

The Maritime Broadcaster

The Maritime Broadcaster is published each week in Saint John, N. B., by the Broadcaster Publishing Company, Limited, with offices at 22 Canterbury Street.

A. W. THORNE, Managing Editor.

TELEPHONE 3-3902

Wholesale Distributors for The Maritime Broadcaster
 NEW BRUNSWICK—C. A. Munro, Ltd., 16 Canterbury St., Saint John.
 NOVA SCOTIA—H. H. Marshall, Ltd., 96 Granville St., Halifax, and 409
 Charlotte St., Sydney.
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—H. H. Marshall, Ltd., Charlottetown.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 3, 1936

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE PEOPLE of the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada are becoming more and more dependent upon governments. The relief of the unemployed, the care of the sick, the maintenance of unfortunates are all turned over to the government. It is a shame that so many people in this Dominion should be in want when there is plenty of everything they need, but the governments are acting and those who have means are compelled to maintain those who have none.

In ruder times a man who would not work was placed in a pit with a pump, water was let in, and he had to pump or drown. A generation which jests about rugged individualism probably would not consent to such a remedy. If communism or fascism come to this Dominion it will be because of the growing dependence on the government to do everything. When either does come there will be no jest about individualism of any kind. Individualism will be dead, as it is dead today in Russia, Germany and Italy.

So individuals should be up and doing before it is too late. There is still plenty of opportunity for individuals in this great country. There is work to be done which the individual can do and now is the time for a start.

WHY THIS SUDDEN CHANGE?

SOME OF the newspaper editors say that the views of the Attorney-General of New Brunswick, as expressed concerning the move to have Ottawa control the British North America Act and make amendments to it, are narrow. Those papers want first of all to remember that there are two sides to every story. Hon. Mr. McNair stood by his convictions at the Ottawa Conference and his views are supported by many people throughout the Dominion.

It is hard to understand why Nova Scotia would turn its back on those things which it has stood for during the years. All the Province of New Brunswick asks is a square deal. Nova Scotia has been asking for that during the last sixty-eight years. Nova Scotia has been strong for the implementation of all the terms of the British North America Act. Now however some of the leaders in that Province would join in the move to give Ontario and Quebec a greater power in the affairs of the Dominion.

All the Provinces with the exception of New Brunswick seem to be willing to give up the British connection and pull away from the Motherland in times of stress. Why has there been such a change among the leaders in several of the Provinces? Why has Quebec suddenly decided to cut the ties of Imperial connections? What is behind this sudden reverse of sentiment among the leaders from the other Provinces?

People in all parts of the Dominion would like to know the real answer to these questions because the rank and file of the people are proud of the British traditions and their British connections and there seems no just reason for pressing this question at the present time.

TAX THE LUXURIES

COSMETIC manufacturers in convention a few days ago rose with one voice to demand that the Government reduce the tax on goods of their manufacture.

In seeking ways and means of raising revenue, it will be generally conceded that the Government should place a heavier tax on luxuries than on the necessities of life. For instance tobacco, liquor and playing cards are recognized as luxuries and pay a heavy tax, as they should. It is sometimes a bit difficult to draw the line between luxuries and necessities. Forty years ago the luxuries were limited but no doubt some of the necessities of today would then have been called luxuries. However, when we speak of rouge, face powders, lipsticks, hair dye, eyebrow color and such we certainly are not talking of the necessities of life.

For the rank and file of the people the Government might well be doing a real favor if it would take the tax off some of the necessities, such as sugar, and place it upon those things such as cosmetics, which should for some time yet be classed as luxuries.

The question of taxation is giving concern to Governments everywhere and as more revenue is required all the time, new things to tax must be found. There are articles that must be considered essential to life and the tax on these should be as low as possible. Those who can afford to purchase luxuries should be made to pay something to the Government for the privilege. No matter what is taxed there will always be some one to protest and give reasons why taxes should be cut but it can hardly be said that cosmetics are essential to life under present conditions. Perhaps in later years they may be classed as necessities of life, they are not so now.

POEMS THAT LIVE

THE DUSTMAN

When the toys are growing weary,
 And the twilight gathers in;
 When the nursery still echoes
 With the children's merry din;
 Then unseen, unheard, unnoticed
 Comes an old man up the stair,
 Lightly to the children passes,
 Lays his hand upon their hair.

Softly smiles the good old Dust-
 man;

In their eyes the dust he
 throws,

Till their little heads are falling,
 And their weary eyes must
 close.

Then the Dustman very gently
 Takes each little dimpled hand,
 Leads them through the sweet
 green shadows,

Far away in slumberland.

—F. Frederic Edward Weatherly.

Haytassel Says . . .



"Sum feller hez bin talkin abowt the Mar- itimes end he sez thet us peepul down heer by the sea air in a rut. I gess he wants to tell us we air dead ones fere the only diffrance between a rut end a grave is a matter uv dymen- shuns. But we aint dead yit by a long chock. We air still able to see thet we a'r considered jist littel pertaters so far ez the rest uv the provinces air consairned. Neu Brunswick is pretty low down in the estymashun uv the bigger provinces becaws we wud not agree to hev the British North America Act taken away frum London end placed under control uv the big interests uv central Canady." This was how Josh Haytassel talked when he visited the office of "The Maritime Broadcaster" this week.

"Bac in 1867 they got us to help make the Dominion becaws they tole us thet Ontario end Quebec wuz likely to go to the United States, if they cud not git the use uv our ports. Sum English states- men thet thet it mite be a gud thing to let them go but the peepul uv the Marytimes thet it wud be better fer the empire to keep wot we hed so they agreed to hev a confederashun end now thet the provinces thet we kum in to save want to giv us the go-by becaws we wont stand fer awl thair self- ish games.



MR. B. WISE

B. WISE says:

Some men give their wives a monthly allowance of so many Dollars; some an allow-
 ance of Time, Affection and
 Consideration. Some give
 them BOTH—and live happy
 lives..

"Wall we never got mutch frum being in the Dominion but now they got us why dont they play fare end let us be pardners with equal rites with them. They want us end they dont want us, so they hev to kind uv make out thet we ait awl thair with the brains wen it kums to quesshuns uv state. They even say thet they got awl our brains away frum us end thet we air jist ig- nrant bushmen thet shud be glad to get wot they will let us hev. So now they air tryin to git mor power so thet they kin make us do wot they want us to. But they aint got it yit end if we air wise the three provnces of N.B., N.S., end P.E.I. will stick together end see thet the ole contract is car- ried out befor they git a new one. Wall S'long. I'll be seein' rew."

AN UNFAIR REGULATION

(Toronto Daily Star)

The provincial government of Ontario may consider it socially desirable to prevent the people of the province from being ex- posed to liquor advertising. But the simple fact is that the prov- ince has no constitutional power to enforce its feelings in the mat- ter. It can do no more than pro- vide that there shall be no liquor advertising in publications dis- tributed from a point within the province. And that regulation, which is in fact in force, applies to only a fractional proportion of the periodical reading matter of Ontario citizens. Thus its effect is to penalize workers in Ontario printing and publishing plants and to divert wages from Ontario to other provinces.

The Ontario anti-liquor adver- tising regulation has become even more farcical as a result of the change in the magazine tariff. Fens of advertising literature are now descending on Ontario (as on other provinces) in the form of American magazines. Most of these carry a very large quantity of liquor advertising.

For the provinces to control the actual sale of liquor within their boundaaries is reasonable and equitable enough. But they at- tempt the impossible when they try to forbid advertising of liquor in periodicals. For they can only control a small group of such periodicals and cannot control the per- odicals which compete with those printed within the province.

If there is to be control of liquor advertising it should be Dominion control, through the criminal code, buttressed by the absolute prohibition of importa- tion of any periodicals carrying such advertising. Unless and un- til some such plan proves both feasible and generally acceptable to the public, the province should abolish its feeble and inequitable attempts to ban liquor ads.

CLIPPINGS

PUZZLED ALBERTANS

(Edmonton Bulletin)

After January first merchants in Alberta, wholesale and retail, will do business by consent of the Provincial Government. They must take our Provincial licenses on that date. Since the license fee is expected to be only nomi- nal, the object apparently is not to raise revenue but to establish Provincial control over business and business men. To what ex- tent and with what intent is not yet known, but should be an- nounced before the license is im- posed. The merchant will prop- erty want to know what he is to get in return for the \$3 fee he is to pay and the liberty that is to be taken from him. Is he to be given a monopoly, in that no one else will be allowed to start a store in his area without consent of the Government? The con- sumer is equally entitled to know whether the idea is to stop com- petition, fix prices, and cut down his buying power by preventing one merchant from selling for less than another.

People Of These Maritimes Must Mobilize To Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

combat this destructive force. Journey through these provinces and see the once thriving towns and villages now desolate, view the decline of the industries which were once giving employ- ment to Maritme people, see the hundreds of deserted farms going into decay, go along our coasts and see the poverty that exists among those hardy toilers of the sea, our fishermen, then if we will ask ourselves why are these con- ditions so, the answer will be "war," a war of aggression, car- ried on by large interests of cen- tral control who have manipulat- ed tariffs, freight rates and mar- kets until today the Maritimes find themselves in a state of veritable slavery to these inter- ests, and we, as a people, have seen our country invaded by this destructive force and have raised no protest except an odd voice here and there.

If we are to preserve what is left of the heritage handed down to us by our forefathers, there must be an awakening and a con- sciousness in the minds of the people of these provinces to the needs necessary to preserve some- thing worth while, not only for ourselves, but our children who will follow after. To repulse this enemy, now destroying our eco- nomic life, requires no machine guns but a willingness on the part of our people to see that our primary and secondary producers are protected, that we buy Marit- time goods and keep Maritime money in circulation at home.



THAT SOLITARY DROP!

—The Jersey Journal.