STEVENS GUEST AT BANQUET

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

GALT, Ont., March 16—Hon. H. H. Stevens, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, said tonight at a banquet here in his honor that he was "firmly convinced there is a necessity for us to design in this country a formula of business ethics." Members of service clubs and guests from Preston, Hespeler, Brantford, Guelph and Kitchener attended the banquet.

"We need a formula," the Minister said, "so clearly defined that it will inspire the federal, provincial and municipal governments to pass necessary legislation to force those who fail to recognize those ethics to conform."

He declared business evils were due to disregard of the rules of the game and failure to apply christian principles to business and social life. The principles of the British race must be followed, he said.

"I hope that with the fine spirit and morality of the people of Canada," Mr. Stevens said, "it will be necessary to use force, but if there are any, who for greed and avarice, fail to adhere to these principles and are unable to look after the health and welfare of their employees and the rights of the producers, then these principles must be imposed."

"The country owes it to the masses of the people to implant such legislation that will forbid such people from imposing such practices. I trust that from this depression there will grow a realization that it is more profitable for a person to follow a policy respecting business ethics than one along materialistic lines based on cost efficiency."

Danubian Countries In Accord

(By Andrue Berding)
(Associated Press Foreign Staff)

ROME, March 16 — A political consultative pact, stipulating that Italy, Austria and Hungary will seek each other's mutual advice on matters of interest to all three, will be signed tomorrow, a government spokesman announced tonight.

The signers will be Premier Benito Mussolini, Chancellor Englebert Dollfuss of Austria, and Premier Julius Goemboes of Hungary.

At the same time, they will sign a commerrcial accord, listing preferential duties, which, it is hoped, will serve as a basis for a more extensive Danubian agreement bringing in France, Germany, and the Little Entente (Rumania, Czechoslocakia, Jugoslavia).

The political pact will state that the three powers having witnessed the effectiveness of their present intimate relationship, agree to consult one another before committing themselves to any action in which the three are mutually interested. It was emphasized tonight that this will not mean the creation of an alliance of the three countries.

BIRTHS

NICHOLSON—At Hunter River, March 10, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Nicholson, twins, a girl and boy.

ARSENAULT—At the City Hospital, March 10, 1934 to Mr. and Mrs. Alyre Arsenault a daughter.

MARTIN—At the City Hospital, March 10, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Russel Martin, City, a son.

DORION—At the City Hospital, March 11, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dorion a daughter.

DEATHS

JENKINS—Suddenly at her home Cherry Valley, March 15, 1934, Mrs. Reaney Jenkins, aged 69 years. Funeral from her late residence at 2 p. m., Sunday 18 to Birch Hill Cemetery.

MUTTART—At Carleton, March 16 1934, Stephen Muttart aged 85. Funeral from his late residence to Church of Scotland Cemetery at Cape Traverse on Monday, March 19, at 1 p. m. Please omit flowers.

CANNON—In this City, March 16, Mildred Joyce Cannon, aged 8 years. Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Mr. Newton Cannon, 76 Orlebar Street, Monday morning at 8.40 to St. Dunstan's, Basilica thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of our dear Father

ALBERT JAMES WHITE

Who Died March 19th, 1933.

Happy were the days we spent together
Lonely are our hearts today,
For the one we loved so dearly,
Has forever passed away.

Your cheery voice is stilled forever
But your smile we still can see
We tried our best to keep you,
But what God says, so shall it be.
L-1162.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire
Phone 149

ATTORNEY GEN.

(Continued on Page 10)

the efforts of the former Provincial Police in enforcing the Prohibition Act. He would point out, however, the circumstances under which the Mounted Police came here. Before the transaction was entered into with the Dominion Government, this Government had recommendations that it should be done. Some hon. members on the other side of the House were among those who recommended the change.

Mr. T. A. Campbell: "I rise to a point of order. If my hon. friend refers to me, my recommendation was not that it should be done, but that it should be taken under serious consideration."

Hon. Mr. MacPhee: "I do not know how you can more seriously consider a thing than to carry it to a point of accomplishment. (Applause). My hon. friend from the First District of Prince has been frank enough to confess that he was a party to those recommendations. Perhaps some other members will be frank enough to confess that they also recommended it, while the matter was being seriously considered by this Government. (Applause).

(The Opposition members did not reply).

R. C. M. P. Appointments

The agreement made with the Dominion Government, Mr. MacPhee continued, was that the members of the local force should, where possible, be taken into the R. C. M. P. It was, of course, impossible, and would have been highly improper, for this Government to dictate to the senior officers of the R.C.M.P. as to whether or not this individual or that should be taken. The Mounted Police have their own standards of fitness and efficiency, and in selecting personnel within their ranks, naturally they apply their own experience. They did, however, select a number of local men as members of the force. Mr. George Barbour was offered one of the senior positions but he rejected it, possibly because it was not "the" senior position. He may have been justified in considering that the offer was not good enough. That was a matter with which this Government had nothing to do. Other local men also refused to accept the posts offered them. They may have considered that the Dominion-wide organization was a disciplined force, that removal to other provinces for necessary training to qualify under the R. C. M. P. standards would inconvenience them. At any rate, while some refused, a number of local officers of the Provincial Police were taken on. With the training they had already received, it is reasonable to suppose that they would gain in efficiency under the Mounted Police, whose reputation in this regard has been established on a Dominion-wide basis.

Under the former administration, continued Mr. McPhee, there were inland revenue officers, provincial police, and latterly officers specially charged with enforcing the prohibition law. Others were employed to enforce the Game Act, etc. All these various duties are now carried on by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The ex-Minister of Public Works had referred to the efficiency with which the former inland revenue officers—the preventative force—had performed their duty. What, purpose, asked Mr. MacPhee, was the preventative organization designed to serve? It was to prevent goods coming into this Province illegally. Yet according to the ex-Minister's contention, the Commission warehouse under Liberal regime was flooded with liquor illegally imported, which had been seized by the prohibition officers.

Mr. McIntyre's Admission

"I am not trying to suggest," said Mr. McPhee, "as my hon. friend does in the case of the Mounted Police, that the former preventative officers fell down on the job because they were afraid to go out and soil their clothes. I do not think he seriously meant that, either. But their job was to prevent the illegal importation of liquor into this Province; and as an instance of how well they did their work, he spoke of the Commission warehouse being flooded with illegal liquor, and said that the other arm of the service—charged with prohibition enforcement—could go out and get increasing quantities of liquor. In other words, he showed conclusively that under the Liberal regime the preventative force, for some reason or other, were unable to "prevent" or to keep liquor coming in illegally in such quantities that it flooded the warehouse of the Prohibition Commission." (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. McPhee pointed out that the aim of the Prohibition Act, as he understood it, is not to get as much liquor as possible, but to keep liquor out of the Province entirely. The ideal situation in the minds of prohibitionists who are sincere, is that there should be no liquor here, except a very little for medicinal purposes, in the Government store. That is the ideal with which the members now in Opposition went before the country in the election of 1927."

That "Sahara" Pledge

"It is not necessary for me," continued the Attorney General, to contrast my hon. friends election pledges of 1927 with the measure of their success in reducing the quantities of illicit liquor. The ex-Minister of Public Works has already dealt with that."

Mr. McIntyre: "Our pledge was to get after the offenders."

Hon. Mr. MacPhee: "Incidentally; and also to stop the illicit liquor traffic: to make this Province 'as dry as the Sahara desert!' (Applause). My hon. friend appears to have a wrong conception of the purpose of the administration of justice. The real purpose is not to punish offenses, but to prevent the commission of offences. The idea, primarily, is not to catch people breaking the law, but to see that the law is not broken. We would expect, therefore, that this Prohibition law, which was an article of faith with the Liberal party in 1927, would effect a great betterment of conditions when my hon. friends came into power. We would expect that there would be less liquor found in illegal possession, and fewer offences committed under the Act. The ex-Minister has answered that question. He has shown that in 1927 they had 117 convictions and collected in fines $17,990, and that in 1930 there were 266 convictions and $18,830 collected in fines. The situation, so far as the amount of illegal liquor and number of persons guilty of violating the law were concerned, was growing steadily worse."

Mr. McIntyre: "They were not gone after under the previous government. We were getting after the offenders."

Mr. Lea: "That is a proof of enforcement."

Hon. Mr. MacPhee: "The question is where did this liquor come from? It was not liquor legally imported into the Province. This preventative force, of which my hon. friend speaks, allowed it to come in. So we have on one hand the record of prohibition enforcement showing a steady increase in number of law infractions, a steadily increasing amount of liquor available for seizure, and a steadily increasing bootleg fraternity to pay increased fines. And on the other hand we find, as to the preventative service, a steady pouring in of liquor illegally into the Province, reflected in the prohibition convictions, and in the full storage warehouses. That is the condition we find with regard to prohibition enforcement during those years of Liberal administration." (Applause).

Mr. MacPhee's Challenge

Mr. T. A. Campbell: "It does not get to the warehouse now."

Hon. Mr. MacPhee: "It is, of course, useless for a member of this House to get up and say that conditions now are terrible. It is equally useless for me to get up and say that things are better than they have ever been. That is just my statement against yours. But I would suggest, if my hon. friends are sincere, if they sincerely want to know whether or not the Mounted Police are enforcing Prohibition better than their officers enforced it—if they want to stop making political speeches and get down to real facts—let them go and ask the bootleggers! My hon. friend from Rustico (Mr. LePage) will say he cannot do that because he does not associate with bootleggers. But my hon. friend from the First District of Prince (Mr. Campbell) may sometimes associate with them in his legal capacity; and I would suggest that the members of the Opposition delegate the honourable member from First Prince as a committee to wait upon the bootleggers, and I have no hesitation in making the prophecy that the bootleggers will candidly admit that the Mounted Police have practically put them out of business." (Loud applause).

Political Targets

In Nova Scotia, Mr. MacPhee continued, the Liberals had campaigned against the Mounted Police in order to strike at the then Conservative government. "I fear," he added "that in criticising the Mounted Police my own friends are really attempting to discredit this Government. Now we may expect to be hit at. As members of the Government we accept that as part of the game. But I deeply regret that a police organization that is serving this Province with so much devotion as the R.C.M.P. is doing should, without any fault of its own, be made a target for criticism which is intended for this Government." (Applause).

Mr. LePage's Appointee

Mr. T. A. Campbell: "It was all right to criticise the Provincial Police."

Hon. Mr. McPhee: "I have something to say about that. The hon. member from Rustico told us a good many things about the Provincial Police, and if I recollect his remarks correctly he maintained that force was a real temperance organization and that they had only temperance men enforcing the law. The member has made that statement so often and has referred with such an odor of sanctity to the almost perfect moral character of the force in this regard that I am going to do something which I hesitate to do, I am going to refer to a certain conviction. I am not going to mention the name but I think my hon. friend from Rustico will know who it is. It was a former Provincial Police officer, employed under the Liberal Government, from the Second District of Queens, represented by the hon. member from Rustico. I do not know who recommended him for the position. It is not unreasonable to suppose that being in the district of the hon. member from Rustico, he may have been recommended by him. I believe that during the Liberal regime he was stationed at one of the villages in the district of the member from Rustico."

Mr. LePage: "What village?"

Hon. Mr. McPhee: "I would hesitate to name it publicly. I am quite willing to give my hon. friend the information privately, both the name and the village. He may not have been a bootlegger before but I believe he was associated as a political supporter with my hon. friend from Rustico. That man was dismissed and was convicted of an offense against the Customs Act. He was convicted under the Prohibition Act and he is now a fugitive from the Province because there is an offense against him under the Prohibition Act.

"That is one of these 'true temperance men' who were charged by my hon. friends with the task of enforcing Prohibition." (Applause).

"That is one of the men whom I suspect was recommended for a job by the hon. member from Rustico!" (Laughter).

Mr. LePage: "If the hon. gentleman had stated that this man, when he was employed, was not a strictly temperate man, he would be stating something. But that man was a temperate man, (Laughter). I know the man you refer to."

Voices: "Oh, oh!"

"Strictly Temperate"

Mr. LePage: "He was strictly temperate. (Laughter). If he turned bootlegger since you came into power it was not my fault."

Hon. Mr. McPhee: "I am not suggesting that the man is not yet 'strictly temperate.' (Laughter). I know many men who are 'strictly temperate' who have been convicted of violations of the law. It is unfortunately the case that strict abstinence from the consumption of intoxicating liquor is not an absolute guarantee that a man will not commit an offence, even against the Prohibition Act."

The Bootleg Vote

There are, Mr. McPhee, continued, classes in this Province, as in every Province, who like to see the law officers criticised and ridiculed. "It is easier to get their votes that way than in some more expensive way," he added amid further applause from Conservative benches.

These tactics, he said, had succeeded in Nova Scotia. The Liberal candidates' campaign was to "knock the Mounted Police." The Liberal Government is now in power there—but the Mounted Police are there too. If the Opposition in this Province should succeed in the same campaign, and obtain power by decrying the Mounted Police, Mr. McPhee did not believe even the member from Rustico would want to dismiss this force to put back the type of men to whom he had referred. Indeed, the hon. member would have to send away for one of these men now.

Mr. LePage: "He only got to be a bootlegger after you fellows came into power." (Loud laughter).

Liberal Pledges Broken

Continuing, Mr. McPhee said that in 1927 the Conservatives went to the country in frankness and sincerity. They told the people exactly what they purposed to do. The Liberals went to the country and told the people what they were going to do. They were going to give 100 per cent enforcement of the Prohibition Law—to make the province, as their party press assured the people—"as dry as the Sahara." (Applause).

The position of the present government, Mr. McPhee, declared, was plain. Whatever the personal opinions of its members may have been, they accepted the decision of the people on the Prohibition question and they regard it as their duty to enforce this law, as well as every law on the statute books, without fear or favor.

"We do not submit for one moment," Mr. McPhee continued, "that we can give 100 per cent enforcement of this law, because the people do not want it. The hon. members on the other side of the House know that just as well as we do."

Mr. McPhee referred to the vilification and abuse that were heaped on the Conservative candidates in the 1927 campaign because they had frankly told the people of the difficulties of obtaining prohibition enforcement. Now the Conservative Government is again charged with the task of enforcing this law, and the Opposition members say: "Look at the position they are in. After telling the people that it could not be enforced. Now they have to do it."

Voice of the Public

"That," said Mr. McPhee, "is precisely the situation. The people, after four years of their failure to accomplish what they solemnly promised to do, have had to place the matter in the hands of a Government that was frank enough to take them entirely into its confidence." (Applause).

Mr. McPhee next replied to the statement made by the member from First Prince (Mr. T. A. Campbell) that the present feeling of "security" in the matter of law enforcement in this Province is too great. The opposite feeling to security is "insecurity" and it was this feeling that the Opposition member had suggested would be a more encouraging sign of law enforcement.

British Security

"Throughout Canada and the British Empire," said Mr. McPhee, "we have a feeling of security because we are sure of the impartial enforcement of the law. In the United States they have a feeling of insecurity because they have no confidence in obtaining a fair and impartial enforcement of justice. There is the comparison. My hon. friend from the First District of Prince prefers the situation in the United States! I do not think he will find many throughout this Province to agree with him. I think that the people enjoying that feeling of insecurity which the hon. member lauds are today looking with longing eyes at the situation in Canada. We never read an article or hear a radio address on the subject but we find Canada held up as a country where there is fair and impartial administration of justice. That is the difference between a feeling of security and a feeling of insecurity." (Applause).

"My hon. friend has referred to the criticism of Temperance organizations which was voiced during their regime. That, surely, is little to be wondered at. When those organizations saw how far the Liberal performances in regard to prohibition enforcement fell short of their promises, it was not surprising that they protested strongly. That is precisely the position after four years of their failure to accomplish what they promised. No wonder there should have been agitation and persistent prodding! (Applause).

Public Confidence

"But these organizations throughout the Province see that we are doing the best we can, and they appreciate the sincerity of our efforts. We have admitted frankly that we cannot get 100 per cent enforcement, because we have not 100 per cent total abstainers, and until you get the one you cannot get the other. But we say that here is a law on the statute books, and we will enforce it as well as we can. Realizing that we faced the situation sincerely, it is not surprising that today a feeling of security exists." (Applause).

The member from First Prince (Mr. Campbell) had said that his reason for speaking in this debate was because it had been stated his leader had received a severe drubbing at the hands of the Premier, and because he was afraid the people were not taking the Opposition criticisms seriously enough. "I think," added Mr. McPhee, "that the people would at least have taken them more seriously than they are now likely to do, after listening to my hon. friend's remarks. I have a great appreciation of the ability and mental capacity of the hon. member from the First District, but he got even beyond himself. His manoeuvers became so complicated that he lost track of himself. He began referring to the members on one side as "drunken sailors" and to the members on this side as "rigid economists," and I believe that the conclusions which the member finally reached with regard to the financial condition of the Province are just those conclusions that a drunken sailor would have reached in making that comparison." (Loud applause).

In his opening remarks, Mr. MacPhee extended his congratulations to the Speaker. He associated himself with all that had been said regarding the death of Lieutenant Governor Dalton, Premier Stewart and Mr. Callum Bruce. It was gratifying, he said, to note the general approval with which the appointment of His Honour Lieutenant Governor DeBlois has been received throughout the Province. He had not intended to take part in the Draft Address debate, but the criticism voiced in connection with matters affecting the department over which he presides made it necessary for him to reply.

NO DECISION REACHED AT CONFERENCE

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

MONTREAL, March 16—Progress to the extent that employers and union representatives in the pulp and paper industry know exactly what the respective attitudes are in regard to wage revisions was reported today as a two-day conference ended between employers and unions representing skilled labor in all departments of the industry.

Representatives of unions numbering 10,000 Canadian employees and 6,000 United States newsprint workers asked for three major points during their meetings with employers: A six-hour day, a six-day week, and a 25 percent increase in wages with a minimum wage of 45 cents an hour.

Nothing Definite

The meeting came to a close with nothing decided on the matter either way. The company spokesmen neither rejected nor accepted the claims of the unions, and the matter will not be settled until individual meetings between companies in the newsprint industry and the unions have been held. All these parleys, which will take place in all parts of Ontario and Quebec, must be terminated before May 7 when trade agreements covering wages and working conditions will expire.

John E. Patterson, Toronto, official spokesman for the companies, said negotiations had been complicated because many newsprint mills in Quebec operated under open shop administration and were not represented at the conferences. Considerable progress had been made recently by the unions in organising these open shop mills, he said, and in some instances as high as 95 percent of organization had been affected. He anticipated open shops would be abolished in the industry before the end of the summer.

It was not unlikely some companies would accede to the demands of the unions, Mr. Patterson remarked. Those, on the other hand, who "held out" would be practically certain of facing the serious menace of strikes.

Belief the union demand for working conditions similar to those in effect in the United States under the NRA code be instituted in Canada was inopportune due to the present economic depression was expressed by Mr. Patterson.

The meeting had not been held to no avail, both sides agreed as they now understood their respective positions in the matter.

URGES GOV'T. EXTEND AIR MAIL SERVICES

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, March 16.—Hon. Peter Veniot, former postmaster-general, who introduced Canada's air-mail scheme in 1928, made a plea in the House of Commons today to resurrect and extend it. At the same time he gave his opinion army planes could not carry the mails as cheaply and as efficiently as contractors, and told the government he hoped no links would be formed with railway companies in any future scheme.

Makes No Reply

Hon. Donald Sutherland, Minister of National Defence made no reply but it is known representations have been made to the government recently to re-establish the mail contracts cancelled two and three years ago in the interests of economy.

A plea for increased government activities to encourage civil aviation was made by Hon. J. L. Ralston (Lib. Yarmouth-Shelburne).

Afford Employment

Contracts for air mail services should be given to representative organizations in a position to provide efficient service, and thus afford employment for civil aviators and encourage the field of aeronautical development, the former Liberal minister of national defence urged.

Reinstatement of some of the air mail routes which had been discontinued would develop aviation generally aside from the mail facilities which would be provided.

Leading The World

Canada had reached a position where it was leading the world in air mail services, Mr. Veniot declared, and he hoped the movement which he understood was now on foot to restore a transcontinental service would receive the support of the government. He also hoped that no effort would be made to link the air mail services with the railways. The railway mail service was doing an essential work and doing it well, but the air mail should be supplementary and apart from it.

B.C. Authorities Warn Verigin

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

VICTORIA, March 16—Peter Verigin, head of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, with headquarters at Brilliant, B. C., has been warned by the British Columbia Attorney-General's department against using methods alleged to have been taken by him in dealing with certain members of the Doukhobor community.

Letters to the department from Nelson, B. C., have charged Verigin with collecting from his countrymen money to which he has no right. A second complaint alleged the Doukhobor leader had threatened to evict from the community persons sheltering any of their countrymen known as Sons of Freedom.

Completes Fifty Years Service At Mount A.

(C.P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

SACKVILLE, N. B., March 16 — Mount Allison University today made the official announcement of the resignation of Prof. S. W. Hunton, LL.D., who for five years has been the head of the Deparmtent of Mathmetics. His resignaiton will be effective at the close of the present college years.

Dr. Hunton was honored last year at Mount Allison with the honorary degree of LL.D., and the Sidney Walker Hunton Foundation scholarships of $10,000 were established to commemorate his fifty years of service at Mount Allison.

Thrusts Son Into Furnace

AKRON, O., March 16.—Detectives asked Howard K. Gross today why he thrust his infant son into a glowing furnace. They quoted him as replying:

"I sacrificed my boy because the Lord told me to."

Blue-eyed John Gross, two years old, was the victim. He died last night in a hospital.

Gross, 34-year-old hardware merchant, returned home yesterday from a hospital where he recuperated from injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

Telling his wife Elsie he wanted to clean the mud off his shoes, he went into the cellar, taking the child with him.

"An urge came over him," he said, and he thrust the boy into the furnace. Attracted by the screams of the mother, a maid dragged the child from the furnace and called aid.

STEAL MAIL BOX

HALIFAX, March 16—(Canadian Press)—Something new in thefts: Constable Robie Demont walked into police headquarters today with a mail collection box, wrenched from its post near a downtown intersection. The officer said he saw two men carrying the newly-painted box along the street but they dropped it and fled before he could overtake them.

Contents had not been disturbed.

To Late To Clasify

FOR SALE—NEW EIGHT ROOM house at Bighton. Apply 24 Park Terrace. L-1204

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURE

PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES:		
Interest on Debentures, Loans and Banks	$ 207,366.65	
Sinking Fund Provision 1933	108,805.00	$ 316,171.65
Administration of Justice	68,324.22	
Department of Agriculture	50,402.21	
Department of Education	341,542.59	
Department of Health	28,813.51	
Department of Public Works	279,2[illegible]	
Department of Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	11,133.[illegible]	
Executive Council	4,123.01	783,658.[illegible]
Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary		81,972.29
Legislation		18,178.2[illegible]
Legislative Grants		41,237.7[illegible]
Library		3,094.68
Miscellaneous		3,038.1[illegible]
Direct Relief		37,327.5[illegible]
Postage		2,738.8[illegible]
Provincial Auditor		2,463.9[illegible]
Purchasing Agent		1,064.6[illegible]
Provincial Building		5,670.5[illegible]
Old Age Pensions—Administration		5,025.2[illegible]
Old Age Pensions—Paid		59,817.2[illegible]
Telegrams		266.1[illegible]
Motor Vehicle Expenses		5,743.2[illegible]
Gasoline Rebates, etc.		24,737.2[illegible]
Superintendent of Insurance		98.5[illegible]
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE		1,392,273.7[illegible]

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Rights of Way	$ 1,200.00	
Guard Rail	155.99	
Queens County Jail Fence	878.35	
Queens County Jail Boiler and Feeder	562.61	
Asphalt Road—Milton-Hersey fee 1931	1,729.79	
Steel Culverts	16,256.92	
Permanent Bridges	31,450.13	52,233.7[illegible]

FALCONWOOD HOSPITAL RE-CONSTRUCTION

Architect, Contractor, etc.—Details P. W. Report	82,595.1[illegible]
Falconwood Pipe Line	5,664.72

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE RE-CONSTRUCTION

Architect, Contractor, Equipment—Details P. W. Report	137,721.9[illegible]

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE

Prov. Sanatorium—Grant for capital purposes	$ 4,000.00	
Bond Discount, Printing, etc., on Debenture Issue	10,224.61	
Patriot Pub. Co.—Printing Revised Statutes (uncompleted)	1,700.00	15,924.6[illegible]
		$1,686,415.8[illegible]

After allowing for $106,805 Sinking Fund this shows a deficit on ordinary account of $20,407.72.

Weir Makes Vigorous Reply To Criticism

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, March 16—That old bogeyman of Canadian politics, New Zealand butter, crept into the debates of the House of Commons today and held up a government vote nearly four hours.

Backward and forward across the floor flew accusations, charges and caustic comment while a vote of $234,000 for dairying was under consideration. Liberals told the Conservatives they "slipped into power" on New Zealand butter when they criticised the King Government in 1930 for permitting importations from that Dominion. Today the Liberals charged the Conservatives with the same political crime—permitting the importation of New Zealand butter.

Benefited Farmers

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, was piloting his estimates through the House at the time. He claimed the government policy of protection for agriculture had benefited the farmers of the country, declaring the Canadian butter price was in such a relation to the world price during April, 1933, that producers here gained a bonus of 8 cents for every pound they churned.

Recent Importations

There had been recent importations of New Zealand butter, admitted Mr. Weir but it had paid a duty ranging from five to eight cents a pound and was being percolated into trade channels slowly, so as not to disturb Canadian prices.

A butter shortage exists in Canada today, said the Agricultural Minister. Canadians were not producing enough to meet demands and this was the primary reason for permitting New Zealand importations.

The item finally passed after every phase of butter making, exporting, importing and even eating, had been argued across the floor nearly four hours.

Lindbergh Testifies On Air Mail Bill

By Sam B. Bledge,
Associated Press Staff Writer.
(By Guardian's Special Wire)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Best known aviator of United States, Charles A. Lindbergh, today told a Senate committee the cancellation of air mail contracts "violated fundamental American rights" and that a section of the administration's air mail bill "is as contrary to American liberty as anything I have ever seen."

This reference was flung at a section of the proposed measure which would bar the companies whose contracts were annuled from bidding for new awards if they press claims growing out of the cancellation.

Lindbergh's views of the air mail episode have become well known since Postmaster General James Farley announced recently that contract were scrapped because of fraud.

His appearance today, however, gave him an opportunity to tell the members of the postoffice committee face to face what he thought of the measure before them and to discuss the cancellation and aviation in gener[illegible]

STORM CLOUDS HOVER OVER FRENCH GOV'T.

(By Alexander H. Uhl, Associated Press Staff Writer)

PARIS, March 16—(Associated Press)—Storm clouds threatened the French Cabinet's "political truce" as Parliament quit tonight for a two months' Easter holiday.

The veteran Premier Gaston Doumergue, who restored order in riot-torn Paris streets last month mostly by a genial smile, and pushed through the troublesome 1934 budget largely by the same means, stubbed his toe on a programme calling for economies of 100,000,000 francs in veterans' pensions.

Fear Fascist Work

Simultaneously the Chamber of Deputies resolved to study proposals for refurbishing the 59-year-old constitution in an effort to thwart widespread Fascist leanings toward a scrapping of the document, to protect the French pocketbook from Parliament, and to give back to the Government executive powers the Legislative body has gradually assumed.

Veterans show no desire to make one third of the 3,000,000,000 francs of economies which the Government urgently needs, and they prepared to fight a measure whose introduction in the face of the opposition has been temporarily postponed."

Second Threat

A second storm cloud is the uneasiness in right circles over friendly overtures in progress between Communists and Socialists while some Right Extremists even charged that the Communists and Socialists were arming and awaiting an opportunity to defeat the present National Union Government.

The Nationalist Journal des Debats said today the Communist and Socialist manoeuvres are "leading to a civil war."

The recent revolutionary outbursts in Paris streets brought the constitution issue to a head, for the riots had a profound influence on French conceptions of Parliamentary democracy.

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