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

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1938

The Debate Warms Up

Our Legislature is again taking on the semblance of a democratic institution. Last night, Premier Campbell and his cabinet colleagues sat and heard some astonishing home truths from two of their party supporters, Messrs. W. F. Alan Stewart and Wade Hughes. It was a stiff dose of medicine to take, and the Premier's reaction was noticeable when, on a point of order, he objected to Mr. Hughes citing a statement made in the Draft Address debate. Technically he was right, but how many times have Liberal members ignored this rule in speaking on the Budget. Every one of them has done so—and no protest made. The Premier by his action openly recognized Mr. Hughes as being definitely "in opposition." He can do no less with Mr. Stewart, who certainly didn't "pull his punches."

The warnings sounded last night as to governmental extravagance and indifference to election pledges have no doubt been given many times in caucus. They have been ineffective because caucus proceedings are secret. It is on the floor of the House where public matters should be discussed.

It is high time that our members were realizing this fact, and refusing to be gagged and placed in a false position with their constituents.

The Corporative State

Since Premiers Campbell and Aberhart started to run their respective provinces after the manner of Messrs. Mussolini and Hitler the intelligent reader wants to know what the ultimate consequences of such a policy may be. It means the inaugurating of the corporative province. What is a corporative province, state or nation?

The corporative system is the kernel of economic Fascism. It is built up of local occupational and professional associations. These include trade unoins, employers' associations, cooperatives and guilds. In each district only one association of each economic category may exist for employers and one for the workers; and unless the membership of an association represents not less than a certain percentage of employment in that category within the district, no charter is granted for an association. Nobody is compelled to join an association, but those who stand out have no say in the control of their occupation, while they are bound to follow the contracts for wages and hours for their category. At the same time non-members share in the essential benefits of the work done by the association. This work consists of making collective wage and work contracts as between associations of employers and of workers. Futhermore all associations are required to further the economic interests of the industry, to watch its moral interests, to arrange for technical education, charitable foundations and recreational institutes. The associations of employers and workers together in a district form a corporation for the category.

A corporation is a state organ. Both strikes and lock-outs are forbidden by the state, therefore corporations are charged with ironing out any disputes between employers and workers; but if they cannot do so the case may be submitted to a judge assisted by two expert assessors. For national purposes the corporations are grouped into twelve, covering industry, commerce, transport and agriculture—six for employers and six workers—with additional groups including the "free professions", artists, independent artisans and members of professional callings.

The occupational associations elect their members of the legislature. This house thus represents an aggregation of local and occupational interests. Representatives of employers and workers in the house are exactly equal in number. In this manner the corporative system enters the political system of the Fascist state. While the ministry may act without obtaining the consent of the House, it must eventually submit its acts for approval; and since the House has the control of the department estimates, it is in a position to block bills and refuse supplies if it disapproves of the government's actions. The electoral basis being occupational, there are no political parties in the House and in a sense only Fascists can be elected because members of the associations are necessarily Fascists. This, however, does not preclude animated discussions within the associations and among the associations; but it separates the operation of economics from pure politics in that the associations join economically in the corporations but send their representatives separately to parliament.

Individualism is excluded and the freedom of the subject is transferred to the dictates of the corporations, which alone are represented in the Legislature, the only "control" the House holds over the Government being in the voting of supplies, or the budget, and the Leader being the final arbitrar of what is necessary in this respect, "control" becomes, as in Italy and Germany, of the "rubber stamp" variety, farcical and ineffective.

Democratic government and the corporative state are poles asunder.

Prohibition Enforcement

Increased prosecutions and convictions under the Prohibition Act were cited by Premier Campbell in his budget speech as evidence that the Prohibition Act is being better enforced. The Premier may have forgotten that at the regular session of 1935, when a corresponding increase in police activities was shown to have occurred under Conservative administration, as against the preceding Liberal record, he was the first to object to this method of comparison. "No doubt," he said "our honourable friends will quote figures of convictions and seizures by the R.C.M.P. As I explained last year, these figures can talk both ways. They may mean either that the law is being enforced, or that more liquor is being consumed." (Patriot, April 3, 1935). He then proceeded to quote figures of convictions for drunkenness in the town of Summerside; for the Liberal period 1928-30 the number was 242, as against 525 for the Conservative period 1932-34, as evidence—not of stricter enforcement — but as showing that drunkenness was on the increase.

No reference was made by the Premier to the remarkable exposures, by his own specially employed detectives, of existing conditions with regard to Prohibition enforcement. They revealed a situation unparalleled in the history of the Province. The qualifications of some of these men were severely commented upon by the trial magistrate in throwing out a number of prosecutions brought at the Province's expense. The public is entitled to know how much these special agents received in wages and drinking expenses.

It is expected, too, that at the present session some effort will be made to amend that section in the Prohibition Act which empowers the Attorney-General to sit as a court of enquiry on his own liquor administration activities. This section, as we pointed out on other occasions, was in the old Act in order to enable the Attorney-General to inquire into the conduct of Prohibition Commission. When the Prohibition Commission was scrapped it should have been abolished. But it was retained in the new Act passed last year, the most ridiculous anomaly on the statutes of any country in the world.

Hon. Mr. LePage, who used to boast that he was the father of the Prohibition Act and spoke for hours in Opposition on the shortcomings of Conservative prohibition administration, said nothing at all about this subject in this budget speech. Why?

Editorial Notes

Palm Sunday tomorrow.

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Tokyo-London flight this date, 1937.

* * * *

A footing for Japan in Mexico via the oil fields would be a constant menace to U.S.A. peace of mind.

* * * *

The Federal Conservative Convention is now slated for July 4, provided parliament is prorogued by that time. Names mentioned for leadership are Senator Meighen, Dr. R. J. Manion, J. E. Lawson, Denton Massey, M.P., M. A. MacPherson, Regina and President Sydney Smith of the University of Manitoba.

* * * *

In addition to being the first Canadian author to be made a member of the Royal Society of Arts and Letters, of London, England, Mrs. L. M. Montgomery McDonald, has been honored by France. This last year the Literary and Artistic Institute of France has awarded their silver medal for literary style to the books of the distinguished Island authoress.

* * * *

What would happen were the malcontents in the Legislature to move a vote of no confidence in the Government? From rumours there are sufficient dissatisfied members to carry such a resolution. What then? Premier Campbell would have to tender his resignation to the Governor who would immediately send for the leader of the malcontents to form a new government, which would still be Liberal. Is there sufficient cabinet timber among the malcontents to accomplish such a feat?

* * * *

It gives the Guardian considerable pleasure to realize that some of our Provincial men are appreciated on the mainland for the services they are rendering in this Province. In one of the columns of the Maritime Farmer of recent date the following item appears: "We compliment the fox experts referred to in the above article on account of their ingeunity as judges of foxes and fox furs, and their idea of promotional work in this Industry is not only appreciated in their home Province but also in the Maritime Provinces. Their methods of work along the line they have taken up here have been carefully analysed and followed by the ranchers as carefully and completely as possible."

* * * *

Manifold ways in which people fool themselves about their health include trust in a specialist and distrust of the family physician, the general practitioner, who frequently can be more valuable, Dr. C. Ward Crampton said at the seventeenth annual Women's Exposition of Arts and Industries, New York. Dr. Crampton spoke as chairman of the committee of preventive medicine of the society, at a sectional meeting at Grand Central Palace. "Pain is not always what it seems because the cause of trouble is frequently somewhere else," he warned. "The man who tries to be his own doctor has a fool for a patient and a fool for a doctor. The cause must be searched for by an examination of the whole man. To persons of intelligence, the way to avoid trouble and to get the best out of life is to have an old-fashioned, up-to-date doctor who is your counselor and health confessor. He knows you best. He has records of the years of your growing up and developing. He knows your tendencies — tendencies of your family. He can send you to a specialist, if need be. Get your health examination as a customary part of the continued care that gives longer life, but have as your adviser the family doctor."

NOTES BY THE WAY

As the volume of the news from Europe continues to grow and swell in the newspaper offices, the conviction increases that the sane and measured utterances of Prime Minister Chamberlain express as well as anything could, the type of thinking and the kind of action that are essential if the world's peace is to be maintained.—Vancouver Sun.

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently opened an exhibition of printed books and manuscripts at the British Museum in celebration of the fourth century of the setting up of the English Bible in parish churches.

Old man comes suffering from toothache. The tooth is loose and there is an abscess at the root. Doctor informs him the tooth must come out. Patient refuses. Could not have it out as it is an "eye-tooth" and he knows his eye will fall out if he does. Seeing the patient will not be convinced, the doctor rolls up his sleeve, takes a dressing bowl and explains that should the eye fall out, he will catch it in the bowl and replace it. Patient agrees. Tooth comes out. Nothing worse happens. Satisfaction all round.—The War Cry', Lahore, India.

It is now possible in Warsaw and other Polish cities to get a dish of kolduny (hashed beef wrapped in a pancake and served in hot broth), together with a glass of krupnik (like pale vodka one part of red wine and a dash of honey). Both of these are national Lithuanian specialities previously banned from Polish menus. Now, however, because of the beautiful friendship between the two nations just cemented by the legions of Smigly-Rydz on the Lithuanian border, it becomes possible for a Polish gourmet to indulge a craving for kolduny and krupnik which has been illegal for, lo! these twenty years. Judging from the description, it still remains a gastronomic crime. —New York Times

The usual prescription for overweight is exercise. The overweight individual, however, has a natural aversion to exercise. That is one of the misfortunes of the condition. To lose one pound of fat, it is estimated that a man would have to jog-trot 32 miles. And he has to keep on jog-trotting—which is a serious matter if there are 20 or 30 pounds to come off.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

"Thirteen commandments" are given in the Nazi year-book for 1938, of which the first is: "The Fuehrer is always right." This makes the twelve others rather superfluous, especially since the twelfth explains: "Right is whatever profits the Nazi movement." —Springfield Republican

There are many things which can be done to alleviate the problems of low-rental and low-cost housing, but one sure road toward a permanent solution is to lighten the tax burden on real estate so that this vast field may once more become profitable and attractive to capital and to home-loving citizens. Governments should concentrate on ways and means of moving in this direction rather than offering subsidies and other bootstrap panaceas. — Financial Post.

Now comes the mechanized post office. The news from Manchester informs us that the post office in that great British industrial centre has become entirely mechanized, a robot system providing that letters and parcels are dealt with by machinery from the time they enter the office until the minute they leave. — From the Fort Erie Times-Review.

The old rail maxim, "Only the rich can afford fast travel," fell further into disregard the other day when a light all-coach Diesel-electric streamliner left Chicago's Dearborn Station and streaked west on its inaugural run to Los Angeles. Passenger fares were a good deal less than the legal 2-cents-a-mile day-coach maximum. —From the New York Times.

Nine descendants of the famous mutineers of the Bounty—four of them descended from a midshipman named Young, who threw in his lot with Fletcher Christein — have left their lonely island home of Pitcairn and gone to live for a time in New Zealand. It is not the intention of any of the three families to make permanent residence in New Zealand, they stated. Rather did they only desire to relieve the pleasant monotony of their lives by working in a busier land. When they thought their wants had been satisfied and they had had enough of city life, they would return to their own homes. Their life was comfortable enough they said. Although with about 250 inhabitants the island was quite sufficiently populated, it was virtually self-supporting. — Montreal Gazette.

Secret tests have been carried out at the Barton airdrome, near Manchester, of a new type of airplane, described as "the motor car of the air", which is to be produced by a Manchester firm and marketed at a price under £500. Equipped with an 80 h.p. engine, the 'plane is built almost entirely of reinforced wood, and is being designed to interest the Australian farmer, whose nearest neighbor may be 200 miles away. The object of the designer, Mr. Norman Sykes has been to produce an airplane with the comfort and facilities of a motor car. It has a large door on each side of the cabin, easily entered from the ground. Inside the cabin one finds the controls, seating, windows, and rear-vision mirror exactly as in a car. Turning on the ground or in the air is accomplished by using a steering wheel. The landing wheels are fitted with brakes operated by a foot pedal. The wing is fitted with air-brakes, or "flaps," worked by a hand lever similar to the hand brake of a car. Friction devices have been introduced which, once the craft has been put on its course lock the controls, allowing the pilot to relax.—Industrial Britain.

The real danger of war lies in letting things slide, in allowing the aggressor to go from victory to victory, strengthening himself by economic acquisitions as well as by territory snatched until there comes the time when he is so convinced that war is profitable that he and his like will force war even upon the most peace-loving peoples. In taking stock of the situation in the world today it is just as necessary to look into the future as the present. A signal triumph of justice now, initiated by the resolute co-operation of the English-speaking peoples, and aided by all peace-loving nations, could stop the rot that is threatening the very foundations of civilization, and could set the whole world going forward again in its course of progress which has already been so rudely interrupted, not once, but many times, by war.—Hong Kong Press.

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.

BUDGET PREVARICATIONS

Sir,—Some members of the Legislature, and their organ, are trying to fasten on the MacMillan Government the first chapter of their deficit and debt bungling.

They say (Patriot April 7.) "Dr. MacMillan had budgeted for $32,217 on ordinary account, he had an actual deficit of $376,000."

It is true that he budgeted for a $37,217 deficit, but it was on the assumption that the electors would have had the good sense to entrust the finances to his continued supervision. He never for a moment supposed that the treasury would be handed over to profligate spenders, or that the last four months of the year, the time when tax revenues should have been collected, and when the big spending period was on, that untrained, reckless and visionary operators would be able to mangle the business of state.

It must be further remembered that for the first time in this quarter century a "Special Audit" of the retiring government was avoided, evidently in hope of being able to blame the late government, as they are now doing, for their own first muddling of the country's business.

I, am Sir, etc.
FACTS

THE PREMIER AND LATIN

Sir,—I hasten to assure our worthy Premier that I would not be discourteous enough to accuse him of insincerity. My very first sentence referred to him as "sincerely interested in education." But I am still quite sure he knows that one of the arguments "smacks of insincerity."

Is there any use in replying to the antiquated, long-exploded plea for the value of Latin in the study of English? The fallacy of it has been proved in theory, demonstrated in experiment, and is being gradually recognized in school practice, yet it is still being repeated parrot-fashion by many of those who have given no careful study to the actual "learning process."

For the average person (and it is him we are specially considering) the way to learn English is to read, study and use it, intensively and extensively, yet our present study course crowds this out. Consult the English not the Latin dictionary. The meanings must be memorized in any case, and the Latin meaning, more often than not, gives no help and sometimes leads one astray. Among the 108 words of Latin parentage counted by the Premier in my letter, how many of them would he use correctly if he knew only the Latin meanings? Since "sincerely" means literally "without wax" am I suggesting that the Premier lacks "polish"? Again, the Church of England prayer-book has a petition: "Prevent us, O Lord in all our goings," which in modern English means "block our path," while originally it meant "lead us forward,"—the exact opposite. Yet this is the way to teach English in the common school, to the average citizen!

The ordinary pupil will get as much help for the learning of English from four weeks study of the lists of foreign prefixes, suffixes, and root words printed in our English Grammar as from the two years study of Latin as now taught in the common school.

If the argument for Latin holds good, then we ought to be teaching Old English, for there are about three times 108 words of old English parentage in my letter. Since nearly all European languages trace their ancestry back to a speech akin to Sanscrit, why not put this noble old language on the curriculum? Lastly since practically all the letters out of which every English word is composed have come to us from a Semitic tongue, we should all be learning some Semitic language—which is absurd.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. W. A. NICHOLSON.
North Bedeque.

THE NEW TAX ACTS

Sir,—Premier Campbell et al, announcing the new tax acts, declares that there is no tax increase intended, but to rather reduce by way of exemptions.

The ideas of the "no increase taxaction" taxers ever passing tax legislation without the deliberate intention of pulling more out of the taxpayers pockets is now too thin to pass current. The Act is destined on its face to raise more money, and most likely to spend more in collection than ever before. They are even getting away back into the retroactive past perchance to disinter the dead that they may collect from the caskets or shrouds. It does not as yet reach back to King "Tuts" Toomb, that may be a reservation to help out next years appalling deficit.

Adroitly their press claims an exemption for dependents. This is not in the local Act. Only children under 21, and these are not exempt if earning, or not dependents.

Hundreds, likely thousands of parents are today maintaing sons and daughters many years older than 21, those who are unable to get work and whose parents will not let them starve, nor dump them unto relief funds or public charities.

Others have invalid brothers, sisters or other relatives and family retainers whom they are supporting. The Federal Act exempts these the same as children, but not so the ice cold charity of Campbell tax acts.

A taxpayer is supposed to have his actual living costs exempt, upon the principle that to tax this is taking a portion of the bread and butter out of his mouth that is needed to sustain life. The Dominion Act exempts $2,000, under this heading, that being considered a fair allowance for a family's living. But the local income laws must grind even the bread and butter from the workers diet.

But these greatest taxers in Island history must have more money to spend, and the duped people must tighten up their belts in another hitch to keep pace with the spenders.

And so it will continue, taxes and more taxes, until the electors get the chance now longed for, to boot them out, if by that time it may be to late to avert individual as well as provincial bankruptcy.

I, am Sir, etc.
HOROSCOPE

GOVERNMENT INHUMANITY TO COURIERS

Sir,—Robert Burns, with his unerring capacity for expressing truth, said man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn. No better example of the truth of these words can be found than in the inhuman treatment meted out to the rural mail courier of this province by both the Federal and Local Governments. In the first place the archaic and antiquated system of giving the contract by open competition, and calling for tenders. It is one of the relics of the dark ages, and places the couriers at a distinct financial disadvantage with no corresponding benefit to the service, for, in the majjority of cases, faced with the cut-throat competition, in order to obtain the contract, he is forced to tender at a figure so low that a Chinaman would starve to death on it, much less could a white man live and maintain the ordinary standards of life, while the revenues in the postal department are flourishing and increasing daily. There is absolutely no excuse for such brutal treatment of the rural mail courier. In fact it is one of the most inexcusable acts of stupidity, that any government could be guilty of. And to persist in such a course in the rural mail service is nothing short of criminal on the part of the government.

Why not have the decency to place the rural courier on the same basis as other employees in the postal service, either pay him a fixed salary or so much a year, or pay him so much per mile with a bonus according to the number of boxes which he serves? It is very unfair on the part of the government to be so indifferent to the injustice of the present system.

Another disability that the rural mail courier labors under is the intolerable burden of the gas tax imposed upon him, by our local government which compels him to pay ten cents per gallon on all the gas he uses to operate his car while engaged in the delivery of the rural mail. Figuratively speaking the Federal Government knocks him down and while down the Local Government jumps on him, truly a striking example of Man's inhumanity to man.

It is almost unbelievable that any government can continue to turn a deaf ear to such a reasonable request as the removal of the oppressive tax on the gas the courier uses in the discharge of his daily duties, to continue to do so is absolutely unpardonable.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FAIR PLAY

COMMENDATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

Sir,—I would like, through the medium of your paper to extend a word of thanks and appreciation to Mr. W. F. Alan Stewart for the brave stand he has taken on the side of right. Our country needs men such as he. But lest he feels discouraged in his lonely position in the Legislature, we would remind him of the Prophet Elijah who was very downcast because the children of Israel had forsaken God's covenants, he said he only was left, but the encouraging reply came, that there were left seven thousand who had not bowed to Baal. I know Mr. Stewart has more than seven thousand on Prince Edward Island to stand with him who will not bow to the "Campbell Machine." After reading Mrs. Wyand's letter of April 5th. I feel sure our Island will realize that there is a good "spring cleaning" needed in our Provincial and Dominion "machines" as British justice seems to be a thing of the past.

Few, if any, are getting a just price for their land. This land if used for pasture alone would be worth five dollars per acre each year. Even if the "Campbell machine" had a mortgage on all the North Shore it would be rather impolite to fence same without first asking if the farmers were willing.

I would suggest that Mrs. Wyand's letter and Mr. Stewart's speech be preserved so that the future generations may see that we, too, passed through a season of Dictatorship, that it may be a warning to them to cling to British justice. It seems very strange that this government, of such high education as it boasts of, should force a Park on the people when our Island is swamped in debt, after all the wonderful promises of balancing the budget.

I know our Island must feel proud of Senator Hughes for the strong stand he has taken in the divorce question. I wish more of our leaders were as well acquainted with the Bible as he is. I was sorry to read in the Guardian a few days ago where some one suggested, that the position of Vendor be given to a lady. I would consider it an insult to make such an offer and I'm certain there is not a lady on Prince Edward Island who would accept this position. We are told by the best physicians that beer, wine, brandy and whiskey are more harm than help in sickness and our hospitals do not use them. The inspired word pronounces, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink and puttest thy bottle to him." There is no loophole left here for Vendors labels or government consent.

I am, Sir, etc.,
JEREMIAH SIMPSON
Cavendish

The Poets' Corner

MY DREAM

My dream burned steadily and bright
Before the wind crashed in the pane;
My room was warm and gold all night
Before the roof let in the rain.

My dream trembled as though it feared
The unknown thing that threatened me
And brandished shadows, huge and weird,
That rose and broke phantasmally.

And so I took my dream and fled
Into the night, alone and free,
And held it high above my head
To light me down reality.

And the great rain that chilled my room
Hung lovely mirrors on the gloom,
And the great wind that tore my light
Bayed in the distances of night.

—Oscar Williams in the New York Times.

COMBAT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is often caused by uric acid in the blood. This blood impurity should be extracted by the kidneys. If kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it irritates the muscles and joints causing excruciating pains. Plan to help prevent rheumatism by keeping your kidneys in good condition. Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite kidney remedy. 10s

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Lenten Homilies

"GOD AND MY LIFE"

Rev. H. Mortimer Linfield

"Once a week read through I Corinthians xiii in Moffatt's translation. Then let it read you, particularly verses 4 to 8. Here they are:—

"'Love is very patient, very kind,
Love knows no jealousy,
Love makes no parade, gives itself no airs, is never rude,
Never selfish, never irritated, never resentful;
Love is never glad when others go wrong, love is gladdened by goodness, always slow to expose, always eager to believe the best . . .'

"Now substitute 'I' for 'love,' thus:—

"'I am very patient, very kind,
I know no jealousy,
I make no parade, I give myself no airs, am never rude, never selfish, never irritated.'
etc., etc.

"Can you do it?

"It's very searching! Henry Drummond said a man once read this chapter once a week for three months and it changed his life. It will change your life too if you will do it. You might begin by reading it every day, particularly the verses we have just considered. Get these ingredients into your life. It is worth doing—worth spending time on, for love is the greatest thing in the world.

"Read often the Sermon on the Mount: Ponder it—get at its significance. It is the Christian's Magna Charter. At first you will not understand it — you will be puzzled. But try it — it experiment, and you will be amazed at the results, G. K. Chesterton suggested that on the first reading you feel that it turns everything upside down, but the second time you read it you discover that it turns every thing right side up! The first time you read it, you think it impossible, but the second time you feel that nothing else is possible."

Behind the Headlines at Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

Now and again during the present session of the House of Commons, there is evidence that strict party lines are split on certain national issues, but it is extremely doubtful if there is any subject that has brought about such a divergence of opinion amongst the legislators in the Capital as the one which pertains to the problem whether or not the Federal Government should allow the provinces to hold sweepstakes in aid of hospitals or other charitable institutions.

It is apparent that some sections of the population of Canada favour this method for raising money for these worthy purposes, but there is also a large proportion of the people who are absolutely opposed to anything which suggests that the Government should legalize gambling undertakings. Consequently, there is a wave sweeping across the country whereby the sponsors of this scheme hope to convert a majority of the citizens to this idea, while on the other hand there is a strong undercurrent working to curb this enthusiasm for gambling on a national scale.

The last serious effort to adopt the sweepstakes idea for financing hospitals or other charitable institutions of the land was made in the Senate of Canada in 1934, but the bill was killed in the House of Commons. However, the Senate has undergone very little change since that time while the House of Commons presents a different picture.

Those who are in favour of allowing the provinces to hold sweepstakes claim that this would remove from the Canadians a public nuisance in the form of many illegal lotteries since it is ridiculous to state that lotteries and sweepstakes are not being carried on in this country. They point out that there is clear proof that there is a widespread sale of tickets for such schemes in every part of Canada, where organizations and individuals sell these tickets in a manner that causes the law to appear farcical. In fact, in the past four years more than $3,000,000 has been paid to Canadians by sweepstakes held abroad, and much more than that amount has gone out of this country for tickets. It is admitted by all that it is impossible for all the police agencies in this Dominion to wipe out this sale of these tickets and there are not enough jails in the land to hold the convicted persons if the law was rigidly enforced. Therefore, why not divert some of this money for charity purposes at home instead of permitting a levy on Canadians for institutions abroad? Oxford University, the University of Paris, and Harvard University, were started by sweepstakes, and everyone must confess that these famous institutions of learning are not looked upon as born in sin. As a final argument, those favouring this scheme assert that a change in the law in inevitable because several governments have already expressed their approval and intention to carry out sweepstakes, notably in the cases of Ontario and Quebec.

The sweepstake idea was originated in India many years ago with the famous "Calcutta Sweeps." It is admitted by gambling authorities that the buying of a ticket on a sweepstake is one of the wildest forms of gambling known to mankind, if this affair is conducted honestly, one authority claims that the chances against a first prize winner are about 400,000 to 1. The sale of tickets for a sweepstake ends only when all the tickets are sold, and then there is a drawing, wherein all the stubs of those who bought tickets are placed in a drum and the name of all the horses in the race are put in another drum. The name of a horse is drawn and likewise that of a holder of a ticket. The person represented by the stub has that horse running for him in the race. This method of gambling can reach very high figures as was witnessed in the English Derby of 1936 when the sweepstake gross was $6,609,600 for this one race, and the opponents of this scheme claim that Canadians will regret any change of policy which is favourable towards this form of legalized gambling since such ideas often get out of control of the initial limitations as to purpose and extent.

WIN 45, LOSE ONE

RICHMOND, Va., (CP)—Coached by a nun on the staff of St. Joseph's Villa, a girl's school, its basketball team won 45 games to one lost in four years, taking the Virginia Catholic girl's title as well as a city championship.

LUMBAGO (LAME BACK)

Stiff? Sore? Can't Straighten Up? That back-ache or sharp pain in the small of the back is rheumatic. For quick relief you need the remedy specially made to fight rheumatic troubles—Templeton's T-R-C's—50c and $1 at druggists. Write Templetons Ltd., T-R-C's, Dennis Bldg., Halifax, N.S., for generous FREE sample and folder of testimonials. 510C

FREE TRIAL

Pill Your Foxes For Worms

Now is the time to do this if you want to save your fox pups.

Worms are the greatest menace the fox rancher has to contend with, and if it gets ahead of him it's just too bad.

Dr. Ffrench's Vermicide Capsule is the logical treatment for this pest, if we look at past records. There is no other Worm Remedy that can be used with the same degree of safety and that eliminates worms so effectively.

The one to use for first dosing is the No. 3 Capsule. After three weeks pill with No. 2.

The price for No. 3 is $1.00 box of 30 capsules, $2.50 for boxes of 100, and $10.00 for box of 500.

No. 2 is $1.00 25 capsules, $3.00 for 100 and $13.00 for 500 capsules.

E. A. FOSTER
DRUGGIST
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