easy of solution as is suggested by a simple manipulation of import duties.

VETERAN CAPTAIN PASSES

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 28—(CP)—Relatives received word today of the death in Oakland, Calif of Captain Irvine A. Durkee, well-known sea-captain. He was 70.

Captain Durkee first went to sea at the age of 17. He retired in 1928 after spending 42 years at sea. He made 16 voyages around Cape Horn, 11 of them with his wife who went to sea with her husband for 24 years.

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