THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1935.

MR. KING AND WAR

"I note by the press," says a correspondent in a mainland exchange, "that Right Hon. Mackenzie King has discovered a new reason why he should be made Premier. In the event of a war breaking out, he thinks it very important he should have hold of the reins at Ottawa. While he is too modest to tell the electorate how he won the last Great War, it is a matter of history the sacrifice he then made. As I read the despatch, I was astounded and said to my family that is the deciding point with the casting of my ballot. Canada does not want and cannot afford to have at the head of its affairs in Ottawa in the event of war, a man who might find it convenient to pick up and hike over to Uncle Sam's country until the danger has passed. That Mackenzie King should raise such a question is only one of the many blunders he makes as he talks along from day to day. He must think the electorate have short memories. Any one of the aspiring leaders would be preferable to Mackenzie King in event of troublesome times within the next five years."

POTATO SOIL EROSION

Potato growers of this Province will be interested in a soil erosion project which is reported to have been undertaken in Aroostook County, Maine. Presque Isle is stated to be the headquarters for the work, which will embrace an area of 30,000 acres. Demand for the project arose from the assertion of those in the business of potato production on a commercial sale, that the method employed in potato-culture was allowing much of the top-soil of the Aroostook potato-areas to be carried away by rains and by melting snows each year. The point has been made that almost exclusively the practice has been for the potato rows to run up and down the slope of the ground and not at right angles to it as advised. This practice it is claimed aids the erosion.

About 200 men will be employed during the rest of the working period of this year, and for the entire season, next year, it is said. At the same time, farmers will be asked to enter into five-year contracts to continue the work after the federal project is completed.

The non-productive sections in the area will be planted with trees, while the productive farm lands will be treated with such methods as terracing, gully-checking, strip-cropping and contour cultivation. In the latter the potato-rows will be across the slope and not with it.

The Fredericton Gleaner states that New Brunswick has not reported soil-erosion to the serious extent feared in Northern Maine, although practices of cultivation do not greatly differ. As Northern Maine is entirely within the basin of the Saint John River, the lower reach of that river within New Brunswick must be receiving the portions of Aroostook County which are being washed away each year. This means, either that the river is being gradually filled, or that the fertility of New Brunswick's soil is being increased by this accretion. This question, of considerable interest to our sister Province, should not be difficult for scientists to determine.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS

October general elections have not been frequent in Canada. The Vancouver Province recalls that there have been only two of them, if one omits the second election after Confederation, which was a telescopic affair and ran from July 20 to October 12. In 1908, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who liked fall elections, went to the country on October 26, and with happy results, since the election returned his government with a clear majority of forty-five in a House of 221 members. This was the election, it will be remembered, which the government party fought on the battle cry "Let Laurier Finish His Work."

In 1925, Mr. Mackenzie King followed his leader's example. He had come into office in 1921 with a government which was able to carry on only by grace of the votes of the Progressives. When the fourth session of Parliament was over, the government appealed to the country, fixing October 29 as the date of the election. The result was not very satisfactory. In a House of 245 members, the government was given only 101 out-and-out supporters. The Progressives had twenty-four and there were two Labor and two Independent members. So once more the government was a government in office but not in power. This Parliament, elected in 1925, was the shortest in Canada's history. In held only one session and ended in the constitutional fight in 1926.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Bennett is a born leader—not a self-selected one.

Hitler is with his navy and Mussolini with his army, whereas King George V is with his family.

Yes, Bennett will win all right—there is nothing, and nobody in sight, to stop him.

"Come into my parlour" said Mr. Aberhart to Mr. Stevens, and the latter has not yet replied to the invitation.

"Mussolini and King Victor Emanuel met this afternoon," we read. It is refreshing to be thus reminded that there is a King of Italy in the background.

Evidently bondholders and other vested interests in Alberta are not prepared to wait 18 months to see how the $25 per month bonus is going to work out.

Mr. Mackenzie King is apparently anxious to get through with the Maritime Provinces before the election campaign becomes general. "What are Maritime Rights anyway?" he may again ask.

After the Liberal Leader's three addresses at Saint John, Halifax, and Charlottetown, Mr. Bennett will make mince meat of them in one speech on Friday, Sept. 6.

Were Social Credit to be attempted Federally, the first thing to go by the board would be soldiers pensions, then railway pensions, then civil service pensions. And by that time there would be nothing left to pay even the wage of the multitude of new civil servants necessary to attend to the millions of Social Creditors entitled to spend their $25 per month allowance.

The impracticability of Social Credit in Alberta is at once made evident when it is recalled that there is free trade between the provinces, and Alberta cannot exclude flour and other produce from other provinces. Nor can Alberta interfere with currency, either by way of passbooks or coupons. It is only when he begins to work out details that Mr. Aberhart will realize the folly of his $25 per month scheme to all and sundry of 21 years of age and over, with a lesser sum for each child under that age.

Mr. Aberhart protests that thrifty people have no cause for alarm over his Social Credit policy. Well, that may be, but how could they be otherwise, since the primary function of socialism is direct action at all wealth withdrawn from circulation by savings, concentration and absorption, such as in property investments or credits, held by corporations, individuals and capitalists generally. The hard-earned or inherited savings of industrious, thrifty people are very much at stake, and the possessors have every reason to be alarmed. Social Credit will apparently ultimately bring all to the common level of state dependents, depriving industry of the reward that sweetens labour.

The economic index maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics advanced for the seventh consecutive week. With one exception the index reached the highest point since the recovery commenced in the early part of 1933. Each of the six major factors, except wholesale prices for which the index was unchanged, showed substantial gains. The result was that the economic index for the week ended August 17 was 103.4 compared with 101.6 in the preceding week and 96.4 in the same week of 1934. The gains of 1.7 per cent. over the preceding week and 7.3 per cent. over the week of August 17, 1934, represent the economic betterment as measured by the weekly index. The index is computed from six major factors weighted in accordance with the fitness for the purpose in hand, and expressed as a percentage of the average for 1926. During the elapsed portion of 1935, the index has consistently shown gains over the corresponding weeks of 1933 and 1934. The gap between the curve for 1935, and those for the two preceding years has recently widened by te market gain of the last two weeks.

There is not the slightest doubt in any thinking person's mind but that Premier Bennett will be returned to power. At the very worst he will be leader of the greatest party in the House, and will be free to make any coalition he choses. But the prospects are that he will be returned with a full majority over all. The Liberals have no chance in British Columbia, in Alberta, in Saskatchewan or in Manitoba. Their chances in Ontario have disappeared through Hepburn's unfortunate regime. In Quebec the divided forces of the Provincial Liberal Party through the anti-leadership of Mr. Gouin, will tell heavily against Federal Liberal prospects. In Nova Scotia, there has been a strong reaction through the failure of Premier J. Angus Macdonald to fulfil pre-election promises; while in New Brunswick and here, electors realize that Bennett is the only man to be trusted to maintain the upward progress already begun and experienced. Bennett will win.

Notes By The Way

There will always be a younger generation. It is nothing to get excited about. There will always be a younger generation to the older generation and the latter and the former will never quite meet—fortunately! Youth is youth—mature age is exactly what it is and will forever be. Probably all the worries of youth and age will be the same a thousand years from now, though in slightly changed form. Life, as Emerson wrote, goes about in circles. Fundamentals of life remain the same.

In Pittsburgh the other day two children, left alone in a home, were found dead from bullet wounds. A girl, 11 years old, was dead in the kitchen; her brother, 13, was found in his own room. Police said it was a case of accidental shooting, a "suicide of sorrow." In Calgary last weak a boy, shooting at birds, accidentally killed a 15-year-old girl. One wonders, the Edmonton Journal pertinently comments, how many more lives must be needlessly sacrificed before the people decide that firearms are not suitable furnishings in a home.

The social credit leader admitted in his Sabbath afternoon broadcast that he was now "composed" and "patient" toward his political "enemies." All he did during his program from the pulpit of the Prophetic Bible Institute was to characterize those who disagreed with him, among other things as "Bowery gangsters," "mudslingers," "political gangsters," "diabolical falsifiers," "crooked" and "ignorant." The leader was in a very mild mood. —Calgary Herald.

That renowned and beloved vagabond, Col. J. H. ("Bert") Woods, of Calgary, is to head the next Canadian delegation to Geneva. He will head it well. For next to editing a fine newspaper, which he does excellently, the thing that "Bert" Woods does best is setting foot all over the world's surface as a sort of good-will ambassador. He has been everywhere, seen everything, met everybody, made as many speeches as even his eminent friend and fellow-Calgarian, the prime minister. And he makes good speeches. At a gathering of business men or journalists, at a wedding or a wake, "Bert" Woods can always be depended upon for the right mood, for that thing which makes good speaking, which is being appropriate. We have heard him discuss the wool industry learnedly on an Australian ranch; saw him bring tears to the eyes of the Maoris in New Zealand. The thing is part of his being. And "Bert" Woods isn't merely an orator. He is a good practical newspaperman, an alert editor, a successful business man, a fine citizen. At Geneva, or wherever else he may go, he will always speak and act for Canada with distinction.—Ottawa Journal.

The entire world seems to have fixed its attention on the Italo-Ethiopian affair. The anxiety appears to be not so much over the prospect of an Italian attack on Ethiopia, although that has shocked a not hypersensitive international conscience, but lest others should be dragged into the conflict. Probably too much is being made of this danger. The idea arises from the violent press attacks on Great Britain by Fascist newspapers. These attacks, however, may be taken as part of Mussolini's plan to blanket foreign opposition. He had for a time managed to secure French semi-acquiescence and, somewhat fatuously he thought he might try the effect of abuse on Britain. But too many Britons are acquainted with the loud and meaningless curses of Neopolitan street beggars to be much impressed by the splutterings of Italian journals. Now British statesmen are turning their attention to economic measures. This should give Mussolini cold shivers.

A dispatch from Naples describes Mount Vesuvius as thundering and spouting flame through a newly opened throat. Citizens of nearby towns displayed a remarkable equanimity, which might be explained by their assumption that it was the dictator expressing himself on some matter of grave concern to the future of Italy. The populace, perhaps, rests secure in the belief that Vesuvius can at any moment be silenced by an edict from Mussolini, who will brook no competition from a mere volcano.—Philadelphia Record.

The demand for diamond tiaras for wear at the court ball was beyond the capacity of many of the leading London jewelers to supply. According to a friend in the trade, it beat all records, and since the delicate workmanship in a good tiara takes about six weeks to complete, it could not be met in time. Even the wives of Ambassadors were among the disappointed. For special occasions, such as the court ball, jewelers are constantly asked to lend tiaras from their stock and regularly do so to well-known clients. The usual fee for the loan is five guineas for the night, plus the cost of special insurance, usually about 25 shillings.—London Daily Mail.

In a brief introduction to The War Office, by Hampden Gordon (Putnam,) Lord Halisham recalls the surprise expressed by Marshal Foch on finding that the procession through London in 1919 of the nation's military forces was headed by a policeman. "But, my dear marshal," Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson told him, "there you have the British constitution in a nutshell—the subordination of the military power to the civil authority."

Is Abyssinia, upon which the full glory of world publicity has been turned because of her sudden importance in international affairs, the Biblical region of Ophir, from which King Solomon obtained gold for the Temple of Jerusalem? Count Byron de Perek, a Polish explorer, believes he has at last found in the heart of Abyssinia the mythical land of Ophir. The count, who has recently returned from exploration in the mountains of West Abyssinia, is quite certain he has discovered the mines which furnished gold for the tombs of the kings of Egypt thousands of years before Christ. Today they are being worked for the benefit of local native rulers.—London Free Press.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EXCHANGING VEGETABLES RICH IN STARCH FOR LEAFY VEGETABLES WILL REDUCE WEIGHT

Although health writers speak frequetnly of the danger of overweight there is no question but that most overweight are influenced to reduce their weight because of their pride. When he or she looks in the mirror or sees the outline of the figure in shop windows the mind is finally made up that the excess weight must go.

And all that is needed to remove this excess weight is the will to do it. This doesn't mean that the food intake must be cut in half and hard vigorous exercise taken; this may cause illness or even death. What is really needed is a system of diet—cutting down on liquids, fats and starches ,eating plenty of meat or eggs, and taking light exercise, at first, such as walking, and gradually increasing this form week to week.

Now fats, starches and liquids must be taken if the body is to do its work properly but the amount of fats—butter, cream, fat meat, egg yolks—can be cut in half quite readily. Likewise the real starchy foods — sugar, bread, potatoes, pastry—can be cut down by one half.

Liquids are needed to keep all the body cells healthy because every body cell(like a little fish) must be surrounded by water, but they can be reduced in amount by the simple method of taking just half the quantity usually taken. Thus if two cups of tea, coffee, or other fluid is used at meal time one cup should be used. Every time the thirst demands water a drink may be taken but just half the usual quantity.

But it is really the exchanging leafy vegetables (vegetables that are bulky but not rich in food value) for the more solid or rich starch foods (sugar, honey, candy, molasses, potatoes, cereals, Macaroni, preserve, marmalade) that is the secret of safe weight reduction.

The vegetables that are bulky, satisfy the appetite, fill the stomach and will not put on fat are: cabbage, lettuce, asparagus, cauliflower, radishes, watercress, brussels sprouts,, celery, tomatoes, spinach.

It is these leafy, bulky, but poor in food value vegetables that are on the lists of most reducing diets. It is because not enough meat and fats are eaten with these bulky vegetables that there is a health collapse and even death in some cases has occurred.

The Poets' Corner

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Here's an acre sown indeed
With the richest, royalist seed
That the earth did e'er suck in,
Since the first man died for sin;
Here the bones of earth have cried,
'Though gods they were, as men they died;'
Here are sands, ignoble things,
Dropt from the ruined sides of kings.
Here's a world of pomp and state,
Buried in dust, once dead by fate.

When the President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce was asked recently how the depression had hit Los Angeles, he replied:

"Depression?" We have no depression in Los Angeles. But I will admit that we are having the poorest boom in many, many years."

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

HELPING FRIENDS

Sir,—Some few years ago the Government of this Island took eight or ten thousand dollars of money out of the public treasury to pay obligations incurred by one of its friends. The public knew very few of the details of the transaction, and never fully grasped its enormities.

Persistent rumor now says that the present Government is seriously thinking of taking a very large sum of money out of the public treasury to pay commercial obligations of some of its members and their friends. This shows what an evil, unconstitutional course once adopted will likely lead to. Report has it that this transaction is to be camouflaged by saying that the Government is to be asked to only "guarantee" the payment of the commercial obligations of some of its members and their friends, and that this is not the same as paying said obligations. Now, everyone who knows anything at all about the proposed transaction knows this "guarantee" business to be a mere subterfuge. It means payment in the end. But why should any Government go so far as to guarantee payment of the debts of some of the people? A Government conscious of its responsibilities to all the people would not even consider such a proposal.

If this guarantee be given, (there being no Conservative members) it is expected there will be no criticism at the next meeting of the Legislature. Let us hope that the public life of our Province has not descended to such depths.

I am, Sir, etc.
AN ORDINARY TAXPAYER.

DE ROMA AND BRUDENELL

Sir,—I was much interested in reading in the Guardian of "Camp Gemini" and of the happy time the girls had there. Now that the Girl Guides have discovered the beauty and picturesqueness of the Brudenell, perhaps we will hear a little more about that historic place. Hitherto it has been ignored. At the time of the "Jacques Cartier" celebration Mr. Justice Arsenault spoke at considerable length on the early history of the Acadians in this province, but I did not hear him mention De Roma and the early occupancy of "Three Rivers," now called Brudenell, by that intrepid Frenchman . A short time after the distinguished visitors were here Professor Blanchard read a very interesting paper before one of the city clubs on the early Acadians and the several places of their occupancy on this Island, but again Brudenell, De Roma and his colony were not mentioned. What are we to think? Is all that we have read and believed of De Roma a myth and balderdash? Or does Brudenell occupy too small a place on the map to be taken notice of? I incline to the latter theory, for apart from De Roma, the Brudenell is most historic, owing to that band of sturdy, God fearing pioneers who blazed the trail for the beautiful place it is today, and whose descendants have distinguished themselves, not only in their own Province but far and away beyond it, but while we often read of the pioneers of Belfast, Scotchfort, etc., Brudenell is rarely mentioned. It goes without saying that the "Girl Guides would be interested in and like the Brudenell, not only because of its historic associations, but because it is rich in folk-lore and legend A few years ago two very interesting little tales in this connection appeared in the Guardian, one entitled "In Days of Old," a romance and tragedy of the Brudenell and the other "Duncan Robertson's Awakening," a tale of the Brudenell. I am wondering if any of the Girl Guides read them. I am sure it would give them an added interest in the surroundings. Perchance some of them may have seen the two shadowy forms in the boat of the ill fated lovers, which is said to patrol the waters in the gloaming, or heard on the flute the sweet plaintive notes of "Annie Laurie" as Sandy McIntosh laments for his false love. Wishing the "Girl Guides" many happy returns to their chosen camping ground, the fascinating Brudenell—

A. L. S.

Georgetown, P. E. I.,
Aug. 27, 1935.

(The story of De Roma at Brudenell is admirably recorded in Prof. D. C. Harvey's "The Acadian Regime in Prince Edward Island."—Ed. G.)

Electoral Devices Used In Alberta

(Mail and Empire)

Twenty-four hours after the elections in Alberta were over the precise results in nearly half of the constituencies were not known, although it was conceded that the Aberhart Social Credit candidates had won an overwhelming victory. The delay in counting the votes was due to the two systems of election in use in that province. Proportional representation was used in the urban and the single transferable vote in the rural constituencies.

Proportional representation is an electoral arrangement designed to secure that the representative assembly shall be an exact representation of the voting strength of parties among the electorate. The second ballot system as used in France raises political difficulties since the period between the first and second ballot is employed in unsavoury intrigue. To obviate these difficulties the Australian states and other parts of the world including Alberta cities use the alternative vote which requires an absolute majority and, where there is only one ballot, in which the voter instead of marking his ballot with an X marks the candidates in the order of his preference, 1, 2, 3, etc. The returning officer eliminates the bottom candidates in turn, distributing among the top candidates the preferences marked on the eliminated ballot. One demerit of this system is that personal contact between member and constituency is reduced. Another and more serious fault is that small parties are kept in existence, a fact which gravely disturbs the process of parliamentary government where a compact and single party majority in office, faced by an opposition similarly constituted, gives the best results.

By the transferable vote an elector can indicate on his ballot paper not only his first choice but also his second, third, etc. To ensure election a candidate need not secure a majority of the votes polled but only a certain number so fixed that it can be obtained by a number of candidates equal to the number of seats to be filled but by no more. This number of votes is called the "quota." At the first count first choices only are reckoned and those candidates who have received the "quota" or more are declared duly elected. If all the seats have not then been filled up the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the "quota" are transferred according to the names marked "2" on the quota. If these transfers still do not bring the requisite number of candidates up to the "quota" the lowest candidates is eliminated and his votes are transferred according to the next preferences and so on till the seats are filled.

The general idea back of all these electoral devices is to give representation to minorities. But in Alberta public opinion was almost unanimous in favor of the Social Credit candidates with the result that there is little or no representation for the other parties.

Trade And Commerce

(By Exporter)

A question worth considering is the relation of credit and trade stability to the progress and prosperity of a country. Sound credit is a poor asset if we abuse it. It has wrecked individuals as well as governments because of too easy borrowing.

Perhaps this was back in Premier Hepburn's head when he destroyed Ontario's good credit by establishing a precedent in repudiation of public debt. If so he made it a howling success for now investors shy clear of Ontario securities.

Leader Woodsworth of the C.C.F. is also of Hepburn tendency, but with modifications. Above everything he does not agree with Hon. R. B. Bennett in respect for solemn obligations as a fundamental principle of good government.

It must be remembered that when England went off the gold standard Premier Bennett stood pat, refusing to be stampeded by panic, and held Canada to its obligation to meet its liabilities in gold, if required. When the Bank of England, the greatest institution of its kind in the world, followed suit in fear and weakness, the banks of Canada, under government support stood firm and unflinching.

Roosevelt in the United States declared a bank holiday to give to their banking institutions a breathing spell in which to prepare for financial shock, and to get their finances in order. There was no bank holiday asked for or considered in Canada. Through it all, with that great stalwart of finance behind those institutions not a bank faltered or failed, not an obligation dishonored, not a suspension of payment resorted to, the phenomenal feat of Hon. R. B. Bennett.

But demagogism offers him no credit for that which no man ever did or attempted to do before. Here is Leader Woodsworth's dictum:

"We cannot go much longer under the present arrangement. The Prime Minister was talking nonsense when he talked about solemn obligations and maintaining national credit. Contracts should not be considered sacred when conditions changed. There were obligations to the people."

Boiled down to practice, if a merchant contracts with a farmer to take 1000 bushels of potatoes at a given price at a certain time, if before delivery the price drops, then the merchant is justified in repudiating his agreement, or, if prices advance in the interim, the farmer is justified in withholding delivery. What a shattering influence such a policy would have upon business, and where would there be any confidence, safety or honesty in the fields of commerce?

Are the people asking our federal government, or, would the men and women of Prince Edward Island ask their local government to join in those socialistic innovations, and to dishonestly break faith with their fellow men? Money may be scarce, and taxes a grevious oppression, but no matter how hard the sledding may be to pay up, the unanimous verdict would be to preserve our national credit. Then why snipe and pick at Premier Bennett for his action and determination to do so?

Canada because of this stands first among the nations of the world in popular admiration. Only recently, when offering a refunding loan in New York, at a low interest, it was oversubscribed in a day. Would an Ontario loan meet with a like acceptance, or, would it be accepted at all? Not likely. Credit is an asset of value, and Premier Bennett believes in conserving the assets of Canada.

What does this Bennett credit mean to Canada? Millions of war bonds, 5% to 5½% interest to be refunded by 3% bonds. Millions to be saved in interest, to be spent in public works, giving employment. Help to provinces with lost credit and heavy debt, which would have gone bankrupt but for federal aid. Money borrowed by the government at low interest, to be loaned to farmers and home builders at low rates of interest, that they may own their own homes or be relieved of financial difficulties.

These great savings directly or indirectly go into the pockets of the small taxpayers of Canada. In some way every one benefits by lower interest. Every borrower or mortgager profits by lower interest. Do we want these financial advantages of good credit, or ARE WE HANKERING AFTER THE HEPBURN-KING DEBT REPUDIATION AND DESTROYED CREDIT? AND DON'T LOSE SIGHT OF THE FACT THAT KING IS UNITED TO HEPBURN IN PARTY GOVERNMENT AS FIXEDLY AS WERE THE SIAMESE TWINS.

A Bit Of History

(Mail and Empire)

Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Hepburn and other Liberal orators are doing their utmost to persuade the people that the Bennett Government has been responsible for the hard times we have suffered in this country for the last six years. A new book "The Tragedy of (Sir) Henry Thornton" by D'Arcy March contained a graphic description of the financial collapse which began in the middle of 1929 and came to a head in October of that year. When the trouble began the Mackenzie King Government was to remain in office for another year As Mr. Marsh says Sir Henry was in Montreal on October 24th. That was the day when five billions were wiped off the Wall Street market in the severest break in history. Business indices had been falling for six months. President Hoover issued an almost alarmingly prompt reassurance. On Novemebr 13th the market hit a new low level.

In New York, "the financial nerve centre of the continent, men and women began vaguely to realize that their lives had been changed over-night: men and women who had never thought of problems of securing food and shelter, faced the future without money, without training and many without faith. Those who couldn't stand it, threw themselves out of penthouses, or solved their problems with poison or gun. Wall Street, once dignified and supremely confident —Wall Street which had issued its proclamations of continuing solidarity — because a street of white faces and hurrying feet. And, just as in 1912 the passengers on the Titanic who a few hours before had been listening to the music of Straus and strolling on the spacious decks, rushed the lifeboats, so did the victims of the 1929 catastrophe fight blindly for the dwindling vestiges of security."

A cry arose from the captains of finance and industry whose authority still survived— a half desperate assertion of optimism and confidence. In Canada the business minds spoke words of cheer. Sir Henry joined in with a qualified enthusiasm, "We shall proceed with courage and with caution." "But in a short time the roar of machinery was to die down, the barriers go up before factory gates and hopeless men trudge homeward for the longest holiday the prairies and through the trains continued to thunder across the prairies an dthrough the mountains — the Imperial Limited, the Trans - Canada Limited and others—bearing their loads of light-hearted holiday makers; but soon the grey freight would creep out, carrying another sort of human cargo—grotesque and huddled forms, crouching dangerously on the roofs of cars, lying along the piled timber, dropping off at cities with faces blackened by engine soot, throwing their packs on outgoing freights and scrambling after them; soon the long, futile trek of men who were no longer wanted would begin, from town to town, from city to city, across the Dominion and back again."

This is a description of what began under Mr. Mackenzie King. It is written by an author who on the whole is friendly to him. History renders impossible the Opposition leader's effort to blame the hard times on his successor in office. Mr. Bennett's main task has been to deliver the country from the world disaster which overtook it while the Liberals were in power. And he is succeeding. Witness the improving conditions to be observed on every hand!

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