

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.

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Subscription price, per year, \$2.00 by mail anywhere in Canada.

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., NOVEMBER 2, 1934

HOLD SKILLED MEN

A CONCERN in New York which does delivery for several firms finds it necessary to lay off members of its staff during the summer months. In order to keep them available for work in the fall a summer camp has been opened where bachelors may live at \$5.00 a week and pay out of their later earnings with the company.

MAKES THEM PAY

FOREST PARK, Illinois, has a new way of making those behind in their water rates pay up. When a bill goes unpaid water department officials go to the offender's property, open up a union joint and slip in a metal disk with a small hole in it, then seal it against tampering. This reduces the customer's water supply to one gallon a minute, enough for drinking and sanitary purposes but that is all.

AN IMPOSSIBLE EXPERIMENT

THE PRESIDENT of the United States after experimenting for two years has found that a resumption of the flow of private credit and the restoration of private enterprise alone can create the employment necessary to curtail relief expenditures and avoid monetary experiments that have never failed to end in disaster, according to some observers in the United States.

The paying of wages, doles, gratuities and honoraria direct from the public treasury has created a condition that cannot continue unless there is direct inflation of United States currency.

The President of the United States has been attempting to restore prosperity by surface operations. It almost seems that eventually he will get to the basic cause of the troubles of his country and apply a remedy that will be permanent.

THE MARITIME PORTS

THE SUGGESTION made in "The Maritime Broadcaster" of last week that representatives of Saint John and Halifax get together to arrange some form of co-operative action has been approved in many quarters. Several correspondents have affirmed their belief that much good could be accomplished by having a conference in both cities.

The idea of this paper was that if the two Maritime ports would work together they could get a larger amount of Canadian trade. Up to the present when one port wants more business the powers-that-be take it away from the other. Thus we have the same trade given first to one and then the other.

As a preliminary to such a conference it might be well for the mayors of the two cities to have a meeting and go over the situation with the idea of having a larger conference later on.

There is an opportunity for much good work to be done for the ports and it is high time it was started on a co-operative basis.

MONEY IS ROOT OF ALL ILLS?

THE LIFE of modern times has become complex but many of its complex ideas have grown out of money problems. The idea that banks alone are to blame for our manifold social ills is manifestly absurd. Nevertheless, it seems certain that money lies at the root of practically all of them.

During the centuries, the most far-reaching changes have taken place in the nature of this money. Originally, in every country on earth, money was an accessible commodity, like beads or corn or shells. There was no need to borrow money; you just made (or cultivated, or collected) some if you needed any. The exploitation of labor was impossible. An industrious man could always turn his labors into money. For untold generations that equitable and honest money was the only sort there was. What would there be left of our present social problems, if money were at all times accessible to every willing worker on equitable terms?

These ideas are taken from a letter received by "The Maritime Broadcaster" and seem to indicate that our social ills might be righted if we got out of our present muddle so far as money is concerned. It would certainly be nice to produce cash when it was needed. However, there must be much work done before people will want to go back to such an ideal condition. Most of us have grown so accustomed to our present system that we can hardly see how we can subject ourselves to any change.

POEMS THAT LIVE

A WISH

Mine be a cot beside the hill;
A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear;

A willow brook, that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near.

The swallow oft, beneath my thatch,
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;

Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring

Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;

And Lucy, at her wheel, shall sing
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church, among the trees,

Where first our marriage-vows were given,

With merry peals shall swell the breeze,

And point with taper spire to heaven.

—SAMUEL ROGERS.

Haytassel Says . . .



"I wuz sort uv surprised last week wen I wuz in yewr city to see up thair et the hed uv king st. a sign in the winder thet wuz kind uv sayin wot wuznt awl the truth." So monologued Josh Haytassel when he made his weekly visit to the office of "The Maritime Broadcaster" this week. "Yas sur it seamed ez tho sumthin mite be ron so I lukked et the stuff in the winder end I see it wuz wimmin's toggery end it lukked like enny uv thet stuff lukks and a card sed thet it wuz huntin closes. Thet mite hev bin awl rite but I wuznt jist shure thet it wuznt house closes or even. Howsumever thair wuz a dummy repersentin a woman end lenning agin this figure wuz a gun end on the floor aside it wuz a card with redin thet sad 'Rifle loaned by . . . ' end I lukked awl over thet winder end I cudnt see a rifle at all but alongside thet female figger wuz a two bawrrel shotgun.

"Nou I em tryin to decide weather the firm thet lent the shotgun thot it wuz a rifle er if the firm thet borrowed it thot it wuz a rifle. Sum one maid a mistake er thet is wot I thot, altho I mite be rong, fer the card didnt say 'this is a rifle.' Butt Im jist tellin yew wot I see end how I seen it. It sort uv hit me ez funny to think thet sumone hednt noed a shotgun frum a rifle, seem thet we live in a big game end a little game country wear guns end rifles shud be fairly well known to everybody.

"I gess we shud hev more education fer the masses fer it is bad to hev uv givin out rong information. Becaws it wud be tuff luck fer a young feller after lukkin in a shop winder to go to buw a rifle end insist thet the clerk sell him a double-bawrrel shotgun. I aint no expert on guns uv enny kind, but I hev red sum about the "big guns" uv the country end I gess sum uv them think they is rifles of high power wen ez a matter uv fact they is only pop-guns. Wall I gess I better be git-in along. I'll be seen yew."

CLIPTOGRAPHS

"Writing is dirty work,"—Sinclair Lewis.

"America is not innocent of the misery of Europe."—Albert Einstein.

"I feel my private life is sacred to myself. If I discussed it, the public would be offended."—Mary Pickford.



MR. B. WISE

B. WISE says:

You are not through work when you have done what you were told to do, but when all is done that there was to do.

What the PEOPLE Say

(Letters are published in "The Maritime Broadcaster" with the understanding that they are expressing the ideas of the writer and not necessarily the policy of this paper.)

HE APPROVES

Editor,

The Maritime Broadcaster.

Sir:—I wish to commend you on your article suggesting a national park in Albert County. The situation is ideal for I have been all over that county and know that the site suggested will lend itself to the necessary improvements at minimum costs. There are plenty of small lakes in the area and there is a pretty good beach right on the Fundy shore from Cape Enrage west.

The idea of making it the Bennett National Park should appeal to all New Brunswickers. It is seldom New Brunswickers get recognition for anything and I think Mr. Bennett should be given this recognition even if it will not mean so much. It will show that there is some spirit of appreciation abroad. I have no brief for Mr. Bennett so far as his politics are concerned, but he is an outstanding Canadian and he is a New Brunswicker. Let us have the Bennett National Park in Albert County.

A. LIBERAL VOTER.

Saint John, N.B.,
October 29, 1934.

WE WANT CHARLOTTE

Editor,

The Maritime Broadcaster.

Sir:—Your suggestion for the Bennett National Park might be all right for Albert County, but we in Charlotte County feel that the site from Maces Bay north is the ideal spot for the Maritime National Park. This territory is close to the United States border and has many fine lakes with good fishing and hunting.

Your suggestion is "all wet" so far as we are concerned. I guess you must be playing some sort of politics, or may be you have some land in the Albert County area you wish to sell. No, my friends, Albert County is not an ideal place. We want it in Charlotte County.

UNBIASED CITIZEN.

St. Stephen, N.B.,
October 30, 1934.

[Editor's Note: If Unbiased Citizen will be a little more broadminded and look over the real reasons for a national park, he will find that the Albert County proposition would be more benefit to the whole of the Maritimes than would that in Charlotte County. We do not have any land in Albert County to sell and we hope you have none in Charlotte County.]

FINANCING CONSUMPTION

Editor,

The Maritime Broadcaster.

Sir:—There was recently in your valuable paper an article on the "Problem of Abundance." I think we are all nowadays greatly interested in this subject.

The problem of production is for all practical purposes solved. The capitalist system in that respect is a great success. Producer's can produce but unfortunately consumers cannot consume and the reasons are to

be found in the financial system itself.

There is ample provision for financial production but inadequate and faulty provision for financial consumption.

Since it is clear that we can produce all the goods we require but cannot buy them, and that we can produce them without employing all our people (in "prosperous" Britain the average estimate of permanent unemployment is one and one-half millions) the manifest need of today is not to finance production but consumption and carry out the work that is now being neglected.

The paradox of poverty amidst plenty is the humiliating state in the richest nation on earth. Many cannot eat, clothe themselves, or find shelter because they have no money to purchase what the producer is eager to sell them.

Thanks to science we have achieved the long-desired age of plenty and yet three great curses of our twentieth century are poverty, taxation and debt.

Orthodox economists uphold a system by which the welfare and happiness of humanity is made subservient to the rules of a game called "Sound Finance" which is so very unsound that when there is abundance it automatically operates in such a way as to engender poverty.

Money has been devised by man himself as a measurement of value for convenience in carrying on business. A sound money system is one that makes effective the existing demand for goods. Money exists for the sake of consumption.

A financial monopoly by which money is born as debt cannot help resulting in a supply that ignores the need of consumption. Such a system must result in a shortage of purchasing power.

No matter how wealthy a nation may be, or how well equipped for the production of goods, it cannot obtain the means of distributing its wealth except by going into debt to a handful of individuals.

The Crown must exercise its right of creating its own money on the basis of its own credit.

Where there is real wealth there is credit; where there is credit money can be issued upon it. Therefore so long as there are goods for sale and the means of making more, a government can always issue enough money to buy them.

The situation can be corrected only by monetary reform to increase the purchasing power of consumers. There is no need to nationalize industry, nor to eliminate private enterprise in business, nor even to have state ownership of banks. The way has to be found to allow the Canadian people to have the necessary money, the paper bills, or tokens, for goods and services. Steps towards this end have been worked out and will be found particularly in the works of Major C. H. Douglas and the Social Credit literature.

INTERESTED.

Liverpool, N.S.,
October 27, 1934.

REAL BRIDGE OF SIGHS

Belgrade. — Ninety-six people have thrown themselves from the "Suicides' Bridge" at Gushak, on the Adriatic coast, in the last few years. Only one of them has lived. There is a 100-foot fall to a tiny river and a rocky bed below.

Hockey fans, turn to page 9 of this issue and see how good you are at estimating the goals.