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

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1939

He Said It!

After all, there is not much new that the Conservative candidates can say about the Campbell Government. Its legislative activities have nowhere been better summed up than by one of its own members, the Hon. John A. Campbell, 4th Kings. We quote Mr. Campbell from his own party newspaper:

"There is legislation passed here that is NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS PROVINCE. It may be a strong statement to make but we might as well make it as be thinking it . . . . I am afraid that we are legislating IN THE INTERESTS of COMBINES . . . . We have legislated for every concern in the Province; Legislation has been passed in the interests of doctors and dentists and lawyers and officials; legislation in the interests of every class BUT NO LEGISLATION HAS BEEN PASSED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS."—Patriot, April 20, 1938.

One Reason Why

Hon. B. W. LePage wants to know what necessity there is for the Conservatives, after the election, to investigate and reveal the true financial status of the Province.

One of the reasons is that under the Campbell Government the Hon. Mr. LePage, President of the Executive Council and chairman of the Fishermen's Loan Board, has been usurping the position of chairman of the Public Accounts Committee—the one Committee in the Legislature which is supposed to make an independent investigation into all the financial transactions of the Government.

Under all previous governments, the Public Accounts Committee was composed of non-government members of both parties. Thus the public was assured of a pretty thorough probe into the finances. Where there was disagreement among the committee members, a minority as well as majority report could be brought in.

One of the grave disadvantages of a one-party Legislature was the fact that with no Opposition members available to sit on the Public Accounts Committee, the report on the financial situation was bound to be somewhat biased.

Nevertheless, with a personnel of non-government members, there was at least the prospect of obtaining a more independent investigation than the Government itself could be expected to make into its own transactions.

But this was not satisfactory to the Campbell Government. They didn't want an independent investigation, even by their own party supporters. They wanted to dominate the proceedings of the Committee, and so they appointed as chairman Mr. LePage—head of a big spending department and Premier Number Two in the administration—with another Government member, Hon. L. R. Allen, as his aide-de-camp.

These men solemnly sat as a court of investigation into their own activities as government members, and brought in the kind of report which might be expected in the circumstances!

That is one reason why a thorough investigation of the Province's financial status is desirable. It is of course not the only reason, because we have the authority of outstanding financial publications that the Government's bond borrowings have been conducted in a manner incompatible with sound financing.

That Special Session

In their first bungling efforts to amend the Election Act to enable Government members and supporters to grab salaried jobs for themselves,, our Liberal legislators were not all of one mind, as they profess now to be, with regard to the justice or legality of such protedure. It is worth recalling what some of them had to say at that special session of the Legislature called in September, 1935.

Mr. W. H. Dennis, who was not then a Government member, asked why members of the Treasury Board should be paid for doing the work performed by purchasing agents. "We claimed when in Opposition," he said, "that these purchasing agents had nothing to do, and that the salaries paid them were wasted. WERE WE RIGHT THEN, OR ARE WE RIGHT NOW?"

"These men," said Mr. Dennis, "can DO WHAT THEY LIKE to buy and sell for the Government. Why shouldn't the other members have the same privilege?"

He thought—at that time—"We should be careful of what we do in regard to cutting away *any legislation that might affect the independence of Parliament.*"

What said Mr. Mustard, Third District of Kings? "Why," asked Mr. Mustard, "are we LEGISLATING TO OURSELVES jobs that were formerly given to outsiders? . . . . For instance, we have farmer members, and we might subsequently have requests that ordinary farmer members could be appointed road superintendents, etc. I am not opposed to it, but I am just pointing this out."

And Angus MacPhee, Second District of Queens: "It looks a little selfish to me that we should MONOPOLIZE ALL THE MONEY OURSELVES. I think we will get a good deal of criticism from our opponents. Of course, I suppose we are not supposed to look much to that, but WE HAVE TO LOOK POLITICALLY and I don't know that there will be much saved in this measure. IT LOOKS TO ME A LITTLE SELFISH."

And Mr. Wade Hughes, Fifth District of Kings: "I think we are ACTING IMPROPERLY and on an improper principle when we go so far as to say that an employee of this House may also be a member of the House.

At the same session they abolished the Prohibition Commission and voted $500 extra to the Attorney General to become supreme dictator of Prohibition administration.

What said Mr. D. N. MacKay, First District of Queens? "No one," said Mr. MacKay, "can tell what amount of expense may be incurred in enforcing the Act under the Attorney General's administration. As a member of the House I AM OPPOSED TO THE PRINCIPLE of that. I would like to see the Commission continued, an independent Commission. I think this is a little premature to bring up at a special session. At the very least, I think it should have been left to the regular session. Those most interested in the enforcement of this law—the temperance organizations and almost all the clergy—are in favor of a Commission to enforce the Act. I think that until such time as they have an opportunity of voicing their sentiments before the Government WE HAVE NO RIGHT TO PASS THIS LEGISLATION."

As for their borrowing legislation, also put through at the same one-day session in September, 1935, what said Mr. H. H. Cox, Second District of Kings?

"What I object to," said Mr. Cox, "is giving authority to borrow Three Million Dollars. It GIVES AUTHORITY TO BE EXTRAVAGANT, and this Government is pledged to ECONOMIZE AND NOTHING ELSE."

Mr. McIntyre As "Economist"

The extravagance of the Public Works Minister in the Campbell Government in his road building activities, machinery purchases and Falconwood management which are now being exposed, are in striking contract to his "economy" proposals when in Opposition.

We have already referred to the motion which he seconded at the regular session of 1935, to curtail public works expenditures to the extent of balancing the budget—a motion which, if adopted, would have put a stop to necessary work on the roads and thrown hundreds of people out of employment.

But that was not the extent of Mr. McIntyre's "economy" suggestions when in Opposition. At the session of 1933, he seconded the motion of his party leader to cut the salaries of every school teacher and Government employee earning $500 or more per year. Every Liberal member voted for this proposal; every Conservative member voted against it, with the result that it was defeated.

The fact that the MacMillan Government stood firmly by the teachers in 1933 was used against it in the 1935 campaign, as was the expenditure incurred in rebuilding Prince of Wales College and Falconwood Hospital. Today we hear nothing about reducing teachers' salaries, and very little about the cost of Prince of Wales College and Falconwood Hospital, with the exception of the cost of the Falconwood plans which could be purchased three times over for the extra cost incurred by the Campbell Government in running the institution.

Editorial Notes

Five days till election.

* * * *

Coronation Day this date, 1937.

* * *

The sun will shine all right after the 18th, and it will need to.

* * * *

"They tax the living and the dead" with a vengeance by the amended Probate Act.

* * * *

"There is none of us perfect, no not one"—except the dissolved member from Rustico.

* * * *

The Liberal organ claims that the Campbell Government got $422,831 from Ottawa for the fishermen. What the fishermen would like to know is—who got that money intended for them?

* * * *

Hon. Mr. Dunning, Minister of Finance, has released figures showing number and amount of Home Improvement loans made to March 31. 1939, in towns and cities with a population of 5,000 or over. These loans, which number 46,112 and amount to $19,197,470.95, should not be confused with total Home Impovement loans which now stand at 65,690, aggregating $26,228,621. Charlottetown received 201 loans for a total of $67,434.99.

* * * *

At this time we may appropriately reproduce the favourite 151st Psalm of the late Premier Lea, or is it the LXVIII Paraphrase?

"I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace,
But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease.
It's nice to be a peaceful soul, and not too hard to please,
But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.
The art of soft soap spreading is a thing that palls and stales,
But the guy who wields the hammer is the guy who drives the nails.
Let us not put any notions that are harmful in your head,
But the baby that keeps yelling is the baby that gets fed."

NOTES BY THE WAY

A new deepest hole in the Atlantic ocean, over five miles deep, was discovered February 14 by the U.S.S. Milwaukee while she was participating in the recent fleet problem. The Milwaukee's sounding was made with a fathometer in the Puerto Rico Trough, an undersea chasm near the island of Puerto Rico, which possesses already the reputation of having the greatest depths in the Atlantic ocean. Nares Deep within the trough was named for Admiral George Strong Nares (1831-1915), who as commander of H.M.S. Challenger recorded a sounding in that area of 3,875 fathoms on March 26, 1873 Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, United States Navy, in command of the U.S.S. Dolphin, obtained a sounding of 4,662 fathoms in the deep in 1902. Thus was the record depth until the Milwaukee found a hole nearly a half-mile deeper. The Milwaukee's sounding was 4,780 fathoms, uncorrected for salinity, pressure and temperature. When corrected the depth will be in excess of 5,000 fathoms, and will be marked on new charts as "Milwaukee Depth." —U. S. Army and Navy Journal.

In Canada there are three people to a square mile But before the coming of the Whites there were far less than that; each Indian had at least fifteen miles to himself. It was in the name of their race, of their civilization, of their progress, of their will to survive, that the Iroquois struggled desperately to prevent French immigration into their country. They were satisfied with themselves, with their arrows, their bark houses, their fenced-in villages, their medicine men and their misery. Groulx-ism flourished among them as it flourishes elsewhere. But the immigrant, with Champlain and his successors, imposed himself by force and it is to him that we owe the little civilization we have. When I read the piddling arguments of the adversaries of immigration into our country and particularly into the Province of Quebec, I cannot help thinking of the Redskins. We are acting exactly as they did, thinking as they thought and feeling as they felt.. Nothwithstanding intense immigration, the French seed in this country cannot disappear. I have full confidence in the extremely prolific qualities of our race. Let our cradles continue to multiply as they have done and particularly let us, by means of appropriate education, fit our French-speaking Canadians with the armament of life, with material and spiritual strength, and I am convenced that immigration no matter on what scale it is carried out, will never succeed in interrupting the line of our survival .... The persecutions which are going on in Europe are weakening the persecutors and strengthening their competitors. There you see the infallible law of compensation at work. Those countries which inherit the great men they are driving out will never regret it .... If we do not take advantage of the opportunity fate is handing us, we shall have to resign ourselves to paddling around another couple of centuries in our present mediocrity, which is the mother of self-satisfaction and of stupidity.—Le Jour.

In Montreal, a city where you cannot take two steps without meeting the English language, a few irresponsible individuals decreed that children, who are under the jurisdiction of the French section of the Catholic School Commission, should learn no English until the fifth year.... We have learned that on the advice of the director of studies for Montreal, Mr. Piedalue, it has been practically decided to put forward the teaching of English one year in our schools. The question is under advisement for a few days, but there is every reason to believe that the majority of the commissioners are in favor of the proposed reform, that only a few fanatics are against it. But that is only the first step. The battle must be carried on another year, and another, and another, if necessary, until English is taught again in the third grade, as it used to be. — Le Jour.

There are many ways of conquering a country. Armed warfare is just one of them. For example. A professor of law at Geneva University recently told his class that the pogroms in Germany were contrary to the common law. Waldmar Epp, a student from Germany, protested this assertion; and then, with other German students in the class, marched out of the room. The Swiss students thereupon signed a declaration of sympathy and solidarity with the professor. Word of the incident was quickly conveyed to Germany, and the German authorities pointed out how unfortunate it would be for the finances of the university, which many young Germans attended, if that attendance were to cease. The university authorities, thereupon apologized to the Nazi students. The Swiss students were reprimanded. — Calgary Herald.

...But for the underlying reason, the Japanese have been looking ahead. If their conquest of China means anything, it involves the expenditure of huge sums for development. Japan is broke, so far as outside investments are concerned. From Britain and the United States only, can Japan get the money, next year and in years to come, for development of China. So today, Japan is looking ahead to protect her own interest, her selfish interests, which are more important to her than maintaining the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. She is going to land on the right side when the fighting, if any, is over. For this period, the armed Oriental menace to the Pacific coasts of Canada and the United States appears to be about ended. — Vancouver Sun

There is painful justice in Stalin's jibe that the abandonment of collective security and collective resistance for non-intervention and neutrality has led to a "certain amount of connivance" with the aggressors. Tha htas at least been the result, if not the intention, of Munich and of our Spanish policy. But Stalin does not seem to suggest that this is because the leaders of the democracies are pro-Fascist (which is one Communist argument); their object is the more Machiavellian one of hoping to see the aggressors weaken themselves at the expense of somebody else, Russia for preference. Again, there is the uncomfortable grain of truth that this is what a number of people both here and in France would like to see. These are, however, polemics; what is more important is to know where Russia now stands. — Manchester Guardian.

Liberal "Cheap" Highways At Staggering Cost of Over $20,000 Per Mile

Sir,—As the day of election draws nearer it is becoming more apparent that the Campbell-McIntyre-LePage Government was anxious to appeal to the electors and try for a snap verdict before their bungling in financing and constructing their paved highways became known to the people.

When contracts were let last Winter, a most unusual time for calling tenders as no contractor could visit the sites of the work, the Minister blew off that they were going to build a better highway than the McMillan Highway for about $8,000 per mile. Now we have the government members admitting that it cost $13,000 per mile, and a careful examination of their own reports show that it cost over $20,000.00 per mile.

In the P. W. Report 1938 page 263, we find the four amounts for paving as follows:—

T6-1 Charlottetown to Souris	$ 137,216.05
T3-1 Charlottetown to Montague	133,385.66
T1-1 Summerside to Tignish	196,419.37
T1-2 Summerside to Tignish	120,109.01
Total	$ 587,130.09

To show how they hoped to fool the electors and to camouflage their accounts, I could not find in their wonderful Chief Engineer's Report any reference which would tell me the total number of miles paved. However after deciphering confusing tables I unearthed from pages 27 and 28 of the Report that they had paved for this enormous sum of money the total of 45 and six-tenths miles of road, thus making an average cost per mile of $12,875.65. Adding to this amount the 10% which everyone seems to know was held back from the contractors, and leaving the balance of the 10% (a very small amount) for unpaid bills, we have the so called "low cost" top of the Liberal Highway costing $12,875,65 x $1,287.56 or $14,163.21 per mile.

So much for the top of the Highway. What about the bottom? The Liberals claim they built a good one, but they must be ashamed of it or else they dare not tell the electors what it cost. So cleverley is the cost concealed that I am doubtful if the real cost will ever be known. In examining their accounts and reports over a period of three years, this is what I found.

From Public Works Report 1936, Page 323:—	
No. 2—Preparation of Subgrade, Coleman to Elmsdale	$.12,593.73
No. 6—Portage Lake Road	16,797.95
No. 10—Preparation of subgrade, Wellington to Portage	12,748.21
No. 20—Alerry Plains Swamp	792.60
No. 45—Preparing subgrade, Summerside Western Road	25,246.47
No. 46—Section No. 4—Preparing Subgrade, Charlottetown to Souris Road	27,541.17
No. 46—Section No. 6—Preparing Subgrade, Charlottetown to Souris Road	$16,281.24
No. 46—Section No. 7—Preparing Subgrade, Charlottetown to Souris Road	16,107.85
From Public Works Report 1937, Page 299:—	
No. 1—Sub-grading—Summerside to Richmond	$ 61,925.73
No. 2—Sub-grading—Richmond to Coleman	27,421.73
No. 3—Sub-grading—Coleman to Montrose	36,237.65
No. 4—Sub-grading Tea Hill to Summerville	35,426.06
No. 15—Sub-grading St. Peter's Road	20,905.72
From Public Works Report 1938, Page 263:—	
T6-2G—Sub-grading—Charlottetown to Souris	$ 67,354.61
T3-2G—Sub-grading—Charlottetown to Montague	70,436.02
T1-36—Sub-grading—S'Side to Inverness School	90,832.10
T1-4G—Sub-grading—Inverness School to Montrose	84,948.41
Total	$ 623,597.25

In arriving at this total I must say that I did not include any items which do not belong to the subgrading of the 100 miles contracted for. On the other hand I have omitted items which possibly should have been charged against the subgrading of these projects. But so confused and so unexplanatory are the accounts of this work, that I can only assume that they have fully subgraded the 100 miles contracted for, which is doubtful. Giving them all benefits of the doubt the subgrading averaged according to their reports $623,597.25 for 100 miles (or less), which makes $6,235.97 per mile of finished subgrade. Thus we have the total cost to date of the Liberal "Cheap Highways" as follows:—

Top	$ 14,163.21
Bottom	6,235.97
Total	$20,399.18 per mile

Right now, I ask Premier Campbell or the Minister of Public Works or his apologists to show to the public where these figures are wrong and why they should not be even greater thgn we have shown. Their own accounting and reports show what a dilemma they are in and why they would like to fool the electors before the truth leaks out.

But the people are asked to believe that the total cost of the McMillan Highway was $16,000.00 per mile completed, and that the contractors were paid in the vicinity of $11,000.00 per mile for the paving. Without argument let us take them at their word. This shows conclusively that the McMillon highways were cheaper by $4,399.18 per mile finished than the Liberal Highways.

I have not as yet told the saddest side of the highway story according as the Government's own reports show, The paving contracts under the McMillan Government cost the province only $5,500.00 per mile, since the Federal government contributed the balance of $5,500.00 per mile. Though the bungling of contracts the Liberal highways to date have cost the province $6,000.00 per mile more than the price contracted for, or $500.00 per mile more than the whole of the McMillan Trans Canada Highway contracts per mile cost the province. Let us see what answer of excuse can be given to this statement of facts taken from their own reports.

The Liberal Government has built a cheap road, yes cheap in construction, but dear to the pockets of the tax-payer. I am informed that before the Liberal pavement was several days old replacements were made at Montague and St. Eleanors. Today when the pavement is scarcely six months old, numerous cracks and upheavals are visible, forerunners of future breaks. What wonder then that the government should appeal to the people before they have time to find out the truth of the financial condition of the province, and the condition of the $20,000 per mile highways which we were lead to believe were only costing the province $8,000.00 per mile.

In view of these staggering facts, I can only say as I have heard many electors say. "I am amazed at the amazing bungling of the amazing highway financing and construction of an amazing government which has appealed to an amazed people at this amazing time.

I am Sir, Etc.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT

Public Forum

BUNGLING LEGISLATION

Sir:—In a letter to the Press written early in the recent session of the legislature I called attention to the unwisdom and the danger of enacting hasty legislation, more particularly with respect to the consolidation and revision of a considerable body of statute law then before the legislature.

I then stated that if the laws prepared for consolidation were allowed to stand over until next session, a Committee of the Law Society would be willing to give their time at no cost whatever to the Government or the public, and would go over the proposed consolidation with a view to having it as correct as possible. Neither the advice nor the offer was accepted. It is not always wise that legislators or legislative draftsmen be too conceited about their abilities and their infallibility That great constitutional statesman, Edmund Burke, advised: "The true lawgiver ought to love and respect his fellows and fear himself."

How unwise has been the legislation may be seen by the atrocious bungling committed with respect to the law of arrest in civil actions.

Every one who has read Charles Dickens will recall in Little Dorrit, Bleak House and other books, his description of debtors' prisons in England. The publicity given the subject of ordinary imprisonment for debt by Dickens hastened its abolition. In Prince Edward Island ordinary imprisonment for debt, that is, in civil cases, where the claim was a fixed sum and certain, was abolished by a statute which came into operation on 1st January 1880.

There had been cases, however, where in a civil action the amount claimed was not a fixed sum or a debt, but where the claim was for damages. Arrest could be had in those cases also, but not without a Judge's order.

The reason for this is set out in old books of authority published more than a century ago. So that there may be no question of the law one of these may be quoted as follows:

"On the other hand, where the damages are altogether uncertain, as in assumpsit or covenant to indemnify, etc., or in actions for a tort or trespass, there can be no arrest, without the special order of the court or a judge, on a full affidavit of the circumstances; for it would be unreasonable that the defendant should be arrested, for what damages the plaintiff fancies he has sustained, and is pleased to swear to. And it is not usual to grant a special order, except where there has been on outrageous battery, or the defendant is about to quit the Kingdom." (See 1 Tidd's Practice, 9th Edition, A. D. 1828, page 172).

This has been the law in Prince Edward Island in all civil cases where the claim is for damages, and it was the law at the commencement of the recent session.

A claim of libel, a claim of slander, a claim of trespass, a claim of assault, a claim of criminal conversation or seduction, or a claim of breach of promise of marriage, each of these was a claim for damages. Not in any of these cases could a defendant be arrested without a judge's order being obtained. And the reason was obvious. It would never do to have a defendant's liberty taken from him and to have him thrown into prison on the mere affidavit of his adversary, the plaintiff, who might have a very enlarged notion indeed of the magnitude of the damages he might claim to have suffered. Indeed he might, and in practice he usually did, have difficulty in satisfying an experienced judge that he had suffered any. Even if he succeeded in this he had then to satisfy the judge that it was a proper case to order an arrest. If the defendant had property; for instance, if he owned a farm, or a dwelling house or shop, or was engaged in business, the judge would refuse to order his arrest unless some special circumstances were shown, such as that the defendant was making preparations to leave here permanently and would not likely be here to answer the judgement. In such special cases the judge might order the arrest. In other cases, even although the plaintiff swore to a claim and satisfied the judge he had suffered damages, the judge refused to order an arrest. Even when an arrest would be ordered, it would be for such amount only as the judge would fix, and not necessarily the amount the plaintiff might swear to.

This was the law, not only down to the recent session, but it was the law for a century and for many centuries. No hardship resulted, since a judge's wisdom and his discretion stood between the defendant and any arbitrary or capricious notions of a plaintiff who might be seeking such arrest.

Enter upon the scene however, the Campbell Government, with its subsidized legislative draftsmen and a legislature aparently willing to pass any legislation recommended and approved by the Premier.

What then was the law, or the change in the law, and which was not a consolidation, that was enacted at the recent session?

Read Section 23 of Chapter 4, "The Ballable Proceedings Act". Here it is, with irrelevant parts omitted:

23. "In cases where:—

(c) The claim or cause of action is for trespass or assault, criminal conversation or seduction, libel or slander, or breach of promise of marriage; No judge's order shall be necessary to hold the defendant debtor to bail upon mesne process nor to take him in execution after judgment;

Nor shall the plaintiff creditor be required to make affidavit, by himself or his agent, either that, before or after judgment, there is any cause for believing that the debtor is about to quit Prince Edward Island; or that after judgment, he has parted with his property or made some secret or fraudulent conveyance thereof; But the plaintiff creditor shall be entitled to issue a ballable writ .... on his filing with the Prothonotary an affidavit against such defendant debtor to the amount of thirty two dollars or upwards.. and that.. the cause of action (naming it) is one of those mentioned in th's section. The sum specified in such affidavit shall be endorsed by the Prothonotary on the back of the said writ (if a ballable writ) in the form following: 'By oath for the sum of $.... ' for which sum, so endorsed, the sheriff shall take bail, and for no more."

It is afterwards added: "This Act shall come into force on the second day of October, 1939."

So there you are. After the 2nd of October, the Act comes into force, willy-nilly. It is not a case where a Proclamation has to be made. It will come into force whenever the 2nd October arrives. Thereafter, a plaintiff, having, or thinking he has, any of these claims, need only make an affidavit in the general way indicated and the Prothonotary is bound to issue the writ, the sheriff is then bound to arrest, and the defendant, unless he can find bail with sufficient sureties, is haled to prison.

Even two thousand years ago, a judge had to intervene and give his consent before the debtor was cast into prison. "Lest the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison."

The warning of that day comes with especial force today, under the Campbell legislation:—"Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou has paid the uttermost farthing."

Two thousand years ago, the judge had to make the order and deliver the defendant to the officer. Today (that is after 2nd October), under the gentle legislation sponsored by the Premier, the adversary himself, after he makes his affidavit, causes the defendant to be delivered to the sheriff, who then, perforce, does the imprisoning.

Will a new Dickens arise to describe the debtors' prison life after this Act begins to operate? We thought we were advancing, becoming more humane, when we abolished imprisonment for debt sixty years ago. Premier Campbell's legislation carries one very far back indeed to find a precedent, if forsooth one can ever be found in the world's history. What a blessing it will be for politicians who think they are injured!

Premier Campbell if he thinks he is unduly criticised will have a fine remedy.

Do the people of this Province want this sort of legislation?

What excuse can be offered for it? Ignorance? Well, they were warned. They refused to heed the warning.

This is only one of the very few statutes of this new legislation of the past session I have had time to examine. How much more of it is of the same bungling nature, heaven alone knows.

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

ANOTHER MARE'S NEST

Sir,—There frantic appeals to Ottawa for help, and the crumbs of bluff in reply, which the organ displays in black type, shows how desperate the Campbell Government's panic has developed since their eyes have been opened as to the hot indignation in the country against their cunning and barefaced deceptions.

The "Not a Nickel" answers are surely disheartening, and in place of the substance they are flitting shadows, which like will-o-the-wisps, they hope will decoy some unwary voters to their sinking ship.

The new Bluff Mare's Nest, is

(Continued on page 5 Col 3)

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