The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street East—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:—
Bell Bookstore, Water St. Gourlies Drugstore, Water St.
Toronto Bakery, Water St. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by Carrier Boy at 2c per day or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service or give your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—LARGE LINED MOTH BAGS cedar flakes for 49c at Taylor Co., Kensington.

"SAYS MRS. CAREWE" 3-act ical Comedy, (written by Nor- Macdonald) at Kensington, day, May 17th. Come and see the ctment of this original Island y. L-481-5-16-21.

—KIDDIES suits and dresses, Rex 5 and 10, Summerside. L-538-5-17-21.

RETURNED FROM BOSTON r. Herman G. Bryan has returned to his home in Freeland, Lot 11 Boston and other points in the S. A. where he has spent the ter months.—S.

ENTERTAINED GIRLS W. A. iss Helen Key was hostess for Girls W. A., of St. Mary's rch on Wednesday evening. After the business session a social was enjoyed and a delicious h served. S.

PARISH OF NEW LONDON.— ices in the Parish of New London on May 19th will be: St. mas, French River, Holy Communion 10.30 A. M. St. Stephen's, ington, Evening Prayer 2.30 P.M. Mark's, Kensington, Evening er 7.00 P. M. L-520-1l.

SUFFERS INJURIES — Mrs. ert DesRoches of Miscouche brought to the Prince County ital suffering from a dislocated lder, sustained when she fell he yard at her home. She is resting easier and will return in a few days. S.

DIED IN VANCOUVER —Word received in Summerside of the in Vancouver, B. C., on May f Mr. Edward P. Stavert, a r resident of Summerside. Mr. rt was the son of the late Robac C. Stavert, who was mana- the old Summerside Bank was opened in 1865. He was grandson of the late Thomas rt, who came to the Island Roxburyshire, Scotland, in Mr. Stavert started his bankareer under his father and be- prominent in banking circles avelled widely and was very informed on world affairs. For years he had resided in Van- r. He will be kindly remember- Summerside friends, whom he d from time to time. He was ther of the late Sir William rt, who passed away a few ago in Montreal. The only ing member of the family is B. Stavert who resides in uver. The late Mr. Stavert's s were cremated and his will be forwarded to Summeror interment in the family He was unmarried.

HOSPITAL "AT HOME"—Miss superintendent of the County Hospital and her nts were at home on Monday oon to visitors. The occasion Hospital Day" and visitors hown over the hospital by Brown and her staff. Mrs. rlane, housekeeper, presided he tea table in the visitors which was very charmingly ed with flowers, donated by urches. A lovely bowl of daf- adorned the tea table. Visitre served afternoon tea after ad made a tour of the hospi- the visitors room a beauti- t worked by the young ladies Presbyterian Church and a the hospital was much ad- Of particular interest to the was the Iron Lung, which st arrived from England and of many that Lord Nuffield nated to British hospitals. kings of this marvelous hospital equipment was ex- by Miss Brown. Another f interest was the X-ray wo very expensive machines d. One is portable and can n from room to room when ry. The hospital staff say is equipment is an invalurt of the hospital equipment. erating room with everything cary as science can make it special interest. Everything to fight infection is found Everything is sterilized even octor's rubber gloves. A case ing instruments, the prop- the hospital, is the special Miss Clark, assistant mat- is in charge of the operoom. The medical staff room the operating room and is with every convenience for of the doctors while on The Maternity floor and brought many high com- from the ladies. Everyr the comfort of the mo- baby is to be found here. partment is kept up by the ub, a group of ladies who ring in their efforts to proy comfort and convenience occupants. In the nursery tless white swing cots with d blue name tags, delightvisitors. An electric incubadelicate babies was of sperest. In the basement the w the up-to-date laundry new fire sprinkler, which is ard in case of fire. This has only recently been in- The kitchen and dining ere inspected and it was at here as well as everyse the comfort of the pad staff is the first consid- Citizens who remembered hospital was first built in marvel at the tremendous hat have been made in rection. The hospital now eds and is considered one nest equipped hospitals in ritime Provinces. Miss as very grateful to the visho turned out in such weather for the first "Hosy" under her supervision. S.

—TREAT your grain against smut with Formaldehyde. Gourlies Drug Store. L-537-5-17-21.

—STORE GRAIN in molasses puncheons and cut the waste; buy puncheons at Brace's. L-428-5-17-21.

—SPECIAL spaced Frost Tight-lock farm fencing in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18 and 20 bar in stock at Brace's. L-428-5-17-21.

—LADIES cotton print dresses, 98c each. Rex 5 and 10, Summerside. L-538-5-17-21.

—LADIES' hosiery famous Gotham Gold Stripe hosiery at Sheen & McInnis, Summerside for only 69 cents, chiffon or service weight. Newest shades. L-541-5-17-21.

—PEPTONA! 20 oz. bottle of pep and energy. The ideal tonic, $1.00. Gourlies Drug Store. L-573-5-17-21.

—CHURCH OF SCOTLAND— Mr. Donald MacDonald will conduct services on Sabbath 19th instant, DeSable 10:30 a.m.; Cape Traverse 3 p.m.; Summerside 7 p.m. L-535.

—QUIET WEDDING —A quiet wedding was solemnized at Trinity United Parsonage on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock when Miss Vera Margaret Yeo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Yeo of Lot 16 was united in marriage to Erskine Forbes son of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Forbes, of Lot 16. Rev. L. E. G. Davies performed the ceremony, in the presence of relatives and friends of the bride and groom. Miss Mary Marchbank, New Annan and Mr. Daniel Forbes acted as witnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes left after the ceremony for a brief honeymoon on the mainland.—S.

—FIRE AT CASCUMPEC —Fire destroyed the residence of Mr. John Ashley at Cascumpec yesterday burning it to the ground. The fire was first noticed by neighbors about noon who saw flames spreading over the roof. Mr. Ashley was in Alberton at the time of the fire which had gained considerable headway when discovered. The Alberton fire brigade came out and willing hands rendered yeomen service but without aavil. The house had recently been remodeled. It faces the water and a stiff breeze was blowing from the water which helped to fan the flames. Most of the downstair furniture was saved but very little from upstairs. An expensive bedroom suite was lost. The outbuildings were saved by the efforts of the firefighters. The loss was partly covered by insurance.—S.

—SUCCESSFUL CARD PARTY— The Catholic Women's League, S'side Division held their annual card party on Wednesday evening and it was a decided success, the hall being filled to capacity. Prizes were donated by interested citizens. Prizes for Bridge were as follows: Ladies 1st donated by Messrs. Sinclair and Stewart, Ltd., and won by Mrs. (Dr.) W. B. Howatt; 2nd, prize, donated by Miss Nellie MacDonald, won by Mrs. Violet Lefurgey; consolations donated by Miss Margaret Arsenault, won by Mrs. Neil Durant, senior; Gentlemen's 1st donated by Messrs. R. T. Holman, won by Mr. Brimble, 2nd. donated by Mr. E. P. Foley, won by Mr. Elmer Pineau; consolation, donated by Messrs. F. W. Strong won by Mr. Parvin Cass. Winners of Auction Forty Fives—Ladies 1st donated by Messrs. Sinclair and Stewart, won by Mrs. Louis Gallant; 2nd donated by Miss Margaret Arsenault, won by Mrs. Elias Bishop; consolation, donated by Miss Margaret Arsenault, won by Mrs. Lillian Carver; Gentlemen's 1st, donated by Messrs. R. T. Holman won by Rev. J. D. Kelly; 2nd, donated by Miss Ruth Gallant, won by Mark Gaudet; consolation, donated by Miss Dena Gaudet, won by Mr. Henry Gaudet. At the conclusion of play the ladies served a delicious lunch. The members of the League wish to thank all those who donated prizes and helped in any way to make this annual event such a success.—S.

PERSONALS

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Watton were recent visitors to Tryon. S.

—Mrs. Melville Bradshaw entertained the I. O. D. E. knitting Club this week. S.

—Miss Vera Dalton was a recent visitor to her home in Burton, Lot 7.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Campbell and little son David, were visitors to Tryon. S.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Callaghan were visitors to Kensington friends on Friday evening.—K.

—Mr. T. D Carruthers of the C. N. S. F. B. A., has returned from a short business trip to Ottawa.—S.

—Messrs. J. O. Johnstone and H. Bernard of French River, were visitors to Kensington on Saturday night.—K.

—Miss Mary A. Strong who has been spending the winter in Summerside has returned to her home in Bedeque. S.

—Mr. Thomas White student at Kings College, Halifax, is spending his vacation with his mother, Mrs. Charles de Wolfe White. S.

—The Misses Eugena McLean and Wanda Mann of Kensington attended a meeting of the Prince County Guiders on Friday evening.—K.

—Lieut. Joseph Trainor and Mrs. Trainor of Truro visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert McLellan. Mr. Trainor is a son of J. Austin Trainor of Charlottetown. —K.

—Friends of Mrs John D. Crockett, will be pleased to know she has returned home from Prince County Hospital where she has been a patient during her recent illness.

—The many friends of Mrs. James Lawless of Norboro, who recently underwent an operation in the P. C. Hospital will be pleased to hear that she is now convalescing at home.—K.

—Mrs. Edgar Hickey of Indian River is at present undergoing treatment in P.C. Hospital. Her many friends will be pleased to hear that she is progressing favorably toward good health.—K.

—Mrs. Charles Crossman who has been a patient in the Prince County Hospital for some time has returned to her home in Springfield West. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Edna Crossman. S.

—Mr. Russell Ramsay, student at Mount Allison University arrived in S'side last night to spend the summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Ramsay. —S.

—Mrs. George H. Parry who has been spending the winter months with relatives in Wollaston and Medford, Mass., has returned to S'side and is at present the guest of her nephew, Mr. Frank Gamble and Mrs. Gamble. —S.

—Mr. J. Everett Crockett, son of Mr. John D. and Mrs. Crockett has been successful in obtaining his Master of Arts Degree in Dalhousie University and is being congratulated by his friends in Summerside. S.

—Mr. Keir Duggan formerly of the Kensington post office staff here has taken a position in the clothing department of Sinclair & Stewart Co., in Summerside. His many friends in Kensington and vicinity wish him unqualified success.—K.

—Mr. Alexander MacKay, student at Mount Allison University, arrived home last night for the summer vacation. He was accompanied by his sister, Miss Effie MacKay, who has been visiting friends in Moncton. S.

—Mr. C. A. Reilly, student at Dalhousie University has been successful in obtaining his Master of Science degree and is receiving congratulations on his success.—S.

LESS ADVICE, MORE PAPER

LONDON —(CP) —By abandoning plan to distribute 15,000,000 booklets on food economy Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, has saved 300 tons of paper.

FOR ACHING TIRED FEET

• Don't be a martyr to tired, aching feet! Soothe them with Zam-Buk's penetrating herbal oils. Every night bathe your feet in hot water. Dry carefully. Then gently massage Zam-Buk into ankles, insteps, soles and between the toes. You will be amazed how quickly you get relief. *Don't suffer foot-torture another day.*

Get Zam-Buk from your druggist at once and enjoy perfect foot comfort.

Use ZAM-BUK Nightly

Kensington And Vicinity

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs Arthur Burgess on the recent arrival of a bonnie wee laddie.

Mr. Hymie Kashetsky who during the summer months makes Kensington his home recently arrived here after spending the winter months on the mainland.

Mr. Keith Hardy who is now employed in Bloomfield is enjoying a few days with friends and relatives in Kensington.

Mr. Saul Arnoff of Saint John, N.B., is now in Kensington on business.

Mr. John N. Ladner of O'Leary was a visitor to Kensington recently.

Mr. Joseph Jachelman and Mr. Everett Hughes were visitors to Tryon last week.

Messrs M. F. Schurman and Co. have a number of men busily engaged in erecting a new coal shed in Kensington, the building which is 31 x 135 ft. when completed will be another fine addition to our fair town.

Mr. Lloyd Howard was a recent visitor to Summerside.

Capt. Dr. R. D. McNeill of the P.E.I. Highlanders arrived home on Thursday evening on a two months furlough and is receiving a warm welcome by his many friends.—H.

Mr George Brookins was a recent business visitor to Summerside.

Messrs O. B. Darrach, Millar Waite, Kenneth McLean, James Kennedy, George Simms, and Gordon Bryanton, left Tuesday for Halifax, N. S., where they will attend the annual meeting of the M. A. H. A.

The young people of Kensington presented their comedy play "Safety First," to a large enthusiastic audience in Travellers Rest Hall on Wednesday evening. Those who attended report a treat is in store for the Kensington people in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cooke, motored to Summerside on Wednesday.

Mrs. Daniel Dunning enjoyed Wednesday pleasantly in Summerside, the guest of Mrs. R. Morrison. H.

SUGGESTS GRANT

(Continued from page 1)

EFFECT OF PLAN

This is the effect of the commission's public finance plan on Prince Edward Island on the basis of 1937 figures, as given in the report:— ..

Net debt service assumed by Dominion		$221,000
Relief to employables assumed by Dominion		21,000
Savings on tax collection costs		10,000
Sinking Funds		208,000
Relief works charged to capital account		288,000
		748,000
Deterioration in financial position of provincial government before considering needs for a national adjustment grant		153,000
		901,000
On the other side, it would give up:—		
Taxes transferred to the Dominion		244,000
Former subsidies		657,000
Local governments		
Relief assumed by Dominion	30,000	
Municipal relief works	34,000	
Gain to local governments	64,000	

This produces this budgetary picture, on the basis of 1936-39 figures:—

Provincial revenues	680,000
National adjustment grant	750,000
	1,430,000
Expenditures	1,170,000
Surplus (for expanding services)	260,000
	1,430,000

NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia must prepare for "drastic adjustment" in its finances when the stimulus of large scale public works in recent years is gone, the Commission reported.

Its current public finance statistics contained "elements of serious instability," the commission warned. The effect of the commission's general finance plan would be to improve the position of the Nova Scotia government annually by $996,000 and its local governments by $194,000.

The commission recognized Nova Scotia's long struggle with serious economic disabilities and its frugal administration. "The relatively low and variable cash proportion of the income and the fact that an important amount of surplus income and wealth is drained off to central Canada, impose limitations on the tax system and at the same time create special demands for expenditures," its report stated.

"The current effort to strengthen the economy by large-scale capital expenditures has added substantial fixed charges and the debt structure is such that there is little prospect of reduction in existing charges through normal refunding operations."

The commission found that education and welfare expenditures increased during the 1930s in relation to other provinces but were still materially below the national per capita average. It estimated an additional expenditure of $600,000 a year on these services would bring them up to average.

Nova Scotia's revenues per capita were about two-thirds the Canadian average, provincial revenues being 85 per cent and municipal revenues only 60 per cent of the average. The province was described as having a "marginal" economy.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick's efforts to pull itself up by its bootstraps, by running its debts up "alarmingly" through highway construction, has increased that debt in the last two years to a point where the credit of the province now is "seriously threatened," the Commission reported.

That works program, the commission said, provided necessary and productive works on very favorable terms but it could not be continued on anything approaching the same scale. Provincial net debt service charges increased 30 per cent in two years.

Debt charges and highway maintenance now took 55 per cent of provincial government expenditures in New Brunswick, compared to a Canadian average of 30 per cent.

The debt, with comparatively low tax revenues—total provincial-municipal revenues were given as two-thirds the national average—created a situation in which the provincial government would be hard pressed to carry present burdens even with substantial increases in provincial taxation, the commission stated.

The commission's fiscal plan would mean a $1,315,000 improvement in New Brunswick's financial position. Because of the low standard of services at present carried, however, spending about half the amount necessary to maintain a national average, a national adjustment grant of $1,500,000 was also recommended. This would still not bring services up to standard but taxes could be increased to cover the remainder.

QUEBEC

A "fairly drastic" overhauling of Quebec's provincial revenue system is necessary, as indicated by experiences of the last few years, the Commission held.

To support the new level of expenditures and greatly enlarged debt, reorganization of the internal division of revenues and responsibilities between province and municipalities is required, as well as a broadening of the provincial-municipal tax base, according to the commission.

The financial position of Quebec "deteriorated alarmingly" during the depression, its revenue system proving to be a "fair weather one only," the commission found. Delay in overhauling the revenue system in the face of new economic circumstances resulted in piling up a heavy burden of deadweight debt. Net debt service costs increased about $2,200,000 from 1937 to 1939.

Quebec municipalities paid 28 per cent of relief costs, compared to 15 in all the rest of Canada. The result was that they emerged from the depression far weaker than municipalities in other parts of the country.

Relief was largely responsible for increase in the municipal debt of metropolitan Montreal from $252,000,000 to $345,000,000 between 1930 and 1937.

Under the commission's fiscal plan, these strained municipal governments would be relieved of this relief burden. Their direct gain would be $12,967,000 a year, while the provincial improvement would be $2,235,000.

ONTARIO

"The citizens of that province, who pay nearly half the federal taxes and who pay twice as much to the Dominion as to the provincial government, have a direct and immediate interest in seeing Dominion and provincial finances put on a rational and businesslike basis," the report commented.

"They are vitally concerned in maintaining the solvency of other provinces, for the drastic and arbitrary readjustments which would become necessary in the case of widespread insolvency would cause far more harm to them, because of effects on their investments and their markets, than any preventive measures are likely to cost them."

While the direct benefits Ontario governments would receive under the commission's plan might not in themselves justify such sweeping changes as were recommended, the report asserted more basic and important benefits would result for Ontario from nation-wide improvement.

It pointed to Ontario's position as industrial and financial centre of the country, "the logical concentration point for profits and fortunes of the outlying regions," as a result of natural advantages and national policies. For the same reason, it was sensitive and vulnerable to regional disasters and bankruptcies outside its borders.

Strong Municipalities

Outstanding feature of the Ontario revenue system was the high yield, both proportionately and absolutely, of real estate taxation. Because of this, Ontario municipalities on the whole were in a "comfortable financial position," by far the strongest in Canada.

Ontario had been in a particularly favored position to develop succession duties and income taxes, the report said. In the decade ending 1937, for instance, Ontario collected $100,000,000 succession duties of total succession duty collections of $180,000,000 in Canada.

The high yield of general provincial taxation was held to be merely a reflection of the much higher average per capita income enjoyed in Ontario—in 1937 it was 43 per cent above the rest of Canada.

Statistically the fiscal plan proposed would improve the Ontario government's position by $5,326,000 on the basis of 1937 figures. No adjustment grant would be necessary as it would be in the case of other provinces.

MANITOBA

The Commission gave the Manitoba government credit for following a "severe policy of retrenchment," although in some cases deferring maintenance expenditures which might prove costly in the long run. The government chose a "direct and efficient though not particularly popular method of maintaining revenues by imposing a two-per-cent special income tax —to create the heaviest income tax on low income group in North America.

"These measures, with Dominion assistance, sufficed to weather the worst of the storm and Manitoba has recently been favored with exceptionally good crops," commented the report. "Manitoba remains handicaped, however, by a rigid public debt structure and by a chronic metropolitan unemployment problem which affects the suburban municipalities in particular."

Education, welfare and developmental services all suffered severely in the retrenchment, so that now an additional $1,100,000 would be required to bring them up to the national average. Highway expenditures had also been reduced $200,000 below the 1928-31 average.

To bring these services up to average and at the same time permit Manitoba to be transformed from one of the most heavily taxed areas in the Dominion to average, an adjustment grant of $2,100,000 was advised.

SASKATCHEWAN

The experience of Saskatchewan in recent years illustrates the weaknesses in the present division of financial and constitutional powers and responsibilites, the Commission found.

In the debacle of the last decade, the people of Saskatchewan suffered a reduction in income probably unparalleled in peace time in any other civilized country, the commission reported. Net agricultural income averaging some $200,000,000 a year in the late 1920s fell to an "actual negative amount in 1931 and 1932."

Relief expenditures reached "fantastic" levels. In 1937, when two-thirds of the population were on relief, relief expenditure by all governments in Saskatchewan were more than double the total provincial and municipal revenues, excluding subsidies.

The commission recommended a fixed annual adjustment grant of $1,750,000 but a special emergency grant would be required in addition. Education, welfare and development expenditures had been out to a level which "not only prevents the maintenance of reasonable standards in Saskatchewan but threatens standards throughout Canada."

ALBERTA

The Commission calls for assumption of all provincial debt, including unpaid interest, on the same terms in Alberta's case as with every other province.

If "Alberta had paid full interest, Dominion advances to Alberta for relief would have been increased by about an equal amount, so this proposal does not put any greater burden on the Dominion than would have been the case had Alberta paid full interest throughout."

The commission commented in passing that Alberta's debt charges had consistently been the highest of any province and "it is perhaps not surprising that they were singled out for attack."

"Whether default was necessary or not at the time it occurred is of less importance at the moment than the fact that it now exists," it went on. "To escape from the impasse which it has produced requires more than a technical financial operation; it requires recognition of certain basic economic disabilites and of maldistribution of important government powers and responsibilites.

A public finance plan is proposed which "would leave Alberta governments in a comfortable financial position without an adjustment grant," the commission estimated. The province would be able to restore education and welfare services to pre-depression levels, which were about 10 per cent above the national average, and to reduce taxation, which now was "somewhat higher" than the national average.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia enjoys government services of superior standard, provincial revenue being nearly double the average, but "to an important extent, the province has been living on its capital," the commission stated.

The province for years to come would have a per capita income higher than the average but it would also be more variable and vulnerable. The commission warned:—

"The necessity of amortizing debt incurred for developmental projects, and particularly for those such as the Pacific Great Eastern (railway) which have already proved ill-advised and unproductive, before the best of the resources are exhausted, is clear. Equally important is the most economic utilization of the remaining resources and the development of ways and means of strengthening the economy for the future."

The commission warned against the expectation that the "fortuitous coincidence of economic events of the last two decades which proved so stimulating and advantageous to British Columbia will be repeated." The differential advantage would pass.

British Columbia "evidently" did not need an adjustment grant at present, the commission concluded. Current above-average services could be maintained and development and conservation expenditures be brought up to pre-depression levels on provincial taxation slightly lower than the Canadian average.

Nazi "Blitz" Troops Move; Rumania?

BUDAPEST, May 17—(Friday)—(AP)—Reports from Bratislava in German-protected Slovakia early today said German motorized and mechanized "blitz" trops were reported to be concentrated heavily near the Slovak-Hungarian frontier.

Many thousands were massed in the Zistersdrof region along the frontier, where military observers connected the movement with the German Armies' pressing need for greater quantities of Rumanian oil.

Rumanian oil deliveries to the Reich, it was pointed out, are now well over 1,000,000 tons in arrears of the quota agreed upon by the two countries.

With the average warplane on the west front burning 15 gallons of high grade gasoline an hour, military sources said, 1,000 such planes would use 360,000 gallons each 24 hours continuous operation, or about 1,400 tons daily.

To get that amount of aviation gasoline Germany must transport and refine 8,600 tons of crude daily or about twice her present quota from Rumania.

Military sources said these figures failed to take account of the needs of the mechanized and motorized forces, the navy and war industries.

The military concentration began Monday reports here said.

A steady stream of columns of German mechanized forces began moving through Dresden en route to the Zistersdorf basin north of Vienna.

The high speed columns were complete with artillery, tanks, armored cars, field kitchens and troop trucks, and took three days to pass through Dresden, it was reported here.

A steady stream of German troop trains with artillery and tanks was reported moving into Eastern Slovakia, with temporary headquarters at Poprad, 140 miles from Rumania through Eastern Hungary.

ROOSEVELT,

(Continued from page 1)

"Surely," said the President, delivering his words with marked deliberation, "the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objective.

"This means military implements —not on paper— which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest. It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed."

"Lesson Before Us"

"We have had the lesson before us, over and over again—nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready found themselves overrun by the enemy. So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist. A defence which allows an enemy to consolidate his approach without hindrance will lose. A defence which makes no effective effort to destroy the lines of supplies and communications of the enemy will lose."

For the rest, Mr. Roosevelt proposed:—

An immediate appropriation of $896,000,000, for the army, navy and marine corps, including $100,000,000 to be appropriated to himself to provide for emergencies affecting national defence.

Authority to ented into contract obligations which eventually will call for an additional $286,000,000 appropriation.

In addition he:—

1. Declared that all the nations of the western homisphere stand united against any "invasion or control or domination by non-American nations."

2. Denied that billions spent on defence in the last few years had been "wasted," as was charged in the Senate yesterday.

3. Asserted the army and navy are at the peak of their peacetime strength, but that "no old defence is so strong that it requires no further strengthening."

4. Emphasized his previously stated view that the speed of attack from the air had narrowed North America's protecting oceans to a point at which "no attack is so unlikely or impossible that it may be ignored."

5. Asked that nothing be done to impede the sale and delivery of American-made airplanes to belligerents, because foreign orders are providing the increased and vital productive capacity which he thought the nation should have.

Commission Finds Maritimes Should Seek Own Relief

No Claim On Dominion For Compensation For Transportation Ills, Says Report.

OTTAWA, May 16 —(CP) —A study of Maritime claims since Confederation failed to reveal that "any contractual or quasi-contractual rights of the Maritime provinces in the matter of Dominion transportation have been violated," said the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations made public today.

"Nor can the Dominion be fairly accused of having ignored the legitimate claims of the Maritime provinces to the use of their ports for the external trade of the Dominion," the report added.

People of Canada had made "substantial sacrifices" to divert trade through Maritime ports and the commission did not consider any compensation should be allowed for the failure of bona fide attempts to build up this trade.

Development of large steamships and growth of great ports elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard, and the "economics" of transportation, had "weighed heavily against the ports of the Maritime Provinces."

"The people and governments of the maritime provinces will naturally seek, through whatever agencies seem best to them, such a direction of Dominion transportation policies as in their judgment is calculated to assist in the well-being of the Maritimes, just as the people and governments of other provinces will be alert to safeguard their own interests," the report went on.

Commission's Concern

"The commission is not concerned so much with the merits of the resultant policies as the effect which they may have on the fiscal needs of the various provincial governments and the financial recommendations which are made elsewhere are designed to meet whatever situation may arise in the future in respect of these needs."

Study of Maritime claims was initiated by a brief of the New Brunswick government and in the submission of the transpo tation commission of the Maritime Board of Trade.

The commission found Confederation proponents made prophecies that as a result of political union and building of the Inter-colonial Railway, external trade of the new confederation would flow largely through maritime ports.

Despite continuous efforts of Dominion governments and much expenditure of money these prophecies had failed to materialize for reasons of "transportation economics," and technological changes which Confederation fathers could not foresee, in the commission's opinion.

Report Favors Court Mergers In Two Areas

Suggested Maritimes And Prairies Establish Joint Appeal Courts But Not Government.

(By CARL REINKE)
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

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OTTAWA, May 16 —(CP) — Hesitant to approve proposals for merging either of the three maritime provinces or the three prairie provinces, the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in its report today advised establishment of one Court of Appeal for the Maritimes, instead of three, and one for the prairies instead of three.

A saving of $100,000 annually so effected would be accompanied by a gain, rather than a loss, in efficiency, the commission said.

It recognized that there would be a "strong case" for union of the prairie provinces, to improve the credit standing of the region, if no general changes in Dominion-Provincial financial relations were introduced such as the commission is recommending. However, the commission believed its financial proposals would meet the financial difficulties of the prairies more equitably and efficiently than union alone would do.

The question of union, both on the prairies and in the Maritimes, was essentially one for the people most concerned to decide, the commission acknowledged.

It noted a willingness by the premiers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan —the province of Alberta did not appear before the commission—to examine the question. On the other hand it regarded it as significant that each of the premiers of the three maritime provinces was adverse to the proposal when questioned by the commission.

Deepen Loyalties

Provincial loyalties are more deeply rooted in the Maritimes because of their longer history as separate provinces, the commission commented. As to the prairies, if the union proposal was ever to be considered, it should be examined "without delay as provincial loyalties are developing and will strengthen with the years."

Of the $56,171,000 gross current expenditures by the prairie provinces in 1936, 82 per cent went for education, relief, welfare, highways and debt charges. These costs would likely be unaffected by union. Some saving might be made, however, in the cost of legislation and government, the commission believed.

The three prairie legislatures now cost $400,000 together. A single legislature would be likely larger than any one so this cost item could not likely be reduced more than one-third. The $213,000 item for cabinet ministers for the three governments likewise could not be reduced by more than $100,000. Some head office savings through amalgamation might be effected in the $3,149,000 item for departmental offices. Field staffs would probably cost as much as now.

Even if a full two-thirds could be saved by union in the $3,849,000 it costs for legislation and general government charges of the three prairie governments, the saving would be slightly more than $2,500,000 or less than five per cent of the present current expenditures for the three prairie provinces

Total current expenditures in the three Maritime provinces in 1936 amounted to $16,815,00, of which $5,300,000 went for debt charges. Legislation and general government expenses accounted for a total of $935,000, of which legislative assemblies took $318,000 and general departmental offices $624,000.

Two-Thirds Saving

A full saving of two-thirds in that $935,000 would amount to $721,000 or about 4.3 per cent of present current expenditures for the three provinces. The prospect of savings was reduced by the fact that salaries of ministers and officials and sessional indemnities of legislature members were already low.

Reviewing the Appeal Court situation, the commission pointed out that while Ontario has one Supreme Court judge for every 177,000 of population, the prairie provinces have one for every 74,000 and the Maritimes provinces one for every 63,000.

"If over a 10-year period the Ontario Court of Appeal of eight judges has been able to dispose of an average of 608 appeals each year, it is difficult to understand why 14 appellate judges in the prairie provinces are necessary to deal with a yearly average of 498 appeals," the report said.

Direct comparison with the Maritimes was impossible, it was explained, because judges hearing appeals there also hear trials. The commission considered fitting a reduction in prairie appellate judges from 14 to eight and the number of judges in the Maritimes from 17 to 13.

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