

MUCH TO REMEMBER!

It is now obvious to the electors, from the nature of the Liberal press propaganda, that the Lea Government has no stomach to fight the provincial campaign on provincial issues. For that reason it is appealing to the people to "remember" everything undertaken but its own record of incompetency, extravagance, and broken election promises—a record which was well summed up by Mr. Bruce Butler, ex-member of the Lea Government, when he publicly charged it as having "flouted every principle of democracy."

The electors, we believe, have a much better memory than the Lea Government seems to imagine. Here are some of the things they are not likely to forget when they poll their votes on August 6:

That when the Lea Government assumed office it went on a platform of (among other things) economy and a general reduction in taxation. That shortly after the election the Patriot newspaper congratulated the Government on taking office "under peculiarly favorable circumstances" for carrying out its pledges. That there was found in the treasury a substantial surplus of \$70,897 augmented, shortly afterwards, by a first annual interim subsidy payment of \$125,000 granted by the outgoing Stewart administration under terms of the Duncan report.

That in less than four months, according to the Public Accounts submitted at the 1929 session of the Legislature, the Lea Government had turned the Government surplus into a deficit of \$159,221; in other words, it had gone behind to the extent of \$229,826.39, and this apart from the highway account in connection with which \$60,000 was borrowed in December, 1927.

RAKE'S PROGRESS CONTINUES

The electors will not need to be reminded that the Lea Government's first act, at the 1929 session, was to borrow \$100,000 for the unauthorized expenditure incurred by the Minister of Public Works when he ordered this amount of road machinery by telephone from agents outside the Province. That its first act was to borrow \$300,000 for highway work and that this sum would have been increased to \$500,000 but for the protests of the Opposition.

That the Government then violated its promise of a general reduction of taxation by boosting the gasoline tax from three to five cents a gallon (subsequently dropping it to two cents by order-in-council), and passed legislation saddling additional expense on the Province to provide for the employment of twenty-five Liberal campaign henchmen as road superintendents.

That at the end of 1928, despite greatly increased revenue derived from the interim subsidy payment, increased tax arrears over 1927 of \$88,237 and increased revenue from motor vehicle licenses, gasoline tax, succession duties, real estate and personal income, road, horse and dog taxes, the Government came out with increased liabilities of \$192,885, and a deficit on ordinary account of \$1,559.15, as shown by their own Public Accounts.

That in the following year, in face of the Provincial Auditor's statement for 1929 showing increased liabilities of \$246,048 and a deficit on ordinary account of \$13,434, further borrowings were made of \$200,000 on the Public Works Department.

That this enormous liability was incurred notwithstanding that the Lea Government collected and expended, since it came into power, two and a half million dollars over and above the revenue received by its predecessors.

1919 CAMPAIGN RECALLED

In 1919 Premier Lea, Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Hon. B. LePage and other members and supporters of the Lea Government canvassed the Province abusing and vilifying the Arsenal Government's road policy, arguing in favor of committing the Province "to vast expenditures amounting to \$875,000 in five years" under the Dominion Highways Act. They damned that policy as an "infernal scheme." Today, as the electors are aware, the Lea Government is spending more revenue on the mile of roadwork than would build several under the Conservative policy, and its election speedway to Malpeque Road, built at a cost of \$27,000 a mile, is already falling to pieces under the summer sun.

The electors will remember, also, that despite its increased squanderings and borrowings in the Public Works Department, which is today costing as much as it cost to run the whole affairs of the Province under the Stewart administration, the Lea Government secured not one cent of additional subsidy from Ottawa. And this in face of the Government's solemn pledge, embodied in its election platform, to exert its utmost endeavors to press our claims for increased subsidy and the argument advanced by the Liberal leader on the advantage of having the federal and provincial governments in line, so that the Province would have "a friend at Court" when our claims for subsidy settlement were presented at the inter-provincial conference in the fall of 1927.

PROHIBITION!

Nor are the electors likely to forget that the Lea Government pledged itself to 100 per cent enforcement of the Prohibition law, as admitted in a post-election editorial in the Patriot (June 27, 1927) in which it is stated that "bootleggers, home-brew makers, and sellers and smugglers of liquor, if the Liberals remain true to their pledges and true to their affiliations with the Temperance Alliance, must be put out of business." And that instead of this promised "great boon of a banished liquor traffic" (Patriot, May 23, 1927) bootleggers flourish in greater numbers than ever before—detected and encouraged now under the Lea Government's Ticket of Leave Act which enables them, even without conviction, to evade punishment—and the result has been in the Police Court records, which show a great number of arrests for drunkenness, a greater number of accidents caused by drunkenness, and a greater number of deaths from drinking liquor, than at any time in the history of the Province since the days of the Rum.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

The Lea Government (the electors will remember) reversed the King Government's old age pensions scheme whereby this Province would have to pay fifty per cent of the cost. They promised to put this scheme into effect in this Province "in a manner consistent with our revenue." This pledge, embodied in their election platform, was absolutely ignored, the Lea Government not bothering even to ascertain the cost of

DEFENDS PURCHASE

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in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act. At Corran Ban Hon. Russell Clark had stated that he would pay \$500 to any charitable institution if anybody could prove that he had interfered with the Prohibition Act. Mr. McDonald stated that he accepted Mr. Clark's challenge, and that he could prove that Liberal members including Mr. Clark had interfered with prohibition enforcement.

"If given a proper tribunal I will prove that there has been interference by members of the Government known to Mr. Lea," the speaker declared. Mr. McDonald compared the financial records of the Liberal administration, and the Conservative Government preceding it. Every farmer realized at the present time he must economize. "Is the Government at the present time led by Mr. McIntyre planning to economize?" Mr. McIntyre says: "No we will increase taxation. We will broaden our net."

Hon. Mr. McIntyre: "When did I say that?" Mr. McDonald: "In April, 1928." Mr. McDonald quoted figures of governmental expenditures to show that the Government had increased sums spent by the Liberal Government as compared with the Conservative predecessors.

Mr. McIntyre would claim a surplus of \$15,000 for last year, a surplus which Mr. McDonald declares did not exist. Moreover, the Liberal Government had received a revenue of \$1,500,000 more than had the Stewart Government. In spite of that, the deficit of the present Government was \$234,000 for the last year, and the Government went behind in all about \$1,000,000. Today it is costing the country \$40,000 for police service to the province. The Commissioner of Police was getting \$2,500 while a professor at F. W. O. who had taught for forty years did not receive a salary as large.

Mr. Otto Campbell, organizer for the Liberals in Second Queens, was also secretary of the Provincial Police. Mr. Tweedy, the only magistrate appointed by the Liberals, received in all about \$3,000 for his work in connection with the Prohibition Act.

Mr. McDonald charged the Government with the neglect of pressing the subsidy claims at Ottawa in 1927. The speaker pointed out the differentiation as to the amount of subsidy claims between the amounts claimed by Premier Saunders and Hon. W. M. Lea. The keeping of the governments in line was regarded by Mr. McDonald as being very important in order that the subsidy claims might be presented to

such a scheme or the number of pensionable persons in the Province until a few months ago, when a census was ordered to be taken by their road superintendents, obviously as an election gesture and to mislead the people into supposing that they had some constructive policy in mind.

Now that the Bennett Government, pending the time when it can assume responsibility for the full cost of old age pensions, has increased the federal payment to 75 per cent, and Hon. J. D. Stewart has stated that, if elected, he will put old age pensions legislation into effect in this Province, the Lea Government has nothing to offer, one way or the other, but abuse and criticism.

MONEY TO SQUANDER

It will not be necessary, either, to remind the electors that the Lea Government, though it had no money to pay old age pensions, to increase the teachers' salaries or to fulfill its election pledges, could afford \$8,000 of the taxpayers' money to cover up the Andrew Fraser Mitchell scandal—a scandal caused by the bungling and stupidity of the Bell Government of which the present Premier, Hon. W. M. Lea, was Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.

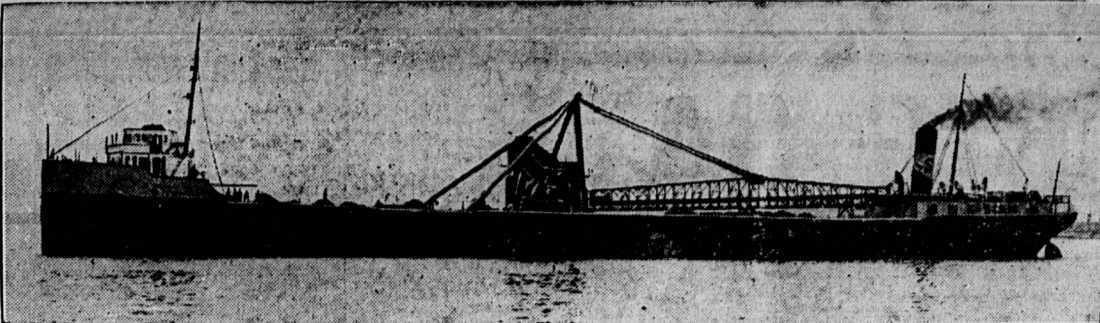
Nor that \$1,200 was paid, without Legislative authority, to the Temperance Alliance out of the rum profits of the Prohibition Commission, and another \$1,400 to a detective from Montreal, who, according to ex-Premier Saunders, was himself a drunkard and was incompetent to deal with the organized activities of the bootleggers in this Province.

Our school teachers will not need to be reminded that the recommendations of the Education Commission have not been implemented by the Lea Government, though these recommendations were presented over a year ago in order to settle questions which even then were considered to be of the utmost urgency and importance both to the teachers and to the Province.

Nor will our farmers be likely to forget that the Lea Government in its election platform promised "to promote the growing of cranberries, blue-berries and small vegetables, and to thoroughly test the feasibility of establishing a canning industry in the Province," and that Premier Lea, (who is also Minister of Agriculture) has not only ignored this election plank but has done his level best to discourage his colleagues from putting it into effect.

THE CONSERVATIVE GUARANTEE Furthermore, the electors will remember that the Stewart Government's platform of 1923 was implemented to the letter, and at the earliest opportunity after assuming power, and that this is the best guarantee they can have of the good faith of the Conservative leader in the present campaign.

These are the things that concern the taxpayers in the coming provincial election campaign, and they are the things about which they will expect the Lea Government candidates to speak. They will not require to be given a rehash of the federal election campaign issues! They already know that the defeat of the Mackenzie King Government was due to its ostrich-like inability to see the economic crisis that was facing the country—to its tariff tinkering that resulted in the exploitation of the home market, and to the boast, typical of its leader's attitude towards his responsibilities, that it "would not give a five-cent piece" to relieve unemployment in any "Tory" Province. They know that the Bennett Government, since its election, has gone farther, in less time, than any previous government in giving effect to the comprehensive and constructive programme which Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett submitted to the people at the general election. They know of the special session called to relieve unemployment and of the voting of \$20,000,000 for that purpose. They know of the revision of the tariff for the protection of Canadian agriculture and industry, of the extension of federal aid to agricultural and technical education, the increase by 50 per cent in the appropriation for old age pensions, the formulation of a national fuel policy—the most comprehensive scheme of the kind ever launched in this country—the appropriation to aid in the transportation of wheat amounting to more than \$10,000,000, the enlargement and application of the anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act, and many other measures directly in line with the assurances given by the Prime Minister during the campaign. They know that no Government that has ever held office in Canada has gone so far in honoring its pledges in its first ten months of office, and that, with the improvement in the economic situation already noted by Mr. W. McL. Clark, secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in his stimulating addresses before the Boards of Trade of Charlottetown and Summerside, there is every reason to expect that the Bennett Government will continue its splendid record, holding the confidence of the people and the approval of all but a disgruntled remnant whose political aspirations have been defeated, and who, it may be expected, will become gloomier and more vituperative with every step which is made, under Conservative policies and administration, towards rehabilitation and prosperity!



LARGE SELF-UNLOADING FREIGHTER MAKES TRIP DOWN GREAT LAKES

The S. S. Fitzgerald, largest self-unloading freighter ever to dock in Toronto harbor, arrived Saturday,

July 18, from Detroit, with a cargo of 3,400 tons of coke. The vessel, under Capt. W. S. MacQueen, cleared

later for Toledo. She carries a possible for these large boats to beam of 150 feet. The opening of travel from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, the new Welland canal makes it.

best advantage. "Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Saunders and Mr. Lea fell down on the job in that they did not present the subsidy claims at Ottawa," he insisted.

Mr. Mark R. McGuigan opened his speech with a plea for a farmer premier. He maintained that the Conservative platform was similar to the policy practiced by the Liberal Government, and attempted to defend the inconsistency of the Lea Government in returning to the system of statute labor. Mr. McGuigan did not believe that the people of the Province were interested in the growing of small fruit.

The speaker then labored to show that the policy of the Government was beneficial to the Province. Mr. M. W. Wood was given a very warm welcome by the people of Mount Stewart. He explained that according to agreement neither he nor Mr. Clark were to speak in their home districts.

Mr. Wood then introduced Dr. A. A. McDonald to speak on his behalf. Coming into power on the prohibition platform, the Saunders Lea Government, the Doctor stated, had perpetrated trickery, and insincerity upon the people, and of the fifteen planks in their platform they never had implemented one of them. In the House, Dr. McDonald when the number of prescriptions were reduced to fifty, had made a motion that the number be reduced to three a month, as no doctor would have use for more than that number.

Led as blind cattle by Mr. Lea, the Liberal members of the legislature passed laws that were a disgrace to any civilized country. It ill became the followers of Mr. Lea to attempt to sow discord and dissatisfaction with the Dominion Government, Dr. McDonald stated.

Were it not for Hon. J. D. Stewart the laws of the country would be in a deplorable state, the speaker believed. He scored the Liberal policy of placing men to work on the roads just prior to an election. "Are you people going to be led around by the nose because Hon. J. P. McIntyre is able to put men on the roads?" he asked.

Voices: No, (applause). The Doctor then criticized the Government for refusing to open certain constituencies, the Minister of Public Works for purchasing road machinery by telephone. In connection with the latter subject the speaker stated that "there is a lurking suspicion not only here but elsewhere that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Mr. McIntyre should here in Mount Stewart clear his skirts and make his explanation."

All that Premier Saunders got when he went up to Ottawa three times for the subsidy was "favorable consideration," and Mr. Lea did not even get that. "Favorable consideration" never yet bought bread. "We will have to dig down deep into our pockets if Hon. J. P. McIntyre is allowed loose for another four years," said the Doctor in discussing the rash extravagance of the Government.

It was important to get good subsidies and good roads, but it was even more important that the country have good laws. If convicted under the Prohibition Act a man was fined or jailed without any appeal, though for any other offense a man is allowed that privilege. The law had destroyed the sanctity of the oath, the foundation of British law.

"Let not the influence of Mr. Lea as a former take hold of you. He is a Premier by accident," said Dr. McDonald in conclusion. Hon. Russell Clark stated that he was turning his time over to Mr. Gordon Holmes.

Mr. Holmes in a brief address informed the audience it was the second time on which he had made a political speech. At Corran Ban he had had the "misfortune" to be followed by Dr. W. J. P. McMillan who was a rather terrific man. Here he followed Dr. McDonald who was even more terrific. Mr. Holmes discussed the relations of the Conservative party to prohibition, and also the subsidy question. Mr. Holmes claimed that the \$40,000 railway taxes had been gained through the intercession of Mr. D. A. McKinnon. He suggested that Hon. J. D.

Stewart had no faith in the subsidy claim, and believed that the Conservatives had no right to attempt to do away with the level crossings.

Mr. Donald McKinnon in opening his address stated that if half the quarter the effort to carry out election promises had been made by Dominion or local Government as has been made by Bennett, Canada would be in a much better position today. Mr. McKinnon was surprised that the Liberals had the audacity to even refer to old age pensions, which was the better proposition, that of the Liberals of fifty fifty proportion in payment, or that of the Bennett Government, of seventy five to twenty five. Mr. McKinnon asked Mr. Bennett would not stop at seventy five per cent. Moreover, the Bennett Government had provided \$90,000 for unemployment in this Province, the speaker pointed out. One of the planks laid down in Hon. Mr. Stewart's platform is the upholding of prohibition. The authorities in certain cases do not enforce the statute. Citing an instance of a point in the statute not enforced, Mr. McKinnon related that a respectable citizen, a temperance man, came to his office stating that one of his tenants had been sent to jail for selling liquor, and that he as owner of the property, had been ordered to send the tenant's wife and family out of their home. "I will not do it," the owner stated, "and they may send me to jail." Mr. McKinnon explained that according to statute an owner must turn out the family of a tenant who had been convicted under the Prohibition Act.

The speaker had advised the house owner to cancel his lease with the husband and take a new one out with the wife.

Liberals all over the Province had taken Dr. McMillan's name to make political propaganda but neglected to consider the content. What Dr. McMillan actually meant was that one should value the interest of his children more than that of his cows or calves. Mr. McKinnon made reference to the speech on the finances by Premier Lea which showed that the total indebtedness of the Province was near the \$3,000,000 mark. He showed emphatically that the Liberal administration was directly responsible for the vast increase in debt.

One of the most serious matters before the electors was the school question, but the Liberals had not advanced a single plank for assistance of education.

Hon. J. P. McIntyre in a rather spasmodic and thunderous speech, denied that he had stated that the people should broaden out and pay more taxes. He had said that the people would be better off if they consented to pay more taxes.

With regard to his purchase of road machinery, the Minister of Public Works said, Dr. McDonald knows that nobody but a fool would order \$100,000 worth of road machinery over the telephone.

Mr. McIntyre exhibited a copy of the tenders received from various firms offering to supply the equipment. He had accepted the tender of K. C. Irving and Co. St. John, over the telephone, Mr. McIntyre stated.

Discussing the question of prohibition Mr. McIntyre admitted that he did not believe in fining or jailing a man caught with a teddy or a bottle of rum. The object of the Ticket of Leave Act was to let loose the person caught with liquor on his person. Mr. McIntyre never had believed that spending money on the eve of an election was a good system of securing votes. This he knew from experience he said. He had tried to discourage more work on the roads than had been done last year.

Mr. Augustine McDonald in rebuttal, while admitting that the McIntyre Highway was an experiment asked why the experiment was continued on the St. Peter's Road before the first was thoroughly tested. The St. Peter's road had been regarded by the Liberals as a model gravel highway. Mr. McDonald scored the Liberal record of prohibition enforcement, \$100,000 would pay for all the ferries, what did they do with the other million, asked Mr. McDonald.

SUMMARY OF POLICY

Enunciated in his key-note speech at the Capitol Theatre, Charlottetown, on July 14 by the Hon. J. D. Stewart K. C., leader of the Conservative party:

RIGID ECONOMY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE, CONSISTENT WITH EFFICIENCY.

NO INCREASE IN TAXATION, AND A DETERMINED EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DUNCAN REPORT.

CHEAPER SCHOOL BOOKS, AND SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TEACHERS' TRAINING IN PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SECONDARY ROADS LEADING TO MARKET CENTRES.

ROAD MACHINERY TO BE OBTAINED AS EARLY IN THE SPRING AS POSSIBLE.

CONTINUOUS CARE OF AND ATTENTION TO THE ROAD SURFACE DURING THE SEASON.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ALL TAXPAYERS TO COMMUTE THEIR ROAD TAX BY LABOR.

USE OF PROVINCIAL GRAVEL BY LOCAL LABOR. A PRACTICAL POLICY FOR BREAKING WINTER ROADS.

PRESSING UPON THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS ELIMINATION OF DANGEROUS LEVEL CROSSINGS.

RIGID AND IMPARTIAL ENFORCEMENT OF ALL LAWS, INCLUDING THE PROHIBITION ACT.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF FRUIT GROWING AND PRESERVING HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE FISHERMEN OF THE PROVINCE THROUGH CO-OPERATION WITH THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

GRAYLING IN GRAND LAKE

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28—That tourists travel in Nova Scotia has been developed mainly along salt water exposures and that the streams and lakes in the interior offering admirable fishing grounds have been neglected, is the opinion of Dr. H. Fales, of Wolfville, N. S., an enthusiastic sportsman, recently expressed. He referred particularly to those inland streams and lakes which are the home of the grayling—so-called by the Maritime angler. The grayling, a beautiful fish of which five or six species are known, inhabits the fresh waters of Europe, Siberia and the northern parts of North America; and whether or not a species of the grayling abounds in our streams is some thing to be determined by experts. "At Grand Lake, Nova Scotia, they have been called grayling, which, of course is a misnomer," said Dr. Fales. "So far as I am aware the grayling is not found in the Maritime Provinces, but I have caught them with the fly in the Yukon Territory and can assert from experience that they are a very different fish from the Salmonidae of Grand Lake. The American Grayling is designated Thymallus Tricolor and differs from its English relative, Thymallus Vulgaris.

Mr. Piers, of Halifax, states that specimens from Grand Lake, N. S., have been examined by English experts and declared to be land-locked salmon, which, adopting a permanent residence in fresh water, has undergone slight modification as a result of changed environment.

"It is safe to say that these fish lived in the lakes of the Shubenacadie and the Scoddie Lake long before the advent of white men to America." Dr. Fales' attention was first directed to this fish through reading an article in "Forest Life in Acadia" by Capt. Campbell Hardy, formerly with the Royal Artillery at Halifax. His book was published in 1869. He speaks of the fish under the name of Slamo Gloveril (Glover's salmon of Girard) and highly praises its sporting propensities when hooked. He remarks that before the building of the Shubenacadie Canal this fish was found in the Shubenacadie River, as far down as "Black Rock" near tidewater, where specimens weighing as high as five or six pounds were obtained. He also notes that the same species are abundant in the Scodie Lakes on the St. Croix River in Maine, and

"MEASURE FOR MEASURE" EXCITES NEW INTEREST

LONDON, July 28—It was something of a brave adventure for the People's Theatre to stage "Measure for Measure" Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson plays Isabella and Balio Holloway is Angelo. The Manchester Guardian describes the plot as a barbarous stultiply beyond words. "But it offers an engaging puzzle for those who care about the Shakespeare mystery," says this critic, "and one is grateful to the People's Theatre for giving us the chance to view it on the stage. Percy Allen expounds that the play was written by Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. That may be, but if you believe in Vere, you believe in all Vere and no Shakespeare, whereas this seems to be some Shakespeare and much of an inferior hand. "Probably it was an old thing reshaped hurriedly for its court performance in 1664. Shakespeare took on the task and threw in two amazing speeches about death, for and against, so to speak, since death was at that time much upon his mind. But that he wrote the bawdy clowning is unlikely, not because it is bawdy, but because it is witless. Angelo attracted him, not surely as a melodramatic sinner, but as a man attempting virtue and tragically falling through the incorrigible weakness of the flesh. Lust and death—they rode Shakespeare's thoughts domineeringly about this dark period, and in "Measure for Measure" he discoursed enough of his melancholy music to make one endure the rest. It cannot now be a play for enjoyment, but it is a play to think upon, an elusive, but essential, piece of evidence for those who are haunted by the problem of Shakespeare's mind and Shakespeare's personality."

Eating an onion doesn't make your argument any stronger.