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FAIRBANK, Ia., June 12. (U.P.)—A black hen after setting for weeks on a glass nest gave up in disgust and took a newborn pig to mother. The pig is harbored every night under the chicken's wing.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

Lea Government Flayed For Cynical Betrayal Of Temperance Votes

Shameful Record Of Broken Pledges, Made In The 1927 By Liberal Candidates Posing As Prohibition Advocates, Reviewed In Budget Debate By Dr. McMillan

Provincial Legislature, April 29. Speech by Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, Charlottetown, in Budget debate, continued from yesterday's Guardian:

Here are the facts about the jail releases for 1930, as tabled in this Legislature from information supplied, I presume, by the Prohibition Commission.

Case No. 1: Committed Jan. 20, released Feb. 7, "on account of death of wife and child."

Case No. 2: Committed Sept. 12, 1929, for 6 months, released Feb. 15, 1930, on account of suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis."

Case No. 3: Committed April 1 for 4 months; released May 17, "on account proceeding to Nova Scotia for employment."

Case No. 4: Committed Dec. 6, 1929 for 6 months; released May 17, 1930, "on account wife also in jail, children destitute. Employment obtained at A. Pickard & Co."

Case No. 5: Committed Dec. 9, 1929, for 6 months, released May 17, 1930. There is no explanation as to why this man got out. I suppose he escaped through the wall, or some other way.

Case No. 6: Committed Dec. 10, 1929 for 6 months, released May 17, 1930. "A returned soldier released in order to proceed to Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, for treatment."

Case No. 7: Committed May 18 for 8 months, released June 12 on a medical certificate signed by the jail physician and another doctor.

Case No. 8: Committed April 9, released July 4. "This prisoner was under treatment at Falconwood Hospital during sentence."

Case No. 9: Committed May 5, released Aug. 4, on a medical certificate.

Case No. 10: Committed June 26 for 6 months, released July 6, on a medical certificate covering gastritis and ulcerative condition of stomach.

Case No. 11: Committed June 28 for 6 months, released July 12 on a medical certificate showing condition of chronic nephritis.

Case No. 12: Released Sept. 13, "after serving three months of a five months sentence. Wife and family of 9 children destitute."

Case No. 13: Committed March 7 for 12 months, released Oct. 24, "on account of death of father and son."

Case No. 14: Committed Sept. 2, released "on account of conditions of dire necessity in prisoner's family."

Case No. 15: Committed Oct. 21, released Dec. 24, "on recommendation of Board of Prohibition Commission."

There are the fifteen cases, and there are four doctors' certificates among them. When the Premier made the statement that no prisoners were being released from jail except under doctors' certificates I submit, Mr. Speaker, he made a statement that was not correct. Otherwise we would not have this report. (Applause.)

There were prisoners released from jail under the Stewart Government.

it is true. We have never denied it, nor have we ever said that the cases in which those prisoners were released were not deserving cases. But what we do object to is this Government coming into the House and trying to make the people believe that they stopped the practice, while at the same time they have continued to let them out for the same reasons that they were released under the Stewart administration.

But my hon. friends are not satisfied with the exercise even of that privilege. They are now preparing the machinery in order to let the prisoners out on tickets of leave. We say that that is a political gesture, pure and simple; and we have good reason to say it, because we know the conditions that exist as well as they do, and no amount of bluffing or misrepresentation on the part of any one is going to convince the public that the enforcement of the Prohibition Act will be strengthened by any such legislation. And let my hon. friends remember this, that it is on their administration of this Act that they will be judged when they appeal to the people some time "before now and next March."

MOUNTED POLICE PROMISED

You will remember, in 1927, that they were going to bring in the Mounted Police to enforce this Act. There was a great fuss made about that in the election campaign. Here are the facts as reported in the Temperance Bulletin:

A meeting of the Alliance was held on the 9th of May, 1927, which Messrs. Sinclair, Jenkins and McLean attended. They were informed how the public were responding to and approving of Mr. Sinclair's own suggestion of bringing the mounted police here, and how vital it was to the success of the Prohibition party.

Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Jenkins and McLean each informed the meeting that they were doing all possible to bring the Mounted Police here. Mr. Sinclair stated he had telegraphed the Minister of Customs asking that the Mounted Police be sent here, and stated that the minister was unwilling to send them. Mr. Sinclair further stated, "It is imperative to get the Mounted Police to win the election I am ready to do anything."

Mr. A. E. McLean also stated he had done all he could to get the Mounted Police and was willing to do anything further he possibly could, adding, "It is not a question of spending money. The Government would spend \$100,000, if necessary."

Mr. Jenkins said: "I think it would be well for the Alliance to state how many men, and also state that these men be sent down for training the new men, and we want them at once, at least four men."

Week after week passed, however, without any sign of the Mounted Police, and notwithstanding repeated telegraphic requests from the Alliance to the Minister of Customs. When another month had gone by the Alliance representatives presented their views rather forcibly to Mr. Saunders, and made it clear to him that a successful outcome of the elections, and possibly even the continuance of the Alliance meetings, depended upon good faith on the part of Liberal politicians, and an immediate compliance with the much-repeated request."

THE S. O. S. CALL

Then the S. O. S. call went out from Mr. Saunders to Senator McArthur, who happened at that time to be in Montreal. Here is the message, just as it was sent:

June 10, 1927
"Hon. Senator MacArthur,
c/o Windsor Hotel, Montreal.
"Insistent demand by Temperance Alliance for Mounted Police. Fear adverse results, politically, unless request immediately granted. Feelling running strong. Indignation meetings held. Make sure Police here before next week.
Urgent.
(Sgd.) A. C. SAUNDERS."

Senator MacArthur accordingly proceeded to Ottawa and had an interview with the Minister of Customs. On his return from Ottawa he met a representative of the Temperance Alliance, Rev. A. A. MacLeod, and informed Mr. MacLeod of what had taken place. At his interview with the Minister, Senator MacArthur learned that the Minister was willing to send Mounted Police here if they were wanted." Senator MacArthur then inquired, have they not been asked for? and was informed that Messrs. Jenkins and MacLean

had asked for them but Mr. Sinclair had not, and that he was really opposing the request of the others.

On June 11, 1927, Mr. A. E. MacLeod stated: "It appears that the Minister is perfectly willing to send the Mounted Police here, providing the Commissioner could spare the men, but it appears that up to the present the Commissioner has not been able to do this."

A STALE SCENT!

Here we have two different reasons for the holdup, one given by Senator MacArthur, the other by Mr. A. E. MacLeod. A third reason, a reason that purported at the time to be a state secret, and therefore had to be jealously guarded, was given by another Liberal politician to the Temperance Alliance. Here it is:

"There has been a rising among the Six Nations Indians, and every single man for the Mounted Police is wanted to put down the rising. You will see nothing about it in the newspapers. It is a State secret!"

There you are! There was the reason for the great delay in sending the Mounted Police here to help win the election for the Saunders-Lea Government in 1927. It was a pure bluff from beginning to end. I believe that two policemen did appear on the eve of the election, and as soon as the election was over they left and were never heard tell of since.

Those were some of the means adopted by the gentlemen opposite in winning the election in 1927; and that has been the kind of double dealing that has been going on ever since. Today, on the eve of another general election, the lax administration of the law is very much in evidence. The same thing happened last year, when some of the inspectors were removed from Prince County to this city, temporarily, in order that they might not embarrass the federal Liberal candidate in his political campaign. That is the way: everything must take second place to the interests of Liberalism; nothing must be done to promote the effective administration of the Prohibition Act that would interfere as the leader of the party said at the outset of the campaign, "with the best interests of the Liberal party," because that, Mr. Speaker, was why this Act was designed. It was designed not to promote temperance, not to drive out bootleggers, not to make the drinking of rum any more difficult, but simply and solely to win an election campaign for the Saunders-Lea Government.

A BEDRAGGLED BANNER

And now what about the beautiful white banner that was unfurled on that memorable Sunday evening in the town of Summerside, almost four years ago? Can you find that banner now? If you did find it, what would it look like? Not pure white any more, but soiled and dirty and run soaked! That is the banner which this Government must present for the inspection of the voters; that once white, Liberal banner of Temperance, of Prohibition, dragged through the mire and the mud by the bootleggers for the last four years until, if you looked at it now, you would not know what to call it. An emblem no longer of purity but of shame and corruption. And so we shall leave them to be judged by the people whom they have misled and deceived. (Loud applause.)

CAVENDISH AND VICINITY

Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Bishop are at present visiting their friends and relatives on the Mainland. Mr. Bishop attended the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada.

In the absence of the pastor, on Sunday evening, June 7th, the United Church Choir of Cavendish held a very enjoyable service entitled "The Prodigal Son, In Song And Story."

The many friends of Mrs. Jeremiah Simpson are delighted to know that she is once more able to resume her daily duties after a tedious illness.

We are very glad to welcome back our college students, Messrs Bois LePage and Louis Woolner, and this

URGES SOUTH AFRICA AS FARMING COUNTRY

Lord Athlone Tells Englishmen Of Advantages South African Farmers Possess

LONDON, June 11.—Urging South Africa as a good farming country to which prospective British emigrants could turn their attention with a fair assurance of success the Earl of Athlone, who, with Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, recently returned to England after having been Governor-General of South Africa, at a recent dinner held by the South African Luncheon Club in London dealt with the question of settling in the far Dominion as one who knew from personal experience whereof he spoke. He pointed out however that only those who took the large view were of any use there.

Lord Athlone referred to the fact that at a dinner in London a few days previously he had warned his audience not to take too literally all the news on South African affairs received in England, tinged as it often was by political bias. It was in a measure due to such reports that people were inclined to doubt the wisdom of settling in South Africa, and there was another reason as well which was hampering the work of the 1820 Settlers' Association. The association had during the last few years placed some fine types of farmers on the land, who were doing well. Unfortunately, a certain number of young fellows had arrived in South Africa who had neither the aptitude nor the desire to take up farming, and, after trying their hands on the land for a few months, drifted into the towns, where most likely they worked in a garage or became advertising agents for some firm for a short time, and finally returned to England penniless and disgruntled. This did not encourage others, who might be more suited to this type of industry, to throw themselves away from the attractions afforded by the cinemas,

racing, and dirt-tracks. In South Africa all these forms of amusement were equally available, and added to them one had opportunities of excellent shooting, both of big and small game.

It might be true that few millionaires had made their money out of farming, Lord Athlone said, but he had met men who, after starting with the proverbial half-crown and a wage of \$10 a month as learners under an experienced farmer had made for themselves and their families comfortable homes and had lived to a great age, thanks to the healthy lives they had been compelled to lead. The present moment was not a propitious one for anyone to embark on new undertakings but when the crisis was over he could recommend this form of healthy outdoor exercise to his young friends. He had been told that the idea of having to learn Afrikaans was a great stumbling block to many. Except in out-of-the-way places in the back-veld the Dutch South African spoke English extremely well, and the young people realized the importance of knowing the English language as well as Afrikaans. Nor was Afrikaans a difficult language to learn.

A subject on which there was a great divergence of opinion was the native problem. It was a vital question for South Africa and one that must earnestly be considered by all serious-minded men and women. There could be no use in allowing the whole subject to slide till circumstances forced it on the public conscience. It must certainly rest with the superior and Christian race to give the native peoples a lead, to show them where and how they could best progress for the benefit of South Africa as well as of themselves.

Misses Evelyn Woolner, Margaret and Annie Lowther, all of whom have had a successful year at P. W. C. To Miss Evelyn Woolner, who won several prizes in her second year work, we offer special congratulations.

PILOT COMPLETES OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER

ST. LOUIS, June 12. (U.P.)—After two years of work, Capt. Tom Posey, a river pilot, has completed a map of the Mississippi River. The map, 277 feet long, traces the

river from St. Paul, Minn. to Mc-Posey worked on the map while Call's flat 18 miles below New Orleans. The map is drawn in colors

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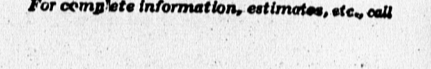


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