

CHARGES GARDINER

(Continued from page 1)

It was an evasion of responsibility. "Since the outbreak of war the administration has been marked by a degree of hopeless incompetence and grave dereliction of duty unparalleled in Canadian history." Unlike Mr. King the Conservative Party does not arrogate to itself a monopoly of the idea of a united country...

UNBELIEVABLE INCOMPETENCE

The former Conservative Cabinet Minister said reports of war supply board purchases disclosed a degree of incompetence "which is unbelievable yet discernable at a glance."

"Judging from the manner in which war purchases and war contracts are being made, it is clear that by national unity Mr. King means a united Canada under the domination of one party, and that party the Liberal party."

LACK OF LEADERSHIP

Canada was united in its determination to resist force and would stand firmly by the side of Great Britain and France but this unity was not a spasmodic or emotional impulse on the part of the Canadian people. It grew from a quiet and somewhat detached contemplation of the progress of human affairs, especially in Europe.

The King Government during the months immediately preceding the outbreak of war had failed to give leadership or guidance to the people.

"During those months of crisis on crisis and for nearly two weeks following the declaration of war by Great Britain, this Dominion was kept in absolute ignorance of the mind of its Government," said Mr. Stevens.

Vacillation and Worse

"Indeed we now know had Parliament been allowed to proceed and had we drawn from the Prime Minister the correspondence which had passed between the British Government and himself, it would have disclosed an attitude of vacillation, if not of actual rejection of co-operation."

Events carried a fair warning that sooner or later war was inevitable and some measure of preparation was to be expected. But Canada had entered the war period without the simplest and most primitive of provision.

Rogers Less Competent than Mackenzie

Contract reports of War Supply Board orders from Nov. 1 and Dec. 30, 1939, showed hundreds of contracts for materials of value of less than \$100 in value, indicating the haphazard manner commonly practiced by the Defence Department in making requisitions.

Removal of Hon. Ian Mackenzie as Defence Minister was not an indication of a desire to improve conditions "for it is evident that Hon. Norman Rogers, his successor, is less competent than was Mr. Mackenzie."

Mr. Stevens said he had visited a British Columbia district where many were on relief. Since the formation was announced Liberal Government officers had warned relief recipients if there is not a Liberal majority in the district their relief would be cut off.

Evading Unemployment Responsibilities

"This is not an isolated case but is an indication of a trend which is being followed by the Liberal Government in official Liberal quarters."

The Government, faced early in 1936 with an unemployment crisis, had instead of "courageously facing the issue," appointed a commission to investigate unemployment. After two years' research the recommendations of the commission, with one or two exceptions were ignored.

The commission had served as "a screen for the Government for two years or more." Then the government had evaded responsibility during a period of disputation with the provinces as to responsibility for relief by appointing the Rowell Commission to study provincial and federal responsibilities.

Deprived Of Liberties

Mr. Stevens assailed paragraph 21 of the Defence of Canada Regulations as being "infinitely more drastic and restrictive of human liberties than was section 98 of the Criminal Code which is said the Prime Minister had repealed because it was 'too severe and imposed upon common law rights.'"

BIRTHS

COTTON—At Kensington on Feb. 29, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. Athol Catch, a daughter, Dorcas Isabel.

DEATHS

DUFFY—Died at his home in the City, Feb. 29, 1940, James P. Duffy, age 88 years. Funeral notice later.

UNDERTAKER

EMBALMER

Charlottetown and North Wilshire

Phone 149

T. J. Inman Gives Report To Sheepmen

Mr. T. J. Inman of Bedouque submitted the following report of his trip to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Association at the meeting of the P. E. I. Sheep Breeders Association on Tuesday.

"I wish to again thank you for the confidence you placed in me by electing me as your representative to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, at Toronto, and will try to give you a very brief outline of some of the ideas that I gathered. It was a splendid trip, across the old continent, through very heavy ice, up through the vast timber lands of Northern New Brunswick into Quebec with its quaint old farm buildings, all presided over by very friendly people, with their whitewashed walls and colored trimmings; skirting the mighty St. Lawrence crossing the Quebec bridge, the old Montreal city with one half dozen of the waters edge with narrow streets and very old buildings, overshadowed by a more modern half built city, new with a very formidable looking military wall dividing the two halves of the city. Out some 20 miles by electric railway to St. Ann's, with a very formidable looking military wall dividing the two halves of the city. Out some 20 miles by electric railway to St. Ann's, with a very formidable looking military wall dividing the two halves of the city."

THE WOOL SITUATION OF THE CANADIAN CO-OPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS

Up to about the middle of Dec. 1939 1,800,000 pounds of wool sold during spring and summer months. The wool market has been in keeping with an established policy of monthly selling whenever and wherever there is a demand for wool. Prices were about in keeping with the market. The wool sold includes all Quebec and Maritime consignments, about two thirds of the Ontario consignment and about one third of the Atlantic consignment. The wool sold after Sept. 3rd to a wide coverage of Canadian mills—no sales were made for export after the declaration of war. The wool all sold in the West and we were chiefly for military requirements and were mostly of the low and medium grades. 1,300,000 pounds in stock and waiting sale at the time of the meeting. Weston and Lennoxville—chiefly of the choice range type of the fine grades that ordinarily go to the export market, were they they accustomed to start from this semi-manufactured stage of wool tops, and which are usually imported. Consequently with an apparent shortage of wool in Canada there has been all the while a substantial supply of graded fleeces within the country and for which insufficient demand has been made. Here the wool is graded by Govt. graders on large bales; only the best grades are passed on to the press, the poorer grades are retained and the tags removed. Last year 32,000 lbs. of tags were taken out of the wool at this warehouse. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, a fair-weather success. They sold 4 1/2 million lbs. of wool during 1938 of this quantity 3,100,000 was from the 1938 clip the balance was from the year before. These of us sold our wool through them who know that we received market price at time of delivery and a rebate of 2 per cent; by the copy of your annual report that after paying this rebate of 2 cents per lb. they still made a net profit for the year \$22,481.05.

Must Maintain Volume

Both the President and General Manager of the Company stressed the importance of the maintenance of a volume of a reasonably good grade of wool in order to retain the established market. They stated that their regular consistent shippers of wool were to receive first consideration in regard to fair grading and through the help of their shippers, they hoped to increase their business from year to year.

Quite a discussion took place about the different grades of wool and as it is not compulsory to have wool graded before leaving Canada some of the smaller shippers, wool shipping to foreign countries, wool of a very low grade under the good name of Canadian Wool much to the detriment of the reputation of our Canadian Wool.

Advocate Detaching Of Tags

He also advocated a system adopted in the Old County of detaching tags and wool from a separate bundle so that the good wool will be prevented from coming in contact with tags in transit and storage previous to grading. Mr. McMillan also described the sheep, describing suitable buildings, abundance of good feed was necessary in winter, and frequent change of pasture during the summer. Sheep are susceptible to PARASTES both inwardly and outwardly; they should be immersed shortly after shearing time each year with some of the newer dips to prevent. Sheep Keds or what we commonly call ticks this same treatment will kill the Biting Lice and the Sucking Lice both very common on the sheep. There is also the Sheep Scab Mite the Head Mange Mite and the Foot Mange Mite all very small and almost undetectable to the eye. Great care and tail wool should be measured more than one inch, and eighty could be placed side by side in one inch space.

Formula For Mites

The dip for the control of these scab mites is called a lime-sulphur dip and is prepared according to the following: Flowers of sulphur 24 lbs. Unslacked lime 10 lbs. Water 100 gallons. The treatment for the head and foot mange mite is somewhat different and consists of sulphur 2 lbs. oil of tar 8 oz. raw linseed oil 1 gallon. The sulphur tar and linseed oil are heated together but are not allowed to boil. This mixture should be rubbed into the skin. In ten days wash the affected parts with soap and warm water and repeat the dose. Sheep are also liable to many different parasites such as the Hook Worm, Lung Worm, and others; and should have a bolus in their quarters of copper sulphate and salt to lick at to aid in the prevention of these intestinal parasites; mixed at rate of 5 lbs of copper sulphate to every 100 lbs of salt; however should the flock be suspected of being already worm-ridden the following drench should be given: Nicot Sulphate 3 oz. 40 cc. soft or distilled water, one imperial gal. Heat a quantity of the water and dissolve the copper sulphate in the rest of the water. Add the nicotine immediately before use only, as the mixture will not keep. In preparing the solution only the best quality of water should be used; remove all whitened crystals. Make the solution in a glass, earthenware, or enameled container as iron reacts with barium metal. Dose: Adult sheep 2 oz. Brown Lamb one oz. Smaller lambs 1/2 an oz. Keep sheep away from water for 2 hours after treatment.

WHAT LIES AHEAD

No one can prophesy correctly, but a glance into the past can sometimes provide some guidance for the future. Prices of Canadian raw wool soared during the first half of the year, reaching 75 cents per lb greasy and a general net return to the Canadian farmer and rancher for the years 1914 to 1919 has been compared. Then from 1923 to 1929 a reasonable prosperous agriculture period the average net return works out to about 23 cents per lb. From 1930 to September 3rd, 1939, the net return of 10 cents per lb. O. B. price is not far out of the price I am sure we will

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May shows where German ship Altmark was pursued down Norwegian coast by British destroyers. Altmark ran aground and was boarded by British crew.

all agree was below the cost of production. The low was 4 cents for 1932 and 7 1/2 cents in 1931. No one wants to see prices go so high that the wool market will be demoralized when hostilities cease. We do want however a profitable return to the grower, who for the past ten years has produced and directly from the grower to a loss. Government Control, if necessary in any market situation, should see to it that prices do not get out of hand. From the grower's standpoint it is his contention that he needs a price in comparison with the price of machinery and other things he has to buy and that he should be able to realize better prices for his wool through our own Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited than he can through any other channel.

Goldfields Dog Derby Starts Today

VAL D'OR, Que., Feb. 27—(CP)—This northern Quebec centre, in the heart of the province's rich mining district, assumed a holiday appearance tonight on the eve of the start of the second Goldfields International Dog Derby.

Musicians and miners from neighboring districts gathered tonight for the crowning of the Derby Queen, Pierre Seguin, Val d'Or telephone operator. Peggy Cross, daughter of the owner of the Cross Roads Mines, is the Princess of the Derby.

The first of the five laps of the 150-mile race starts tomorrow. Competitors included some of the north country's foremost mushers. One of the two entrants from the United States is a woman, Marie Turner of Beverly Farm, Mass. A Siberian team has been entered by W. L. Sheerer, president of the Paine Furniture Company of Boston.

BRITISH

(Continued from page 1)

eastern contingents come from, and it would be unwise to bring troops directly from the climate to wintry northern Europe.

The plan which many military men in London believe the German staff will follow is to attack the noted German strategist, General Gerd von Schlieffen, in 1908 and followed in modified form by Von Hindenburg.

Modern instruments of war may have compelled some modifications, but the body of the plan remains in all its vast proportions; in very much the same situation that we were in 1914, that is with a very serious war on our hands against a very strong, ruthless and well-prepared enemy.

"The question is," often asked: "Why should Canada go to war to declare war and invade the European continent? Various answers are given to that question but it seems to me that the real answer to the question is this: Canada is at war when our King is at war, then it is the bounden duty of every loyal Canadian to defend him. It is not for the subject to begin to enquire whether the King should have declared war or not. It should be sufficient for the subject to know that the King is at war and that the Crown is in danger, because if the war is lost, then the Crown may be forfeited. Therefore, it behooves every subject of the King when the Crown is in danger, to enlist in the services of the King and defend him."

"Now, I don't think that argument can be contradicted. If we are not ready to defend the King, then we are not his loyal subjects. If we are not prepared to defend the King when the Crown is in danger, we are not loyal subjects of the Crown. Therefore, people of Canada or any other Dominion forming part of the British Empire and owing allegiance to His Majesty King George VI are under as much obligation to defend him as are his loyal subjects in Great Britain. The English people—the King, the inhabitants of the British Isles, no more subjects of the King than the inhabitants of Canada themselves and are under no greater obligation to fight for him than we are. I leave that to your consideration as to whether that is not the correct attitude to take. Because, I repeat again, when the Crown is in danger it behooves every loyal subject to defend the King.

"Of course we parents who have boys in the army are not very pleased to contemplate that they are taking their lives in their own hands when they enlist, but those are matters that are in the hand of Divine Providence, whether they lose their lives or not, and we cannot mistrust Providence. And if it does happen that they are killed, then we must say as it has been said for ages—'Better it is to die as free men than live as slaves.' I have only two boys myself, they are both serving and I would not try to stop them, they enlisted voluntarily and they are doing no more than their duty in defending their services for the defence of their King.

"Now, gentlemen, I am very glad to say that today you have not yet been called to occupy your attention. There are no true bills before of and therefore the only extent of

Short Session Of Court At Georgetown

Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault was presented with a pair of white gloves at Georgetown as the mid-winter term of the Supreme Court was held. The gloves, traditional mark of a docket without a criminal case, had been presented to him many times in his own court.

Mr. Justice Arsenault and court officials flew to Georgetown by Canadian airways plane, returning after court adjourned in the afternoon.

The only case on the docket, an appeal from a magistrate's conviction was held over for the summer term.

The grand jury made a routine inspection of the jail and presented a report before the court adjourned the one-day session.

MR. JUSTICE ARSENAULT

"I find on my desk another pair of white gloves," Mr. Justice A. E. Arsenault said. "These, gentlemen, are emblematic of the fact that the Court sits with clean hands, that is to say, that there is no crime before the Court. In the Court of Chancery it is said that if a supplicant comes before the Court (which is the King's Court) to seek a remedy he must come into Court with clean hands, that is to say, he must not be tainted with fraud or wrong doing, and so these white gloves are emblematic of the fact that the Court is sitting with clean hands, that there are no criminals to be tried at this term of the Court."

"I have said before, and I don't think it hurts to repeat that I have been coming here to Georgetown now to hold Court for nineteen years; I think this is the twentieth year that I have come here and during these years I have come here once or twice a year and in all those years I have yet to try any criminal case before the Court. I think that there has been no crime in the King's Court; but with the exception of one instance there has been no other serious crime in this Court since I am on the bench. I am very proud of that record and I think that this will be a great honor to me to be a member of the Judiciary."

"Of course, this is no doubt due to the fact that this is a country of a very fine old stock, are, by upbringing, law abiding. 'Gentlemen, we are going through a very serious period in our history. History, it is said has a habit of repeating itself, and now after twenty-five years, we find ourselves in very much the same situation that we were in 1914, that is with a very serious war on our hands against a very strong, ruthless and well-prepared enemy."

"The question is," often asked: "Why should Canada go to war to declare war and invade the European continent? Various answers are given to that question but it seems to me that the real answer to the question is this: Canada is at war when our King is at war, then it is the bounden duty of every loyal Canadian to defend him. It is not for the subject to begin to enquire whether the King should have declared war or not. It should be sufficient for the subject to know that the King is at war and that the Crown is in danger, because if the war is lost, then the Crown may be forfeited. Therefore, it behooves every subject of the King when the Crown is in danger, to enlist in the services of the King and defend him."

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"Rather strangely," said Dr. Manion, "in his Winnipeg speech Mr. King divided his figures for Sept. 8 by two. Apparently he thought half the truth should be good enough for Winnipeg and the Prairies and I suppose that, in the heat of his election, his figures are the best we can get from Mr. King when politics are at stake."

"But which Mr. King are we to believe, the King or the very people of the Mr. King of Sept. 8, 1939? I accept the latter because his figures there are based on the actual figures passed in the House of Commons, not, as in Winnipeg, where he may make any irresponsible statement, with no one present ready to check the total."

"He has therefore displayed in this speech one of the reasons why he has scuttled Parliament—so that he could make up his type of irresponsible charge against me and give to the people, at the same time, so-called information that is only half true."

Liberals Sidestep Air Issue

As to the air training scheme, Dr. Manion said neither the Prime Minister nor Hon. Ian Mackenzie, "ex-minister of defence," dealt directly in their latest speeches with his charges that the King Government refused to allow the British to set up their own air training schools here two years ago.

"Both skated around it in their usual manner," Dr. Manion said. However, he claimed that in the Commons July 1, 1939, Mr. King "repeatedly admits that confidentially an informal exploratory conversation with respect to the training of British air pilots have taken place... and not once but repeatedly Mr. King makes it clear in the following pages of Hansard."

"I am rather pleased that there are so many of you present, —there is one absent, I am not even going to enquire why he is absent, as to those of you who came from a distance, it is a wonder to me how you managed to get here in view of the state of the roads. I congratulate you that you have taken your duties so seriously that you are practically all here."

"And now, —I am going to leave you to your air — which will not be of a very strenuous nature," His Lordship concluded.

Dr. Manion Cites Hansard To Support Charges

Mackenzie King Told "Half The Truth" In Recent Speech About Defence Expenditure, Conservative Leader Declares.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Feb. 28—(CP)—Generous chunks of Hansard reports of the debate in the House of Commons were cited by Conservative leader, Dr. Manion here tonight in a general reply to the Winnipeg speech by Prime Minister Mackenzie King last night.

First, Dr. Manion accused the Prime Minister of "padding his 'padding' since last September regarding the reduction of defences in 1930-35 and quoted Hansard to support his accusation.

Secondly, he accused the Prime Minister of telling his Winnipeg audience "half the truth" about the amount spent on defence between 1935 and the outbreak of war.

Then he referred again to Hansard in reasserting that the Prime Minister declined to permit establishment in Canada of air training schools for British pilots at British expense.

Now, Dr. Manion said, Mr. King was critical of the fact defence expenditure in Canada during 1930-35. It did not include peace-loving countries, including Britain, France and United States.

King Changes Tune Last Sept. 8 however, during the war session of Parliament the Prime Minister, according to Hansard, said, "I am not attributing this by way of blame upon another administration. I am saying now that had we been in office in the previous years we doubtless would have done our utmost to cut down armaments and military expenditures." Dr. Manion told his audience, "To which Mr. King should we listen?" he asked.

Dr. Manion said he has been asking the Government what it had done with the \$188,000,000 spent on defence from 1935 to the outbreak of war but Mr. King's reply was that the amount was \$94,000,000, although at the same moment Defence Minister Rogers said \$112,000,000 had been spent.

(In Winnipeg last night Mr. Mackenzie King said that Canada's defence expenditure from 1936 to 1939 inclusive was \$94,000,000. In reporting statement on the subject by Dr. Manion at Blind River, Ont., today the Canadian Press erroneously stated the dates used by Mr. King were 1935 to 1939, inclusive.)

(In Eganville, Ont., last night Mr. Rogers said that defence expenditure between Nov. 1, 1935, and Aug. 31, 1939, was \$122,664,447. The Conservative Leader said he preferred to believe Mr. King to Mr. Rogers, if Mr. King would only be definite, which he rarely was.)

"But unfortunately for him I have his own definite statement about his Government's expenditure on the subject for the very period to which I refer," Dr. Manion said. He said he took his \$188,000,000 figure right from Mr. King's own mouth.

He quoted Hansard of Sept. 8 last as reporting Mr. King saying: "The actual expenditure for defence in each of the following years: 1935-36, \$17,000,000; 1936-37, \$22,823,000; 1937-38, \$32,760,000; 1938-39, \$34,432,000."

"The estimate for 1939-40 amounted to \$38,528,000. Of that capital expenditures represented \$30,000,000 and ordinary expenditures \$8,528,000. Since 1936-37, the total expenditure on defence has been \$112,000,000, in addition to that sum, amounting to \$14,664,000."

"Half the Truth" "Rather strangely," said Dr. Manion, "in his Winnipeg speech Mr. King divided his figures for Sept. 8 by two. Apparently he thought half the truth should be good enough for Winnipeg and the Prairies and I suppose that, in the heat of his election, his figures are the best we can get from Mr. King when politics are at stake."

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As to the air training scheme, Dr. Manion said neither the Prime Minister nor Hon. Ian Mackenzie, "ex-minister of defence," dealt directly in their latest speeches with his charges that the King Government refused to allow the British to set up their own air training schools here two years ago.

"Both skated around it in their usual manner," Dr. Manion said. However, he claimed that in the Commons July 1, 1939, Mr. King "repeatedly admits that confidentially an informal exploratory conversation with respect to the training of British air pilots have taken place... and not once but repeatedly Mr. King makes it clear in the following pages of Hansard."

"I am rather pleased that there are so many of you present, —there is one absent, I am not even going to enquire why he is absent, as to those of you who came from a distance, it is a wonder to me how you managed to get here in view of the state of