

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Presidents—W. Chester S. McLure, M. F. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. L. Secretary—Lieut-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors—Frank Walker, and D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance), delivered. 94.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3 1935

BOOSTING BEER SALES

The sale of beer should be considerably stimulated by a new script-issuing policy which the Lea Government is reported to have adopted. Instead of the present system which limited the number of scripts to each doctor to fifty per month for all intoxicating beverages, it has been decided to issue two separate script pads, monthly, one of fifty scripts for beer or wine, another of fifteen for hard liquor.

Physicians in the city report that the present number of fifty scripts for all purposes is more than sufficient, and that if it were desired to reduce the sale of hard liquor this could easily be done by earmarking fifteen of the fifty, rather than by increasing the total to sixty-five.

A CHALLENGING ADDRESS

The Province is indebted to Dr. A. J. Murchison, Medical Superintendent at Falconwood Hospital, for his straightforward address on mental disease and mental hospitals at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society last week. The subject is one of prime importance, and Dr. Murchison's expert knowledge qualifies him not only to speak, but to speak with authority.

Among other interesting facts, Dr. Murchison pointed out that mental disease is by no means a hopeless condition, that under modern conditions about 20 per cent of admissions are sent out as recovered, and another 20 per cent are sufficiently recovered to leave the hospitals. He also stated that during the present year 101 patients were admitted to Falconwood Hospital, as against 85 who were discharged. This means that there was a considerable increase in the number of inmates this year. The accommodation at Falconwood, he remembered is very limited. "It is unfortunate," said Dr. Murchison, "for the welfare of the patients and also for the credit of this Province that the Island was unable to proceed with the building of a modern institution, for more and more as we proceed forward, the hospitals for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases approach the standards of the best general hospitals."

This regret is shared in by everyone qualified to hold an opinion with regard to the conditions at Falconwood. It was the desire of the late MacMillan Government, which appointed Dr. Murchison, to build a modern mental hospital unit as soon as the finances permitted. His plans in this regard became a target for political opposition. We need not go into that disgraceful campaign here. Suffice it to say that it succeeded, and that its effect on the public mind will remain for many years, a barrier against any constructive attempt to raise the standard in the care and treatment of those unfortunate people who, as it is glibly said, are "a first charge" upon the government of this Province. Ex-Premier MacMillan, himself a former Superintendent at Falconwood, paid the price politically for his zeal and initiative in the cause of mental hygiene. That too is another story. But it is a story which cannot fail to come to mind every time conditions at Falconwood are discussed.

Another statement of Dr. Murchison's also challenges public attention. "It is unfair and unjust," he said, "not only to the Superintendent but to the hospital in general if an employee should be dismissed, not because of any inability to do his work properly, but because of some political or other influence—to me that is totally unjustifiable; the first consideration, above all others, is the adequate and considerable care of those who are the patients."

This is the kind of statement one would expect from a man of Dr. Murchison's type and ability. He is not concerned with politics. His own family affiliations happen to be Liberal; that was never considered in making his appointment, nor has he given it the slightest consideration in speaking his mind on a subject which he evidently regards as of far more importance than any partisan issue. The fact is that several competent employees have been discharged for political reasons since the advent of the present Government to power. The welfare of the institution was certainly NOT considered in making these changes. Political interference is bad enough in any department; at Falconwood it is an outrageous betrayal of public

trust and responsibility. There will be reverberations from Dr. Murchison's address for some time to come. It has stirred public interest and challenged province-wide concern. Fortunate is the community which has public servants competent and unhesitant in undertaking such a task when the necessity arises.

EDITORIAL NOTES

With Mussolini it seems a case of die fighting or die retreating.

It is like dictator cruelty to delay welding the axe till Christmas month.

The Montreal Gazette finds fault with "Mitch" for retreating from his stand on Maritime Freight Rates. Omnibus.

Still not a word of explanation in the Liberal press about the Lea Government's secret \$500,000 bond deal. Perhaps Mr. Dennis will be able to probe the mystery when the House meets.

Prince County scores heavily in Provincial Government appointments. That is the advantage of having the Premier, the Attorney General and Mr. A. E. MacLean residents there.

The Taschereau press complains that the Opposition in the Quebec election campaign "exploited" their profit the discontent of the classes which suffered during the crisis despite efforts of the Government to aid. This, of course, would not apply to the Liberal campaign in the federal contest!

In Helena, Montana, restoration work is going ahead after the disastrous earthquake, and churches as well as business firms have been indebted to generous outside subscribers for funds. A special list of liquor companies subscribed \$3,100, of which \$500 was handed to the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. To the surprise of some people the pastor returned the cheque with the intimation that "considering the source, it is impossible to accept."

"Getting away with it" as a substitute for principles and business ethics, has its limits as John Howison, one time London financial wizard, is now realizing. One time dictator of the world's tin industry, he is now one of three business men appearing at the Mansion House Court on criminal charges arising from the notorious pepper crash of last winter. It is charged against him and the others that he "did make, circulate, publish or concur in doing a prospectus he knew to be false in material particulars with intent to induce persons to become shareholders in a company. A similar charge several years ago, it will be recalled, resulted in the conviction and a year in prison for Lord Kysant.

A distinguished agriculturist in the person of Dr. K. L. Butterfield, former head of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, has passed away. In 1927 Dr. Butterfield was chairman of a conference committee of agricultural experts called together by President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University. Dr. Butterfield held that adequate attention had never been given to the problem of "attempting to erect, alongside of a civilization that is increasingly industrial and urban, an adequate civilization for those who till the soil and live in rural environment." He said part-time farming within commuting distances of industrial cities would prove more practical than subsistence farming. "If," he continued, "we are actually headed for subsistence farming as the chief characteristic of American agriculture either as a policy or necessity, I think we must content ourselves with an inadequate rural civilization."

While the pros and cons of prohibition are engaging attention, and the Government sits pat on its Government Control policy, it is interesting to record that, according to the New York Times, the drunken automobile driver looms bigger and bigger in the routine death roll which quotes the price paid by the American people for its week-end holidays. It is stated before a meeting of police and surgeons that the drunken drivers have increased 45 per cent since repeal. This we may very well believe from the fact that 1934 witnessed an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the preceding year in accidents as-

Notes By The Way

Not long ago mention was made of the fact that the government of the United States practically owns the country's shipping. It can therefore easily put a stop to war material exports to Italy if it wishes to. Now a threat by the shipping board has given this screw a turn.

Japan, not going too well in many things, regards the China market as all-important, and says, "Hands off China! China for the Japanese!" Japan acts at a time when Britain's fleet is busy elsewhere. Make no mistake, the echo of the shot that killed Hideo Nakayama may reverberate through the world. Britain and America have joint interest in watching Japan. This is the hour in which Britain and the United States should draw together. Our Government should tune in on the United States wave-length. Not to save China for itself, or for ourselves. The true policy for both Britain and the U.S.A. is to maintain and the watchful defence of its own Empire.—London Daily Express.

General Fung Cheh-Yuan, who is the big shot in two of the northern provinces of China, Chahar and Hopei, has asked for the help of Japanese troops to purge the Japanese of Communists. Doubtless the Japanese war office will be glad to oblige. It will be very convenient. Probably it will be deemed advisable to keep Japanese troops handy after the Communists have been disposed of in order to maintain order while General Fung organizes an army and an administration on the Manchukuo model.

Social Credit Premier Abernethy announces no dividends till 1937. Meanwhile, wholesale dismissal of Government employees and their replacement by Abernethy supporters prove that many Social Crediters are taking no chances on the 1937 payout. But it remains to be seen who will fare best—the old civil servants who have got the sack or the new ones who may not get their salaries. Alberta's tax revenue is nearly exhausted.—London Sunday Express.

At the devalued level of the Chinese dollar, these reserves will, in terms of currency, be twice as large as before. Competent judges believe that they will be ample to protect the exchange until the balance of trade has been restored. In their opinion no loan is likely to be required. It must not be assumed, however, that there will be no deviation from the rates at present fixed; experience may show that some alteration is advisable or necessary. The lower value of the currency will stimulate the export trade and improve the security of Chinese loans; hence the rise in the prices of these securities. The British banks operating in China have rightly decided to cooperate with the Chinese authorities to make their monetary reforms a success, for they are fully aware that in their practical application some knotty problems may arise, especially in the early stages.—London Times.

Golf is to be introduced into Soviet Russia, and it may be noticed, from the message by our Moscow correspondent, that the affair has been launched in an omnibus businesslike manner by beginning with Sunday golf. Last Sunday representatives of the Soviet Council of Physical Culture went down to a golf-field on the banks of the Moscow River, and there a golf-course designer, from Chicago encouraged them and others to see what they could do in the way of founding a golf ball over land where the missionary from the U.S.A. hopes to establish the first of Russia's missing links. It might to have been a solemn occasion.—Manchester Guardian.

Signs have not been wanting throughout the present year of an increasing demand for American securities on the part of British investors. This appeared first among those joint stock investors who may be expected to be among the leaders in any such movement. Next it spread to private and individual investors. The demand is still developing. It is said that more British representatives have been visiting New York during the summer and autumn than ever before. Such short period since, before the war, it not literally true at the moment, it may very well be true before the end of this year, it is thought, that transactions in Americans in and via London and via some of the important provincial centres will be at a volume not hitherto equalled in post-war days, even in 1928 and 1929.—London Financial Post.

Rivers of red-hot lava from the crater of Matuna Loa, in Hawaii, have been rushing down the mountainside, but dispatches say "no alarm is felt" because the fiery flood is reaching the table lands and soon will waste its strength. Which reveals how familiarity with those terrible upheavals of nature lessens man's terror of them.

King George of Greece had a triumphant return to his throne. A remarkable feature of the ceremonies was that many who were most active in deposing the monarch a decade or so ago gave him the most enthusiastic welcome home; which may indicate approval of monarchy or just the fickleness of human nature.

Kingston has 197 Chinese, 88 of whom are unemployed. Ottawa has about 300, half unemployed. In neither city has the unemployment been on relief. The workers look after the less fortunate. Yet many of us are inclined to sneer at the "heavenly Chinese," who, as a rule, is as law-abiding as he is self-reliant.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

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.

SIGNIFICANT

Sir.—The fact that a petition is now in circulation asking for a return to Prohibition makes it quite evident that leaders of temperance are realizing tardily that we are now under full fledged Government Control.

The further fact that the champion of the brewer and bootlegger is making frantic and piteous appeals with people not a sign that petition, is a further evidence that there now has no prohibition, and that the traffic is in terror lest the people arise again in their might to strike another blow against the home destroying, degrading, blood sucking system.

PROHIBITIONIST.

PROHIBITION

Sir,—I don't suppose "Citizen" cares what anybody thinks of his pen name, but I do think that person is a poor citizen who will use his influence to disparage and to undermine the laws of the land. "Citizen" making a frantic appeal to wives and mothers to refuse to sign a petition which presumably looks to a better enforcement of one of the laws of this province which evidently isn't very popular with him. Surely there is nothing very democratic or very patriotic about such an appeal. And how clearly he thinks. Apparently he attributes the misery and ruin that the liquor traffic causes to the fact that liquor drinking is under the ban in this province. If liquor legally consumed didn't make men drunk!

No, Mr. Editor, anyone who is familiar with the history of legislation governing the liquor traffic in the other provinces, can see plainly enough what "Citizen" is after. He wants the sale of liquor legalized in this province. He is just trying to do for Prince Edward Island what his friends and promoters of the liquor traffic have done in other places where a prohibitory law held them in check—trying their best to bring that law into disrepute. Why doesn't he come out into the open and make his position clear,—let the wives and mothers, whom he is so sentimentally solicitous about, know that if he can have his way, it will be easier than ever for their husbands and sons, yes, and one might add, for their daughters and themselves, to get all the liquor they want, and that many of those who today would scorn to patronize a bootlegger—or bamboozle a doctor,—and there are many such,—will be enticed by the prestige of government sale to start on a course which will bring many of them to ruin. Let "Citizen" tell the wives and mothers what these things, and it is not because of the "important" wives of "visitors" that the same wives and mothers will sign the petition, but because they know that if the laws we have were enforced, thousands would be saved from the misery and ruin which would certainly overtake them.

ANOTHER CITIZEN

Sir,—Does history repeat itself? Mackenzie King says it does, and sometimes he is right. The Liberal trade "pact" of 1911 defeated the strongly entrenched Laurier government, and the rumblings of discontent with the King pact indicate another revolt and another overthrow.

It was Quebec that objected to selling Canada's trade for a mess of pottage in 1911, and Quebec was the main factor in the Laurier overthrow.

Minister of Justice Lapointe and other federal leaders asked their native province to endorse the new "Trade Agreement" and with quick precision the answer was given in almost a rout of the Taschereau government. Fortunately for Liberals the full import of the trade barter had too short a time to be considered by the electors. Had they had a couple of weeks more to study the sacrifice Premier Taschereau wouldn't have had even the skin of his political teeth to hang to.

Nova Scotia is in open revolt. It is because of the loss and less gain than any province in eastern Canada. They get no benefit from lumber, potatoes or cream, the only apparent trade concession to Quebec or the Maritimes, while a stunning blow is struck against her carrying and port shipment trade due to the transfer of shipping to United States ports, and her greatest industry, the fisheries, in cod and mackerel their major exports have been hammered back to the dump of mutilation.

Lumber excepted, New Brunswick is in the same fiery furnace. The vast port facilities of St. John must now divide her outgoing trade with Portland and U. S. ports. The "saw" to that province, thrown out by the agreement, amounts to a rebate of about \$8,000,000 duty and a like sum in lumber, most of which will be absorbed by the United States buyer, while her \$24,000,000 of agricultural products will be sold to the United States at a price which will be less than the cost of production.

These things should be criticized severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

That Body of Powers

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHEN THERE IS A LACK OF LIME IN THE SYSTEM

Nutrition experts tell us that as a nation, we do not get enough lime in our food; lime seems to be the chief mineral that is not taken in to the system in sufficient quantities. That lime helps to "thicken" the blood, stimulate the heart, increase the strength of bones and teeth has been well proven. That there are various symptoms due to a lack of lime is only now becoming known. Dr. H. T. Nesbit, Dallas, Texas, in the American Journal of Diseases of Children, Chicago, describes a group or combination of symptoms—increased nervous and muscular irritability, lack of balance—occurring in infancy which is strikingly improved by getting more lime absorbed into the blood.

These symptoms in early infancy are restlessness, excessive crying, slight drawing backwards of the head, spasms in chest and abdomen, convulsions and spells of cyanosis (skin turning black). In the runabout period before the child goes to school the symptoms are sleeplessness, extreme restlessness, sometimes convulsions and loss of consciousness.

In the school period there is emotional disturbances and misbehavior, such as disobedience and playing truant, with sometimes fits of chorea or St. Vitus' dance. That these symptoms due to insufficient lime in the system may be inherited has been shown by the fact that the mothers of these children are suffering from the same emotional upsets, are great worriers, suffer with sleeplessness and other nervous symptoms.

Dr. Nesbit records thirty-six cases of this group of symptoms in children, who obtained prompt relief by the use of an extra supply of lime.

This extra supply of lime can be obtained directly by the use of lime gluconate, lime tartrate, chloride of lime (not the commercial type) or by foods rich in lime. Milk, cheese, vegetables especially leafy vegetables and egg yolks.

severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

THOUGHTS AND THANKSGIVING

Sir,—This is Thanksgiving Day in the United States. It is now 12:30 a.m. and starting to rain, with a temperature of 70 degrees.

There seems to be a general feeling of thanksgiving throughout the city and, of course, the usual head-aches which follow the night before a holiday. Many are unemployed, but somehow, there seems to be enough money to go around and to supply the little things of life that go to make it bearable for all.

Inasmuch, as happiness is a state of mind, the long years of the depression has taught people many valuable lessons in the art of living. Former things that were considered so essential in the scheme of happiness, have passed by the board, and the lesser, yet more lasting things have taken their place. People in general have come to realize that life is made up of many little things, seemingly insignificant in their separate applications, but in the course of a year, and a decade, and ultimately in a lifetime, they are the things that life is made of. People have come to appreciate the mental part that is played in their existence and to try to keep the mind right, through a balanced way of living.

Economically, we are not much better off than we were three years ago. It is true that an artificial spending medium has been furnished by the government through the use of taxes and confiscation of former years under the American way of things. The Roosevelt administration has made a radical change in this respect. So much so, that a feeling of general revolt against it is becoming more and more evident daily. Not so much the economic scheme as the political. The biggest objection is in the so-called spoils system as against the merit system. Men and women, long in the employ of the government, and with years of faithful service to their credit, are daily being removed from their offices, and inexperienced political creatures are placed in their positions.

Especially is this manifested in the postal department. Every city, town and hamlet from the Lakes to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Pacific is feeling this practice of the present setup in Washington. The "ins" say the "outs" did it while they were in power, so they attempt to justify it in this way. The fact is, however, that this outfit is going further than the others did, in that they are removing old employees who have weathered the political storms of both parties for several decades. Again, it is more resented because Roosevelt campaigned on the platform of the merit system of government, and pledged himself to the protection of the jobs of every faithful employee of both parties who had served the public well in their respective offices. Just the opposite has taken place. Cheap ward heeler who are petty political dictators in their communities, seem to control Washington in the matter of appointments to expiring jobs. And, believe me, we have developed an attitude of "get while the getting is good" in this old Bay State City of Boston.

When Judge MacLeod died, we tried hard to convince the Governor that we should have another native of P.E.I. serve on the bench to take the place made vacant through death. Our choice was the Honorable Richard Johnson, formerly of Charlottetown, and former Representative in the Massachusetts legislature and in the United States bar of this State. He is a Republican, so our efforts failed to press the Governor sufficiently to accomplish our purpose. I met "Dick" on Mass. Avenue the other day and told him how sorry we were that he was not appointed. He good naturedly laughed and said he would still continue to serve his friends and clients faithfully, and his country and Commonwealth as best he could. He is a great chap and all I can say.

The new Premier of Canada effected a secret treaty with Roosevelt as regards international trade between Canada and the United States. Considerable criticism has developed on both sides of the border over the terms of the treaty and some modifications are suggested before it goes to the people for ratification. The matter of trade tariffs and duties is always a vexatious one, especially at a time when a low market prevails in each country. Doubtly so, when Roosevelt is using a planned scarcity system of economics, where he pays for scarcity and penalizes production. It seems hard to understand the wanton destruction of nature's bountifulness to a people hungry and scantily clad and housed. Burning wheat, corn and other grains; plowing under other edibles; drowning pigs, steers and other hoof cattle; paying men to loaf; and producers, not to produce. Yet, amidst this general destruction, he wants more imports from foreign countries, while our own industries are idle and on the welfare.

How Sir Wilfrid Got His Name

(Exchange)

The Toronto Mail and Empire has an interesting letter from a Londoner which throws some light on how a great Canadian secured his name. Fred Williams, the Mail's historian, told the story of the baptism at St. Lin of the baby born in 1841 who became Sir Wilfrid Laurier, marveling at such an unusual name being bestowed on a French-Canadian child of that remote time. Professor Fred Landon of the University of Western Ontario wrote to the Mail, giving an explanation. He says:

"During the election of 1908 Sir Wilfrid addressed a large open-air gathering at Tilbury, and that evening returned to London, where he was the guest of the late Sir George Gibbons. There were a dozen newspaper men present at Tilbury, and when we went to the depot in the early evening we were told by Sir Wilfrid's secretary, Mr. Lemaire probably, that Sir Wilfrid would like to have us go in his private car, and that if we would dispose ourselves about the car he would have a little personal chat with each of us.

"He moved about the car to each of us, and when I sat down beside me I asked him the question that you have raised to the origin of the name Wilfrid. He first pointed out that it was spelled with two 'f's, not an 'f' and an 'e'. Then he said that when he was born there was a great interest in the novels of Sir Walter Scott, some of which had been translated into French, and that he was named by his mother after the character in Ivanhoe.

"The Mail and Empire makes the comment that Sir Wilfrid affects the name of the Scots evidently had a pre-natal origin. It was later strengthened by his association with a Scottish family during his school-days, and in later life many of Laurier's most intimate associates were Scots.

I am, Sir, etc.

severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

PLAIN FACTS.

POLITICAL APPOINTEES

Sir,—A short time ago we, the electors of Prince Edward Island, decided to change the government and elected unanimously a new government pledged to economy. So far there has been one session, which gave to the administration the right to issue Bonds up to \$3,000,000 of dollars at 3 per cent. From this it appears that they are planning to put the Province still further in debt.

We also find a considerable change has been made in government employees, especially those holding the poorer positions. Many of these changes will make little difference as far as efficiency is concerned. In other cases this is not so, because the people displaced are being replaced by more or less inefficient and inexperienced parties.

Immediately on taking over, many experienced road makers were fired, and men taken on, who although Liberals, were not experienced in the work they were put at; they were less experienced as far as the machine were concerned; and before they become efficient it will mean a considerable loss to the province in excessive wear of tractors and other machines that will not be properly looked after and handled.

We also find a number of cases where appointments were made which on the face of it are wrong under present day conditions. We find a certain man at Falconwood Hospital being fired and being replaced by a man who is a retired railway man drawing a pension. This position should have been filled by a man who really needs the money paid by this position on a daily basis. As it is we will have to pay relief to the man who might have filled the position, and we will also have to pay the salary that goes to a wealthy pensioner who fills this position. Does such an appointment fulfill the promises and the platform of the Liberal Party?

We also find the position of matron at Falconwood being filled by a nurse who knows nothing about Mental Cases, and who most likely never was in a Mental Hospital, even as a visitor. In an institution costing so much to this province it would be wise and efficient to appoint a person who was trained in a Mental Hospital.

It is because of this practice of allowing politics to enter into important functions of public institutions that will lead to debt and loss of prestige.

These things should be criticized severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

The Poet's Corner

GOOD-BYE AND KEEP COLD

This saying good-bye on the edge of the dark
And cold to an orchard so young in the bark
Reminds me of all that can happen to harm
An orchard away at the end of the farm
All winter cut off by a hill from the house
I don't want it girdled by rabbit and mouse
I don't want it dreamily nibbled for browse
By deer, and I don't want it budded by grouse,
(If certain it wouldn't be idle to call)
I'd summon grouse, rabbit and deer to the wall
And warn them away with a stick for a gun.)
I don't want it stirred by the heat of the sun.
(We made it secure against being, I hope.)
No orchard's the worse for the winter's storm,
But one thing about it, it must not get warm.
How often already you've had to be told
"Keep cold, young orchard, Good-bye and keep cold."
Dread fifty above more than fifty below.
I have to be gone for a season or so;
My business awhile is with different trees,
Less carefully nourished, less fruitful than these
And such as is done to their wood
Maples and birches and tamaracks
I wish I could promise to lie in the night
And share in an orchard's arboreal plight,
When slowly (and nobody comes with a light!)
Its heart sinks lower under the sod;
But something has to be left to God.

—Robert Frost.

severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

PLAIN FACTS.

POLITICAL APPOINTEES

Sir,—A short time ago we, the electors of Prince Edward Island, decided to change the government and elected unanimously a new government pledged to economy. So far there has been one session, which gave to the administration the right to issue Bonds up to \$3,000,000 of dollars at 3 per cent. From this it appears that they are planning to put the Province still further in debt.

We also find a considerable change has been made in government employees, especially those holding the poorer positions. Many of these changes will make little difference as far as efficiency is concerned. In other cases this is not so, because the people displaced are being replaced by more or less inefficient and inexperienced parties.

Immediately on taking over, many experienced road makers were fired, and men taken on, who although Liberals, were not experienced in the work they were put at; they were less experienced as far as the machine were concerned; and before they become efficient it will mean a considerable loss to the province in excessive wear of tractors and other machines that will not be properly looked after and handled.

We also find a number of cases where appointments were made which on the face of it are wrong under present day conditions. We find a certain man at Falconwood Hospital being fired and being replaced by a man who is a retired railway man drawing a pension. This position should have been filled by a man who really needs the money paid by this position on a daily basis. As it is we will have to pay relief to the man who might have filled the position, and we will also have to pay the salary that goes to a wealthy pensioner who fills this position. Does such an appointment fulfill the promises and the platform of the Liberal Party?

We also find the position of matron at Falconwood being filled by a nurse who knows nothing about Mental Cases, and who most likely never was in a Mental Hospital, even as a visitor. In an institution costing so much to this province it would be wise and efficient to appoint a person who was trained in a Mental Hospital.

It is because of this practice of allowing politics to enter into important functions of public institutions that will lead to debt and loss of prestige.

These things should be criticized severely, and will be punished by loss of power, for the party, and a decided loss to the province in every way—all for to help some party leaders. Such appointments are a disgrace to the Party making them, and with a thoroughly intelligent electorate could not possibly be made.

The Quebec Opposition

(Sydney Post-Record)

The wish may be father to the thought in the Montreal Gazette's veiled suggestion that, now that the Quebec Provincial election is over, there is little reason for the Conservatives and L'Action Libérale Nationale to continue in accord, that Paul Gouin may quite Maurice Duplessis and link fortunes with Premier Taschereau. To quote the Gazette's comment:

"Just how the Conservative party in the province would have fared if Mr. Duplessis had not linked its fortunes with those of an insurgent Liberal group must remain an unanswered question. At the same time it can scarcely be argued that the party, as such, has been strengthened by the alliance with L'Action Libérale Nationale notwithstanding the fact that so many seats formerly held by Liberals are now in the Opposition column. Mr. Gouin, head of L'Action Libérale Nationale, is not unlikely to take as much credit for this turnover as Mr. Duplessis can take in the situation in this regard as disclosed in the returns, does not warrant interpretation as an expression of a rising Conservative sentiment in the province. The alliance itself was an unusual one and its near success in the circumstances cannot be accepted as an indication of change in party thought in Quebec. That the union will hold now that the contest is over may be open to doubt, the two groups having had nothing in common except the mutual desire to bring about the defeat of the Government.

There has been a substantial transfer of Liberal support from Mr. Taschereau to Mr. Gouin, but it is still Liberal. Mr. Gouin bears a very honored name in this province, a name which he invoked with a great measure of success, and he is easily the outstanding figure in yesterday's result."

But the fight is not over, nor is the battle lost or won. A half score of recounts and court contentions may change the political picture overnight, but whatever the outcome of these post-election controversies they can hardly fail to unite the Opposition groups more closely than ever. In any case, party names have less significance in Provincial politics than public questions and election issues. The programmes of the Quebec Conservatives and L'Action Libérale have much more in common than the records of a government record. Loss of Taschereau House support to the Opposition looks more likely than a movement in the other direction. This was the trend in the last Legislature, and it seems hardly likely to lose its force in view of last week's polling.

better their lot. Continents and oceans have been crossed; Loved ones have been left behind and native lands still live warmly in the memory of many a person who braved the unknown, to satisfy a desire to accomplish more: Every resident and native of every land can hark back to a day when the determination of a brave government link in the international chain of mankind was forged into being. Your ancestors and mine, are part of this chain. Many times have I heard the stories in my childhood, filled with accounts of the hardy forebears, who came to P.E.I. there to carve their humble niche in the life of that province and the world in general. Many a heart-ache and soul sick man and woman fought nature with the grim determination of a chessman, because they were inspired by power of ambition and obligation to their family and to their God.

Out of forests they carved a home; into their communities they built their culture of education and religion. In their life there developed a sturdy character and justice for their fellow man and a spirit of righteousness and grace with their God. Their birth was humble; their life noble and their death assured of immortality. Much of the glitter and glamor of the artificial was missing, but the sterling quality of the realities were ever present.

So, on this day, do we offer thanks to the great source of our being and to the God of our race. May the eternal blessings of health, happiness and immortality be their verities and that of their posterity. May every milestone be the mark of a worthy accomplishment, and the "last mile" be marked by the token of peace and rest at the end of a noble pilgrim's journey on this mundane plane.

I am Sir, etc.
PETER ALLAN REILLY

MOTORSHIP UNCLAIMED

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire) NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 2.—United States coast guard officials today said the British motorship "Amuck" found floating off Nantucket lightship after a storm five days ago, remains unclaimed. The Nova Scotian crew under Captain Olsen of Lunenburg, found the freighter Rio II, wrecked and abandoned at Tegehan, N. S., the port out of which the Amuck had been fishing.

