

PRODUCE

MONTREAL, March 12 (CP) — Produce prices quoted here today as reported by Dominion Department of Agriculture:

Cheese: Current receipts, Ontario colored 38 7-16-38 1/2, F.O.B. factory; Quebec colored 38 1/4, F.O.B. Montreal; wholesale Ontario colored 39 1/4; Quebec colored 38 1/2. Receipts: Nil. Total receipts for week ended March 10, 287 boxes and corresponding week last year, 17. Potatoes: N.E. No. 1 70's 1.30-1.35; N.E. No. 1 10's 1.19-21; N.E. No. 1 80's 76-82; P.E.I. No. 1 78's 1.50; P.E.I. No. 1 10's 33; Quebec No. 1 78's 1.10-1.15.

Red Cross Campaign To Open Next Monday



Major Roy MacGillivray The Red Cross drive in Charlottetown and Summerside will open on Monday, March 26 and the Charlottetown objective has been set at \$13,000. Heading the city organization will be Major Roy MacGillivray, who performed a great job in organizing the campaign last year. Mr. R. T. Henthorne of Summerside, is chairman for the Prince County capital. Heading the special names division is Brig. W. W. Reid, D.S.O., E.D., while Mr. B. G. Rogers, manager of the Bank of Montreal has been appointed Treasurer of the drive.

Retailers Protest Provincial Sales Tax

The following is a copy of a brief, dealing with the proposed amendment to the British North America Act giving the Provinces powers of indirect taxation on retail sales, which was presented to the Prime Minister of Canada by the Canadian Retail Federation. "Sir: On February 5th, over the signature of our immediate Past President—Mr. Harold A. Smith—a telegram was dispatched to you indicating the concern with which the retail trade viewed the proposed amendment to Section 92 of the British North America Act, by which amendment certain powers of indirect taxation would be made available to the provinces of Canada. In your letter of February 5th to Mr. Smith you were good enough to state that you had carefully noted our views and would bring them to the attention of those of your colleagues most immediately concerned. "Since you have now consented to see our deputation representative of the retail trade, we would like to take this opportunity of presenting the following brief summary of some of the reasons which impel us to approach you in this matter. "1. In 1867 the Confederating Provinces surrendered their power of indirect taxation as being a necessary concession to the economic well-being of the new Dominion. Since that time, all attempts to restore to the provinces powers of indirect taxation have been denied.

Basic of Confederation "2. The British North America Act is the basis of Confederation. Under it Canada has made remarkable progress. It is our Constitution, and any change in it must be a matter of great interest and personal concern to every citizen of the country. We feel sure that the Federal Government would desire that most careful and impartial examination be given to any proposed change—particularly regarding those sections which deal with the basic division of taxing powers. It is our hope that the government will wish to give every opportunity to Canadians of all geographic and economic groups to submit representations upon a subject which so closely affects all of us. We would respectfully suggest that a Committee of Parliament should be established to achieve this end. "3. Canadians are concerned as

to the possibilities of discrimination if powers of indirect taxation are to be restored to the provinces. Regardless of the safeguards that may be provided, we greatly fear that they may prove to be ineffective once the principle is recognized in the British North America Act that the provinces are to have these taxing rights. "4. The many municipalities of each province can be expected to exert pressure upon their respective provincial governments to make use of this proposed new concealed tax to meet their own revenue requirements. The upward pressure upon an available indirect source of taxation that is possible from so many municipalities in ten provinces seems to us to involve alarming implications, particularly of discrimination. Municipal governments are sometimes subject to demands based on purely local interests which may interfere with the free flow of goods and services. "5. It would seem to be most unlikely that the use made of these new indirect powers of taxation by the provinces would be in any way uniform. Some provinces may make no present use of the proposed right, and others might have taxes ranging anywhere from 3 per cent down. Such a situation has serious implications for those engaged in inter-provincial trade and commerce. The effect of such a tax upon inter-provincial trade is a matter of grave concern and is one on which we would appreciate the opportunity for discussion in detail. Concealed Taxes "6. Indirect taxation is concealed taxation. We view with very real apprehension any proposal to extend the use of this form of tax and most particularly the introduction of that principle of taxation into the provincial field. Surely it is a matter of importance that the public, as far as may be possible, be aware of taxes that must be paid. There would seem to be a healthy downward pressure upon direct taxation that cannot exist when taxes are concealed. "7. All of Canada's ten provinces now avail themselves, in some manner, of their rights of direct taxation of sales to consumers. One of these provinces provide such taxes at both provincial and municipal levels. If the proposed amendment is put into effect, will these provinces retain their existing rights of direct taxation? If so, then the federal 8 per cent sales tax, and any excise taxes that may be involved. Taxes would thus be pyramided. With virtually all necessities of life being within the scope of the proposed new tax, it seems to us that the resources of the ordinary family would be particularly hard hit. Food is normally exempted from most sales taxes, but in this case to the increasingly high prices of these necessities of life would be added a fixed impost of up to 3 per cent. Increased Defence Costs "8. We have been fully warned of the inevitability of greatly increased defence costs. It is evident that the federal revenues must carry, perhaps for some time, a greatly increased burden in order to meet the needs of Canada's necessary defence programme. We urge that these circumstances are such that it would be a serious matter at the present time to surrender any source of federal revenue which must carry the cost of the military protection and commitments of this country. "10. The proposed amendment involves serious problems of major importance to the retail trade. While we do not wish to burden

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Speaks On Work Of United Nations Organization

The following is a summary of the address given by Wing Commander J. Angus MacLean at the Charlottetown Rotary Club yesterday on the work of the United Nations Organization: History shows us that in the midst of war men are frequently revolted by the horrors of war and the misery and injustice which war produces. On occasion men are even goaded into attempting to prevent future wars. It was under such circumstances that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met on board a battleship in the Atlantic in August 1941 and proclaimed the Atlantic Charter, which expressed the hope of establishing a peace which would afford the assurance that all men in all lands might live out their lives in freedom from fear and freedom from want. On January 1st 1942 twenty-six nations made a joint declaration subscribing to the principles set down in the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations was born. General meetings of the political forces of the United Nations were called when specific topics of a non-political character needed study and report. These occurred at Hot Springs, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Bretton Woods and Chicago. The necessary political decisions for progress toward organization of the United Nations were made in special meetings of leaders of the Allies at Washington, Casablanca, Moscow, Cairo, Teheran, Quebec and Yalta. Initial Phase The United Nations in its initial phase of existence consisted of a number of organs each called into being by a necessary task. Examples of these organs are: The Combined Chiefs of Staff, U.N.R.E.A., The War Crimes Commission, The International Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization. However, in May and June 1945 a conference was held in San Francisco at which the Charter of the United Nations was drawn up and approved. This provided for: 1. A general Assembly consisting of not more than five representatives of all interested nations with this aspect of the matter at this time, we do feel that these problems are worthy of careful consideration. We are prepared to supply pertinent information on such retail problems to you and your colleagues or to do so to a Parliamentary Committee should one be set up. Recommendation "We respectfully request that you and your colleagues give earnest consideration to the points outlined above and recommend that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to obtain the views of all interested citizens and groups on this most important matter. We suggest that any delay involved by such a procedure would be warranted, since the proposals concern a basic change in the constitutional taxing powers of this country."

Successful School Sports At Victoria

Very successful school sports were held Wednesday, March 7th in Victoria Bink with schools from Victoria, Crapaud, Hampton, Tryon and Augustine Cove participating. Each and every event in both straight racing and relay competitions were keenly contested with some of the youngsters displaying real speed and skating ability. The officials who presided over the meet were as follows: Starter, Mr. Howard Wood; track judges, Mr. Everett Rogerson, Mr. Kenneth Cameron, Mr. Sterling Lord, Mr. Norman MacDonald; finish line judges, Mr. Louis Myers, Mr. Donald Hart, Mr. Robert Dawson; clerk, Miss Florence MacDougall. Results Boys—7 years (1 lap) — 1. Allison Howatt, Crapaud; 2. Ronnie Dawson, Crapaud; 3. Garth Rogerson, Hampton. Boys—8 years (1 lap) — 1. Arnold Stewart, Crapaud; 2. Gordon Sherrin, Crapaud. Girls—9 years (1 lap) — 1. Esther Carruthers, Augustine Cove; 2. Jean MacWilliams, Augustine Cove; and Fay Luque, Crapaud (equal); 3. Heather Myers, Crapaud. Girls—10 years (2 laps) — 1. Lois Peters, Augustine Cove; 2. Jean MacWilliams, Augustine Cove; 3. Esther Carruthers, Augustine Cove. Boys—10 years (2 laps) — 1. Arnold Stewart, Crapaud; 2. Charles Boulter, Victoria; 3. Roger Lord, Tryon. Girls—14 Mile (open) — 1. Sylvia Boulter, Victoria; 2. Buelah Ferguson, Augustine Cove. Importance of Unesco Although the Security Council is perhaps the agency which makes the news most often, due to its direct responsibility for preventing war, I believe it is U.N.E.S.C.O. which holds the hope for world peace in the long run. The constitution of U.N.E.S.C.O. begins by declaring "that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." That, I believe, is the root of the matter. If U.N.E.S.C.O. can, through its efforts, teach men how to live with each other, and direct their energies from destruction to the problems of raising the standard of living for all mankind, by overcoming the obstacles which prevent us from reaching the goal of freedom from want. If men can be taught to get satisfaction from their leisure time through the enjoyment of Music, Art and Thought, we will surely reach the golden age when swords will be beaten into ploughshares. However, in the time, perhaps centuries, before that happy situation is achieved we must face realistically the problems which confront us in this very imperfect world. We must provide the strength to preserve the principles of freedom and justice for which we stand. We, as Canadians must realize that we have a real stake in maintaining the peace. Let us accept that responsibility cheerfully and intelligently, at the same time supporting U.N.E.S.C.O. and all other organizations which have for their goal, the lifting of mankind to such high plans of education, prosperity, justice and good-will that war will become an

Speaks On Work Of United Nations Organization

representatives from each member nation. 2. A Security Council consisting of the Big Five and six other members elected for two year periods. 3. An economic and Social Council. 4. An International Court of Justice, and, 5. A Secretariat. Very briefly the General Assembly is the controlling body of all other organizations. All major decisions of the General Assembly require a two third vote of approval. The duty of the Security Council is to maintain peace and take such action as deemed necessary to preserve the peace. The Economic and Social Council co-ordinates and expedites the work of all international organizations which may be set up in an effort to improve the Economic and Social lot of mankind. Some of the most important examples of such organizations are: 1. The International Labor Organization. 2. The International Monetary Fund. 3. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. 4. The United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization. 5. The United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 6. The International Organization for Civil Aviation. 7. The United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. 8. The United Nations' Children's Endowment Fund. 9. The World Health Organization. 10. The International Emergency Food Council. On Hampton; 3. Janet Howatt, Tryon and Betty Boulter, Victoria (equal). Boys—11 years (2 laps) — 1. Betty Lou MacLean, Victoria; 2. Roma Sherrin, Hampton; 3. Doris Carruthers, Augustine Cove. Boys—11 years (2 laps) — 1. Barrie Dawson, Crapaud; 2. Bruce Luque, Crapaud; 3. Jackie MacPhail, Victoria. Girls—12 years (2 laps) — 1. Betty Lou MacLean, Victoria; 2. Buelah Ferguson, Hampton; 3. Roma Sherrin, Hampton. Boys — 12 years (2 laps) — 1. Gordon Dawson, Augustine Cove; 2. Arthur Calbeck, North Tryon; 3. Jackie MacPhail, Victoria. Boys—1 Mile (open) — 1. Windsor MacLean, Victoria; 2. Norman Carruthers, Augustine Cove; 3. Elwin Toombs, Tryon. Girls—13 years (2 laps) — 1. Betty Lou MacLean, Victoria; 2. Beth Carruthers, Augustine Cove; 3. Romona Sherrin, Hampton. Boys — 13 years (3 laps) — 1. Arthur Calbeck, Tryon; 2. George Bruce, Victoria; 2. Boyd MacDonald, Crapaud. Girls — 14 years (2 laps) — 1. Buelah Ferguson, Hampton; 2. Sylvia Boulter, Victoria; 3. Eleanor Hart, Victoria. Boys—14 years (3 laps) — 1. Murdena Robblee, Tryon; 2. Buelah Ferguson, Hampton; 3. Eleanor Hart, Victoria. Boys—15 years and over (4 laps) — 1. Windsor MacLean, Victoria; 2. Gary MacLean, Victoria; 3. Norman Carruthers, Augustine Cove. Girls' Relay (1 lap) — 1. Victoria School; 2. Hampton School; 3. Augustine Cove School. Boys' Relay (2 laps) — 1. Augustine Cove School; 2. Tryon School; 3. Victoria School.

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