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Whoever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, is more in love with his own opinion than with the Truth.—WATSON.

Thursday, August 4, 1932

POLITICIANS AND THE "BIG INTERESTS"

We have all heard the accusation hurled from time to time over the footlights that the politicians are behind the "big interests" and care nothing for the lesser lights in the community. We have never believed this twaddle. We have never believed either that the "big interests" cared nothing for their hired help. There are some politicians who are unscrupulous; there are some "big interests" that would stoop to anything to cash in on dividends. These are the exceptions. Speaking generally, we have found it our experience that the average man, be he politician or capitalist, is a pretty decent fellow, is concerned over the affairs in his constituency or factory, and will go out of his way to better conditions. Perhaps we are too lenient, but this is our finding, nevertheless.

We have been told that governments care nothing for the people—the common people. If one can link up with the favored few he may stand a chance, otherwise, no. This kind of talk is foolish. In town or country life, we run into the fellow who is wholly selfish. He cares for nobody but himself. He is so selfish that when he comes home conversation stops and fun ceases. Fortunately, these fellows are in the minority. They count little in the make-up of their community. They are so few that they can never be a menace and, fooling nobody but themselves, their influence is short-lived. A man so selfish that he cannot think for his community is not an asset, even to himself.

Canadians may well pride themselves on the standard of quality of their governments. They function for all the people, and he who says that this or that group can get what it wants for the mere asking is sadly mistaken. "Big business" is certainly entitled to consideration, but not because it is big business. There must be something else, some benefit to the people as a whole if any special legislation is to be expected. That this idea is not entertained by ourselves, we quote from a recent issue of the *Farmers' Sun*, the official organ of the farmers of Ontario, and a paper that has not spent much time during the last few years writing eulogies for either Conservative or Liberal governments. The *Sun* says:

"For the second time, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has ignored and attacked the 'big interests.' In the two most constructive steps which the government has taken this year, he has been opposed by the largest financial and commercial forces in Canada. . . .

"In the formation of a national broadcasting policy, he ignored, utterly and boldly, the recommendations of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Canadian Pacific Railway, supported by an active and aggressive press. The policy he adopted was a policy of public ownership. 'The use of the air,' he said in the debate on May 18, 'is a natural resource over which we have complete jurisdiction. . . . I cannot think that any Government would be warranted in leaving the air to private exploitation, and not reserving it for development for the use of the people.'

"In the St. Lawrence question, the Government was opposed by the Quebec group, and by the press which reflects its views. This opposition Mr. Bennett dismissed with the words: 'This Government has come reluctantly, but inescapably, to the conclusion that it was inspired solely by the fear that certain monopolistic and class privileges would thereby be injuriously affected. . . . This Government will not tolerate interference by big interests and their allies.'

Such statements from the Premier of the country can mean but one thing: The Government is doing its utmost for the people of Canada, and while the results may not be visible at present, future generations will surely benefit.

Had Mr. Bennett been the wily politician some may think instead of the far-seeing business man intent on doing his duty to the people of his country, he might have listened to the "interests" in the hope it would help him politically at the next general election; rather, he chose the path he considered best for the country as a whole, and the next election can take care of itself.

ILL-ADVISED INTERFERENCE

Rev. George A. McLean of Toronto, Secretary for Western Ontario of the Lord's Day Alliance, invoked the Lord's Day Act at Goderich last Sunday, to prohibit the sailing of an excursion steamer from that port, which was preparing to give the citizens of that town an excursion out on the lake. According to newspaper dispatches, "when the steamer made ready to leave, the minister, flanked by local constables, was on hand to inform the ship's officers that the proposed trip was contrary to the Act and that prosecution would follow if the voyage was made." The trip was cancelled.

Mr. McLean may have been within his rights so far as the Act is concerned, but our opinion is that he used poor judgment. The owner of a yacht, or a man of sufficient means to hire one, may do so and cruise on Sunday to his heart's content, but the man of moderate means, apparently, is denied the privilege of taking his family for a boat trip. There's something wrong somewhere.

The action of the Lord's Day official at Goderich bears out our contentions in a recent discussion of the Lord's Day Act and Sunday fishing. Why do not the officials start something of this nature down in Toronto? This spring both railways in this section of Ontario ran week-end excursions to Toronto. They returned Sunday night. Where were the Lord's Day officials then?

Last Sunday's action at Goderich has done nothing more than weaken the respect for the Act in rural sections, and in and around Durham we have heard opinions expressed by very good and conscientious people that were anything but complimentary. When it is considered that nowadays people travel on Sundays in private cars and sailing yachts, it seems little short of noisiness that an official of the Lord's Day Alliance, visiting in an Ontario town, should do such a thing.

We have all along taken the stand that if it is wrong to go out on an excursion on Sunday, it is just as much a wrong to go out in a private vehicle. Evidently the laws governing these things were framed in the days of bigotry, and are still enforceable when those of bigoted minds demand their enforcements.

A SENSIBLE OFFICIAL

Game Warden Rolston may not be very good looking, but he apparently has that thing so many of our officials lack—horse-sense. He wandered into Thornbury a few days ago, according to a story told in the *Review-Herald*, and found that several of the fishermen in that town were elately telling of their catches of bass—eight and nine inches in length. When the Game Warden informed them that anything under 10 inches constituted an offense under the game laws, and that not more than 6 could be legally caught in one day they were rather discomfited. To put it bluntly, they were guilty and expected a prosecution. But Mr. Rolston is not built that way! He had the horse-sense to know he would secure better law observance by issuing a warning and explaining the law. He will not be so lenient next time—in Thornbury.

As a meal ticket for a hungry magistrate Mr. Rolston is a failure on first offenses, but don't let him catch you the second time!

A few more officers like Mr. Rolston in this neck of the woods wouldn't hurt, and at that he is enforcing the game laws in the manner in which the Department wishes them enforced—with justice and common sense, not for the fines.

THE BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

We had a talk last Thursday evening with Mr. Clifford Calverley of Florida, a former resident of Clarksburg and Collingwood township, and although he must be considerably over the three-score-and-ten mark, he might be taken for a man of less than 50 years of age. Older residents will remember Mr. Calverley when we recall that on October 12, 1892, he walked the Niagara River below the Falls on a wire cable and gave a demonstration of his prowess along this line that placed him in the class of Blondin, who crossed in 1851.

Mr. Calverley has hopes of again walking the wire across the river this year, and would like to do it on the 40th anniversary of the date on which he did it before. In conversation with us, he intimated that there was simply nothing to it, providing the cable was properly strung. So far as he himself was concerned, he felt as able for the task now as 40 years ago. He has always kept himself in the pink of condition and would require little practice to duplicate his feat of 1892.

After walking Niagara, Mr. Calverley spent several years at the business in those days when wire walking was popular, and has had only one bad accident. This was at Newark, New Jersey, when he fell 90 feet and was badly injured. His walking of Niagara in October depends upon the governments of Canada and

the United States, who must give permission for the performance. No doubt an act of this kind would pull one of the biggest crowds into Niagara that has been there for some years, and, in conjunction with the railroads and bus companies, which would run excursions, as well as the co-operation of the people at the Falls, the cost of the stringing of the cable would be met, and also imburse Mr. Calverley for his performance. After seeing and listening to him, we have every confidence that he can negotiate the trip across Niagara by wire as safely as he did away back in 1892.

CANADA'S LAW SUPREME

The Workers' Economic Union delegation which interviewed the Government at Ottawa, demanding the removal of the embargo against Soviet Union were told in plain, but courteous terms that the dumping of wheat and other products into Canada by Russia would not be tolerated. In the course of his interview with the delegates the Premier asked: "Do you believe the workers of this country should not have a fair chance in honest competition?"

The delegation was told that while everything possible would be done for the unemployed, that as long as there was a dollar left in Canada, British law and order will be maintained and every law on the statute book enforced. The delegation pleaded for the release of Tim Buck and other Reds from prison, but were told that these, and any others convicted under the anti-Communist law would serve their full terms. Men who aim to destroy Canadian institutions will not be tolerated.

A loose nut on both ends of the steering wheel is a bad combination in any traffic.

Anti-osculators advocate less kissing and more holding of hands as a more sanitary method of making love. With some women it is a lot safer to hold both hands.

There would be more apparent sense in the action of the clergyman at Goderich who prevented a Sunday picnic excursion if he could have detoured the excursion into his own church, says the *Toronto Mail and Empire*. But that's the trouble. It is actions of this kind which are detouring people away from the church.

Tommie Malie, a one-time wealthy song writer, died the other day in the charity ward of a Chicago hospital. It was another case of "easy come, easy go," and further proves the contention that about the worst thing that can happen a man not used to money is to suddenly find himself in possession of lots of it.

Importance of Village Life to the Nation

Amidst his many other activities, the Prince of Wales has lately taken the lead in an effort to stimulate and unify the social life of English villages. He has gone about in an airplane calling at many hamlets, talking to the inhabitants, and even addressing groups of villagers. In a recent speech in Nottinghamshire he emphasized the importance of community halls and playing fields in teaching the first lessons of good citizenship and in developing individual talents, initiative and self-reliance. He spoke of the chance which country communities are being given to interest themselves in science, literature, the drama and music. The Scots showed long enough ago that a man was not the worse shepherd because he studied philosophy; and if sailors are helped to go about their work by singing shanties, a ploughman will drive a furrow none the less straight if in the evening at a dramatic society he takes part in one of Shakespeare's plays.

"We need, in fact," said His Royal Highness, "to regard life as a whole, and in the country we must recognize that we shall only get the best out of it by our own efforts. In the villages we have no cinemas to fill time, no municipal authorities to provide amenities, and no crowds to extol individual capacity. All the greater, therefore, is the chance to find the strength which comes from self-reliance, mutual sacrifices and combined action. I will leave you with the two suggestions I have already mentioned, and which summarize the whole matter. Those activities which bring zest and keenness into the life of the villagers have a direct influence on agricultural prosperity, and for that reason alone are well worth having can be won by self-effort if people can pull together. In short, if you want a village hall, get together and see the thing through."

There is in this utterance by the Prince of Wales a lesson which may well be taken to heart by many villages and rural communities in Canada. A few of our villages and rural communities already have community halls and recognized centres for activities having a common advantage. And there is certainly room for the extension of this very wholesome movement throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Toronto Mail and Empire*.

Romance of Real Life

The romances of real life are often more striking than those conceived by the most imaginative of novelists. In 1853 an Irishman, Thomas Shaughnessy, who had migrated from Limerick, had a son born to him. When the lad grew up he took to railroad work, securing employment with the C. P. R., and by sheer force of much ability and hard work finally attained the presidency and the title of Lord Shaughnessy. Yesterday his granddaughter, Betty, was married to Lord Grenfell, and the Prince of Wales was among those in attendance at a brilliant function.—*Brantford Expositor*.

Solving the World's Difficulties

This is not an article on the Imperial Conference, because if there ever was a time when a group should be left alone it would seem that the deliberations of the representatives of the British Empire, assembled in Ottawa at the present time, should be unhampered by criticism of any sort until the sessions are completed.—*Acton Free Press*.

If it has done nothing else the depression has done much to cut down the hostility to work.—*Montreal Star*.

OTHER PAPERS' OPINIONS

Should Begin at Home

A rather pitiable case was reported from Tara last week, when two girls still in their teens, formerly of the village, were found loitering about the streets. On being questioned it was learned that they had walked from Owen Sound that afternoon and further stated that they had been without work for some time and had reached the stage of destitution where they were compelled to sleep on boughs on the roadside. This hardly seems possible in this part of the world and verifies the old saying that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. It should be a case to be taken care of by the Women's Institute or the Women's Missionary Society. And would it not be better in these strenuous times if these organizations and those others philanthropically inclined, instead of sending their offerings to "Timbuctoo" would examine their own back yards a little more carefully. It is a safe venture that they would find many deserving cases in as much need as those in the far-away fields.—*Walkerton Telescope*.

Not British

Just when about a score of policemen in the United States are on trial for brutally and fatally abusing prisoners in order to enforce confessions of crimes they have been charged with, but not proven guilty of, comes a nasty rumor or two of the same kind of thing in one of our cities. Fortunately confessions obtained in this way are given little consideration in our courts. But the temptation to force confessions or admissions that will enable police authorities to follow up and clear up the whole matter of a baffling crime is always present, in such cases. But just what this leads to is illustrated well in the most recent case in the United States. Just when a number of policemen are under arrest in various states charged with causing four deaths, then comes the case of a fifth, when a prisoner, taken from the hands of his inquisitors, his throat smashed and dying, gives as his death bed statement that this was the final act in a series of tortures, his throat smashed with a length of rubber hose, which leaves little if any exterior mark. The whole thirteen of them plead "not guilty." But in making this plea, have these men any reason to offer why they should not be tortured into a confession of another kind? Not consistently with their own practices. "Nuff said. It isn't British."—*Listowel Standard*.

ROTATION CONTROLS WORM INFESTATION OF POULTRY

Successful poultry keeping depends more and more on the health control of the flock, and of first importance in this is the fight to control internal parasites.

An experiment conducted at the Central Experimental Farm and published in the 1925 report of the Poultry Division shows that of two pens of 30 pullets; one, pen A reared under ordinary infected soil conditions and the other, pen B, reared free from pollution, the latter gave eggs at current market prices to the value of \$6.53 per bird for the eight months commencing November 1, and the former gave eggs to the value of \$3.32 for the same period.

The mortality figures emphasize even more strongly the importance of having worm free stock. Pen A during the period of the test had a death rate of 53 per cent, while pen B lost only 8.3 per cent.

The same method of control is by prevention rather than by an attempt to clean up infection after it has become established. To this end all poultry houses at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are supplied with double yards, one at the front of the house and one at the back. While the front yards are being used the yards at the

back are ploughed, thoroughly cultivated and seeded to a good cover crop of clover and alfalfa, which is allowed to sweeten the land for a full season. The following spring the flocks are put on the cleaned, crop covered yards at the back; the front yards are then cultivated and seeded so as to be ready for use the following season.

To assure the chicks coming into winter quarters worm free or practically so, the chick rearing ground is entirely removed from connection with the plant where the old fowls are kept. The chicks go immediately from the incubator cellar (which is closed to those working with the old stock) and are brooded and reared on forage covered land over which no fowl has ranged for at least two seasons.

By these methods it is anticipated that the pullets will come into winter quarters worm free and will be confined to the houses until the following spring before they are allowed out into the yards which had been prepared for them by resting and growing a crop of clover all the preceding season.

By this rotation of yards and the using of the growing chickens as one year in a four year crop rotation, it is felt that the safeguarding of the health of our flocks by the prevention of worm infestation may be satisfactorily accomplished.

SEE SIGNS OF INCREASE IN CATTLE PRODUCTION

Certain conclusions may be arrived at from a study of the cattle data presented in the twelfth annual report on the Origin and Quality of Commercial Live Stock Marketed in Canada in 1931 issued by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. Intentions to increase production are indicated, not so much in the fact that store cattle purchases were some 10,000 more than in the previous year and the heaviest since 1928, but more because of a very marked curtailment to the liquidation of cows and heifers. Despite an increase sale over the previous year of some 23,400 cattle of all kinds, there was a decrease in the number of cows and heifers of 33,655 head, or of approximately six per cent.

The enthusiasm displayed by most nations in the disarmament proposals is in reverse ratio to the size of each nation's present war equipment.—*Winnipeg Free Press*.

Here is a list of Real Bargains!

Double Mesh Hair Nets, each 3c
Silk Bloomer Elastic, 12 yds. 23c
Ladies' Cotton Vests and Bloomers, each 25c

STAMPED GOODS

Centre Pieces
Vanity Sets
Buffet Sets
Cushions
Your choice 15c

60 sheets Folded Note Paper, linen finish 25c
Envelopes to match, 25 for 10c

Large Size Letter Tablets, 2-25c
Armament Vanishing and Cold Cream, 25c jars for 15c

Ladies' White Pullover Sweaters, neck, short puff sleeves \$1.39

10c CHINA SALE
Fancy Decorated

Plates, Cups and Saucers
Fruit Saucers Oatmeal Dishes
Cream Jugs Sugar Bowls
Any article 10c

5-String Brooms, Special 29c
Galvanized Pails 19c

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