

ARE GOVERNMENTS SPENDING MONEY WISELY--A QUESTION FOR BUSINESS MEN AND TAXPAYERS

(Commerce of the Nation)

At a time when public and private bodies are doing their utmost to provide work for those who cannot find jobs, often through no fault of their own, it appears appropriate that close consideration should be given to the manner in which relief work for unemployed employment are being implemented.

It is a fact that monies spent on public works become a charge upon the productivity of the nation. At the present time our governmental treasuries, federal, provincial and municipal, are not able to carry out mooted projects without entailing fresh financial obligations which will have to be met from taxation in one form or another. This happens at a time when business conditions, only of necessity, warrant increased levies and when our monetary resources have to be carefully husbanded for the building up of private enterprise and the provision of ample capital when further economic progress is again at hand. It would be a thousand pities were our business advance to be over-handicapped by taxation millstones. It is, therefore, peculiarly gratifying to note that on the whole our representatives are seized with the full significance of the grave responsibilities with which they are confronted.

Not Easy Money

The generosity of the citizens in readily acquiescing to very large expenditures for unemployment relief is not to be construed, however, as meaning easy money, especially as easy money is never wisely spent. It must at all times be remembered that every dollar that goes into public works is provided out of the revenues of private enterprises. Taxation is an item in business overhead just as are wages, materials and depreciation.

From various quarters, a few cases have been brought to our attention which clearly show that closer consideration may well be given to the fundamentals of business and economic law on the part of some responsible representatives of the people. It has in fact been said in one or two instances

that public credit may be impaired unless the counsels of business men are heeded in respect of public borrowings. This is a serious warning and should be listened to with due deference. There should be no question that Canadian public credit whether federal, provincial or municipal should continue to stand on the top rung of the ladder in international money markets. It is altogether desirable that such an enviable position is carefully safeguarded and maintained.

A Double Mistake

There is, furthermore, it is reported, a tendency in some municipalities to advocate the payment of higher wages for labour on relief work than are being paid in industry. This is a mistake from two angles. First, it can only result in less labour being employed with the sums granted or in more money being borrowed, the one is not what is desired while the other is considered unsound; second, that labour presently engaged in industry might be inclined to drift away to relief work so aggravating the problem and giving it a false appearance by the fact of many applying for relief work who could be employed in industry and are not therefore in reality jobless, or that demands will be made upon industry on account of this unwise extravagance to raise wages when such is neither warranted by nor possible on account of the business conditions.

We must think more about earning an honest dollar than spending a borrowed five.

A healthy continuation of the capitalist system is essential to the country's economic prosperity and this would not be possible if we were to resort to practices which are not in harmony with the system or which would react unfavourably against our competitive power and credit standing in international circles. All classes of the community are making sacrifices because they have to: capital finds that it must be deprived this year of dividends in the interests of sound business and labour too should co-

operate by accepting slightly reduced wages for a while to aid the country in re-establishing itself. The fact remains, and of necessity must be faced, though at the same time labour as well as capital stands to benefit from such a policy.

Unsound Business

It is as manifestly unsound for governments as it is for business to buy either labour or materials at a higher price than market value, in contravention to the law of supply and demand. It is an encouraging sign, however, that public bodies are seeking the counsel and co-operation of the business community in framing relief policies and programmes, and we are confident that government and business will carefully avoid any unwise steps which may tend to mitigate against our economic progress.

"Are governments spending wisely?" is a timely question for consideration by business men and taxpayers and their organizations in various Canadian communities. Every dollar spent from public monies should command full current value in goods and services.

APPLE RACKET GETS TO A HIGH HAT STAGE

(New York Sun)

The afternoon tea atmosphere has invaded the apple peddling business. An enterprising down-and-outer who found his apple selling activities cramped by Police Commissioner Mulrooney's one law started it. His stand barred from the fashionable shopping and residential reaches of Fifth, Madison and Park avenues, the sidewalk merchant took a tip from the pander who capitalizes the minute and-a-half traffic wait to approach motorists, and now does a thriving business from a dolly-decked plate on which he displays his wares. Half a dozen of his colleagues, including at least, one woman peddler, have already followed suit and may be seen darting from automobile to automobile during the red-light periods, keeping the wolf away by an apple a day served to the Social Registers in the style to which they're accustomed.

HOW THE BOYS OF THIRTY YEARS AGO HAD THEIR FUN--AN OLD-TIMER'S REMINISCENCES

(New York Sun)

The antics of the boys caused Old Timer to screw his face into an indignant smile. They, the boys, were clustered outside of the Chinese laundry and one of them had an empty gallon glass bottle.

"They're still using some of the old stunts, Harvey," he confided to his younger companion as they stopped to watch the subsequent proceedings, "but this stunt is mild when it comes to effective nerve-shattering pranks."

"Now just watch this lad with the bottle, Harvey," continued Oldtimer, "and also the lad over there with the pebbles in his hand. The latter lad will hit the window with a pebble and the other lad will drop the bottle with a crash--then watch the laundryman come running out under the delusion that his window has been shattered by the bad boys. Then listen to the, ah--I think they call it the Bronx cheer now--reception by the boys."

Just as had been explained, Harvey witnessed the act unfold and proceeded to the anticipated climax. With a smile he turned to Oldtimer whose eyes carried that faraway look as he gazed in reverie at nothing in particular.

"Harvey," gushed Oldtimer, "those kids are rank tyros when it comes to pranks. I just happened to think of a stunt or two that we pulled when we were kids--and say when I say stunts I mean STUNTS!"

"One of the most effective was pulled about once a week when I lived down on avenue C--oh about thirty years ago. We had horse cars in those days and that seemed to help the general chaos."

"A group of the gang would harg about the street and watch for the approach of the horse car. At the psychological moment we'd all gaze up on the roof of one of the houses and there--lo and behold!--perched perilously on the coping, and swaying back and forth drunkenly, was a man, fully dressed."

"We'd yell and point and in no time we'd have a crowd craning their necks--just as they'd do today--and then, as the horse car approached, the man on the roof would come hurtling toward the pavement and the onrushing street car."

"Screams, yells and cries of terror came from scores of persons--women held hands over their eyes to avoid witnessing the horrible sight, some even fainting (some fun eh?) and men stared with blanched faces awaiting

the inevitable dull thud as the body met the pavement.

"The driver of the horse car would glance up and then make a desperate attempt to stop his vehicle to avoid running over the body which was headed directly in the path of his car. The horses snorted and backed. And then the body hit the ground."

"Some of the braver souls rushed forward and bent over the prostrate form--still and unbreathing, then turned and looked around with torrents of naughty words issuing from their lips. They called certain unknown (to them) persons dirty dogs and hurled invectives with utter abandon."

"Then the driver of the car would get off--take one look at the still form sprawled on the tracks with arms and legs thrown outward, and add a few choice words to those already uttered, kick the prostrate form off the tracks and then cluck to his trusty steed to jerk forward with his quaint junket, with its not so very rounded wheels."

"Well, when all the persons had departed from the scene, the lads would get together again, pick up the dummy which our confederates had toppled off the roof for our hilariously funny episode, and trek away with it so that it could be mended for the next occasion. We thought that was great."

"And talk about kidding the kiddies with Santa Claus. Well we had a stunt that made us loom big in the eyes of the neighborhood tots. We would get a gang of them together, preferably on a hot summer's day, and ask them how they'd like to have a showstern. When we heard their 'okay' chorus we'd get in a huddle and start making all sorts of funny signs and utter queer sounds and wow--believe it or not--when we yelled 'Now snow' in our most convincing prophetic manner then it started to snow. White flakes appeared far up and slowly wafled down to the pavements, causing the tots to hurry into the house to attempt a breathless explanation of the miracle directly attributed to the larger boys of the locality."

"However, sometimes the tots came out too soon and discovered that the snow really consisted of the soft innards of a feather pillow which one of the gang had 'borrowed' and emptied from the roof, but first waiting for our signal of 'now snow.'"

"Now that I'm older, I know how some kids get head starts toward insane asylums--but some of us escape. Harvey, some of us escape."

DRUGS NOW USED AS A CURE FOR INSANITY--THE REPORTS OF CORNELL UNIV. DISCOVERY

N New Haven, Dec. 1--The story of a man aroused in four minutes from an eight month's stupor by a new insanity treatment was told to the National Academy of Sciences at Yale University today. Another discovery, which opens new possibilities in the causes of peculiar human behavior, shows how nerves sometimes get connected with the brain by a wrong route.

The new insanity treatment is the first practical application of a recent discovery at Cornell University that mental trouble is due partly to certain elements of the brain, the colloids, becoming either too watery or too much like over-thick syrup.

For the watery state, sodium amytal is given, and for the coagulation, sodium rhodanate.

A warning was given that the new treatment was not a cure-all, although a real addition to previous methods of treating insanity.

New York Doctor's Report

Results of this new method upon forty-six persons in Willard State Hospital of New York were reported by Dr. H. B. Lang and Dr. John A. Paterson. They tested the discovery announced last spring by Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft of Cornell chemistry department, who worked the idea out theoretically with aid of a Heckscher foundation grant.

The subject treated was listed as nerves develop in salamanders to lead to alcoholism. Dr. Lang said he had why each nerve always goes to its right place.

erally untidy, had to be coaxed to eat, a man aroused in four minutes from was fearful, but could give no excuse for fear.

He was given sodium amytal and within three minutes showed slight restless movements, and in four minutes he was talking distinctly and responded promptly to commands, was active and alert.

Later he became drowsy, slept normally and awoke refreshed.

A Few Recovered

His improvements lasted only during the effects of the drug. But the treatment revealed that alcoholism was not his real trouble. He had a dual personality case.

One other alcoholic was treated, receiving sodium rhodanate, and showed definite improvement. A few of the insane recovered sufficiently to be paroled home. Others improved in lesser degrees and others were scarcely affected.

Dementia precox, said Dr. Lang, is improved by sodium amytal; and manic depressive insanity definitely improved by sodium rhodanate. Split personality cases prove to be due to an over-watery condition.

Nerves May Go Wrong

The discovery of how nerves connect to the brain may be set in the wrong locations was reported by H. S. Burr of the department of anatomy, Yale University of School of Medicine. It came by watching nerves develop in salamanders to lead to alcoholism.

The scientists were amazed to find that the nerves did not always go right. The reason why a nerve goes in the right direction, said Dr. Burr, is probably due to an electrical attraction in that part of the brain to which the growing nerve should extend.

This attraction he attributed to a bio-electric field, created by a cell division activity in the brain cells where the growing nerve was due to arrive. Anything interfering with this cell activity reduced the attraction and the nerve wandered. He concluded that these interferences are likely happenings in such complicated nervous systems as man's and that they may account for alternations in human behavior.

NURSES SELECT BABY'S NAME

Memphis, Tennessee, Nov. 30 -- Nurses in Baptist Hospital here were appealed to by Mrs. Arch R. Anderson, when she could think of a name for her 13th child, a boy. The baby was finally christened "Robert Clarence," the name of one of the nurse's "nice boy friends."

The only time some men run for office is when they are assured they may win in a walk.

GOOD PROGRAM TO BE ON THE AIR TUESDAY

The following is the list of radio programs for Tuesday evening of stations easily picked up in Fredericton:

CFNB FREDERICTON

8.30 a.m.--Weather, News Music.
9.30 a.m.--Rexall Programme.
12.30--Studio Programme.
1.15 p.m.--Stock Market Quotations.
6.45--The Buckley Programme.
7.00--Stock Market Quotations, Weather.

WLW CINCINNATI

7.45--Lowell Thomas.
8.00--Amos and Andy.
8.15--Sunset Melodies.
8.30--Famous Beauties.
8.45--Work Bubble Blowers.
9.00--Armstrong Quakers.
9.45--Southern Singers.
10.00--Maxwell House.
10.30--Great Personalities.
11.00--Chevrolet Chronicles.
11.30--Variety.

WEAF, NEW YORK

7.30--Dr. Granbell.
7.45--Swift Program.
8.00--Hymn Song.
8.30--Prince Albert Quarter Hour.
8.45--The Goldbergs.
9.00--Blackstone Plantation.
9.30--Sousa's Band.
10.00--Musical Magazine.
10.30--Faller Man.
11.00--Lucky Strike Orchestra.
12.00--Song Recital.
12.15--Poet of the Organ.

WJX, NEW YORK

7.45--Literary Digest.
8.00--Amos and Andy.
8.15--Gaytee's Program.
8.30--Phil Cook.
8.45--Back of the News.
9.00--Armstrong Quaker.
9.30--Heel Huger.
9.45--Skillet Sisters.
10.00--Household Evening Program.
10.30--Great Personalities.
11.30--Clara, Lu and Lin.
11.00--Old Stager.

CKAC MONTREAL

8.00--Vichy Supreme.
8.15--Allan's Sparkling Harmonists.
8.30--Montrose String Ensemble.
8.45--Clark's Entertainers.
9.00--L'Heure Provinciale.
10.00--Canadian General Electric.
11.00--DeForest Crosley Program.
11.30--La "Presse" Cello Quartet.
12.00--News Events.
12.05--Windor Hotel Orchestra.
WTIC, HARTFORD
8.45--Sisters of the Skillet.
9.00--Faller's Orchestra.
9.15--Soyez Jamboree.
9.30--Work Bubble Blower.
10.00--Crimelights.
10.30--Chevrolet Chronicles.
11.00--The Cotton Queen.
11.30--Variety.
11.45--Bob Newhall, Sport Slides.
11.55--Estate Weather.
12.00--Los Amigos.
12.30--Moon River.
12.00--WLW Trainfare.

Canadian Pacific is Leader in Team Work And Good Will With Organized Labor Bodies

Nearly 46 years ago, the Canadian Pacific set the pace for all the other railroads on the American continent, by completing the first known wage agreement for railway employees, in the establishing of a schedule of regulations and rates for engine-men between Montreal and Chalk River, Ont., dated February 1, 1886.

The story is ably told in the "Railway Car-men's Journal", by J. A. P. Haydon, Canadian representative, a brief resume of whose article follows here:

Looking back on the half-century of the company's history, the event seems almost prophetic in its importance, for as Mr. Haydon points out, it is doubtful if any organization has been maintained and is continuing to maintain such good relations with its workers. Today, 17 different labor bodies are recognized by the company; collective discussion has replaced individual dealings; conciliation replaces strikes and lockouts and, in a word, team work is the order of the day.

Neither the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers nor the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has ever been involved in a strike or lockout with the C.P.R. Hugh Richmond, general chairman of the general grievance committee of the latter organization, says: "The best of relations have always existed and still continue between our organizations and the com-

pany". Thus, today, the fruit of the pact of 1886 is still being harvested.

Similar experiences can be culled from many other branches of organized railway work. For example, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor and for many

about 1890, however, the employees felt that the railway, then being well established and making splendid progress with substantial assistance from government sources, should give consideration to its employees' welfare as well as its own. The employees, recognizing that

railways are not charitable institutions, organized, and through their elected representatives negotiated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to establish contractual relations covering working conditions and rates of pay. Thus the Canadian Pacific was the first railway in Canada to extend general recognition of the principle of collective bargaining and union recognition to its employees.

"For about 30 years, or from 1890 to 1918 the Canadian Pacific Railway has been foremost of all railways in Canada in extending courteous, reasonable treatment to its employees, while during the past ten years it has closely co-operated with other lines, thereby standardizing and stabilizing the whole railway wage situation". The picture shows W. L. Stevens, engineer with 44 years of service; his son G. W. Stevens, who has been 19 years with the C.P.R., and the latter's son, Clifford H. Stevens, aged 12, who bids fair to be the representative of the third generation on the footplate. What more eloquent testimony of good relations between the company and its employees could be found?

