THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, K. P. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

Editor and Managing Director—J. E. Burnett, F. J. I.
Associate Editors—Frank Walker, and D. E. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance,) delivered.
$4.50 pe. year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1935

A CHANGE OF TUNE

Highly significant of the change in Liberal attitude toward bond borrowing is the explanation given in yesterday's Patriot for the holding of a special session of the Legislature on Sept. 25. The purpose of the session, our contemporary says, is to obtain authority to fund the bank overdraft. It adds: "When the Lea Government came in office on Aug. 15, 1935, it was found that it had authority to fund only $200,000. Tenders were asked for of the financial houses for this amount, and a most favourable offer of 99.58 on 3 per cent bonds was received, which would indicate that the credit of Prince Edward Island is regarded very highly by all financial houses in Canada."

Who, it may be asked, is responsible for the high standing of the Province's credit? Surely not the Lea Government, which only took office a month ago!

During the latter part of its regime the MacMillan Government floated a $500,000 bond issue on the most favorable basis obtained by any Province in Canada. The bonds, which were 3 per cent, were sold above par at 100.067 on a basis of 2.97.

Did the then Opposition members and press congratulate the administration on obtaining such favorable terms, which effected a saving of 2.12 per cent annually on interest charges, or $21,230 in two years? Did they express their appreciation that the credit of the Province stood so high? On the contrary, they abused the Government for making "more borrowings", maintained it was ruining the Province's credit and predicted that if "this kind of thing" went on we would shortly find ourselves bankrupt, like Newfoundland.

Such was the kind of propaganda with which Liberal members went to the country and won their election. How quickly has the wind changed!

And whom have they to thank for the legislative authority on which they sold their $200,000 bond issue? In the Liberal manifesto, issued prior to the election, we read: "A bill for borrowing $200,000 was passed in the dying hours of the last session in the most unconstitutional manner." This was the statute—"unconstitutional" according to Mr. Lea and his colleagues—which they invoked when they found, as their predecessors did, that bond issues are necessary to the carrying on of government affairs.

If, as our contemporary now anticipates, a "large sum in the interest charges will be saved" by reason of this legislation, then the credit goes to the much maligned MacMillan administration, which had the forethought to provide for it, and not at all to the present office holders, whose slanderous misrepresentations in this and other matters affecting the Province's finances, placed them where they are.

MR. KING'S "POLICY"

Mr. Mackenzie King, in his broadcast address, again talked about lowering Canada's tariffs. In taking this course he is running true to Liberal form. It was in 1897 that the Liberals began giving other nations something for nothing, and Mr. King still believes in that policy. In view of this fact it is well to remember that the Empire trade treaties of 1932, which have saved Canada from bankruptcy, have to be renewed and revised in 1937. Who is to have charge of that revision on behalf of Canada—Bennett, the man who obtained the agreements, or King, who fought against them and voted against them in the House and said he would cancel them? The Opposition leader has already disqualified himself for the task by pledging Great Britain a 50 per cent. preference on Canada's general tariff. If Mr. King were a business man and knew anything of trade and economics he would be aware that such a course would ruin most of Canada's manufacturing industries. His pur-blindness is further demonstrated by his public statements encouraging the United States not to sign a trade treaty with Canada and encouraging Japan not to give way in its present tariff differences with this country. It looks as if the Opposition leader will do anything and say anything to get votes.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the Prime Minister in his third broadcast message quoted such former free trade leaders as Mr. Walter Runciman and Mr. Lloyd George in support of the Bennett method of handling the trade question. Mr. Runciman recently said: "I have made trade agreements with fifteen different countries and I say emphatically that if I had not been armed with the weapon of a tariff it would have been absolutely impossible for me to have made even one agreement." Mr. Lloyd George recently said: "Having got tariffs, we ought to make a ruthless use of them for the purpose of reducing and, where possible, removing those difficulties in the way of international trade."

In the face of these declarations by prominent British Liberals, Mr. King continues to prate about the evils of international bargaining and about the feasibility of reducing tariffs by the unilateral, voluntary method. Mr. King has learned nothing. He still believes in trying to make bricks without straw.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Premier Lea is well enough to go about and to talk at large, but, evidently not sufficiently well to discharge his official duties.

Great Britain's strong hand in the League of Nations is making itself felt. Italy now is open to reason.

The first caucus of the Liberal members of the Legislature should be something of the nature of a free-for-all.

Unless the Stevens candidates announce themselves soon it will be necessary for the Conservative candidates to arrange their meetings without them.

For those who have potatoes to market this year prices promise to be good. But they would require to be so to offset the almost total loss last year.

In King's County the King candidate blandly resents being called to book for making unsubstantiated statements. Unless some such check were placed upon him Dr. Grant would be asserting that the moon was made of cheese which he personally had sampled.

The trouble between the Government and its supporters over the P.E.I. Potato Growers Association guarantee is that Premier Lea did not take his followers into his confidence before the election. Now the chickens are coming home to roost.

A man, who was having dinner at a Toronto hotel, ordered lobster. Wishing to open the claws, he called a waiter, and asked for a nut cracker. The latter returned with a plate of soda biscuits, and apologized because the chef had no nut crackers. He expressed the hope that soda crackers would serve the purpose just as well.

The Liberal candidates in Queens are bewailing night after night the "terrible effects" of depression upon the people of Charlottetown, alleging conditions of bread-lines, soup kitchens, etc. The audience hears them in stony silence, if not incredulity. Wonder if they expect to get away with such gross misrepresentations and slanders on the citizens of this fair city?

People are wondering what excuse Mr. A. E. McLean will offer the Returned Soldiers at Tignish tonight for the dismissal of a Returned Soldier, with a wife and six children, to make a job for his nephew, Mr. Roy McLean, as Assistant Registrar of Deeds; also for personally conducting another McLean to the road project the other day (in his own car); and for sundry appointments among A. E.'s relations that otherwise could have gone to Returned Soldiers.

Germany is harder up than the proverbial church mouse, and is endeavoring to obtain a loan by hook or by crook. An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to raise $75,000,000 in London, and during the negotiations, Hitler soft-pedalled on his anti-Jew policy. No sooner did his loan endeavours fail than he returned to the attack on the Jew, this time forbidding even marriage between Germans and Jews. Wonder if he ever heard that love laughs at locksmiths?

They are hard put to in order to get Liberal supporters in Toronto these days. Mr. T. L. Church, Conservative stalwart, speaking to a meeting of his Broadview riding canvassers, read excerpts from a handbill distributed to advertise a picnic on behalf of H. P. Snelgrove, Liberal candidate in the riding. "Thousands of favors for all," he read, "to be given at a Liberal rally in Withrow Park on September 11th. 100 free attendance prizes including $50 mantel and fireplace electric grate, overcoat, lamps, silk stockings, permanent waves, groceries, passes to the Famous Players' theatres, passes to the Maple Leaf Gardens." Nearly as bad as Mr. Lea's picnic, only his was after, not before, his election.

This is interesting, especialy as an editorial in the Financial Post: "Just before Sir James Dunn, Bart., left his home in London the other day to sail for Canada, his friend, Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook,) called him from Paris to wish him a successful trip and to tell him to enquire for a little package when he went on board the Empress of Britain at Southampton. On opening the package, he found a nicely bound copy of the Shorter Catechism with Beaverbrook's compliments. These men are both New Brunswickers; Beaverbrook, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and Sir James, the son of a Presbyterian elder; both continuing Presbyterians. Both have had their ups and downs in life and have turned many sharp corners, but away in the background is their early home upbringing, the value of which this incident shows. Beaverbrook was perfectly serious in sending the Shorter Catechism and his gift was equally understood and appreciated by Sir James.

Votes By The Way

One of the obstacles in the way of solving marketing problems in the past has been that while there were many persons in the industry capable of deciding upon a policy, the lack of authority to enforce that policy has prevented any proper effort to discover its soundness. Today, under the Natural Products Marketing Act and the authority and rights which go with it we have advanced a long way towards being able to enforce a policy.—W. E. Haskins, Chairman B.C. Tree Fruit Board.

During their tour of England the South African cricketers lost but two of thirty-eight matches played against the best elevens in the country, and they were victorious in the only test match to reach a definite conclusion. This satisfactory tour should mean a great deal for the old English game in South Africa. It will be a fortunate day for clean, wholesome sport in Canada when a representative eleven can make a similar showing in the ancient home of cricket.

Mr. A. G. Graham, publisher and editor of the Eatonia (Sask.) Enterprise, has celebrated his eightieth birthday, and still has no thought of quitting work. Mr. Graham has had a remarkable career in the newspaper business. As with so many other members of the craft, he arrived through the composing room, starting in 1867 as a "printer's devil "in Fergus. Years ago the West called Mr. Graham, and he has been associated with many papers in many capacities. Boundless optimism and energy provided the key to Mr. Graham's success; and the fact that he was a member of the famous old Maple Leaf baseball team that put Guelph on the map and that he excelled as a lacrosse player explain the physical vigor that he carried into the ranks of the octogenarians. Friends in all parts of Canada will wish for this "dean of the Western newspapermen," as he has become known, many more years of health and happiness.

That period of time embraced in the last three decades has seen the perfection of the motor car, airplane, radio dispatching pictures by wire and perhaps, goofiest of all, baseball games at night. If—and who may doubt it?—the next 30 years in production of revolutionary changes approximate the progress of the last 30 years, this ancient world is destined to remain interesting. So stick around a while yet, boys and girls.—Pleasant Mill (Mo.) Times.

The United States, if there is war in Europe, will apparently not achieve the agreeable isolation it has tried hard to assure. In spite of revised neutrality laws, the withdrawal of protection for its citizens who accept contracts in war zones, and a seasoned sentiment against participation in overseas conflict, the nation may not be able to avoid being economically, financially, and socially embroiled.—For, alas, that once tangible isolation has taken a place among the myths. —Christian Science Monitor.

The Indian State Broadcasting service is starting construction of its first transmitter, at Delhi. It is announced that a large part of the programs will be in Indian languages and will reflect native culture. As some 200 dialects are spoken in India, members of the Canadian Radio Commission, worried with only two languages, will chuckle as they wish the Indian commissioners luck. — Edmonton Journal.

The American home is not the safest place to be, after all—not much safer, indeed, than the American highway which has come to be about the most dangerous spot to be inhabited. There were twice as many fatal accidents in homes last year as there were in industrial plants. According to the estimate of the National Safety Council occupational facilities last year totalled 15,000, while the accidental home deaths were 33,000, almost as many as were killed by automobiles during the year. The estimated number of accidents including those which did not result fatally were 1,350,000 for industrial establishments, and 4800,000 for homes.—Charlotte Observer.

Astronomers have discovered that on account of its component stars moving about, the Great Dipper may be quite changed in formation during the next century or so. This is very interesting, but it is a changing world, and, anyway, humanity has more immediate and pressing business to consider.

Among the most striking local evidences that conditions are improving is the fact that there has been a $700,000 improvement in the collection of Toronto's back taxes. Taxpaying never is popular, but evidently many city folk again are ready and able to score off arrears. It is a wholesome sign.

German engineering genius has triumphed in the field of dirigible construction while efforts elsewhere have ended in disaster. The Graf Zeppelin has made seventy trans-Atlantic flights with a voyage around the world thrown in for good measure. The LZ-129 should greatly improve even this impressive record. But no regular trans-Atlantic service will be practicable until after a suitable hangar for the great ship is built on this side. The use of the Lakehurst hangar is a courtesy which the Navy Department will temporarily extend to Dr. Eckener in his testing trips. Assuming that these tests prove the feasibility of a regular commercial schedule throughout the year, there should be no difficulty in securing permanent accommodation.—Brooklyn Eagle.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

HANDY SIZE 47¢

HOUSEHOLD SIZE 79¢

The Quality Drugstore

Johnson & Johnson

Cor. Prince and Kent Sts.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BREATH ODORS

"Offensive odor of the breath is often a matter of considerable importance to those afflicted, and medical advice is occasionally sought. The fact that the odor may arise from some trouble in the mouth, throat or bronchial tubes is well recognized. But in some cases no trouble exists and yet the odor persists."

I am quoting Drs. Howard W. Haggard and Leon A. Greenburg, New Haven, in the Journal of the American Medical Association. It has been suggested that the air coming from the lungs is tainted by the blood coming from some part of the body where trouble exists. It has also been suggested that the odor arises from the saliva (the digestive juice of the mouth) or even from the stomach itself.

However Drs. Haggard and Greenburg are of the opinion that the odor comes from the mouth or throat, and show the results obtained in experiments with a number of individuals who had eaten onion or garlic. Usually the breath loses its odor within a few hours, but in occasional individuals even small amounts of onion or garlic in soups, sauces, or salads taint the breath for several days.

As a rule in the past little relief could be given for this condition except by disguising the odor with the use of mouth washes containing aromatic oils.

After careful investigation it was found that the odor after eating onion and garlic is from little particles that remained in about the mouth and teeth. It would seem reasonable to suppose then that brushing the teeth and tongue with soap and water and rinsing the mouth would remove the odor but they did not do so.

Even brushing the teeth and tongue with a 30 per cent solution of alcohol in water failed to remove the odor.

However the experiments showed that "the breath can be immediately and completely rid of the odor by washing the teeth and tongue with a solution of chloramine. The chlorine thus liberated in the mouth reacts chemically with the essential oils—garlic and onion—and deodorizes (removes odor) them. It is probable that many cases of foul breath from other causes could be removed by the same treatment."

Chloramine is not a proprietary drug and can be bought from your druggist. The chlorine odor is itself unpleasant and the druggist may have to add something to disguise or sweeten it.

In A Nutshell

"I set out in search of a 'nutshell definition' of Social Credit writes a Special Correspondent in the Daily Telegraph.

"Mr. W. L. Bardsley, secretary of the London organisation of the Social Credit advocates, explained it to me. 'Putting it as shortly and simply as possible,' he said, 'it is just this:

"'Many goods are now being made which are wanted but cannot be bought because people have not enough money. We propose to increase the purchasing power of everybody, in order that they may buy goods which they cannot collectively afford at present.

"'We propose to do this in a number of ways. The chief way is by means of a national dividend.

"'At the moment this is either being discovered or is being kept out of existence by restriction of output in industry and agriculture.

"'All over the world milk, wheat, cotton and coffee are being destroyed, simply because people cannot afford to buy them. Far more important is the fact that our fields and workshops are not producing nearly as much as they could.

"'We propose to stop this destruction and to get our fields and workshops producing to capacity by enabling people to buy more.

"'Money comes into the hands of the public as payments for services. All these payments are included in the prices of things sold. Logically, people should have enough enough money to pay these prices. Quite obviously they have not.

"'This is because there is a time-lag which increases as production becomes ever more mechanised. People never have enough money to buy all the goods produced unless definite steps are taken to provide them with it.

"'In the past, this has been done in ways that are inadequate under present conditions—exploitation of overseas markets on credit, governmental expnditure on public works, etc.

"'Social Credit proposes that the amount of the deficiency between the prices of goods available and the money in the hands of the people who want to buy them should be made up, in accordance with a national balance-sheet.

"'The amount of the dividend would be scientifically estimated by stocktaking over certain periods, and issued as money to everybody.'

"'Inflation?' I asked.

"'Nothing of the kind,' replied Mr. Bardsley. 'Inflation would ruin the scheme. The issue of dividends would be accompanied by price control. There would be a bonus paid on sales at certain prices and profit on turnover would be regulated.

"'There are many problems connected with the distribution of divivends, depending on circumstances, time and place. They would be settled on the principles I have suggested.'

"Credit is faith—an estimate of the physical possibility of carrying out the work. In the faith—on this estimate—money is created, and in this faith as much money could be created as the estimated productive capacity of the community justified," says Social Credit, the organ of the movement.

"It is therefore absurd that any community should go short of the goods and services it wants and can produce. Productive capacity is a real thing; its present enormous extent is an inheritance of the present generation, and should be used for the benefit of the people of today and of the future.

"Money, on the other hand, is of quite a different nature. It is not real and tangible. It costs nothing to create, and its function should be solely to assist in the orderly production of goods and services, and to simplify their distribution.

"Those who have followed the arguments of Major Douglas understand why it is that despite a capacity to produce which is greater than ever before in the whole history of man, the people as a whole are poor. It is due to an error in financial accountancy which could easily be rectified without causing anyone to make any financial sacrifice whatever.

"But Major Douglas and his supporters go further. They have a proposition for the voter. They say that it is not necessary for the voter to understand what exactly this error is; still less need he try to understand how it could be corrected. If anybody knows, or thinks he knows, the why and the how, he should vote first for results, and afterwards, if he wishes, offer his services in the task of producing the results he has voted for.

"The only thing that it is essential for the people to do is use their votes to demand that this error shall be put right—to demand that they shall no longer be poor when they could be rich—to demand big enough effective incomes to buy what they can produce.

"What the people can produce depends on their productive capacity. Their productive capacity is their inheritance. The ordinary means by which persons enjoy an inheritance is the dividend.

"Therefore th people of a nation that has inherited a vast productive capacity should draw a National Dividend. By the proper use of their votes, the people—if they want it—could demand and get a National Dividend."

Educating Young Liberals

(By Analyst)

The special, and recently the only education given by Liberals to their rising generations is of the vocal and muscular type, perhaps excepting their press lessons in deception which I have too much respect for young Liberals to believe they will permit to sully their honour. Having no constructive policy to teach, on questions of figures or trade economy for them to study, their education consists in instruction how to use lungs, hand and feet creating noise and uproar at public gatherings.

Up to the present my impression was that this type of politics was a perquisite exclusively of Prince Edward Island Liberals. The Daily Colonist, referred to editorially, informs us that the disease, plague or whatever it may be called is also one of the nuisances of Vancouver. Having nothing else to build upon they are taught to shout to the full capacity of their lung power, to clap hands until the palms begin to sting, and tramp till their ankles commence to crack.

At a meeting in our local election there was applause. It was certainly loud, reasonably long, but not more so than Conservative speakers, and, not, such as should be complained of. The amusing feature however was that of two of the "educated" who kept on hand clappng so that if they were not stopped their palms would have kept on contracting till midnight. Next day their organ reported,—"LOUD AND PROLONGED APPLAUSE."

Limitation has been proclaimed the sincerest flattery. There are times however when it becomes dangerous. I am tempted to name the date and the occasion, but will content myself with the incident. It occurred many years ago.

A club of young politicians, lusty, vigorous and enthusiastic, were obsessed with the idea that a demonstration of this kind would be a good vote getter Accordingly, at a joint meeting, they massed in the centre of the old market hall, and haled their candidate and his speeches with deafening and prolonged applause.

The opposition candidate, always endowed with a genial smile, was taken aback, his brow furrowed, gloom settled over his countenance. At the close of the meeting, (Monday) he hastened to the telegraph office and a code message went to Ottawa. For the next three days he canvassed as he never did before, his visage like a funeral, his pleading for votes earnest and desperate. On Thursday his genial smile returned, and he was again the same pleasant and happy mortal. He won out by a decisive majority. Rumor had it that the code message brought about thirty thousand, enough to obliterate any frown, to restore a smile and in those days to ensure election. So it doesn't always pay to cheer and shout.

Of course we can realize the predicament of a party without a policy, facing an electorate, appealing for support. We can even sympathise with them in their political barrenness. But can we tolerate that excess of noise which interferes with free discussion, and the right of any speaker or party to state their case to the people. It is time to call a halt and make it known that demonstrations of a vicious character, designed to prevent clean controversery on political issues are not going to be tolerated in civilized Prince Edward Island.

A school in logic might be a better suggestion to our Liberal friends in the education of their young. There is ample material in their party proclamations for intensive study. How to balance a budget when you have a feather on one end and a lead weight on the other. How to spend money lavishly on storage plants, prison farm, national parks, investigating commissions and by doing so reduce expenditure. Accomplishments like this are a Liberal necessity, and while unequal to the Aberhart problem of creating $120,000,000 annually out of nothing, they will supply problems in logic for long and profound study.

DR. L. B. EVANS

Of London, Eng.

Noted Physician treated successfuly and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription, which we have procured and sell under the name of EVANS STOMACH MIXTURE.

We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

DON'T FOOL with your stomach. Serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble.

Get a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

MACS PILE OINTMENT

Gives quick relief in all cases of Internal and External Piles. Brings instant relief. We found Piles could be cured by using MACS PILE OINTMENT. Price 50 cents.

MACS ESSENCE OF VINEGAR

Nearly double the strength of ordinary essence of Vinegar.

Now is the time to prepare for pickling. We have a complete line of your needs. Remember Macs Essence of Vinegar sold only by

The 2 Macs

Mail Orders C.O.D. Promptly Attended to.

Prescriptions A Specialty.

Great George Street.

The Poets' Corner

SEA DAWN

Oh, the long dune, and the low dune—
Where the sea sighing lazily
Treads the shore with foamy shoon
And gulls wheel crazily!
Shy blush of waking East,
Red gold of dawning—
First stir of bird and beast—
Heralds of morning!
On the horizon's crest
Smoke banners trailing—
Gulls, sullen, hunger prest
Break into wailing!
Salt breeze and soul space,
Freedom Elysian—
Spread sails on the sea's face
Satisfy vision!

—Rose A. Carter, in The Scotsman.

A MUTUAL COMPANY

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Solid as the Continent

H. LAPTHORN and L. S. STEVENSON
District Managers,
140 Richmond Street, Charlottetown

ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

ANYTIME TEA

USE BRAHMIN TEA

ORANGE PEKOE

EMPIRE GROWN

Sold only in red airtight pkgs.

The Recall

Alberta has experiemented with third party government. It has tried proportional representation and the transferable vote. Now it is off on a Social Credit jaunt and, we are told, it will shortly have legislation putting the Recall into effect. The Recall was a plank in the Aberhart platform at the recent election, but so narrow and inconspicuous a plank that few people outside the province even noticed it. The Premier-designate has not forgotten it, however, and it may be given effect even before Social Credit.

The Recall is a device used in many parts of the United States by means of which the electors may discharge a public servant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected. It is worked by means of petition and vote. If an elected official is not giving satisfaction and a desire for his removal develops, a petition is circulated and if it is signed by a certain proportion of the electorate—say a quarter—a new election is held. The name of the official in question goes on the ballot paper as a matter of course and there will be at least one other name. If the people vote for the official, he retains his job. If they vote him out, he is "recalled" and the opposing candidate who receives the best vote succeeds him. The usual grounds on which a public servant is recalled are incompetency, corrupt conduct or irresponsiveness to the public will.

The Recall is supposed to have come from Switzerland in the first place, but it has been used in the United States in one form or another for a long time. As long ago as the Continental Congress the Pennsylvania Legislature recalled its delegates because they refused to sign the Declaration of Independence, and appointed others. That, of course, was Recall by a representative assembly. The twentieth century type places the power in the hands of the individual voter. The Recall has been a factor in politics, principally in the presidential election of 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt, the Bull Moose candidate, supported the idea strongly, while President Taft, who was seeking re-election as a Republican, opposed it. Previous to the election, Taft had vetoed a bill for the admission of Arizona to statehood because of a clause in the state Constitution providing for the recall of judges.

Teh Recall, while retained and used in various parts of the United States, is by no means regarded as an unmixed blessing. Its friends say it keeps public servants on their toes, that it instils a keener sense of public duty, that it affords an orderly and deliberate process of public discipline and that it gives the people an immediate and effective means of abolishing gross abuses. But on the other hand, there seems no doubt that it makes for instability, keeping the turmoil and uncertainty of elcetion times always alive and never premitting periods of calm. It is charged, too, that it makes for quarrels, petty strife and bad blood. It makes the public business too much the victim of mere changes of temperament, and as experience has shown, it can be used against good public servants as well as against bad. When judges are subjected to it, the independence of the judiciary vanishes.

Whatever may be the merits of the Recall in the United States, where the system of government is representative but not responsible, it does not seem to have any important place in the British system. Our plan is to put a government in office and to hold it responsible for carrying out the policies it promised to carry out as well as for giving us government suited to our needs. We give governments specific mandates, but we know there will be a lot of things outside these mandates on which we shall have no opportunity to instruct them. Our plan—but of course we don't always make the best use of it—encourages us to elect men of capacity and character, to give them certain instructions and to leave a great deal to their discretion. If they fail us, why, we throw them out. Our means of discipline is just as effective as the Recall can be, and it works more deliberately and without the instability which increasing political turmoil promote.

WASPS VS POLICE

LONDON—A wasp flew in the eye of the driver of a divisional police car here and the cruiser swerved, crashed into a lamp standard which snapped off near the ground. The police occupants escaped injury although the car was damaged.

ETHIOPIAN INFLUENCE

Two-thirds length full capelike silhouette wraps, suggestive of the designs worn by the Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie, are being shown this season. A full two-thirds length coat was styled with collar caught up to ear at either side and held by a head band suggestive of Venetian cloaks.

POTATO BASKETS

Made from best quality NEW BRUNSWICK ASH.

Double bound and nailed, the strongest and best Potato Basket on the market and made to our order.

Lowest prices.

Wholesale & Retail

Carter & Co.

Limited