

OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

the government had missed an excellent opportunity when it made no imperial gesture in the Rhodes case...

Moves Amendment

Col. Ralston climaxed his speech by moving an amendment. It would place the House on record as saying the government's fiscal policy had been "arbitrary, ill-considered and inordinate" and had the effect of stifling agriculture and other industries...

Praises "Business Like Statement"

It was singular, said Col. Ralston, that the budget should be brought down by a native Nova Scotian (E. N. Rhodes) from the same town as the financial Opposition critic (Col. Ralston)...

The Minister, said Col. Ralston, had presented in his budget speech of Wednesday last the financial conditions of the country. "I have heard about colorless budgets but I am sure after going through this budget there is deep indignity in this one," he stated.

The budget had boasted of Canada meeting her domestic and external debts. "Since when did Canada ever have to boast about meeting her debts," asked Col. Ralston.

The fact that the Conservative members had lauded Mr. Rhodes' announcement that the Conversion Loan would save the payment of about \$6,000,000 in 1935 in interest charges did not seem sensible to Mr. Ralston.

Mr. Ralston claimed that a favorable trade balance was not necessarily a satisfactory position. He recalled that in February, 1931, out of a total trade of \$1,500,000,000 Canada had had an unfavorable balance of \$70,000,000; but this year, with the trade of Canada standing at \$1,067,603,000, or declining by 31-3 per cent, there was a small favorable balance of some \$25,000,000.

Disputes Government Figures

Mr. Bennett had estimated revenues for the year ending March 31, 1932, as amounting to \$403,000,000 including the four millions received from German reparations. The expenditures were estimated at \$410,000,000. Of these revenues the Prime Minister had considered taxation would bring in \$348,000,000; but actually the figure was \$273,348,000, therefore Mr. Bennett had been out an amount of \$70,000,000 in that estimate. Mr. Bennett's estimate for all revenues of \$403,000,000 was \$68,000,000 short of actual collections.

think it was time to protest against the rolling up of the national debt because the government had failed to keep its election promises. The reason that the budget was not balanced today was because the Finance Minister as a member of the Government "had not the courage to impose taxation sufficient to pay the cost of unemployment relief."

Opposes Loans To Loans

It was generally understood that the Dominion had become responsible in one way or another, for about \$50,000,000 unemployment and farm relief, with the municipalities, provinces and railroads shouldering the responsibility for \$86,000,000 more.

"There should be a reconstruction of the financial relationship between the Dominion and the Provinces," declared Col. Ralston, "so that the provinces and the Dominion will each be supreme in their spheres."

The interprovincial conference on unemployment, held in Ottawa, Saturday, was referred to and Col. Ralston declared it should have been held long ago.

The net debt of the country was comparatively unimportant; and what counted was the deadweight debt. In other words, he continued, the total amount of the solemn bonds and obligations upon which the country must pay interest and meet at maturity.

"Facing that situation," he declared, "this country instead of having increased its debt by \$119,000,000 during the past fiscal year has actually increased its debt by \$182,000,000."

On the question of the Canadian National Railway, he said the budget did not include interest on Canadian National Railway advances even in the non-active assets.

Turning to that part of the budget involving the increases in the rate of income tax and the reduced exemption standard, Mr. Ralston termed it "the most sombre part of the address."

Another objection was that the Government was taxing taxes, declared Col. Ralston. The sales tax was figured after the duty and, in certain cases, the dumping duty had been added to the cost of the article.

Col. Ralston denounced what he termed the Government's exhibition of juggling with currency last fall. He recited the various orders issued by the Government, first that which declared the val-

INSIDE STORY

(Continued from Page 1)

to the original ransom demand left in the nursery 41 days ago. It was a characteristic of these notes, believed to be the strange signature, which convinced him he was dealing with the same persons who left the first note behind as they fled.

A "TRAGIC TRICK"

Branding the failure of the kidnapers to return the aviator's namesake a "tragic trick," the Washington Evening Star published what it called an amazing story of events leading up to the payment of the \$50,000. The paper said, Dr. John F. Condon, a retired New York educationist, made the ransom negotiations possible through a series of 13 newspaper advertisements signed "Jafsie."

WHERE MEETING TOOK PLACE

On March 16 in an obscure spot on the shore of Long Island Sound negotiators for the kidnapers held their first meeting with representatives of the Lindberghs. Dr. Condon and Henry Breckinridge, the flyer's attorney, were present at the meeting. Lindbergh had obtained a complete set of his son's fingerprints from the nursery. He demanded a set from the kidnapers. They refused.

CHILD ON BOAT?

Another meeting took place on March 24 near a ghostly cemetery and the next day a Jafsie advertisement mentioned receipt of a package "accepted as the real article," apparently some article designed to prove the negotiators actually were acting for the real kidnapers.

MINISTER

(Continued from Page 1)

Turning to the Liberal amendment, Mr. Stevens referred to the first part which states that increase in customs were arbitrary and ill-considered.

"I would say this," Mr. Stevens stated, "that if action taken under difficult circumstances where a government is called upon to meet the most unexpected incidents and difficulties is taken promptly and my hon. friend (Col. Ralston) wants to apply the term arbitrary to such action then he will say some of the actions of this government have been arbitrary. Necessity made them so."

In regard to the suggestion of stifling agriculture, he would show the real causes for that stifling. On the suggestion in the amendment of trade and commerce having been restricted, Mr. Stevens said "we restricted imports when these imports were entering Canada under conditions prejudicial to the interests of Canadian industry and our Canadian people"

To any suggestion that the administration had increased unemployment, Mr. Stevens said he answered "an emphatic 'no.'" On the question of fixing values for duty purposes on certain goods entering Canada, Mr. Stevens stated that such action by order-in-council was always proper to the Liberal party providing it was in force.

He turned to the Conversion Loan. Liberals had been stating for some time that the time was coming when with the maturing of some of the large war loans serious financing must be done. That serious financing was done, Mr. Stevens stated, and it was successfully done largely because of the "foresight and the skill of the Prime Minister."

Col. Ralston had suggested there was some sinister motive in the Dominion Government coming to the assistance of the provinces. The two old provinces, declared Mr. Stevens, and the Maritime Provinces with their well-established methods of financing had been able to finance themselves up to the present. It was true that the Dominion Government had to render assistance, though, in the movement of gold, but generally speaking these provinces were pretty well able to look after themselves; but the other provinces confronted as they were in regard to three of

th's Vineyard, Mass. They were looking for a yacht named Sally or Nellie. They did not find it. Tuesday passed without an explanation of why the agreement had not been carried out. On Wednesday a Jafsie advertisement read:

"What is wrong? Have you crossed me. Please better directions." In addition to that story, the Star said the original ransom note threatened death to the baby if police were called in, and the paper also stated the abductors at one time expressed dissatisfaction with the publicity regarding the case and demanded \$70,000 but that the amount was cut down to the original \$50,000 by efforts of Dr. Condon.

Edward P. Mulrooney, New York Police Commissioner, assigned detectives to interview the professor, after stating he knew nothing about Dr. Condon's reported part in the negotiations. In connection with the Washington story, it was recalled that last Wednesday was the date on which the treasury department issued the list of the bills Lindbergh turned over as the ransom.

It also was recalled that Col. Lindbergh, in revealing he had paid the ransom, said several days were permitted to elapse after he had turned over the money before he asked the aid of the treasury department, "to give the kidnapers every opportunity to keep their agreement."

A man located for questioning last Friday by New York police was disclosed today to have been named Sylvan Ortlieb. Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, state police said, said the man came voluntarily to Hopewell, was questioned and returned home Friday night.

"The statement taken from him is being investigated," he added. It was assumed Ortlieb was the same man Schwarzkopf last night described as a "noted character" whose story was being checked. The police superintendent inferentially denied Col. Lindbergh had paid more than \$50,000 ransom. He was asked if a published report the flyer had paid \$100,000 were true and replied the question had been fully answered in Saturday's bulletin, which announced the payment of only \$50,000.

Governor A. Harry Moore said he was continuing his personal investigation of the kidnaping and had spent all yesterday interviewing persons who thought they had valuable clues. He made it clear he did not intend, however, to take over complete charge of the police investigation.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

leave the impression in the public mind that Canada had been unfair to Great Britain. Yet, what were the facts? In September last year Britain had gone off the gold standard, with what result? Goods with a pound value of \$4.86 immediately became available for export at the pound value of \$4.00 and less. The consequence was that the writer whom Col. Ralston had quoted today (the manager of a large Toronto department store) would have been greatly benefited by the situation. He could have imported commodities at a price lower than formerly because of the exigencies of a temporary financial catastrophe.

Recognizing that there would be a hiatus between the periods of lower and higher prices in Great Britain, it was the duty of the government, said Mr. Stevens, to raise some safeguards against absolutely unfair competition. The government was faced with a condition in which it was utterly impossible to estimate what the result would be.

Large buyers of goods cabled to the United Kingdom. The government knew that, knew that extensive orders had been sent over for goods destined to flood the markets of this country. The result would have been disastrous to Canada. They would have been of little advantage to the consumer, but of great benefit to the speculator, the Minister said. The government had said "no." This situation should not continue.

Colonel Ralston had frequently said Canada must buy so that she might sell. Mr. Stevens went on. He also inferred that the more freedom there was to the movement of goods the better. But Canada imported much from those countries and secured from those countries no credit for the import. He cited rubber, hides, silk and cotton. Rubber was on the free list. Therefore, if the Liberal theory was correct Canada should have an entire into the markets where raw rubber was produced.

But that was not the case. This country imported 98 per cent. of its rubber from the United States, where not one pound of rubber was grown. Where, then, did the free trade theory come in there? The Department of Trade and Commerce had trade commissioners in the Malay Peninsula, trying to do business there. They were told that Canada did no business with Malaya, that the United States did all the buying. In other words, Canada bought 60 million pounds of raw rubber annually from the Malay States, yet received no credit from them for these purchases.

A similar situation was reflected in Canada's purchases of 'des from the Argentine—extending to \$3,000,000 a year. In spite of that, the Canadian Government vessels left \$500,000 in operating the South American service. The Argentine hides were merchandized to this country via New York with no credit coming to this country for the purchase. Equally with silk from Japan, coffee from Brazil and cotton from Egypt. Where then was this doctrine that goods of other countries must be bought if Canada was to sell? The bars were down; but Canada got no return trade.

"What we must do, in my opinion," said the Minister, "is to so adjust our trade policy that we will get full credit in these countries from which we buy."

them with a loss of revenue through wheat crop failure, and with the collapse of the exchange, found it difficult to meet conditions except at exorbitant costs. The Dominion had rendered assistance and if the Government was to be subject to criticism for this course, "let the opposition put it on record and say so."

"Where is the tariff board," asked Col. Ralston in launching into his attack on the practice of "manipulating" the tariff by order-in-council. Canada's tariff schedules had become a "mere formality" because they were changed overnight by fixing arbitrary values for duty purposes. This led to uncertainty among importers, general confusion in industry and a steady drying up of Canada trade.

Citing a long list of commodities affected by orders-in-council, Col. Ralston said duties on woolen and cotton blankets had been increased from 350 to 400 per cent; gloves and mitts, 100 to 150 per cent. children's socks, 300 to 350 per cent, and earthenware dishes, 100 to 133 per cent on a list of goods ranging from thumb tacks to toothbrushes, the duty values had been increased, none of which were reflected in the tariff schedules.

In a reference to unemployment relief policies, Col. Ralston said: "This system of affording relief by forcing the provinces to pledge their credit, is basically wrong and is going to lead to financial disaster in this country." In the last two years, the federal and provincial governments and the municipalities had piled up a debt in this connection, totalling \$140,000,000.

Mr. Stevens remarked that expenditures had increased by \$6,500,000 as compared with last year. "There had been inescapable and unavoidable expenditures accounting for \$31,000,000 through increases in provincial subsidies, old age pensions, war pensions, ex-soldiers' care, census and the Canada Grain Act and several other items. So that in reality the government had effected a retrenchment of \$25,000,000 in the past year."

The test of items which made up the debt increase was whether or not the Government was wise to expend the money, said Mr. Stevens. For instance, the amount utilized for provincial government relief was \$22,000,000. Was the government to be blamed for doing this? Again, the sum of \$41,000,000 had been advanced to the Canadian National Railways to meet deficits. This was a cash advance. Was the government justified in advancing this money, or was it not? The Opposition financial critic would not blame the government for that advance. He knew that the Canadian National must have the money if it were to continue.

Deficits were not confined to Canada, asserted Mr. Stevens. In the United States the deficit amounted to approximately \$2,122,000,000. Germany had a deficit of over \$160,000,000 other countries in Europe were in the same condition.

The same thing applied in the field of trade. Canada showed a decrease in exports of 31.8 per cent. In the United Kingdom, the decrease was 31.9 per cent. The fall in the United States was 38.9 per cent, and similar in respect to imports and to the total of world trade. He mentioned these facts, said Mr. Stevens, to show that conditions in other parts of the world were similar to those in Canada, and that the Dominion was no exception.

Low commodity prices were the most serious thing in the world today. The value of money—the purchasing power of money seriously affected the situation. And money values were low. What, asked Mr. Stevens, would happen if the system of weights and measures fluctuated as the value of money did. He thought that Canada should endeavor to secure an increase in commodity prices, but such a thing could only be brought about by international negotiation.

Debt was the second factor. The world, said Mr. Stevens, was "sunk in a morass of debt." Germany was not budgeting to meet her reparations payments. The weight of debt had been doubled due to falling commodity prices, and the present debt burden, as far as the nations of the world were concerned, was almost unbearable. How could this be modified. It could be modified by raising price levels.

Under the hee ling of interest, Mr. Stevens declared no individual could pay ten per cent. for money, and no bank could afford to lend money at ten per cent. If a bank found it necessary to charge ten per cent. interest, he considered that the loan was too risky for the bank to accept.

The doctrine had been promulgated that "we must buy if we are to sell." The Opposition were loud proponents of the "free trade" theory, Mr. Stevens said, but they had never risked their political existence on it. At all events, it was not in this "attenuated, emasculated amendment" proposed by Col. Ralston. Colonel Ralston had sought to

FAMOUS

(Continued from Page 1)

composer's style. One could feel, as it were, in every bar of each of its four movements the happy, care-free spirit of the good "Papa Haydn". The theme of the Allegro moderato is particularly lovely, and the exquisite melodies of the slow movement—the Adagio cantabile—are most appealing. The Minuet and the Finale, which latter was taken by the artists at top speed, are equally delightful.

The Quartet in G. Major of Arnold Bax, a contemporary English composer, which was next played, is a good example of the work which the more modern men are doing in this field. Those who are familiar with Debussy will find Bax's tonality and harmonic structure somewhat reminiscent of his. But in the case of the latter composer his music is strongly tinged with a truly Celtic feeling of wildness and mystery, which seemed particularly noticeable in the first movement of the quartet played last night.

The second movement—the Lento—was, to this listener at least, particularly lovely, and quite worthy to rank with the best writings in the field of chamber music; the third movement is a cleverly written Rondo.

The ensemble next played the Puccini Cantabile from Haydn's Quartet in C. Major. The whole movement consists of the theme and variations on the melody of the Austrian National Anthem, which was composed by Haydn and was his favorite tune—so much so that it was the last piece he played on his piano before his death. It is much used in churches as a hymn tune under the name of "Austria", and being thus more familiar to the audience, was greatly appreciated.

The concluding numbers were three traditional English tunes arranged by Gerrard Williams, followed by a very free transcription of the familiar old melody "Widdicombe Fair", done by Julius Harrison.

To enthusiastic and prolonged applause the artists responded with two encore numbers—an animated jig, written by Percy Grainger, in the Irish manner and called, appropriately, "Molly Asthore," and the familiar minuet of Boccherini taken from his Quintet in E. Major.

In conclusion it is a pleasure to extend most hearty thanks to the ladies of the Women's Music Club and the Auxiliary of the Protestant Orphanage under whose joint auspices this splendid concert was given, for having afforded Charlottetown music lovers the privilege of hearing the Hart House Quartet.

QUAKES AND

(Continued from Page 1)

and obscured the sun in many areas. Mendoza reported two earthquake shocks early in the day, and the business houses of Trenque La Queen, an important town 300 miles southwest of the capital, closed because of the ashes and darkness.

The area covered was approximately 400 miles long, bounded on the north by the Brazilian-Paraguayan border and on the south by the conjunction of the Salada and Atuel rivers. It was some 700 miles wide, covering Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Uruguay, on the east. Many towns in Argentina burned street lights throughout today.

Daylight Saving

TORONTO, Ont., April 11 — (By The Canadian Press) — With the municipalities in Eastern Canada which have definitely announced their daylight saving dates for 1932 the most popular period is from May 1 to September 25. Cities and towns already decided to put their clocks an hour ahead of the standard time between these dates include, Halifax, N. S., Quebec, Chicoutimi, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., and Ottawa, Toronto and Port Colborne, Ont.

Other dates announced for daylight saving in Ontario are as follows: Peterborough, June 11 to Sept. 5; St. Catharines May 14 to Sept. 24; Welland April 24 to Sept. 5; Niagara Falls June 5 to September 11 and Sudbury May 15 to Sept. 11. Several other municipalities will go on daylight saving but have not yet set the dates.

To Late To Classify

NEW YORK dates for daylight saving this year are April 24 to September 25.

"But, my father doesn't like you very well," sighed Vera. "That's nothing," exclaimed Victor. "My whole family objects to you."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

WESTERN GUARDIAN

—SKATING AT BEDEQUE PINK, Tuesday and Saturday nights. Good ice. Admission 15 cents. Ticket holders free. 1929-4-12-21

—JUDGMENT UNDER FISHERIES ACT—Judgment was given at Alberton on the 6th by Magistrate W. Tanton in a fishery case tried the first of the month. The case was one of fishing for trout through the ice contrary to the Fisheries Regulations Act of the Federal House for the Province of P. E. Island. The two defendants were each adjudged guilty and fined \$10.00 and costs or one month in jail. The penalty was given under the statute in existence when the offense was committed. The new regulations place the fines not less than twenty dollars and not over one hundred.

—Mr. Eugene Hodgson, of the staff of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Aylesford, N. S., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hodgson, at Alberton.

—Miss Doris Scriven, of Halifax, is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Hodgson, at Alberton.

DE VALERA

(Continued from Page 1)

ment although some opposition members protested the manner in which it was made left no opportunity for discussion. And the British despatch of April 9, the latest, it was significant to note, held that President De Valera's message of April 5 raised a point of far wider importance than the oath of allegiance or the land annuities. President De Valera actually raised the issue of nothing less than repudiation of the entire Irish treaty, the British note said.

President De Valera was explicit in his statement that when the Dail Eireann reassembles on April 20 he will submit a government bill striking the oath from the constitution of the Irish Free State. The Fianna Fail, of which party he is the leader, has no clear majority in the Dail, but the Labor party which holds the balance of power between the Republicans and the forces of former President William T. Cosgrave, has already indicated its intention of supporting such a bill. But if President De Valera encounters difficulties, then he will seek dissolution and appeal to the country for a clear majority.

The issue between the two governments over the land annuities is not so sharply defined as over the oath of allegiance. So far as the oath is concerned the British note contained an illuminating paragraph declaring there could be no conceivable union in Ireland if the allegiance to the Crown or membership in the Commonwealth was impaired. President De Valera had said the Irish treaty "the country. President De Valera wanted details of the formal and explicit undertaking to pay the annuities, mentioned by the British Government. The British Government in turn cited the financial agreement signed Feb. 12, 1923, and confirmed by the settlement signed March 19, 1926. The British Government repeated the undertaking was binding in law and honor on the Irish Free State.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

(Continued from Page 1)

and obscured the sun in many areas. Mendoza reported two earthquake shocks early in the day, and the business houses of Trenque La Queen, an important town 300 miles southwest of the capital, closed because of the ashes and darkness.

The area covered was approximately 400 miles long, bounded on the north by the Brazilian-Paraguayan border and on the south by the conjunction of the Salada and Atuel rivers. It was some 700 miles wide, covering Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Uruguay, on the east. Many towns in Argentina burned street lights throughout today.

THE CUBAN SPY.

1970-11

K. OF C.—Regular K. of C. meeting tonight at 8.15. Full attendance requested 1968-11

THE CUBAN SPY.

1970-11

THE CUBAN SPY by St. Dunstan's University players, Rochford Square School Hall, April 20th and 21st under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Governor and Mrs. Dalton, and His Worship Mayor Stewart and Mrs. Stewart. Tickets at Reddin Bros., Vic Coyle's and The Two Macs. 1970-11

THE CUBAN SPY.

1970-11

K. OF C.—Regular K. of C. meeting tonight at 8.15. Full attendance requested 1968-11

Dr. J. D. MacGuigan's many friends and patients throughout the Province will be pleased to learn that the Doctor has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to resume his practice.

Employer (to Junior clerk)—Er—this packet, Smith, addressed to you, I opened by mistake, and, if I may say so, I don't think this booklet, "How to Take Your Boss' Job," will be of much assistance to you. Jack—Dad, what are ancestors?

WILL THE PARTY WHO TOOK

the gun from the Cumberland Hotel last weekend, return same to the Chief of Police, Charlottetown, and save further trouble as this party is known. 1972-4-12-21