

Men, because of the power of speech, have the advantage over the brute; but beasts are preferable to men whose language is indecent.

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SHORT CAMPAIGN MARKS ELECTION IN OLD QUEBEC

Voters go to the Polls on May 16th to Elect a New Legislature - Women Do Not Vote

(Canadian Press) QUEBEC, Que., May 13.—After a campaign that will have lasted only four weeks, the voters of Quebec will on May 16th go to the polls to elect the personnel of the Legislative Assembly of the Province since Confederation. Of the most of the electoral appeals in this Province, where politics are taken seriously and party lines are very tightly drawn, this campaign has been outstanding for the fact that no grave issues of Provincial concern were before the people. The sixteenth Legislature had run its allotted span and was dissolved as a matter of routine by Premier Louis-Alexandre Taschereau. At the election machinery was set in motion. Replying to a criticism by Arthur Sauve, the Conservative leader, wherein he protested against such a short notice, Mr. Taschereau retorted that for many months Mr. Sauve had been warning his friends that an election early this summer was pending, and he added that if three weeks were sufficient for the people to Great Britain to make up their mind—this being the period of notice given to the British electors in the general election—then four weeks should be reasonably ample for Quebec.

It became early apparent that Mr. Taschereau's main task was to try and recover for the Liberal Party the Island of Montreal which, in 1923, returned 11 Conservative members. In Montreal, he said, he was having its destinies directed by rural Quebec. Mr. Taschereau had no fault to find with that, he said, as the deputies from rural Quebec were upright, earnest and broadminded, but it was to be regretted that the majority of the city should be heard more in Opposition than in Administration matters. He hoped that the halting of May 16th would reverse this situation.

In his manifesto the Prime Minister based his appeal for a renewal of his mandate on the record of the Government. Quebec was the only Canadian province which for years has consistently shown not only a balanced budget but a surplus, and this surplus has been employed toward the reduction of light and keeping up these high rates. It had distributed \$11,628,833 for colonization; \$11,635,872 for agriculture; \$21,898,637 for public instruction, including grants to the provincial universities; \$3,843,325 for bridges; \$1,337,000 for railways and had also saved the financial situation of Quebec, by advancing \$5,000,000 to the Banque Nationale. Annual surpluses had totalled many millions and of this \$14,000,000 had been obtained by the operation of the Quebec Liquor law. Encouragement had been given to outside investors to come to Quebec and develop natural resources. By such an extent had the Government been successful that over one billion and a quarter dollars had been invested in Quebec in the past seven years. Premier Taschereau made it plain that his policy would be to continue the programme.

Inspector Sent To Investigate

(Special to The Guardian) NEW YORK, N. Y., May 13.—Following the receipt of a request from Dr. E. M. A. Savard, Inspector general of the city of Montreal, that the embargo set by the New York Health Department on milk and cream, from that City be lifted, Health Commissioner Dr. Louis I. Harris today sent Alfred V. Blewitt, an inspector to the Canadian metropolis to make a thorough survey of the situation he felt here tonight.

Trago-Comedy In An Omnibus

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 13.—An omnibus conductor arrived at King's Cross one night recently, and found that a passenger had left a suitcase in the omnibus. He took it to Somers Town Police Station, where he opened it and found that it contained a dead baby. The child, which was stated to be about a month old, had been dead for a few days, and was wrapped in a sheet. A man walked into the police station soon after and asked if a suitcase had been found at King's Cross. The case was produced. "That is it," he said. The detective's father round, and began to ask questions. "I am an undertaker," answered the claimant, as he gave his name and address. "I was taking the poor little baby to my shop." The case was fastened, and the undertaker walked out.

Dr. Frank Brown, who is alleged to have shot and killed himself in downtown Montreal hotel, after consulting Dr. J. F. Puddicombe in course of an alleged quarrel.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1927

Premier J. D. Stewart Opens Conservative Campaign

Full Report of Leader's Brilliant Speech Delivered to a Capacity House at the Strand Theatre on May 3rd, in Which He Reviews the Work of His Government for the Past Three Years

Following is a full report of the speech delivered by Premier Stewart in the Strand Theatre on Tuesday evening, May 3rd:— Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is really a wonderful privilege to stand here and face this splendid audience in the metropolitan city of this province on this occasion. I say this because the Government which I have had the honour to lead has had the administration of the affairs of this Province during the past four years. That period has now almost expired. The last session of the Parliament has prorogued. The time is now very near when the Government must give account of its stewardship to the electors who placed them in power in 1923. And on this occasion I take it as a compliment to that Government when on this, our first appearance after these four years, to deal with political matters, facing a provincial election, that such a large and intelligent audience should turn out to hear what we have to say.

It has been the practice in the past for a leader of a party in the circumstances in which I am placed tonight to make any pronouncement by way of policy which is necessary, before the people of his own constituency. I have departed from that custom on this occasion, while I have learned to admire and respect this city of my adoption, while I sincerely appreciate the splendid sentiments of its citizens, yet I am free to confess that if I had my way on this occasion I would have followed precedent and would have made these announcements which I purpose making tonight in my native town of Georgetown. But unfortunately, at this time of the year, as you know, the travelling is not very good; the roads are just about as bad as they can be or as they could be at any season of the year, and the old Georgetown District, if you will, is widely diversified. It is very much cut up by bays and rivers, and it requires much travel to get to a central point from the outskirts of it.

I might tell you how that happened. Many years ago a Liberal Premier of this Province conceived the brilliant idea of "dividing" all the Conservatives in one corner of Kings County, because, you know, ever since Confederation, in provincial elections, Kings County has been the thorn in the side of the Liberal party; they have never made very much progress, or very much impression, on Kings County. This Liberal Premier thought, by a rather elaborate platform was placed before the electors of this Province by the Liberal party—a platform containing a great many planks, and covering a great deal of ground; and upon the strength of the promises contained in that platform the Government of this Province was entrusted to the Liberal party under the leadership of Premier Bell. Four years rolled by, and in 1923 another election contest took place, and we had the opportunity during that election campaign of placing before the electors that platform again, of reading it over as it had been read over in 1919 and of dealing with those various planks. You all remember as well as I do, ladies and gentlemen, that that platform was noted only for lack of performance—that you could take that platform from beginning to end, and not find a single promise that had been implemented.

That was the record, in a general way, of that Government—absolute failure to implement its pre-election promises. The Conservative Record. Another four years have brought around another election contest. You will recall that in 1923 the Liberal-Conservative party platform was placed before the people, and in the same way as the Liberal platform was placed in 1919, it was not so elaborate; it did not cover so much paper; but it received the commendation of the people, and today, after the fourth session of this Legislature has closed and we are facing you now as an electorate, I want again to place that platform before you, ladies and gentlemen, and I want to submit to you that that platform has been, so far as was humanly possible, implemented one hundred per cent. (Applause.)

I am not going to take the different planks and deal with them in detail, because, as I said before, that has been done, and you have read that record, open to every elector of this Province. But let me point out one or two outstanding instances in connection with that record. We promised to repeal that famous Poll Tax of the Bell Government. Did we repeal it? We intended to reduce the sessional indemnity. Have we done so? We promised to make a real effort to the duty and the right of the people

to consider those policies and to compare them. But that is not the whole duty of the electors; that is not all of their privilege and their right. They have to go, and they will go, further than that; because, as we all know, it is the easiest thing in the world to make promises to the electors at election time. But if I am not mistaken—if I know anything at all about the temper of the people of this Province, I believe that they will look beyond promises; they will look to performance. They will take and compare the records of two parties side by side. They will look at their promises in the light of past performance, and they will measure those parties not by the attractiveness of their promises but by the record of their performance in the past, and by that record they will judge and decide which of those parties is the more to be trusted to carry out their promises in the future. (Applause.)

In the light of what I said before, we are not boasting, but we are not ashamed, to place the record of this Government beside the record of the other party which is seeking the reins of power on this occasion; because within the memory of all of us we have had both of these parties in power. The people of this Province have had recent experience with both Governments, Liberal and Conservative; and I submit to you that those who composed the Bell Government, which held power from 1919 to 1923 are practically the same individuals who have been nominated again to contest the various constituencies in this Province, representing that same party. So that you have, really, the Bell Government resurged on this occasion and again facing the electorate.

Pre-election Promises. I am not going to take up time this evening with a long comparison of the two records, because we have just concluded our session of the Legislature during which those matters were very thoroughly and very ably debated. The speeches of the gentlemen on both sides of the House were published in the press, and you have no doubt read their deliberations, and anything that I might say on the subject would be very largely a repetition of what you have already read. I do not know that I can say very much that is new; but just let me say in this general way, that in the general election of 1919 a rather elaborate platform was placed before the electors of this Province by the Liberal party—a platform containing a great many planks, and covering a great deal of ground; and upon the strength of the promises contained in that platform the Government of this Province was entrusted to the Liberal party under the leadership of Premier Bell. Four years rolled by, and in 1923 another election contest took place, and we had the opportunity during that election campaign of placing before the electors that platform again, of reading it over as it had been read over in 1919 and of dealing with those various planks. You all remember as well as I do, ladies and gentlemen, that that platform was noted only for lack of performance—that you could take that platform from beginning to end, and not find a single promise that had been implemented.

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press our claims for additional subsidy at Ottawa. Did we not do that? (Applause.) We promised that if we succeeded in that we would reduce the taxes on the taxpayers of this Province. Have we done it? (Increased applause.) These are a few of the outstanding promises we made, they were not very many, as I said before, but we made an honest attempt to carry them out, and we have succeeded, I believe, to the satisfaction of the people of this Province.

Federal Claims. But it has been said by the Liberal party, that so far as getting this additional subsidy from Ottawa is concerned, it was merely a matter of luck. Don't you think it is very well to have a Government that is playing "in luck", even if you go no farther than that? (Applause.) Just let us look at the matter and see how much "luck" there was about it! We first promised to make a real effort to press and obtain these claims at the hands of the Federal Government. That was not a new promise; it was not made for the first time in 1923 by any means. It was contained in the Liberal platform of 1919, upon which Mr. Bell and his followers sought the suffrage of the electors in that year. Let us again for a moment look at the two records. We both promised to press our claims at Ottawa. What was done by the Liberal party with regard to pressing those claims? You have heard, time and again, of the "retreats" of Mr. Bell, but I think that they can be best summed up in his own words upon the floor of the Legislature at the last session of his reign of power, when in answer to a question placed by myself on the Order Paper, asking what had been done in that regard, he said that he had made little or no progress. He had written a letter to the Premier of Nova Scotia, but that gentleman was contemplating resigning. He had written another letter to the Premier of New Brunswick and had received the same reply. Mr. Bell then stated that he had received no notice from the Premier of Nova Scotia, but that he had written a letter to the Premier of Nova Scotia, but that gentleman was contemplating resigning. He had written another letter to the Premier of New Brunswick and had received the same reply. Mr. Bell then stated that he had received no notice from the Premier of Nova Scotia, but that he had written a letter to the Premier of Nova Scotia, but that gentleman was contemplating resigning.

With regard to our own performance, the record has been put before you and I do not wish to repeat what you are all familiar with. But I may say that we began our efforts very early. We felt the necessity of pressing those claims without delay, and our efforts began with the conference of the three Maritime Governments at Halifax in the Fall of 1923. That conference was afterwards followed by the preparation of a brief, then by another Maritime conference, and later on by an Inter-Provincial conference of all the provinces of Canada, which, I am able to say, was called at the instigation of this Government. (Applause.) The presentation of our claims was made before that conference, at which every province was represented except one. Then, when that effort failed, the presentation was made and a brief filed before the Privy Council of Canada; and finally the presentation was made before the Duncan Commission, where it succeeded, as you know. That, ladies and gentlemen, is the record of the performance of the present Government in its attempts to implement its pledge in the platform of 1923.

The Conservative Platform. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal any further with the record of our performance during the past four years. There are other matters tonight with which I purpose to deal and which will necessarily take some time, and I do not wish to trespass upon your forbearance. We are now about to face the people in an election contest, and we do not wish to depend entirely on our past record, however fully we have implemented every promise made. We are anxious, if you see fit to again entrust the Government to us, to carry out those policies which we have advocated and to continue in what we believe is best in the interests of the people in the way of administration of public affairs. As before, we are not now making elaborate promises. We are not making numerous promises. But we are stating certain things which we believe, if we are returned to power, we will be able to carry out in continuation of the record which we are proud of in the past. We are presenting, therefore, a few well-chosen planks rather than the promise of very many things without any implementation at all. I will now submit to you the



PREMIER J. D. STEWART

platform of the Liberal-Conservative party at this coming election, and with your permission I will read it.

The recent increase of \$125,000 in Federal subsidy to this Province is, we believe, but a small part of what we should in justice receive. It will be the aim and duty of this Liberal-Conservative party if returned to power at the forthcoming election, to so further present and press these claims that this Province will realize upon these rights in full measure.

Upon obtaining further financial relief as above, to still further reduce taxation. We have been accused of the basest ingratitude to the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King in particular and to the Federal Government in general because we did not see fit to support certain resolutions which were submitted to the Legislature by the Opposition during the session just ended—resolutions expressing gratitude to the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie King both for the \$40,000 of additional railway taxation subsidy and also for the \$125,000 addition to general subsidies to this Province. Now we took the stand on that occasion that this was not a matter concerning which we should give thanks to any individual or to any body of persons. It seems to me that to take that attitude would be to set a very dangerous precedent. It was a matter of right, not a matter of gift. The people of this Province are not begging from the Federal Government. (Applause.) The people of this Province are not of the breed that will beg from anybody or from any country. We are men and women and we stand upon our rights, and we will get our rights. Why should we get down on our knees and beg for anything from anybody of men because they have, whether in whole or in part, given us what belongs to us? (Applause.) There is no precedent for such a thing. In 1912, when the present Chief Justice, then Premier of this Province, obtained an addition of \$100,000 from the Federal Government, was there any talk then of giving thanks? Did the Opposition in that Legislature suggest that a vote of thanks should be given to Sir Robert Borden, or to Premier Matheson, or anyone else? It was unheard of.

The Province of Nova Scotia, this year, I have not been able to find a record of any such proposal from the Legislature. It is quite true that such a proposal was made in the Legislature of New Brunswick, and the Opposition here have surreptitiously attempted to follow that precedent.

This \$125,000, as I have said, is but a small part of what we expect to receive and what we will receive when we obtain our rights. We are already assured that before the end of the present year an Inter-Provincial Conference will be called, at which an attempt will be made to settle this matter of subsidy between all the Provinces of Canada; not to make a final adjustment, because I do not believe a final adjustment can be made. Canada is a growing country, and our federal revenues are growing, and as long as those federal revenues are growing, just so long have we a right to have an addition of subsidy from time to time. But this Conference will be called for the purpose of making an adjustment up to the present time at least.

An Opposition Argument.

My hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition stated, as a reason for his being returned to power on this occasion, that it would be well, when this Inter-Provincial Conference meets, that this Government should be in line with the Federal Government. Now what do you think of an argument of that kind, presented at an Inter-Provincial Conference—a conference of the real men of Canada? When this Province sends up a delegation the suggestion is that our argument should be: "We are in line with you in politics; we gave you a vote of thanks; therefore give us our subsidy!" (Laughter.) What attention would be given to an argument of that kind at an Inter-Provincial Conference?

(Continued on page 4)

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH

London's Foremost Criminal Did Not Count on His Victim's Foresight, the Result of a Dream.

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 13.—The death of St. Monitz, in Switzerland, of Mrs. Ellen Westermann, one of the women who escaped from the clutches of Dr. Thomas Neill Cream, the notorious prisoner, recalls again the infamous career of one of the most sinister figures in the annals of London crime. Mrs. Westermann was a beautiful woman, whose eccentricities were dictated by fear of the male sex—a fear inspired solely by her realization of the peril she had escaped at the hands of Cream. She always contended that it was nothing short of a miracle that saved her from sharing the fate of other women who perished at the hands of this relentless destroyer of her sex. She met Cream at a West End hotel, in which she was staying and succumbing to his terrible powers of fascination, she agreed to live with him, as his housekeeper, on the understanding that they should be married as soon as necessary formalities could be completed. One night Mrs. Westermann had a curious dream, in which she saw Cream standing near her, pouring a white powder into a glass of stout she was going to drink. She told Cream about the dream next day, and he laughingly brushed the suggestion aside, but it made such an impression on her mind that she could not stay in the house. Without saying a word to him she hurried away, leaving some of her property behind, so eager was she to avoid arousing suspicion in his mind. Only afterwards when he was in the hands of the police, did she realize how great was the miracle that saved her from sharing the fate of other victims, for it was undoubtedly true that Cream had arranged to poison her after forging a will, by which he would receive all her property. This was made clear by a diary found after his conviction and death sentence. This was made clear by a diary escape from a cruel death made such an impression on the mind of Mrs. Westermann that she was never again the same woman. She lived abroad, her only companion being a former servant, whom she induced to share her life after her former lover's execution. Shortly before her death her sufferings from ill-health were accentuated by the idea that she was haunted by the ghost of the murderer, and even in Switzerland, where she went a few years ago, she could not rid herself of the idea that Cream was constantly appearing to torment her.

New Glasgow in Favor of Union When Navy Men Wore Whiskers

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 13.—In his 80th year, Rear-Admiral Sir Sydney Cardley-Wilmut has been reviewing the last 65 years of his busy life, afloat and ashore. When Sir Sydney joined the Navy the ships were "wooden walls," conditions aboard were such that midshipmen lived in a state of hunger. The gunroom cook could make like almost unendurable. "On one occasion," he says, "two or three of the crew were operated with the wretched performance of the cook inflicted chastisement on him across the table with a dirk scabbard or gunter's scale, a long ruler, the usual instrument for summary punishment with which most of us became acquainted at one time or another, known as a cobbing. "The cook episode created a scandal and led to a court-martial, the ringleader being sentenced to a term of imprisonment, but not dismissal from the service, for I met him in the Navy afterwards." Long side whiskers were a curse as well as an ornament. Everybody capable of growing whiskers had to shave the upper lip and chin, so as to leave a space between the whiskers the width of three fingers. In the "fifties and 'sixties ships rolled and pitched, and sharking was daily martyrdom. Then a Mr Childers, First Lord, took up the whisker question and solicited the interest of Queen Victoria. Beards were ordered, and great was the Navy's joy. Sir Sydney remembers a solemn procession of officers, escorted by his razor, going to the gangway and committing the instrument of torture to the deep.

New Ocean Depth

BERLIN, May 13.—The German admiralty announces that the cruiser Emden, en route from Celebes Island in the Dutch East Indies to Nagasaki, Japan, measured an ocean depth of 34,416 feet. The greatest depth hitherto known was 32,644 feet off the eastern coast of Japan.

Motor Charges Elephants

(By British United Press) LONDON, May 13.—Two sisters motoring along the Great North-road to London recently in the early hours of the morning had an adventure more suited to the paths of the jungle than to a prosaic English highway. It was pitch dark and raining hard, when suddenly ten yards in front of the bonnet loomed: 2 elephants, 1 camel, 1 spotted horse, 1 zebra-donkey hybrid and 1 keeper. The next moment there was a broadside crash into the elephants and—temporary oblivion for the occupants of the car. "When we recovered ourselves," says one of the sisters, "our heads were sticking through the roof of the car, the axle was broken and the elephants were frisking about amongst the wreckage and venting their displeasure through their trunks." Men in charge of a lorry some distance away gave the sisters shelter, and later in the morning their brother, who was in search of them, was alarmed to find the ruins of their car by the roadside. Inquiring at houses in the neighbourhood, he received confused accounts of the accident, in which, however, the elephants and the camel were insisted upon as factors.

"I thought the people were joking," he said, "and in my anxiety I was afraid I was rather impatient with them—and I found my sisters and they confirmed the queer cause of the accident." Where the manager came from is not known.



Dr. J. F. Puddicombe of Ottawa, McGill medical interne at the Royal Victoria hospital, Montreal, who was shot and wounded in the arm and head by Dr. Frank Brown, formerly of Manitoba, following an alleged quarrel in a downtown Montreal hotel.