

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939

Another "Campaign" Platform

A Liberal legislator once remarked of a piece of Liberal legislation that "there is something in this bill that has been left out." The outstanding feature of the Liberal Platform 1939 is that it leaves out entirely any reference to the necessity of a balanced budget, which the 1935 Liberal Platform declared to be of paramount importance, and which was to be achieved annually by "reduction in expenditures."

With overdraft, debt and borrowings increased to the tune of four million dollars since the Liberals took office, one would imagine that a balanced budget would be much more necessary today than it was in 1935. But the Liberal Platform is silent on the subject. What is pictured is a policy of expansion and expenditure in all directions, which will necessitate either heavier taxation or more federal subsidy, or both.

We note that the Premier introduced his speech last night with the statement that the Platform had been adopted "for the forthcoming provincial election campaign." That is just what the last one was—a "campaign" Platform—which went to smithereens as soon as the Spendthrift Thirty got their hands on the reins, and started their breakneck career with a special Fall session to borrow three million dollars and grab for themselves the choice plums of office.

Brazen Liberal Bluff

Quoted in these columns yesterday was the full text of Section 13 (2) of The Election Act, including the amendments passed by the Campbell Government in 1935 and 1937 for the purpose of appointing Mr. St. Clair Trainor Clerk of the Assembly, and Messrs. H. H. Acorn and Aeneas Gallant to the pay-roll of the Fishermen's Loan Board.

After making provision for these appointments in the first part of the subsection, they neglected to repeal the second paragraph safeguarding the independence of Parliament, which requires of each appointee mentioned in the first section that "he be also at the same time a Member of the Executive Council of this Province."

This, as pointed out yesterday, in effect disqualified Messrs. Trainor, Acorn and Gallant, or any other private member, from sitting and voting in the Legislature while holding salaried office in the service of the Government.

The wording of the clause is clear and unmistakable.

But, says our contemporary, "this is not the law." It does not attempt to quote "the law" but says dictatorially that every member was "perfectly qualified to hold his seat." If that is so, it should be an easy matter for our contemporary to cite the full text of the subsection, as we have done. If the clause quoted has been repealed, it should be easy to quote the statute repealing it.

Instead of attempting to do this, the Liberal organ challenges all and sundry to sue the disqualified parties under Sec. 18 of the Act, and "see how far they will get!" This is another case of brazen bluff. Such an action could not be determined in the courts until after the election which the Government has called for May 18.

In the meantime, however, any elector within reach of the Statutes can ascertain for himself that the facts are as we have stated.

Conscription In Britain

The British House of Commons and the Chamberlain Government have created almost a precedent with regard to military service by the approval of a partial compulsory military service scheme affecting youths of the ages of 20 and 21. There is little doubt that this is the thin edge of the wedge which in course of time will be gradually and effectively pressed to its ultimate conclusion of general conscription of man power from the ages of 18 to 50. Not since the time of Cromwell has conscription been in force in time of peace in the Home Land. Conditions have changed materially since then, however, and it is realized by 75 to 80 per cent. of the thinking people that, in order to prevent the destruction and conquest of Great Britain, it is absolutely necessary that defence arrangements be made with nations on the continent similarly threatened by the totalitarian states. And all these have compulsory military service.

Conscription was introduced in modern times first by Napoleon in 1798 and adopted by Prussia in the reconstruction of its army after Jena, and after the Franco-Prussian war (1870-71) by all the great continental powers. In the American Civil War both sides had to resort to conscription, and when the United States entered the Great War, compulsion to serve in the army was applied on the principle of the Selective Draft.

In the United Kingdom and Dominions there is theoretical liability to conscription for defense in an emergency under the Militia Ballot Act. The outbreak of the Great War found the vol-

untary system still obtaining in the United Kingdom; but the failure of the Derby scheme led to the passing of the first Military Service Act (Jan. 1916) which applied compulsion to single men between the ages of 18 and 40. The obligation made for exemptions by local tribunals on personal or public grounds. In the War crises on March 1918 a new act was passed extending compulsion to all men from 18 to 50 (55 for medical men) and authorizing in emergency wholesale cancellation of exemptions. Canada adopted compulsion in 1918, and the act remained in force until after the return of the overseas men. It is interesting and instructive to recall that the Allies' peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Bulgaria decreed the abandonment of conscription in these countries and the maintenance, only of voluntary armies; a decree, alas, to which as much attention was paid by Germany as to the other terms of Versailles treaty.

The Globe's Warning

Liberals as well as Conservatives now frankly concede that the absence of an official Opposition in the Legislature during the past four sessions was an unmitigated misfortune to the Province. They realize now the truth of the warning sounded by that great Liberal newspaper, the Toronto Globe, which pointed out, on the day after the 1935 election in this Province, that the situation was fraught with grave danger. The Liberals, it said, were "in no wise entitled to the absolute rule they obtained," and it became the duty of the Government leader, "if for no other reason than the future of his party and the democratic system, to see that every action of his Government is taken in full view of the electorate, and that every piece of legislation is clearly and reasonably in the interests of the people as a whole."

Instead of heeding this advice, the Campbell Government pursued a course directly opposite, aided and abetted by the bulk of its party supporters, until all that remained of democracy in the Legislature was the mere machinery for passing measures which had been threshed out behind closed doors, in the Star Chamber of the Liberal party caucus.

Editorial Notes

Great rally of Empire Scouts at Windsor Castle this date, 1935.

The Government have not left themselves a leg to stand upon, and broken promises provide a poor crutch.

The first "big gun" in the political campaign has been fired, to be followed by two other shots over the radio tonight.

It will have been noticed that those prominent as movers, seconders, speakers, etc., at Liberal conventions have all been feeding during the last four years at the Government trough. The general electorate and taxpayers are conspicuously absent.

Hardly ever has an election campaign been started here in the busy months of Spring. Sir Louis Davies' Government was defeated on April 2, 1879, and succeeded by the Conservative under Sir Wilfred Sullivan. Sir Wilfred risked an appeal on May 1, 1883, and won out remaining in power until November 1889, when he was succeeded by Hon. N. McLeod, Q. C. Conservative, who retained office until 1891. Since then there have been no Spring elections, in the busy season of both farmers and fishermen.

All of a kind. The Liberal Government of Saskatchewan introduced and passed a resolution increasing their sessional indemnity by \$200. The United Farmers are demanding their resignation wholesale. Whether they have earned the money is less important than the time and manner of their act, although the farm organization secretary declares few of them could get more than \$25 per month and board in the labor market. The increase was taken after the Government had declared funds too low to provide treatment for horses which were dying by the thousands and without following the practice of making votes of the kind effective in a subsequent terms.

Time and experience produce change in opinions as in everything else. For instance, the Montreal Gazette was formerly pro-Taschereau and Anti-Duplessis. This is what it has to say of the latter in its Thursday's issue on the occasion of his 49th birthday anniversary: "There, in all likelihood, he will remain Premier for some considerable time, providing us with those examples of energy, courage and vision which marked his upward career and now characterize his administration of the affairs of the province. The felicitations which will be his today will be very numerous, and probably more sincere than birthday greetings sometimes are."

"O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon. Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse Without all hope of day!"

is the fate of the blind of whom there are many—far too many, alas, in our midst. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, which makes it its special business to look after those thus afflicted intends holding a tag day here on Saturday to raise funds necessary for the successful carrying on of the work. The local Ladies Auxiliary comprises representatives from each congregation, and they are directing their energies towards prevention work, not a few children being in the incipient stage of blindness. When prevention is better than cure, cooperation with the Red Cross nurses insures that the needs of the children in this respect receive due and timely attention.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Fears for our own future, whether ill-grounded or well-reasoned, are at one with our concern for the safety of England, intellectually, our people may renounce. It is of blood, of language and of likeness of aspiration that persuades us in that direction, but we are not in line with giving them more fully than ever, in the occurring situation, our natural sympathies smooth the ground upon which the accustomed advances of conscription, which press for an oblique change in our foreign policy. It was from some such view of the issue and its motivation that Bernard M. Baruch told the Senate Committee on the subject. "If we feel we can defend this hemisphere, then the whole argument for now giving conscription its 'rest' is weakened," thereby stating a proposition that requires an answer.—Detroit News.

An Italian paper having urged its readers "to split in the face of France," the British and American Chronicle suggested that "Italy excommunicates every man to do his duty."—Toronto Star.

If the value of property diminishes constantly, as has just been demonstrated and if the proprietors continue to pay the amount of the tax, they will eventually find themselves paying in reality a higher effective rate from year to year. This is the situation, and it why ruin is directly ahead for some of the property owners. The reason why it is useless to hope for an improvement in construction. Real estate taxes must be reduced first.—Le Proprietaire, Montreal.

The demands made against France in regard to what Signor Mussolini calls "the problems of the Dnieper," the "problems of the Canal" can only be dealt with in an atmosphere created by threats and amicable negotiations, but the abuse in the Italian press, is not favorable to the latter. Mussolini scorns the idea of brotherhood between nations and asserts that "relations of force are the determining elements of Italian foreign policy." The existence of such a policy, indeed, is based upon force, but greater men than Herr Hitler or the Duke have learned to their cost that such foundations are not permanent.—Belast, Telegraph.

The extent to which women in Russia are following the sea as a career evidenced by figures published in Moscow placing the number of women sailors working aboard Soviet ships at 8000. The women fill every sort of position, from being cooks to working in the engine room or holding forth on the bridge. Moreover, 21,974 women are employed on river boats. The small craft in the field of aviation, Russian women are also playing important roles, especially as parachute jumpers. This is all a part of the many instances of pleasant and dangerous work. Not many American women will envy them.—Boston Post.

This department's idea of the finest sports cartoonist in American journalism is Burtis Jenkins, Jr., of the New York Journal and American. The young man has a sense of humor and a keen mind. Mr. Jenkins moved off the sports pages for a single night yesterday, and his new-age effort must do down as a Pulitzer Prize candidate. A man who works with field equipment and fixed bayonets is seen marching through the ruins of a bombed country, side by side with a sign, "Albania border." Looking at the sign, a woman holding the hand of her child. As the eye follows the line of the sign, it sees the destruction of the town. The sign reads: "The title: 'Easter Parade.'"—Shapiro in Montreal Gazette.

When one remembers that taxation in Germany has reached 40 percent of the nation's income; that hours of labor have been increased to a possible maximum of 14 hours a day; that the demands of industry, and especially the rearmament program, are bringing about a condition of conscription in the labor market; and that the restrictions on personal liberty are not taken with anything like the indifference which propaganda would suggest, it can easily be realized that in spite of the strict registration from above and the native endurance and discipline of the German people, the price cannot be continued indefinitely without a crisis being reached capable of wrecking the whole system.—Hamilton Spectator.

There will be general regret among Canadians on learning that "The Canadian Magazine," the oldest monthly magazine of this country, will discontinue publication with the April issue. It pioneered the way as a publication with a national circulation and from the Canadian writers. It has been a wholesome, worth-while periodical. Perhaps in no field has Canadian enterprise met such severe tests as in the publishing of a magazine in Canada. The United States has the advantage of vast stands are flooded with Yankee publications—many of them worthless except as some "downright vicious" and the few Canadian magazines, all of which have real merit, are almost completely swamped. It is not a healthy condition for Canada that the magazines of another country should dominate the field. The Canadian Magazine should cause the federal authorities to reconsider the magazine situation and to readjust the regulations to give all Canadian publications a decent break. As it stands they have no chance. The new regulations actually favor the magazines of other countries.—Owen Sound Times.

Perhaps properly viewed there is no inconsistency between Herr Hitler's treatment of the Czechs, the Slovaks, and the Rutenians. Each has been dealt with as suits the purpose. The new regulations prove that the one true principle of German policy is power politics, and its one true aim the creation of an exclusive German empire. Mr. Chamberlain still hopes that the spirit which actuated at least this country at Munich may survive, and that discussion may be the solvent of international difficulties. But it must be remembered that Germany has dealt with Czechoslovakia entirely on her own initiative, and she desires to proceed otherwise. British policy dare not neglect the preparedness which has been an integral part of the Prime Minister's policy since Munich.—Glasgow Herald.

LABOR VS. POLITICS

Sir—I listened to an address broadcast last evening by Hon. Premier Campbell. As I am not a farmer or a fisherman I was more interested in the highway and road building as they pertain more to the interests of the workmen. If carried through from labor or unemployment standpoint. The speaker made comparison of the cost of road building under the administration of the different governments. He claims the cost under the Liberals was much lower than that of the Conservatives. Why shouldn't they be? There were three times as many laborers employed by the Conservatives. The Liberals used high powered machinery to do the work and left the unemployed looking on. Look at the machinery today and if the cost of this machinery was added to road building it would greatly increase the cost of their highways.

During the past three years the most of the money that was voted for unemployment was spent on work done by machinery. The cost of material last year for road-building was 25% less than it cost in 1934. Owing to the great number of auto-trucks now in this province the transportation of material is 50% less than it was four years ago. It may seem alright for the Liberals to blow about their saving money, but the unemployed are the ones who are not getting any money. The Liberals will be telling about their sympathy for the unemployed but they won't tell why they lowered the workman's hourly wage. One of the main problems today is unemployment and the Liberals sidetrack this question in all their public speeches. The Conservatives spent more money in their construction work, but they voted for the use of machinery so as to help the unemployed. Work done by machinery does not put money in circulation, but the workman earns three times the money. The Conservatives and the whole community will benefit. During the last election campaign the Liberals promised to do wonderful things for the unemployed. What will they promise this time? I am anxiously waiting to hear the speeches of the two Liberal candidates in Charlottetown. They are brave men to run again after their record for the past four years. I am, Sir, etc., LABOREER.

Public Forum

A POTENT SIGN OF DEFEAT

Sir—The Patriot, reporting Mr. Claire Trainor's nomination speech shows that they expect defeat of at least one City member, as a foreboding sign. His special pleading is not to be cruel, but to elect both, is like giving up the ghost, at least to the extent of losing one member. But the voters are not in line with giving them even their hoped for half. They are out to send the both of them in to the retirement of homes, and free them from the toils of politics which they were never designed.

I am, Sir, etc. VOTER

SINKING FUND

Sir—Amongst the falsehoods (marked—"To be continued") published in the Campbell organ, we find it charged that the MacMillan Government made "no provision for payment of Highway Sinking Funds." This statement is too glaringly false to be allowed to pass. Their own Public Accounts, certified by their own Auditor, gives the "lie direct" to this calumny. No investor would loan money on bonds without sinking fund provided by the statute authorizing the loan, and none was ever passed by a Conservative government without this provision. Their Sinking Funds are credited in the Public Accounts.

Of course where the Bennett Government paid half the costs of the Highways, there was no provision for sinking fund for this, and no sinking fund required. That the Campbell Highways, having to be paid for in full by local taxation, more money had to be borrowed and to meet investors' demands, more Sinking Funds had to be provided for. Bungling in finance is the last thing to boast of and dangerous to be continued." I am, Sir, etc. FINANCIER.

A CAVENTISH COMPLAINT

Sir—Why does our Government want to destroy the old Cavendish settlement and establish a Park which is not needed and not wanted? Prince Edward Island has come to a sorry plight when folks do not have any voice in what is being done in their school districts. Fields that once waved with hay and grain, which is much needed today, have been turned into what resembles "no-man's land." Trees have been destroyed and now, the MacNeill homestead, that is at least one hundred and thirty years old, is being torn down. A few hundred dollars would have put it in good repair. I'm sure not only the MacNeill connection but everyone in the community greatly resents this old homestead being destroyed. Hundreds of tourists have visited it and hoped it would be preserved. It had three large, old-fashioned fire places, an old spinnet piano, and old china and glass. The furniture had been gathered from the community that would have made it a place of special interest.

Our members seem to prefer the imaginary to the real things of interest and value. When they took hundreds of acres of land, they did not honor our authors, L.M. Montgomery enough to include the names of the children in their advertising. I understand it was her wish too, that the old MacNeill homestead be preserved. Hundreds of dollars have been spent on bridge-rails and puddles, which is quite amusing to tourists who have come hundreds of miles to plunge in the Gulf and bask in the sunshine on the beach. They are weary of "make-believe lakes" and are amazed that we should spoil our island with a Park. I am, Sir, etc.

A TRUE ISLANDER.

THE PATRIOT'S BUBBLE BOAST

Sir—The story is familiar of that haughty King, Neb, in the pinnacle of his pride boasting of: "This great Babylon that I have built." The answer is also familiar, when for seven years he was sent out to pasture, and his pride as the oxen, till his ear was eliminated. History repeats itself, as the Liberal organ publishes the election majorities, when by false representations they stole their way into power. And now, on the eve of their transit to the grass fields, I think for more than seven years, those figures are trotted out in yards from Nebuchadnezzar's boast. Let those figures be taken by some one, unthinking and unaware, let us go back to the tally over of our elections. In 1912 the Hon. Fred J. Nash, personally as popular a man as Liberals ever put in the field, was defeated by Hon. W. E. Stewart, by over 1,000 majority. Later Mr. Higgs overcame this majority, and was elected.

In 1921 Dr. MacMillan was elected by a majority of 343 as compared with the much smaller Lib. majority of 266 in 1935; and Mr. W. A. Stewart's majority was 243 as against Prowse's plurality of 74. These figures forcibly illustrate the thin ice, cracking under their feet, upon which the Liberal chandler is crowing.

Perhaps Mr. LePage has not forgotten his close shave election in 1931, 16 majority, and only saved from defeat by the temperance vote, which he has since so shamefully betrayed. And in that campaign of false pledges and promises, in the midst of the grip of depression, his popularity was at so low an ebb, that in one of the strongest Grid districts in the province he had (in 1935) the insignificant plurality of only 23. What a bantam's egg to crow over. H. H. Acorn of Souris squeezed in by 15 votes, which he made no bones of asserting was due to their promise to "Balance the Budget."

I might make many more comparisons, which would be most "odious" to the "Patriot's Rooster," but these illustrate the stupidity of building prospects upon flimsy shifting sands. Let us get down to the real facts, as known to every honest thinker and observer of the influences and events. When Bennett launched his Trans-Canada Highway projects, he made them non-political, giving Liberals a 50-50 share of the patronage. The Conservative candidates, hard as they were tied. They could not employ their own supporters, exclusively, as Liberals have since done. In hundreds of thousands of voters were tied. They could not look on in idleness at hordes of Liberals doing the work which they felt was their political right. Alongside of this the Conservatives and heifers worked amongst these disaffected, promising them plenty of work in exchange for votes. Now take any of those boasted majorities, remembering that if you cut it in half, and transfer that half to the other side, you find the majority is completely wiped out. Take the LePage majority of 343. Transfer 163 of these voters to his opponent, and he is defeated, dead as a door nail. And there is not a district in which they did not scheme out enough of those discontents to account for their entire majorities. But now this advantage is turned against them, sufficient to swamp them into political perdition. All those voters whom they secured by crooked promises and false pretence, strung by the perfidious game played upon them, are in more bitter resentment against their betrayers than they ever were against the Conservatives, and only craving for the chance to punish the offenders. To these must be added the

That Body of Hours

Every year, physicians interested in hay fever and asthma await the report and findings of the Asthma Research Council of Great Britain. The regular London correspondence of the Journal of the American Medical Association reports that at the asthma clinic of St. Mary's Hospital, the work was principally on hay fever which is accompanied by heavy pollen and asthma and urticaria (hives). It has been found that the pollen of any one of the English grasses serves to show whether or not the hay fever is closely related to pollen and a vaccine made from one grass will desensitize (stop the pollen from causing the symptoms) all hay fever.

Several cases were investigated in which there was some point of infection—teeth, tonsils, sinus, gall bladder—present, which complicated and added to the symptoms produced by the grass pollen. Where this infection was poisoning the system it was naturally a longer and more difficult process to desensitize the patient to the grass pollen.

It was found that emotional disturbances were a factor in causing asthmatic attacks, even hilarity accompanied by hearty laughter might start an attack of hay fever. Also an emotional attack may start an emotional disturbance or neurosis. I have seen before the eyes of the beneficiaries received in asthma by the use of breathing exercises—principally

wholesale defection of their own party friends. There are no more promises offered and emolument and then the still larger class, who were not looking for windfalls, nor slices from the "work barrel" but who were honestly expecting economy in government, an easing of taxation, reduction of public debt, 100 per cent enforcement of Prohibition, school of correction, and the countless of other things promised, and which the better elements of Liberals confidently looked forward to. In good conscience these cannot, and I believe will not, again support those who have defaulted in every pledge and promise.

The Liberal leaders realize these hopeless conditions. There are no Conservatives discontented now sitting on fence rails or lining the roadside to whom they can appeal. They are completely turned, and it is the betrayed of their own party who are waiting with the scalping knife. They are already admitting the defeat of some of their following, yet not willing to admit the real avalanche of indignation prepared for their burial.

I am, Sir, etc. W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

LEWIS F. TANTON

blowing breath out as hard and as long as possible. To be of use, these exercises must be properly taught and practised conscientiously. The results obtained were as follows: In about 40 percent of the cases the asthma disappeared or became so slight as not to inconvenience the patient. In about 30 percent the condition was much improved and there remained 30 percent of failures. Of the failures were due to not applying themselves properly to the learning of the exercises. These patients, who were selected to show the value of the breathing exercises, carried on at their usual employment and did not avoid food, feathers, or dust to which they might be sensitive nor did they have vaccine treatment or operation, on the nose. Any cure or improvement was thus entirely due to the breathing exercises.

A copy of the "Breathing Exercises for Asthma" may be obtained by sending Twenty-Five Cents to The Asthma Research Council, King's College, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

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