THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink".

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938

Phantom Pledges

When reminded in the Legislature last week of the Liberal pledge to balance the budget "annually," a member of the Campbell Government declared that he recalled no such promise —that the undertaking, he thought, was to balance current revenue and expenditure at some time before going out of office.

No doubt other members of the Government are equally hazy as to their election pledges. They were depending on the Premier, no doubt, to refresh their memories in his budget speech. It is usual for a Government leader to do so at some stage of every legislative session. The platform on which a party appeals to power is the one thing it cannot afford to forget.

It was like a bombshell bursting in the House the other night when Mr. Stewart quoted his party's forgotten platform. Hon. Mr. Prowse was not the only Government member to look incredulous. Yet Plank No. One in the Liberal platform was published daily in the Patriot during the 1935 campaign, and was the text of every Liberal speech. It reads: *"Reduction of expenditure sufficient to balance the budget annually."*

In the Liberal Manifesto accompanying the announcement of the Liberal platform, we note how this pledge was intended to be interpreted. It says that the MacMillan Government, with the revenue then available, should have been able, not only to balance its budget on ordinary account, *but also to show "a magnificent surplus over ALL expenditures."* (Patriot, July 5, 1935).

This after rebuilding Falconwood Hospital and Prince of Wales College without additional taxation, and providing for unemployment relief during the worst period of the world depression!

At that time the revenue was about half a million dollars less than the revenue the Campbell Government enjoyed last year.

Notwithstanding that, our "budget balancers" came out last year with a $120,174 deficit on ordinary account, a $351,798 increase in liabilities and a total debt increase in two and one-half years of nearly one million dollars.

Is it any wonder that the party stalwarts are beginning to kick over the traces in the Legislature? Faced with the prospect of another heavy deficit this year, is it any wonder they are calling their election pledge a "will-o-the-wisp like the phantom ship seen off our coast recently," and even invoking the shade of the late Premier Lea to admonish the Government as to the course it is pursuing?

Premier King used to call Liberal election platforms a "chart" on which to navigate the party into power. Mr. Alan Stewart has a still better name for them. A "will-o-the-wisp," says Webster's Dictionary, is "an ignus fatuus, hence any person or thing that misleads by illusive or evanescent appearances."

That so completely describes what one Government supporter declared to be "the only plank" on which his party was elected, that it leaves nothing more to be said.

Except, perhaps, to recall this gem from the famous Liberal Manifesto: "In conclusion, we commend to the electors of Prince Edward Island the platform of the Liberal party as being a platform *devoid of all extravagant and vote-catching promises*, and as forecasting a return to sound economic development and competent administration"!

Canadian Cows To Great Britain

The demand for tuberculin tested dairy cows in Great Britain is increasing, and the amendment to the Tuberculosis (attested Herds) Act, which went into force on June 1 last, authorized increased financial assistance to dairymen who were desirous of removing tuberculous cows from their herds, writes Mr. W. A. Wilson, Canadian Animal Products Trade Commissioner at London. The annual importations of Canadian dairy cows since the trade was initiated in 1933 were as follows: 1933, 513; 1934, 2,143; 1935, 293; 1936, 654; and 1937, 810. Of the number received last year, 704 were Friesians and 106 Ayrshires. Landings at Glasgow numbered 603 and at Cardiff, 207.

On account of their milk yield, their good health, and the way they thrive on British pasture and stable feeding, Canadian cows have each year increased in favour. The demand for these cows greatly exceeds the supply, especially during the autumn and winter months when the milk yields are short and the prices high.

Corruption Charges

Charges of political corruption were heard in the House of Commons as Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, became engaged in a hot fight concerning a $2,000,000 special grant to Saskatchewan. Mr. Bennett demanded that before the grant passed the Government insert a provision which would "make it clear that the utilization of this money for political purposes will be a criminal offence." He also urged that the money go toward payment of teachers' salaries in Saskatchewan. As he sat down, Mr. Gardiner jumped to his feet and accused him of "playing to the political gallery." "The Leader of the Opposition has stood up all too often this session and waved the flag of political corruption before this House," said the Saskatchewan Minister. "I have a very strong feeling," said Mr. Bennett, "that this grant should be subject to conditions that any person who makes canvasses for election purposes and endeavors to secure support by utilizing this as a weapon of offence, should be subject to punishment under the Criminal Code. Matters have reached the stage where I think action is called for now and not some time hence. Men have been going into public meetings and marking names down in a book. They have been saying to people: 'From whom do you get your sustenance?' and 'Who is providing your relief?' No threats are made, but the impression is left on the minds of these poor unfortunates that they must necessarily support Liberal candidates in the provincial election. I think that sort of thing is just as bad as anything can be in this country, and it should be ended if at all possible." Mr. Gardiner reminded the Opposition Leader of rumors which he said were current in 1930, "calling attntion to meetings cancelled and trips made to Montreal." Mr. Bennett said he was prepared to give his reason for going to Montreal. "I went there because of his (the minister's) beloved Beauharnois", he said, "to make it quite clear that none of that fund went to the Conservative party in that election."

Editorial Notes

Holy Week.

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Gibralter ceded to Great Britain, 1713.

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The counting of heads over the week-end indicates the malcontents in the Legislature have sufficient numbers to oust the Campbell Government, and substitute a new slate of portfolio holders, still Liberal. Since the rank-and-file have realized that they possess the power and right to assert themselves, and that the defeat of the Campbell Government does not mean an election, but merely a change of men, they have summoned up courage to express themselves in the open somewhat after the manner they have been doing behind closed doors. The Campbell portfolio holders have become so frightened that they are making plans to prorogue before the opposition in the rank-and-file reaches the striking point.

* * * *

With constitutionality of the Dominion Government questioned, the Alberta Legislature adjourned debate on a resolution declaring amending of the British North America Act was unnecessary for an unemployment insurance scheme and that the House could not agree to any amendment of the B.N.A. Act "until the present unsatisfactory constitutional situation in the Dominion had been cleared up." Mr. A. J. Hooke (S.C.-Red Deer), raised the question of constitutionality of the Dominion Government and contended the provinces were sovereign when he moved the resolution. Mr. Herbert Ingrey (S.C.-Drumheller), seconding the resolution, declared that Alberta, if given an opportunity, would show that unemployment relief was not necessary.

* * * *

In the eight years since 1930 that the Canadian Farm Loan Board has been operating it has shown profits in five years and losses in three, it was said in a return tabled in the House of Commons by the Finance Department. "Exemption from interest payments over a three-year term on $5,000,000 borrewed from the Canadian Government is responsible, in part, for profits shown in the years 1931 to 1934 inclusive," the return said. The board showed a $69,554 loss in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, its first year. Then came five years of profits: 1931, $156,423; 1932, $271,-322; 1933, $298,844; 1934, $109,630; 1935, $59,-392. Losses in 1936 and 1937 were $126,138 and $42,386. At the end of 1937 the board held lands for sale in Alberta valued at $59,867, exclusive of properties leased with purchase options valued at $21,042.

* * * *

Glancing through the Public Works accounts it is enlightening and amusing to find the names of the people gleaning pickings from "the public trough". For instance: W. A. Gaudet, seat covers, $12.45; W. A. Gaudet, automobile, etc., $1,425.60. Good Roads Convention, where Mr. MacIntyre shines, $260; Sundry parties Christmas bonus, $60. J. O. C. Campbell, Sundries, Road work, $14.00; O. C. LePage, $23.76; Garage Repairs and Machinery, I. J. Yeo, M.D., Motor Oil, $314.98. T. A. Campbell, Labour $1,780.95. Public Buildings I. J. Yeo, professional service, $2.00. Prince of Wales College I. J. Yeo, M.D. Professional services $37.00, Falconwood, Dr. I. J. Yeo, Professional services $14.00; Trustees— Hons. T. A. Campbell $42.86, J. P. McIntyre $42.86; L. R. Allen, $42.86, Hon. T. W. L. Prowse, $42.86; Dr. I. J. Yeo, $42.86, B. W. LePage, $42.86, W. H. Dennis, $42.86.

* * * *

The Mackenzie King Government would not be sorry were the Campbell aggregation turned out by the rank-and-file, as they have been a source of weakness to Ottawa. The unpardonable blunder of depriving the people of the access to the courts, has made Mr. King and his colleagues look silly in condemning Premier Aberhart for a similar attempt. Then their demand for a fourth judgeship in face of the fact cited by Chief Justice Rowell that we have one judge for every 30,000 of population as compared with one for every 170,000 people in Ontario, must have made the Minister of Justice question the sanity of the Campbell outfit. Altogether, neither Mr. King nor Mr. Dunning would be sorry were the indignant rank-and-file in the Legislature to take the bit in their teeth and run the misfits out of office.

* * * *

The movement in Ontario for the legalizing of sweepstakes is the natural sequel to the publicity afforded by the Canadian Press to the winners of Irish ticket holders. The Canadian Press must bear a large share of the responsibility for the heavy drain of money out of Canada to Ireland that has occurred during recent years. It and the radio have given Irish sweepstakers publicity which, as advertising, would have cost scores of thousands of dollars. They have emphasised the winnings of the few, but have said little or nothing about the fact that for every person who won there were thousands who got nothing. It is perhaps a guilty conscience that prevents some of Ontario papers from opposing the degenerating proposal to introduce sweepstakes into Ontario.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Is there a moral in it? it would take an H.G. Wells to do complete justice to the story of good and bad luck which was lately revealed in a London police court and briefly recounted in the Spectator. The hero, or victim, was a quiet, unassuming little man. He was an artisan receiving a modest weekly wage. He never gambled in sweepstakes or pools of any kind until one day his mates in the workshop pressed him to try his luck in a football pool. In a weak moment he fell, venturing sixpence. A week later he received a cheque for nearly £3,000, his winnings in the pool. He planned to carry on at his job just as if nothing particular had happened. But his mates refused to work with his, on the ground that he was a capitalist holding on to a job that an honest workingman needed. So he was forced to give his job up. Having nothing to do he bought a motor car and got royally drunk. Whereupon he was arrested for being drunk while in charge of a car, found guilty, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment without the option of a fine. On the advice of a solicitor he appealed the sentence, lost out and had to pay additional cost. When last seen he was walking dejectedly between two burly policemen toward the Black Maria. What will happen when he comes out of jail? If he tries to get his old job back, will the boss give it to him? In which case, would his former mates object to working alongside a fellow with a prison record? All of which is not an argument against pools, lotteries, sweepstake and the like —or is it?—Winnipeg Tribune.

When it comes to profiteering in the grand piratical manner, private enterprise can take lessons from the one country, Russia, where private enterprise has been outlawed. Great numbers of Russian emigrants throughout the world are eager to help their indigent relatives and friends in the old country. The sending of cash is useless. The purchasing power of the dollar, when turned into inflated roubles at the fictitious official rate, is reduced to nearly the vanishing point. The alternative is to send merchandise into Russia in response to desperate pleas; packages of food, clothes, household necessities. The Kremlin is making a good thing out of it for its own treasury. It is systematically exploiting the desperation of its citizenry, and the charitable impulses of Russians abroad. By means of staggering import duties —payable in advance in good currencies—and exorbitant licence fees and handling charges, the Soviet regime makes a profit of between a hundred and several hundred percent on every pound of flour, cake of soap, yard of textiles, or spool of thread sent to some indigent citizen.—By Eugene Lyons in The Commentator.

There may be something in the near solution to the problem of perpetual motion uncovered in Salem, Oregon. A plot of 15 acres of State school land was apparently not in use and on being questioned the Land Superintendent replied, "Oh, no! We raise hay on that piece of land to feed our team of horses." Upon being further questioned as to what use the school had for horses, the Superintendent replied: "Why, we use the horses to cut the hay we grow to feed them." Evening Telegram.

It's news when a provincial government won't take money from the Dominion treasury. Agriculture Minister Gardiner told the House of Commons Thursday night the Dominion proposed paying $200,000 last year to Alberta for feed and fodder assistance in municipalities fringing the drought area. The province, however, represented that 10 municipalities north and west of Hanna, Alta., only should be included in the drought area, with the result only $100,000 was requested for the marginal municipalities. The money is not repayable.—Ottawa Journal.

The London and North Eastern Railway's Pacific-type locomotive "Dominion of Canada," which pulls the Empire's fastest train from London to Edinburgh is now completely equipped with all-Canadian equipment, railway officials announced today. The latest piece of equipment is a Canadian-type locomotive bell which was presented to the L.N.E.R. by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The bell has been installed on the locomotive along with the Canadian-type locomotive-whistle which officials of the Canadian railway had installed on the engine when it was christened and put in service last year. The locomotive, which pulls the Coronation Limited was christened by Hon. Vincent Massey Canadian High Commissioner on June 15, 1937. It will be in regular service on the London to Edinburgh run this year carrying visitors to the Empire Exhibition in Scotland.

A movie gentleman, one of those known to live in a welter of highly hysterionic domesticity, came East for a quick visit recently and began getting on the 'phone daily to keep in touch with the loved ones back home. In the course of one of his calls, after about $18 worth of endearments had been exchanged at night rates, the connection suddenly went bad. All he got over the wire was a dim, scratchy jumble and he was shouting frantically to his darling to speak louder when a voice cut in closer at hand. It was the operator. "She says she loves you, too," the operator explained.— The New Yorker.

The annual report of the Chamber of Shipping states that the striking recovery of tramp freight rates last year was sufficient on the average to provide for current depreciation, a fair return on capital and a contribution towards making good the arrears of the depreciation with which industry was burdened at the end of the depression. Recovery reached its peak in September and from then on wards there was a marked recession in all markets. Building costs and running costs, the report remarks, having greatly increased, and doubt is expressed whether the present rates in the markets as a whole with the present volume of employment are sufficient to provide even for a depreciation. — Newfoundland Telegram.

We are glad we are not in England where they are now putting gas-masks in cans. It would be just like us to get caught during an air-raid without a can-opener. — Saturday Night.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SCHOOL CURRICULA

Sir,—The debate in the "Forum" of the Guardian on education during the winter was instructive and was proceeded with in a most courteous and deferential manner — a credit to all the participants. Anger, hatred and revenge, or the vitriolic retort were conspicuous by their absence. The debaters were a mutual admiration society.—Living exampes of "culture". A new and sweeping change in the course of study in P. E. Island schools was proposed by that cultured gentleman Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson whose present incumbency is North Bedeque, P. E. I. Mr Nicholson proposed to change the whole structure of our scholastic training at one fell swoop and as is customary in every proposal of radical change, popular approval is given on the spur of the moment (as it were) Mr. Nicholson's zeal and faith in his new proposal coupled with his fine choice of words, (many of them Latin derivatives, anomalous as it may seem) didn't give his listeners time for sober second thought. After a reasonable time for consideration of the subject had elapsed, the heavy mental artillery came into action. The first broadside was from "Old Teacher" (Charlie McKenzie), who wrote from knowledge and vast observation and experience. His letters gave Island readers considerable to cogitate. He was opposed for a while by Mrs. Dr. Frank. The debate was most courteous—a typical Alphonse and Gaston affair. Owing to that, and the learned dissertations of J. C Lewis of Alberton, Mrs. Frank was evangelized—renounced her first leanings toward radical reform, and came out in the "Forum" for the dissemination of knowledge of the "higher branches" in all schools. In passing it would be consistent with the amenities to remark on the spectacle of a lady of Mrs. Frank's education and culture, coming here from one of the most thickly populated hives of humanity on earth, where the general code of ethics is the survival of the fittest, taking an active, kindly interest in the well being of our institutions, and liking the ways and manners of our people. It is an argument in favor of our educational system.

Everyone who wrote on the subject contributed something worth while—particularly J. C. Lewis, whose rendition of his side of the case would be hard to duplicate. The radio addresses by Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson, Dr. G J. McLellan, and Hon. Thane A. Campbell (premier) on general education and topics connected therewith were inspiring. It was rather amusing as well as inspirational in that part of Mr. Nicholson's address in which carelessness of school grounds and filthiness of latrines was described, a pure Latin word was used in one instance—the same thing said in plain Anglo-Saxon would sound vulgar indeed.

It is rather unfortunate after being instrumental in arousing such a deep interest in education, that in Mr. Nicholson's last letter (Monday) he is slightly embittered— ries weakly to refute some of Premier Campbell's statements in his speech on educational matters in the Draft Address and no doubt impresses the truth of them more forcibly on those who read it. Truth is mighty and will prevail. The ideas expressed in that speech frankly and unequivocally, are the generally accepted theories and practices of high authorities on educational affairs the world over. They are the Alpha and Omega of the whole question.

We ought to try to visualize the future—examine cause and effect. Those hypothetical propositions on educational matters, i. put into practice might work much harm in two or three generations. It would tend to create "class" and "caste" lines. Some would be the counterparts of the "untouchables" in India in a few years. Every child needs all the education he or she can get. I feel absolutely in accord with the Premier that one should get a vast general education before attempting to specialize. Children attending school up to the ages of fifteen or sixteen have a vague, uncertain idea of a vocation in life. They will find out later that it would have been to their benefit to take everything on the curriculum. There are too many following the path of least resistance those days. Many of our boys and girls must of necessity migrate, and they should be prepared in the French and Latin particulary—a good general education will give them confidence and assure them better positions in life.

We want Latin because many of our English words are derived from Latin "roots"—if we know the "root" we can quite readily get the meaning of the word—and for many other reasons.

It would be expedient for us to be able to speak, read and write French, because 40 per cent of our population (Canada) is French or of French descent. It is used in parliament. It is on our bank notes. Our learning the language is not particular deference to the people of French descent. It is useful for us. The advantages are mutual. French reading (primer) should be used for pupils from 5th grade upwards It would familiarize them with the sound and translation. The grammar would be more easily understood later. The same method ought to be good for the study of Latin.

The study of Geometry and Algebra tend toward logic and precision. Close application, measuring, land surveying, etc., etc.

It would seem that the trend of the times and the disposition of the great mass of people to imbibe immoderately in spirituous liquors, shows the need of a text book on Scientific Temperance for all schools.

It seems that physical training, setting-up exercises, and outdoor sports do not receive attention commensurate with their importance. A sound mind in a sound body is a "consumation devoutly to be wished". It would be well for teachers to inculcate the benefits of physical drill, so that they can call it into action at any time it is required to tone up the system, if they are engaged in an occupation requiring a small amount of physical exertion.

The elimination of the study of Latin and French by the masses would certainly detract from the reading of English literature. It would be rather the part of discretion to make the best use of our present curriculum, than to leap blindly into a sea of troubles and inconsistencies.

I am, Sir, etc,
JAMES PENDERGAST

NATIONAL PARK CARETAKERS

Sir,—Could any reader of the Guardian tell the public if it is true that two men have been employed as caretakers of the National Park since last spring? If so, what need was there for same, as the farmers farmed their land as usual, I understand?

I am Sir, etc.
A PERPLEXED ONE.

PRISONER'S AID SOCIETY

Sir,—The Prisoner's Aid Society wish to thank the following for timely help in forwarding the work now being carried on at the jail: to The King's Daughters who are holding a Book Shower Tuesday evening for the Jail Library at Mr. Ira Shaw's, Kent Street—

But we sadly need a bookcase as we already have no suitable place to keep the books we have.

Has some one a bookcase they could let us have?

Then some furniture was secured at the Y. M. C. A. Auction and this is either out in the back yard or in the engine room.

Has someone a tent they could loan us?

Then about Summerside and Georgetown jails they will have to be looked after by the local people, and surely there are enough churches and societies in these places to tend to this matter.

Mr. E. T. Higgs and Mrs. Luck have added good books to the library and The Bible Society are considering placing Bibles in the jail. We thank them. This work hasn't cost the government one cent.

Sorry we couldn't wait for them to do it.

There still remains lots to be done. We need an upholsterer as the one there at present is free, and may leave at any time—just makes his home there for want of a better home. We hope to have a hostel going before next winter to do away with this condition.

I am, Sir, etc.
PRISONER'S AID

RURAL MAILS

Sir,—Seeing a letter in your valuable paper a few days ago about our Rural Mail drivers. There is not a doubt that our rural mail driver is the forgotten man amongst our government employees. Through all seasons of the year those noble employees struggle on through all kinds of roads and weather to give the rural districts of this Dominion a mail service. Why shouldn't those officials be entitled to a system that would give them a living wage? Why should their jobs be subject to ignorant competition when no other government employee in the public service has to tender for their jobs? Should they not be entitled to a permanent salary like the rest of the post office employees? Why should our rural mail drivers not receive the same fair treatment as our city employees? Should there be any difference in our Majesty's mails in rural districts or in the city?

It is time our federal members did something for those faithful employees working in the country to see that they receive at least a just and living wage. What has our present government done for our rural mail drivers, only to make their burdens heavier? They have taken away the few holidays they used to enjoy, and have also raised parcel post from 15 lbs to 25 lbs., making it much harder for the rural mail driver to carry on his work. What has our federal members done in this regard? Simply nothing. Yet they claim to be the friend of the laboring man.

It seems that the man that drives the horse and wagon delivering His Majesty's mails is sure the forgotten public servant as far as our federal members are concerned.

I am, Sir, etc.,
READER

THE TRANSPORT BILL

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Summerside Board of Trade, a unanimous resolution was passed protesting against and condemning the infamous Transport Bill which is now before the House of Commons at Ottawa, and will no doubt be passed this session again, as it was brought before the House as a Government Bill. Let us firmly hope that the Senate will again give it the six months hoist as it did last year.

Should this bill become law, placing the fixing of water rates in the hands of a commission appointed by the Minister of Transport, it would mean taking thousands of dollars annually out of the pockets of the consumers of this province, who are now benefited by the cheap water rates between Montreal, Summerside and Charlottetown, under the control of the steamship companys now running on this route. To give you an instance of the difference now existing we will take nails from Montreal to Summerside. The rate by boat is 30c per 100 lbs. and the L. C L. rate by rail is 65c per 100 lbs. or over 100 per cent higher, and on other commodities it is practically the same freight difference, including produce shipped from Island ports to Montreal.

It is a matter of deep regret that our Federal representatives are so politically hide-bound that they forget the interests of the constituencies and are supporting this infamous bill, when they should vote against it, especially when it has been pointed out to them the injury that the placing of these rates in the hands of a commission would do to the farmers and other consumers in this province.

If we are going to be run by commissions in almost everything, why do we want representatives at Ottawa?

Hats off to the Summerside Board of Trade, who have backbone enough to assert the courage of their convictions, irrespective of party allegiance

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. P. CALLAGHAN

S'side, April 8.

JERICHO FIRST "NATIONAL PARK"

Sir,—My attention has been directed to a statement made by Premier Campbell in the legislature regarding the success of the Government's machinery in bringing about settlements in respect to lands expropriated by the Government for a National Park.

The Premier stated:

"We followed what we conceived to be the underlying principle of the legislation, namely, settlement by agreement. And what success did we meet? There were approximately 85 claims of different parties for compensation for land taken. Up to the present time a method of gradual negotiations, out of those 85 cases 69 cases have been settled by complete accord and satisfaction and agreement."

One of the persons who made a settlement with the Premier in respect of the expropriation of his land and the destruction of his business was Sydney Ranicar, an Englishman. The Premier is thus in a position to include Mr. Ranicar among the 69 paraded at the Premier's chariot wheels to prove the successful operation of the Government's machine.

I was acting for Mr. Ranicar. If the Premier claims there was "Complete accord and satisfaction and agreement" in Ranicar's case, he is entirely in error. It is true Mr. Ranicar signed a receipt as in settlement. But what could he do? He had remained here more than a year after he was told his land would be taken. He waited all that time for a settlement, and finally had to take just whatever he could get. "Satisfied"? It is to laugh. The statement is absolutely absurd and ridiculous in his case. The Government's treatment of Ranicar should make every decent man in the Province blush with shame. Let no one try to tell me he was satisfied or received justice. I know otherwise.

No wonder he returned to England and remains there.

Ranicar's case recalls the experience of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho. The narrator states he "fell among thieves." The term used is quite unparliamentary. It would never be permitted on the floor of any Assembly to describe law-makers.

What happened in the Jericho incident was that some roadside gentlemen, acting as their own law makers and law administrators, put through a certain expropriation act. It received unanimous assent. There was no opposition, not even in caucus. They dispensed with courts and juries as an expensive and unnecessary luxury. Appeals were dealt with by this High Court of Highway Assemblymen in the orthodox fashion. They were overruled and at the appellant's cost.

Nor could it be said that their act was ultra vires. It was not. It was strictly intra vires, within their constitutional powers.

Likewise their expropriation machinery was efficient, instantaneous and complete.

Premier Campbell boasts of success in 69 cases out of 85; 81 per cent efficiency. The Jericho expropriation was 100 per cent efficient. Nothing was left over for arbitration

In A. D., 1, or A. D. 36, as the case may be, there were also wide-awake persons who were quick to see the advantages of such expropriation acts. The Travel Bureau officials of that day got busy. Much profit was to be made out of the tourist traffic. They therefore wished to encourage tourists. A slogan was adopted, "Go to Jericho." It has survived even until today. It may well be recommended to present day legislators and travel bureaus. Jericho may thus be regarded as the first National Park.

The Jericho highway expropriation act of A. D. 36 may likewise be regarded as the progenitor, prototype, eponym, or what you will, of the National Park Expropriation Act of A. D. 1936.

It has never been reported, however, that the Jericho Highway Assemblymen went so far as to claim that their victims were "satisfied" with the results of their expropriation proceedings.

I am, Sir, etc.
W. E. BENTLEY.

Spring Prospects In West

(Montreal Gazette)

Western grain growers and farmers generally are taking stock of the moisture situation in the Prairie Provinces and are living in the hope that nature will be kind to them this year. As things are at present, wheat and coarse grains seem assured of a good start. A survey shows that soaking fall rains throughout the grain areas provided an important moisture reserve for the coming season's crops, and these fall rains were followed by heavy February snowfalls over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, from December 1 to March 1 precipitation in Saskatchewan was nearly 60 per cent above normal and a 45 per cent excess was recorded for Alberta. Dominion Meteorological Office statistics for the period August 1 - February 28 indicate that, generally, precipitation in the three Prairie Provinces was above normal. Alberta precipitation for the seven months showed an average increase over normal of 12 per cent, Manitoba registered an average excess of 10 per cent, and Saskatchewan 4 per cent. It will be seen that the winter months' precipitation was far better than that of late summer and fall. The farmers are now hoping for generous spring rains, which, in addition to providing reserve moisture, will in great measure prevent early spring soil-blowing. So far this month Alberta has fared better than the two provinces to the east, but the latter are anticipating good April showers. It is most encouraging to note that the great February snow fall boosted the moisture figures for this lands in the southwest that were parched in recent years. It is too early, of course, to speculate intelligently on crop prospects for next summer in the great grain-growing region, but it can be said that the spring opens with more moisture in the ground than has been the case for some time at this period of the year. With favorable spring rains, the farmers will be justified in looking forward to a satisfactory crop year. They may even hope that the predictions made that the dry cycle is about at an end will turn out to be correct.

Lenten Homilies

THREE KEYS TO HAPPINESS.

By Rev. Harmon Chapman

"Most of us are happy some of the time; some of us are happy most of the time; and all of us are interested in being happy more of the time.

"There are a number of ways of attaining happiness; but think for a few moments about three keys to happiness.

I

"The first one is a small key, yet it opens the great door of the House of Fellowship.

"The key that opens this door is friendliness.

"You find yourself in the living room of comradeship.

"Once you are in you become happy if you know how to be friendly.

"If you can restrain the desire to be over-critical; if you can profit by the bad example of those who criticise everything; if you can develop tolerance and tact and not fall into the ways of some well-meaning people who are intolerant and tactless; if you can make yourself pleasant, agreeable, and companionable even to those who don't seem attractive to you; if you can do these things, you will develop your capacity for friendliness and make yourself and others happy.

II

"The second is a large and heavy key, and some there be who never manage to turn it in the lock.

"It is the key to the Workshop of Life.

"Here everyone is busy, none are lazy and none are bluffers.

"Everyone is making or doing something.

"Some create, others direct, and many follow instructions, but all are busy working.

"The key is Work.

"If you do not learn to be a worker you will not feel at home and will drift away.

"In the Workshop of Life you will find happy people.

"Everyone is too busy to mope or get into trouble.

"You may get in, but you cannot stay in unless you learn to work and work hard.

"What happiness this gives!

"There is nothing that gives the same satisfaction as a good job well done.

"No matter what profession or position you may decide to take, you will never succeed or be happy until you have learned to work hard.

"If you work hard you will find a happiness which work only can give.

III

"The third key is also heavy, but it is not so large as the second; it is the key to the Tower of Hope.

"The name of the key is Thought.

"Even when you know how to use the key you cannot enter the Tower at once.

"You must dwell awhile in the Living Room of Comradeship.

"You must spend many hours in the Workshop of Life.

"You must pass through long corridors of Experience.

"You must sit at the feet of many Learned Seers.

"You must read much in the Books of Knowledge.

"Even after you have entered the Tower of Hope you cannot see the vision until you have climbed the long Stairway of Thought.

"Finally, the vision of life as it is bursts upon you at the very top of the Tower of Hope.

"There you may look back into the past and discover something of how things came to be as they are.

"There you may look forward into the future and see how ideals have led men on and still bid them press on.

"You will not understand all that has come to pass, but you will understand much and know the joy of having found the key.

"You will see how all the ideals can be realized and all the goals reached, but you will have found the happiness of one who sees the vision of things yet to be and who pressed on.

"Be friendly; work hand; hope ever; and if you become not weary in well doing you will achieve a happiness all your own; a happiness which no power in the world can give and none can take away."

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