The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1936

"If- -"

An Ontario exchange says it would like to interview LLOYD GEORGE, who "committed Great Britain to acquiescence in the Versailles Treaty," on the question: What would have happened in Germany if, instead of imposing crippling terms on her, the victorious nations had offered her a true olive branch and helped her toward economic rehabilitation?

Fancy devastated France and Belgium offering olive branches to a horde of beaten vandals! LLOYD GEORGE, interviewed on this matter, would probably counter with the query: What would have happened if, instead of stopping short of giving Germany a taste of her own medicine in the War, the victorious nations had marched to Berlin, smashed everything before them and dictated such terms as BISMARCK made France swallow in 1871 ?

It is a fair guess that if the Allies had done this, there would be no war-mongering dictatorship in Germany today.

Conflicting Statements

A handsome picture of Premier CAMPBELL adorns the front page of the current issue of *The Maritime Advocate and Busy East,* a journal of strong Liberal bias published in Sackville. On page 3 of the same issue appears an editorial headed: "New Brunswick Fights Pluckily, But She Fights Alone." The editorial deals with the attempt at Ottawa to scrap the British North American Act as an Imperial statute. We quote the concluding paragraphs :

"The astonishing thing is that little old New Brunswick is the only province which dares to fight for its rights. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec which might well stand with this province in a struggle to retain that to which we are justly entitled, are silent and afraid.

"All honor is due to Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney general and Hon. A. P. Paterson, president of the Council, who are fighting a good fight for New Brunswick. They deserve the hearty support and united co-operation, not only of the people of New Brunswick, but of Canada as a whole. If a solemn agreement is to be considered as a mere scrap of paper; if New Brunswick is to lose her sovereignty and become subordinated to brute majorities, then the sooner we know it the better. If this province is to be clubbed into a Legislative Union, then we will become a subjugated people; we will be obliged to go to Ottawa with our hats in our hands, saying "Please may we do this or please may we stop doing that."

"As far as I can see the stand of New Brunswick, as lucidly stated by Messrs. McNair and Paterson, is the only one that a self-respecting province can take. Liberal or Conservative politics do not enter into this question; as one man we should stand up for our liberties. The shame is that New Brunswick must fight alone."

Is this charge correct so far as the Government of Prince Edward Island is concerned? According to the Ottawa correspondent of the Canadian Press, the Nova Scotia representatives supported New Brunswick at the recent Dominion-Provincial conference, against the other seven provinces. The London *Free Press,* however, is authority for the statement that "the Prince Edward Island Liberal government is joining New Brunswick in protesting the proposed changes in the B. N. A. Act."

We sincerely trust that the latter statement is correct, and that the Government of this Province has retreated from the position it is reported to have taken at the December conference, at which New Brunswick was left to fight alone the battle for Maritime rights.

In any case, in view of the conflicting reports, *the electors have a right to expect a full and frank explanation from Premier* CAMPBELL *in this matter.*

Here Is A Real Problem

Dr. GEORGE A. MORRISON, Lord TWEEDSMUIR's successor as M.P. for the Scottish Universities, has earned a continent-wide reputation on account of a problem he set in the House, puzzling the members.

This is the problem:—"A man went into a shoemaker's shop and bought a pair of boots for 16s. He put down 1 pound to pay for them. The shoemaker had no change and he went next door to his neighbour, the butcher. He got the change, came back with it, and gave the boots and 4s to the man who went away.

"Then the butcher ran in to say that the 1 pound was a bad one. The shoemaker had to make good the pound to the butcher. How much did the shoemaker lose?"

Dr. MORRISON's sum was the most delightful problem that has faced M.P.'s for a long time. In the lobbies and libraries afterwards members gathered in little groups, puzzling over the transaction.

Dr. MORRISON was busy the whole evening hearing the "answers" to his teaser. Economists and even honours graduates of Oxford went up and told him quite solemnly that the answer was 1 pound 4s. The answers varied from 4s to as high as 2 pounds and a pair of shoes.

One of the few who gave the correct answer at the first attempt was, appropriately enough, Mr. OLIVER STANLEY, the President of the Board of Education.

It was a delightful experience to hear some of the foremost economic planners, who usually speak in millions, losing themselves in confusion in following the dud 1 pound note, and ultimately resorting to guesses which were well off the mark.

Editorial Notes

At a literary party the talk turned upon English spelling and pronunciation. A boring guest, addressing KIPLING, remarked how odd it was that among all the words beginning with "su" in two only, sugar and sumac, was the "s" pronounced "sh." The reply came at once, politely and smilingly—"Are you sure?"

* * *

The 13th and Friday and Lent.

* * *

River ice now risky.

* * *

Thanks largely to the Forum we still have champion hockeyists in our midst.

* * *

The Government better make sure they meet on Monday, 30th, otherwise the mover and seconder may be made April Fools.

* * *

There is no fear of Premier CAMPBELL being caught napping, as was Premier ANGUS MACDONALD, by an unexpected Opposition amendment to the Address.

* * *

When the Legislature meets it probably will be found the members will be unable to call their souls their own, lest they be read out and deprived of patronage.

* * *

General sympathy goes out to Mr. H. H. ACORN, M.L.A., who, on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature, has sustained so grievous a bereavement in the unexpected passing of his wife.

* * *

Our Day News-editor assures us that there are "prognostications and prognostications" heralding spring, but none so assuring as the increasing influx of letters to DOROTHY DIX's "Letter Box."

* * *

When doctors differ who shall decide? Undisturbed by Prof. ALBERT EINSTEIN's characterization of "mass centres" without gravitation as "mathematical spooks," Dr. LUDWIK SILBERSTEIN, Toronto, plans to strike another blow at the Einstein theory of general relativity. The "mass centre" theorist, lecturer at the University of Toronto, says that within a short time he will prove the Einstein theory entirely wrong. In the meantime, he attacks it in a paper to the Physical Review, entitled: "Non-stationary axially symmetrical solution of the gravitational field equation." That should settle it.

* * *

History is repeating itself. Nearly 22 years ago Canada, her "First Contingent" over-enlisted, stopped all recruiting. For the past 18 months Canada has been recruiting again, this time for the Canadian Legion official pilgrimage to Vimy. More than 4,000 returned men and women have signed up, and four big liners, two Canadian Pacific and two Cunard-White Star are practically filled. So a "no more recruits" sign is again hanging up all over Canada. Last Saturday the two steamship lines advised the Canadian Legion that no more applications can be accepted postmarked later than March 14. Once again a Canadian Expeditionary Force is going to France, and once again Canadians will overfill the convoy.

* * *

It is not often the country doctor gets his due—or his fees either, for that matter, but here is a tribute to him culled from a contemporary. Through all this bitter weather, and with it frequently blizzards and badly-drifted roads and trails, the country doctor has carried on. Bundled and muffled to the eyes, and with unflinching spirit has ridden forth, sometimes in the middle of the night—an "awful night" to be sure—to minister to someone in danger or in pain. Sometimes it has been to bring a new Canadian into the world, sometimes to perform an emergency operation. He has gone to isolated hamlets and to little white homes still standing up bravely in these days of depression. The "country doctor" still means something in Canada.

* * *

The Ottawa *Journal* is kicking against Radio's claim to be an air newsmedium. Criticizing one of the weekly news commentators on this subject our contemporary says: "If what this commentator knows is what he hears "over the radio" his background of world events is singularly limited. Actually, of course, the newspapers are his original source, and he should be frank enough to acknowledge his debt. The Tokyo despatches announcing that the Japanese Premier had escaped death, was alive and well, were published everywhere in evening newspapers of Saturday—newspapers on the streets before noon. The radio carried this piece of news hours later, and carried it by grace of the newspapers. The Canadian Radio Commission, as has been pointed out many times, has no facilities for the collection of news, either abroad or in this country. That collection is made by the newspapers, at their own very considerable expense, and as a service to the public they make summaries available to radio audiences at regular times. Thus even to suggest that radio is the original source of information is misleading and unfair."

* * *

Our old friend Canon SCOTT of Quebec strongly objects to hanging—of others of course. If it is necessary to retain capital punishment as a deterrent to the crime of murder, he says, it ought to be administered in the quickest, most painless and least revolting manner possible. Naturally, he cannot speak as an eye witness, but he has first hand evidence of one poor man, whose neck was not broken by the fall from the trap, who hung twitching for twenty minutes after the drop; of another in a similar condition whose agony was only stopped by the executioner clasping the victim's body and by his added weight hastening the end of strangulation; and of a woman whose head was pulled off her body. The horror excited in the mind of the public at such incidents only tends to throw sympathy toward the criminal and criticism on the carrying out of justice. Lethal gas, more even than electrocution, offers a means of capital punishment which is most merciful to the condemned and least horrifying to the nerves of the attendants and the outside public in general. Most adults in these days, at one time or another, have experienced the taking of an anaesthetic and know that it is painless, and why, he asks, should not a growing country like Canada cast off for ever the barbarities of medievalism in the awful, but possibly necessary, taking of human life?

Notes by the Way

In this matter it is necessary to avoid the Scylla of uncharitableness on the one side and the Charybdis of sentimentality on the other. The wrongdoer must be made to work out the penalty of his offence; for there can be no true reform without penitence. On the other hand, more harm than good would be done by surrender to the emotionalism of irrational individuals, who seem to think that there is no such thing as crime at all and that all that is essential to a complete happy social order is that every offence should be regarded as a malady, calling for the intervention of the doctor, instead of the jailer.—Hamilton Spectator.

Three members of Parliament spoke last Monday with the greatest good sense on the duty of Canada in international politics in the course of the Commons debate—Miss MacPhail and Messrs Woodsworth and Douglas. The first duty of Canada is to mind Canada's business. Before starting to tell or to show other nations how to act in foreign politics Canada should settle her own domestic problems, remembering that she is an American country in the first place and that she has an interest naturally limited in what passes in Europe, Asia and Africa, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and Germany do as they intend to in matters of their foreign relations. Canada has nothing to do with that or with their decisions in these matters. Why should she suffer from the repercussions of their politics?—Le Devoir, Montreal.

The new government in New Zealand has gone in for fixed prices for wheat and butter. As the country imports flour from Australia, the policy may succeed in extending wheat acreage sufficiently to enable New Zealand to supply its own wants, but butter is in a different position because much of it is exported. The fixed price involves the purchase of that product by the government. Says the London Observer: "If the New Zealand government is to act as vendor in the fiercely competitive world-trade, its proposals will be awaited with interest not unmixed with anxiety." It is doubtful whether the British government which is artificially stimulating the British milk industry, will tolerate subsidized competition on a large scale.

There should be no question as to the necessity for the increased activity in horse production. It takes at least five years to produce and raise a horse to the age of four years, and the annual wastage of horses in the Dominion due to old age or other natural causes, is very considerable. While the number of horses on farms in June, 1935, showed an increase over that of June, 1934, it has taken the increased production of colts in 1933 and 1934 to reach the point where the annual increase exceeds the natural wastage of mature animals. Then, too, it must be remembered that the colt crops of 1934 and 1935 will not enter the ranks of four-year-old work horses until 1938 and 1939, while the annual wastage goes on in the meantime.—C.P.R. Bulletin.

Lord Roberts came across the child prince, gazing out of the window. "My child, what will you do when you are king?" asked Lord Roberts. "When I'm king," replied the prince, "I shall do three things. I shall pass a law against cutting puppy dogs' tails. I shall forbid them to use curb reins on horses, and I shall do away with all sin in the world."—Helton in Toronto Star.

There is a school of thought which believes that the manufacturing industry should take precedence of agriculture and that agriculture will never be anything but auxiliary to industry. Things have come to pass during many years that suggest that agriculture could, without damage to world economy, take second place. The country is emptied to the profit of the cities because the son of the farmer can make a greater gross income in industry than upon the land . . . Today the situation is reversed. People realize that nothing can guarantee them against unemployment, while one can—although sometimes the poverty is great—live upon the products of the land. So people are returning to the land for the same reasons that they left it.—Le Droit, Ottawa.

Each year on March 19 there begins about the eaves of a historic California mission building a battle between returning swallows and a group of sparrows, permanent dwellers in the neighborhood. It is said the conflict always ends in a victory for the invaders, who invariably leave again on Oct. 23. This is very interesting, as indicating that in the bird world there appears to be an organized plan of life.

British business activity towards the close of 1935 was computed to be not less than 15 per cent greater than in 1924. This flattering computation is confirmed by the fact that the average number of insurable workers in employment during 1935 was not only higher than in 1924, but 115,000 higher than in the last "boom year." Since then, however, the insured working population has increased by nearly one million. Consequently the number of unemployed is still very large—1,868,565—but this is the lowest since July 1930.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

How that boxer received his fatal injury in the white hope tournament seems to be a mystery. But if we are going back to the real cause we suggest that the willingness of thousands of citizens to see big, strong unskilled men hammer each other with their fists, doing as much damage as the rules permit, is really responsible.

Japan claims that the principle of the Open Door is still observed by her puppet, but the claim is a pitiable pretense in face of the discriminations which exist against all foreign interests other than Japanese. A strengthening of Japanese influence over China means a whittling down of the Open Door principle in new areas. For the present the whole position is obscure, but obviously a common policy among the interested Powers is desirable. Sporadic protests will not budge the Japanese Army from its course.—Hong Kong Press.

SEEMS REASONABLE

A teacher asked his pupils if any one could give him an example of "stabilized industry."

"Horse-racing, sir," replied a boy.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEART MURMURS NOT AS IMPORTANT AS OTHER SYMPTOMS

It has been a surprise to many that Dr. James Mackenzie was able to teach the medical profession and the world in general so much about the heart because he was a general practitioner. To most physicians the fact that the heart had a murmur—due to a slight leak of one of its valves—was usually enough to have the individual advised to do light work only, and he was also usually rejected from overseas service.

Just as a pump with a slight leak is usually able to pump enough water for ordinary needs, so also can a heart with a leaking valve usually pump enough blood for the individual's needs.

We are told that Dr. Mackenzie's office was situated at the top of a hill and as his patient had to climb this hill he was able to tell exactly how these hearts would stand hard work or hard exercise because climbing a hill is hard work.

Thus, if the patient after climbing the hill at the usual or ordinary rate of speed was not greatly out of breath despite a leaking valve with a murmur and was back to its normal rate in a short time after the climb was made, the heart was considered to be in good "working" condition and the patient allowed to do his usual work.

Dr. Mackenzie was at first surprised but finally became quite accustomed to find hearts with murmurs, where the individual was doing heavy manual work every day and had come to him for conditions other than the heart.

Physicians are naturally a little anxious about children who have had attacks of rheumatism, which have left a little leak and murmur. However if there have been no recent attacks of rheumatism or St. Vitus' Dance (chorea) it is not considered a dangerous condition. If however the youngster gets out of breath easily, the heart is very rapid and somewhat enlarged, care must be taken that the child does not work or play too much.

The thought then is that the ability of the heart to perform its work enabling the individual to go about his daily tasks without breathlessness is what really matters; not the fact that it has a leaking valve with a low or loud murmur.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "THE PASSIONATE MAN'S PILGRIMAGE"

Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My script of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer,
No other balm will there be given,
Whilst my soul like a white palmer
Travels to the land of heaven,
Over the silver mountains,
Where spring the nectar fountains;
And there I'll kiss
The bowl of bliss,
And drink my everlasting fill
On every milken hill.
My soul will be a-dry before,
But after it will thirst no more.

And this is my eternal plea
To him that made heaven, earth, and sea:
Seeing my flesh must die so soon,
And want a head to dine next noon,
Just at the stroke when my veins start and spread,
Set on my soul an everlasting head.
Then am I ready, like a palmer fit,
To tread those blest paths which before I writ.

—Sir Walter Raleigh (1552-1618)

NEW YORK IS CENTRE OF BUSINESS LIFE

The place that New York City occupies in the business life of the United States is emphasized in the figures for bank clearings in comparison with the United States as a whole. In 1935, of the total of $297,177,288,516 for the whole United States, New York City accounted for 61.09 per cent, or $181,551,008,363, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. The highest year since 1926 was 1929 when the bank clearings for the United States totalled $727,848,371,330, of which New York City accounted for 61.4 per cent, or $447,242,282,161. The lowest year was 1933, $241,454,844,300, the share of New York City being 65.1 per cent, $157,413,993,751. 1933 seems to have been the bottom of the depression all round.

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.

VOICE OF FARMER'S WIVES

Sir,—As Convenor of Legislation for the Womens Institutes of Prince Edward Island I feel that I must speak at this time.

Last Fall a questionnaire on legislation was sent out to each Institute. These have been discussed and are being returned. Already I have received a large number.

One question and its answers particularly apply at this time: "Is there any special legislation which we as women of this Province should work for?" Those who have answered this question all stress the more effective enforcement of our Prohibition law rather than new legislation. So this may be taken as the voice of the country women of our Province. We have a large membership made up from all the churches and from both political parties, so this is neither a denominational movement nor a political one. You all know our motto "For Home and Country." Surely if three thousand and more women want Prohibition and its positive enforcement to protect those homes and this Island there is nothing unusual in their demand.

I am sorry to be a little late in making my appeal but I think Institute members, we should act at once. The most effective way is for the President and Secretary to draw up a letter and send it to the member for that district. The House meets on March 30th so please attend to this at once.

I am, Sir, etc.
GEORGIE C. REID
Convenor of Legislation, Women's Institutes of Prince Edward Island.
Middleton,
March 10, 1936.

PROHIBITION AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Sir,—In reference to the Prohibition controversy and scholarships, I wish to say that my statement that Malcolm MacNeill received a scholarship at Prince of Wales College is, I believe, incorrect. The article in question was written from memory and I may say that in reference to Mr. MacNeill's father, I can find no printed record to confirm or deny my statement in regard to his standing at Prince of Wales College or rather the Old Academy.

James MacNeill, his father, was however, considered to be a great scholar in his day, that is, in comparison with the average public school teacher, and held a great reputation as a teacher He sent a large number of pupils to Prince of Wales College, three at least winning scholarships, namely Dr. Donald Darrach, late of Kensington, Rev. A. A. McKenzie, afterwards a noted Canadian scholar, and his own son Roderick. This of course has nothing to do with the merits of prohibition but it is interesting to residents of West River, especially to those who respect learning.

I need hardly say that I regret my inaccurate and indiscreet statement, not so much on Pro Moderatione's account, as from the fact that it would prove annoying to Mr. McNeill.

Pro Moderatione's statement, however, that I "tried to put one over on the public," is not strictly true, as I began to doubt the accuracy of the statement a few hours after I sent it to the Guardian, and hastened to the Guardian office next morning with a revised copy, but found the original one had already appeared in the morning edition of this paper.

I am, Sir, etc.,
PRO PATRIA

New Brunswick Coat Of Arms

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire)

Readers of this column will recall the agitation that was rampant in Nova Scotia until that province was given back its old coat of arms, "wrongfully stolen from us at Confederation," as the men and women from there will tell you. It took them a long time, but they kept at it until they won back the historic insignia, of which they were, and are, so proud.

Now it is the turn of New Brunswick to raise another arms issue. The Loyalist province considers that the time has come to demand "justice" from the Secretary of State at Ottawa and the College of Heralds in London. The situation looks a bit tangled to me, but since New Brunswick sent a solid nine Liberals to the House of Commons last year, it ought to be able to obtain "justice" in all things.

Dr. J. Clarence Webster, in his Historical Guide to New Brunswick, says: "The provincial coat of arms was adopted in 1868 following the Confederation a new seal has been ancient galley with oars in action in the lower part and in the upper a 'Lion Passant Guardant.' The first provincial seal, given in 1785, represented a ship sailing up a river on the borders of which was a new settlement with pine trees. The motto was 'Spem reduxit' (the restored hope.) Around the margin was the inscription, 'Sigill. Provinciae, Nov. Bruns.' On the obverse was the British coat of arms and the inscription 'Georgius Tertius Dei Gratia Brittaniarem Rex Fidei Defensor.' On the death of a sovereign a new seal was made with the royal name changed, and, possibly, some minor changes. Since Confederatio na new seal has been adopted, being uniform with those used in the other provinces, except for the coat of arms and the name of the province. In the centre is the royal coat of arms surmounted by a crown, while below is the provincial coat of arms."

Now, possibly assuming that the advent of a new sovereign is an opportune time to raise the question, New Brunswickers anxious to secure the "rights" of their province, are demanding "heraldic justice." They point out that the coat of arms imposed on them by Ottawa is not a coat of arms at all. They insist that the time has come to furnish the arms with supporters, crest and motto. In brief, that New Brunswick be given "a complete coat," instead of the unfinished "travesty" provided by Ottawa.

That "arms" matter is a bad enough grievance. But New Brunswick has another. It is now told, after 150 years of use that "Spem reduxit" is not, and never has been, the motto of New Brunswick, although it has been so accepted by governors and premiers and others generation after generation. The College of Heralds has ruled, and its dictum is absolute. When it says New Brunswick has no motto New Brunswick has no motto, and that settless its.

So now, when all the seals throughout the British Empire will have to be remade as a result of the accession of Edward VIII, New Brunswick is going to insist that the coat of arms be completed and the ancient motto legalized. There is some talk of using wild animals of the province such as moose, bear or beaver, as the supporters so that the whole will have application to history and natural conditions. The subject is to be discussed when the Legislature meets, and a decision come to which will remove the "scandal" of New Brunswick's arms having no supporters and of doubt being cast upon the Loyalists' right to make official the "restored hope" which was the dream of the founders of the province.

"Maritime Rights"

(By Ronald J., Harrington)

President of the New Brunswick Council of Labour

From the Quebec border southward to the sea, and from Sydney, Cape Breton to the State of Maine, an oft repeated phrase upon the lips of Maritime men and women regardless of social station of political affiliation, is the term "Maritime Rights" and particularly during the last few months, have these two words had a special significance for the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. In the Province of New Brunswick the last election was fought and won largely on this issue, and we at last have been awakened to a keen appreciation of the terrible travesty of justice of which we Maritime people have been the victims.

The literal application of the phrase "Maritime Hights" does not altogether convey the full or exact meaning that we should take from them. In a sense it refers to those concessions, privileges and prerogatives guaranteed to us by solemn and binding contract, in consideration of which three provinces were prevailed upon to enter the Union of Federated Porvinces and, which concessions, privileges and prerogatives were solemnly agreed upon in return for certain concessions granted by the three provinves, so that the Union could be affected and, which culminated in the British North America Act (1867) creating in the western world the Dominion of Canada, in which by treaty we are full and equal partners.

That we may form a reasonable idea of just what this meant to us, let us briefly compare our economic position prior to 1867 and our position today, and then the full force of the term "Maritime Rights" will be brought home to us, and the terrible injustices, the shameful and absolute violation of solemn agreement, both in letter and in spirit will be most apparent

The economic state of the Maritime Provinces previous to Confederation was such that it was the envy of the western world; our basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining had reached a level not attained by any other section of what we now know as Canada. Our subsidiary industries of shipbuilding and the milling of lumber had reached a point whereby we stood foremost in the Empire. World trade flowed through the gateways of Halifax and Saint John, and on the broad bosoms of our Maritime harbours floated the shipping and commerce of the seven seas, and in such numbers, that it has been said that the mast of the vessels resembled "a waving forest."

The markets of the world clamored for our raw materials and the steady supply for our manufactured goods was greater than we could supply. Labor was at a premium, our local labor was absorbed and we were importing labor from less favored countries. Everybody was busy and prosperous and everybody was happy. There was work for all, shipyards, ropewalks, foundaries, sawmills, tanneries, boot and shoe factories, breweries, soap works and manufacturies of all kinds dotted our land from one end to the other, and if any people were ever prosperous and happy, it was our own people of the Maritimes. Our villages grew into towns and towns grew into cities. Our public services were perfected; schools and churches were erected and the culture of our people carved for them a place of honor among the great of the Empire. The house flags of our Maritime owned and Maritime manned shipping floated proudly from the mast heads of our vessels in every port of the known world.

Such was the scene previous to 1867, and let it not be forgotten, that at this time the country west of the Great Lakes had hardly been explored and that Canada (Ontario and Quebec) were at the absolute mercy of the United States from both a military and economic viewpoint and could barely supply their people with the necessities of life.

Thus we find our comparative economic condition at the birth of a new day, that was to be for our Maritime people a day of economic disaster and heartless betrayal. In our prosperous state we entered the Union as full and equal partners, our economic integrity guaranteed by the solemn and binding contract of the British North America Act, a statute enacted by the Imperial Parliament at the request of and with the consent of each and all of the contracting Provinces. Scarcely were the signatures of our Maritime statesmen affixed to this document, than the violation and prostitution of its safeguards and provisions for the safety of the Maritime Provinces was commenced, and the vicious exploitation of our people for the direct benefit of Ontario, Quebec and the West was gotten under way. Every available artifice was made use of, every subterfuge was practiced, slowly but surely the thrall of economic bondage was cast upon our people and the process of geographical isolation and discrimination, that was to bleed the very lifeblood of our prosperity began. Our shipping as well as our import and export trade was diverted to the St. Lawrence and to the Atlantic ports of the United States and our world-famous shipyards vanished. With the aid of our central government and the influence of American capital, our industries and manufacturing plants were deliberately throttled to death for the sole benefit of Ontario, Quebec and the newly opened West.

It is true that, by the provisions of the British North America Act and the Canada Railway Loan Act the Intercolonial Railway was built, but so also to Ontario was the canal system given at the cost of approximately $346,000,000 and as an initial contribution, the Central Government voted to the Canadian Pacific Railway the sum of $190,000,000 as well as a right of way across Canada with lands enough on each side of their tracks to create a series of small kingdoms, and with the lands so given went the natural resources Traffic that was to be routed through the ports of Saint John and Halifax was and is still being diverted in every was possible to American outlets and at the present time all that remains to us is the Intercolonial Railway and we are having a gigantic struggle to retain even that from the ever open maw of Upper Canada and its interests.

Thus it is, that the Government of New Brunswick refuses to give up its sovereign rights and powers, and thus it is that when we speak of "Maritime Rights" we refer to those provisions provided for our economic integrity embodied in that binding treaty of the Provinces, the British North America Act, embodying as it does the additional safeguard of our Imperial connection. It is our insistent demand that this treaty be adhered to both in letter and in spirit and that our economic destinies cease being made the football of political policies, rather than of binding contract that has come to be accepted under the term "Maritime Rights".

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