THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1934.

WHY APPOINT HIM?

Already there is an apparent difference of opinion between Premier Hepburn and one of his most prominent poitical appointees in Ontario. The gentleman referred to, Mr. Edmond G. Odett, the new one-man boss of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, has given it as his personal opinion that along with the freer sale of beer and wines which the Liberal Government is introducing, should go removal of the ban on liquor advertising in Ontario newspapers. But now Premier Hepburn has announced that "personally" he is opposed to liquor advertising. Of course, the Liquor Board could not grant such privilege without authority of the Government, and the Government would not be expected to act contrary to the publicly expressed opinion of Mr. Hepburn. But the curious thing is why Mr. Odett, the new Liberal appointee, should have raised the question at all without consulting his friend the Premier. His statement favouring liquor advertising had all the earmarks of a governmental kite flown at the Hepburn Government's instigation, to test out public opinion. Evidently that opinion was unfavourable. So Mr. Hepburn righteously announces his "personal" opposition to the proposal.

An amusing anticlimax is provided by the dear old Toronto Globe, which has had to swallow its prohibition convictions and give silent consent to freer wine and beer under Liberal regime, but which rejoices in Premier Hepburn's "clear-cut announcement" anent his opposition to liquor advertising.

In the Globe's opinion "it would be useless to teach temperance in the schools and permit newspapers and magazines to promote anti-temperance." But it doesn't go into the interesting question why, out of all the Liberal stalwarts in Ontario, the Hepburn Government should have appointed as sole Liquor Commissioner one who favours a policy leading to such alleged consequences.

BRITISH WOOL IMPORTS

In addressing the annual meeting of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association in Toronto recently, the president, Mr. H. Barrett, dealt particularly with two questions that interest the public as well as the woollen industry. These subjects are the status of the British exporter in the Canadian market and the general effect of changing conditions in the domestic industry. Dealing with the British imports, Mr. Barrett stated that his figures would probably be surprising to Canadians, and even to the British exporters also. Canadian purchases of wool tops from British manufacturer rose from 5,600,000 pounds in 1931 to 6,800,000 n 1932 and 8,-500,000 in 1933. The Canadian industry, moreover, is the second best customer in the world for the British yarn manufacturer, who sold 3,000,000 pounds of yarn to Canada in 1931, 3,100,000 in 1932 and 3,900,000 in 1933. And in these same years Canada was the best customer in the world for the British cloth manufacturer, purchasing a greater yardage of woollen and worsted cloth from Great Britain than was bought by any other country. In square yards these imports amounted to, in 1931, 9,600,000; in 1932, 8,900,000; in 1933, 9,600,000 and in the latter year approximately 2,000,000 yards of British cloth came into the Dominion free of duty.

In the first five months of 1934 Canadian purchases of British manufactures of wool amounted to £1,-494,974, and exceeded those of any other country.

In discussing this Mr. Barrett pointed out that thirty-five years ago the Canadian cloth industry, protected then by both ad valorem and specific duties, was supplying 72.1 per cent. of the home market and British mills 25.3 per cent; and Canada in those days had proportionately large flocks of sheep. In 1897, 1898 and 1900 the protective duties were reduced and in ten years half the cards and half the looms in the Dominion were idle. According to Mr. Barrett, the Canadian mills which were forced to close by reason of the intensity of British competition had been producing cloth for which Canadian wool is the best in the world, and one of the results was a setback for the sheep-growing industry from which it never recovered. The Laurier Government partially restored the duties, but too late to maintain more than a skeleton of the old organization.

The Canadian industry was rebuilt during the war, when the British mills were unable to supply the cloth demand, but in 1922-23 duties were again reduced and when the Canadian mills appealed to the Tariff Advisory Board for relief their application was successfully opposed by British exporters so that by 1930 the domestic mills were supplying only 21.8 per cent. of the home market and British mills 57.8. From this unfavorable level there has taken place in recent years a recovery, the result of another change in state policy in 1930, so that at the time of the Ottawa Economic Conference Canadian and British mills were sharing about equally in the Canadian market. A reduction of 25 per cent. in existing specific duties on British wool manufactures then took place and some articles were placed on the free list, but the depression followed, and the situation was affected by other factors also, and by 1933 the Canadian mills had strengthened their position to the extent of covering 62.5 per cent. of the domestic market. Yet in 1933 the Canadian production in yards was still a little under that of 1899. In the last three years their production has increased and more Canadian-grown wool has been used.

EDITORIAL NOTES

More work for the unemployed is necessary.

Today, after a most welcome and appreciative visit, the militia in training strike camp, and return to their respective homes. We hope they enjoyed our hospitality as much as we did their presence.

Premier Macdonald wants a suitable place in the Maritimes with attractive background for a quiet vacation. Why not invite him to come here? Mr. Bob Davis will guarantee it is the very place he needs.

The C.N.R. should take note of the New Glasgow News suggestion, and make the Charlottetown to Pictou ferry part of their regular route. If a private contractor with a subsidy can make it pay, it would be a serious reflection upon C.N.R. management for them to say there was no money in it.

Premier Hepburn having stolen a march upon Chief Justice Duff by starting an investigation into the Abitibi deal almost before setting his foot in office, His Lordship has with a dignity becoming his high office, intimated that it would be inexpedient for him to proceed with the inquiry into the charges made against Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in his capacity as a member of the Hydro Electric Power Commission.

The British House of Commons has passed a vote of $15,000,000 in aid of the domestic live stock industry. Under the scheme sponsored by Hon. Walter Elliot, minister of agriculture, the money will be recovered eventually through levies on imported cattle. The government also proposes to regulate imports of meat, either by voluntary agreements with exporting nations or, if necessary, by arbitrary orders. The British domestic producer cannot be left in his present position, declares Mr. Elliot, and the government was determined to halt the decline in his trade. The vast sum of $5,000,000,000 is invested in the cattle industry at home; it yields a gross return 20 per cent greater than the net return from all British investments overseas and gives employment to 1,180,000 persons.

As we expected, a medical expert has at length had the courage to denounce sun bathing or body tanning as dangerous to health. It is curious how people mix up cause and effect. In the old days doctors recommended open air in summer to make up for the many days in doors in winter, and an indication that one had been out-in-the-open, was a sunburnt or tanned face. It was not the outward and visible sign that mattered, but the fact that the youngster's lungs were filled with God-given ozone, and his limbs exercised and strengthened by romping over hill and dale. Now Dr. Charles F. Pabst, chief dermatologist, Brooklyn Hospital, finds it necessary to issue a warning against the perils of the sun's rays on the human body. He declares that even a mild sunburn that causes only redness is extremely dangerous if it affects the entire skin surface.

Coming as visitors with all the experience and zest of world travellers, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Davis are in a better position than most of us to gauge our advantages and disadvantages. Mr. Davis declares, without qualification of any kind, that ours is the best country he ever saw in his life for camping and roaming around . . . a beautiful province, a gorgeous landscape, etc. etc. But, on the other hand, he emphatically asserts, we do not appreciate our multitudinous blessings, we do not advertise them so that those at a distance may come and share them. We are like the merchant with his store full of valuable goods who waits for the transient customer or old timer to come and purchase, instead of using newspaper space to bring all and sundry to his counters. The secret of success in the tourist business, as in commercial life is to "let the public know what we have to sell," otherwise, our shelves may be full and our bank account empty.

Notes By The Way

The formation of a Scottish Film Council should make a strong appeal to the large mass of thoughtful people in Britain. For success, patience will be necessary, since the process of raising the general level of taste is not a matter of a few months or even years. But the Council starts in favourable circumstances. There can be no doubt that, even now, the influence of the British film trade is being felt in every cinema and that the worst days of the American film are past. Box office considerations are, doubtless, all power. Yet there is apparent a genuine urge towards that artistic and moral development of standard for which it will be generally agreed there is a pressing need.—Glasgow Herald (Cons.)

Libraries, carefully organised and directed by competent persons, stocked with works adapted to the needs of the neighboring population, have their place in the country as well as in town. They help to keep many families on the land, by providing them with a means of distraction and a useful employment for their leisure, besides putting at their disposal works of reference regarding their occupation. In the cities the public library is practically the only place where young men and women can add to their store of knowledge, after the closing of their regular course of study.

The immediate results of the understanding reached by Great Britain and France promise to take the form of a revival of the "real disarmament spirit" at Geneva. That will be a real accomplishment. It has been mainly France that has stood in the way and at the root has lain that country's genuine fears for her security. If she is now convinced that Great Britain's intentions under the Locarno treaties meet all her requirements, she may now assume a less unyielding attitude, and negotiations can go ahead.—Exchange.

The Equitabe Building, at 120 Broadway, is changing the oil-burning equipment of its steam plant to anthracite coal. The increase of fuel-oil prices in the last few years and the comparative steadiness in anthracite prices are given as the reasons for the change. The building generates all its electricity for lighting, elevator power and other purposes and also steam for heating purposes. Its fuel-oil consumption is estimated at 2,500,000 barrels annually.

Detroit News: Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, retired, has made our hair rise. The United States, he says, is in seventeenth place among military powers, but first in the vulnerability of our boundaries. Our navy, he says, could not prevent that of Great Britain from sailing up the St. Lawrence, launching airplanes, and striking terror into New York, Washington and Chicago. . . . One way of keeping John Bull from sailing up the St. Lawrence with his navy is to keep the peace. A war between the two strongest powers in the world would have international results too horrible to contemplate. It would be such an evidence of insanity as to make the destructon of both powers just and logical, for such madness should not survive in a world of men.

London Times (Ind): As Mr. Chamberlain stated in his speech, Germany's threat of default makes it impossible to acquit her Government of a definite breach of good faith. During the recent negotiations in Berlin the long and medium term creditors made it perfectly plain that they were not prepared even to discuss default on the Dawes and Young Loans. Moreover, the British representatives expressly stated that they could accept the terms of the moratorium proposed by the German Government only on condition that the interest on these two obligations, which constitute a first charge on the assets of the Reich, was transferred in full. Yet hardly were their backs turned when an obviously inspired Press campaign began to prepare the way for the coming default; and it was announced a fortnight later.

Burning crosses, white hoods and gowns and conclaves in pastures have returned to Oklahoma with the revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Although the Klan performs the rituals of fifteen years ago and has the same mummery, the public parades and demonstration of the old days will not be used. The battle cry of the revitalized Klan, which already is sweeping into Kansas and Texas, is that the United States is veering toward sovietism and now is the time for all good Americans to take their stand on the Constitution.

FIFTY YEARS AGO AND SINCE

By FRED COOK

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A TALK WITH SIR JOHN

On days when there was no meeting of the cabinet, Sir John Macdonald would generally work at his home at Earnscliffe, now the official residence of the British high commissioner. When I was appointed Ottawa correspondent of The Empire, at Sir John's unsolicited suggestion, he told me to see him "as often as I liked. News or no news, come along," he said. Thus it was that on many an afternoon, when news was scarce in the departments, I found my way to Earnscliffe. In this manner, during the last five years of Sir John's life, I probably came closer to the dear Old Chieftain than any other newspaper correspondent, and I do not say that egotistically. When he had finished his game of patience, of which he was passionately fond, he would sit down at his desk, and after a few moments' reflection say:

"Well, I am sorry there is nothing for you today, but I will see what I can do tomorrow."

Then, just to get him going, I would mention some topic and endeavor to elicit his views of the early days of Confederation, of which I had no knowledge except from reading.

One day my question had reference to official residences for members of the cabinet. At once Sir John was ready for discussion. I had recalled a subject which had occupied his attention more than a generation before—the construction of a terrace of dwellings on Wellington street, opposite the Parliament Buildings, to accommodate the ministers and their families.

"The selection of Ottawa as the seat of government for the two Canadas," he remarked, "was made by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in December, 1857, but nearly two years elapsed before we could induce the legislature to accept Her Majesty's decision. Dick Scott (later Sir Richard) had much to do with bringing that about. He it was, I understand, who prepared the brief for Ottawa which went before Her Majesty with those from Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. I think that the city of Ottawa, for all time, owes Mr. Scott a debt of gratitude. His brief made such a profound impression upon the Queen that she finally gave her decision in favor of this city.

"After months of agitation the opposition to Ottawa as a seat of government disappeared, and tenders for the erection of the Parliament Buildings were invited on the plans of Messrs. Fuller and Jones and for the east and west blocks, of two Englishmen, practising in Toronto. At this late date I forget their names. The tender prices seemed reasonably low at the moment, but ran up in such a terrific manner, as it appeared to us, that by the time Confederation came into force, we had expended between two and three million dollars. This seemed an enormous sum for a young country but we had confidence in the future, or at least some of us had. George Brown was an exception. If you have not seen the letter which he sent me in August, 1864, get Joe Pope (later Sir Joseph, his private secretary) to show it to you. Tell him that he has my permission to do so. The cornerstone of the Parliament Buildings was laid by the Prince of Wales on September 1st, 1860. Doubtless you have often seen it."

At the latter remark Sir John had a merry twinkle in his eye. Evidentaly he recalled that the cornerstone of the original Parliament Buildings was in close proximity to the House refreshment room, and in my early days in the Press Gallery, commencing in 1883, the suggestion, "Will you come and see the cornerstone" meant, "Will you join me in a drink?"

Sir John continued: "During the early sixties the seat of government continued at Quebec, but late in 1865 we moved to Ottawa, and, as you know, the first session of the Parliament of Canada in this city opened in June, 1866, the year before Confederation became effective. There were two or three things which some of us in the government desired to have accomplished. One was the purchase of all the land between the post office and O'Connor street, inclusive of the buildings now on the north side of Sparks street. This would have given us four sides of the square. We desired also to build Government House on Nepean Point, but some of my colleagues would not hear of it. They considered that the residence which had already been purchased (Rideau Hall,) would suffice for the next century.

"The consequence was that we spent more money in patching up and adding to Rideau Hall than a palace would have cost us at Nepean Point. As we could not carry the Parliament grounds down to Sparks street, some of us then urged the erection of a row of ministerial residences on Wellington street from Metcalfe to O'Connor, but in this we could not succeed.

"Another suggestion was to move Metcalfe street over bodily, as it were, so that it would directly face the main tower, and then to lay out a broad avenue south for one mile until it reached the property owned by the father of Mac and Archie Stewart (on which the Victoria National Museum now stands). Unfortunately none of these projects could be carried out. The country was too poor. We felt that with the obligations already incurred, we could not afford to expend thousands of dollars more on what some regarded as 'frills,' and so all these projects lapsed.

"I was particularly sorry that we did not lay out Metcalfe street, or as I would have preferred to call it, 'Dominion avenue,' but by the time the Parliament Building was completed and more of us were conscious that the avenue should become a reality we were too late. The Rideau Club had moved from the east side of Metcalfe street to its present location on the southwest corner of Mecalfe and Wellington and erected a fine building; substantial office structures and banks had gone up further west and if we desired them to remedy the oversight of three or four years before it would have cost far more money for expropriation purposes than we could afford.

"And mind you, the country was watching us. Confederation was in the experimental stage, and it is just possible that we should not have accomplished the 'rounding off which came later had we allowed the impression to go forth that we were throwing public money away. That is a story of some of our efforts to embellish Ottawa in the early days, but you will understand the situation better when you have read Mr. Brown's letter."

A few days later Mr. Pope gave me a copy of the letter written by Mr. Brown from Toronto, dated August 15, 1864, and addressed to Hon. J. A. Macdonald. Mr. Brown tells of a visit which he had paid to Ottawa the previous week and of an examination of the buildings which he had made with the Hon. William McDougall. After speaking of the delays in completion, Mr. Brown goes on:

"The buildings are magnificent; the style, the extent, the site, the workmanship are all surprisingly fine. But they are just five hundred years in advance of the time. It will cost half the revenue of the province to light them and heat them and keep them clean. Such monstrous folly was never perpetrated in this world before.

"But as we are in for it, I do think the idea of stopping short of completion is out of the question. I go in for tower, rotunda, fountains and every conceivable embellishment. If we are to be laughed at for our folly, at least let us not be ridiculed for a half-finished pile.

"I go in for making it a superb folly that will bring visitors from all countries to see a work they cannot see elsewhere. To say the truth, there is nothing in London, Paris, or Washington approaching to it."

The letter of Mr. Brown is quoted in full by Sir Joseph Pope in his Memoire of Sir John Macdonald, p. 266, vol. 1. And yet indicative of how this great leader of the Liberal party failed to peer accurately into the future, let me mention that twenty years after the letter was written and in my day, the erection of a third departmental building was well under way. The Langevin block, facing Parliament Square, and today housing the Post Office and the Interior Departments, was commenced in 1883 and completed in 1900, at a total cost of $812,000.

As Sir John's memory, when he talked to me of things which had happened a generation before, was not unnaturally a little hazy, let me add the following:

In May, 1859, the Department of Public Works called for designs for the Parliament Building, and for two buildings to accommodate the public departments. Sixteen designs were submitted for the former and seven for the latter. The first premium for the Parliament Building was awarded to Messrs. Fuller and Jones (Thomas Fuller and Chilion Jones) of Toronto, and for the departmental structures to Messrs. Stent and Laver, also of Toronto.

Tenders were requested, twenty-one being received for the main building and twenty-nine for the departmental blocks. Thomas McGreevy of Quebec received the contract for the Parliament Building for a bulk sum of $348,500, while the departmental contract, awarded to Messrs. Jones, Haycock and Clarke, was for a total of $278,810.

All the work was to be completed by the middle of July, 1862, but many difficulties cropped up. There were financial and labor troubles, suspension of work, new tenders called for due to changes in the plans, all of which led to delay in completion.

The total outlay, exclusive of the library, to July 1st, 1867, when the Dominion of Canada came into being, was $2,723,912, quite a difference as compared with the original tenders.

(By The Canadian Press)

EASTBOURNE, England, July 18—Albert Charles Gabb, head waiter at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, for 48 years, and known as "the perfect waiter," is dead with an estate probated at $103,000.

DICK NEEDS A TONIC

Give him

There is no need like Brock's, and people who know what is best, for their Canaries will shun substitutes.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

"The Haberdashery"

A Clean Up of Fine Suits

$13.50, $15.00, $18.00

MEN'S FINE GREY OR FAWN FLANNEL SUITS worth up to $18.00. Clearing $13.50

MEN'S DARK WORSTED SUITS, smartly tailored in many dark stripes. Sizes up to 40 chest. Clearing at $15.00

MEN'S ENGLISH WORSTED SUITS in many handsome dark stripes, Black and White, Brown, Navy, etc., worth up to $22.00. Clearing at $18.00

HYDE PARK AND FASHION CRAFT SUITS up to $25.00 Clearing at $20.00

Henderson & Cudmore

MEN'S WEAR

L-6951-7-19-3i.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TRAUMATIC NEUROSIS — NERVOUS CONDITION FOLLOWING ACCIDENTS OR INJURIES

That our Pension Boards and Workmen's Compensation Boards are made up of men who are trying to do their work honestly must be admitted. It would be easier for them to be overgenerous and so avoid complaints and criticisms from pensioners and workmen, than it is at present when they are endeavoring to be "fair" to the state or province.

However these boards are made up of business or professional men who figure that a broken leg is worth so much, a crushed spine worth a certain amount, and the loss of a leg or an arm another definite amount.

In many cases these amounts are fair enough, but they fail to remember that the body is not a piece of machinery which can be repaired or lost parts replaced.

A man is a personality and the ribs, legs, spine, or arms are simply the servants of his brain, and when the man is wounded in war or work, the fact that he is not a machine means that his brain and nervous system, the directing forces of his life, are also injured.

Fortunately most men recover from their wounds or injuries with no remaining or permanent injury to the brain and nervous system, but unfortunately many do not.

Those who do not regain their full mental energy or ambition naturally blame the condition of the accident, and the Pension Board of Workmen's Compensation Board just as naturally blame the mental lack of ambition on laziness, loss of desire to work, or a desire to get something for nothing. They maintain that the sooner the man realizes that there is no more pension or allowance coming to him, the sooner he'll "get wise to himself" and get back to work. And once back to work he'll gradually become his old self again.

Now this is true of "some" cases but is absolutely wrong in many others; so much so that judges now are awarding damages not only for the injury to the body but the injury to the nervous system also.

In order to prevent this traumatic (injury) neurosis, as it is called, Dr. F. W. Dershimer in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene advises that Workmen's Compensation Boards should recognize the possibility of this nervous condition taking place and should try to prevent it by giving the injured man such good care, careful examinations, including X ray and other examinations that he will not have that "neglected" feeling that is a big factor in causing traumatic neurosis.

The Poets' Corner

FROM 'HAWTHORN AND LAVENDER'

Hither, this solemn eventide,
All flushed and mystical and blue,
When the late bird sings
And sweet-breathed garden-ghosts walk sudden and wide,
Hesper, that bringeth all good things,
Brings me a dream of you.
And in my heart, dear heart, it comes and goes,
Even as the south wind lingers and falls and blows,
Even as the south wind sighs and tarries and streams,
Among the living leaves about and round;
With a still, soothing sound,
As of a multitude of dreams
Of love, and the longing of love, and love's delight,
Thronging, ten thousand deep,
Into the uncreating Night,
With semblances and shadows to fulfill,
Amaze, and thrill
The strange, dispeopled silences of Sleep.

—William Ernest Henley.

For Full Strength and Fine Flavor
Use
BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA
Ceylon
Small Leaf

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.

THE CITY VS. IMPROVEMENTS

Sir,—It is very pleasing to note indeed, that quite a number of people in this fair city of yours display such good taste by improving the appearance of their homes, etc. by painting them up, in very trim colors. They likewise take pride in their surroundings with flowers and well kept lawns, all of which adds comfort to the home. Yet I regret to say that there are too many others who are very slow to follow suit or example. There is no good reason why more householders or so called land lords do not follow suit, and help to make this well designed city something to write home about. I understand from very good authority that such improvements as painting, etc. do not effect the valuation of the property, with its present low rate of taxation, but would add a whole lot to the beauty of the city, in keeping with your lovely public buildings, and splendid streets.

I am Sir, etc.

A FOREIGNER

Boston.

POLITICAL HISTORY NO. 7

Sir,—Defeat of the Laurier Government, giving Borden a following of 133 as against 86 Liberals, was not against reciprocity in principle, but a refusal to accept an ill advised treaty to hand our markets to the United States, for the benefit of their agriculturists and mechanical industries without receiving reasonable trade benefits in return.

Some Liberal propagandists of the opportunist class play on the chord,—"If we only had that 1911 reciprocity today what an advantage it would be to Canada." That is true but for that most significant "if". Since 1911 conditions have absolutely changed. Then the U. S. tariff was infinitely lower. Produce at that time was higher in price in Canada. U. S. industries were overloaded with sweat made merchandise ready to swamp our markets. Astute Yankees saw this and were open with their grab bags to scoop in our prosperity. They wanted that kind of reciprocity.

Today conditions are different. With few exceptions agricultural products are higher in the United States than in Canada, and protected by prohibitive duties. If our souls depended upon it we couldn't get the 1911 treaty from the States today. They don't want it; they always demand the best end of a trade bargain. Because in 1911 reciprocity in natural products would benefit them and damn Canadian agriculture, they wanted it. But with the absolutely reversed price ranges of today it would hit American farmers harder, they wouldn't give even a side wink at that 1911 proposal. But genuine reciprocity, of mutual benefit to both countries, is still in demand, and we have grounds to believe Bennett and his neighbors across the line are aiming to realize this.

The one demonstration of that 1911 election was to convince the Liberal party that as policy makers they were absolute failures. Sir Wilfrid was boasted of by his friends as "The Fox", in allusion to his political astuteness. It recalls the fable of the fox boasting to the cat that if overtaken by the hounds he had 39 tricks to escape. The cat had the fortieth, his only one. In the testing time the fox tried his thirty-nine tricks but was finally rounded up by the hounds. The cat tried his one trick and the hounds failed to reach him—he had climbed the tree of out-of-reach safety.

And so in the game of policy making the Liberals had tried out their 39 catch-vote policies only to meet failure at any and every turn. The Conservatives tried their one safe trick—the National Policy—which has been not only the foundation of Conservative acumen and greatness, but was the refuge of salvation from political annihilation for Laurier, King and every Liberal administration that ever had a look into the benches of government in the federal arena. The Liberal party ever hung to the N. P. as the only lifebuoy in their turbulent political seas.

This was why Mackenzie King and his lieutenants openly declared that they have no constructive policy. Every policy which they managed to contrive to poison the electoral mind against the N. P. has proven as deadly as strychnine, not to the common sense voters, but to the Liberal machine prescribing the dose. And so they have laid policy making on the shelves of discard and fallen back upon their only hope of success, the dice spots of luck, the frail chance of another "nest of traitors," or internal disagreement in the opponents camp, and the guerilla warfare of obstruction in effort to catch the ears of discontent and support of the socialistic elements. Ex-Premier Lea was fully up to the strategy of his party in his apparently innocent repudiation of a knowledge of Liberal policy, which he so truthfully and vividly declared was "only intended to get in on."

Now ye of tender hearts have mercy. Don't go to the beggar to ask for bread, nor to a Liberal leader to ask for a policy. Both are in the throes of abject poverty themselves, and helpless to relieve you of your distress. And it gives pain to the poverty stricken to be unable to give a something which has not in stock. And likewise be wise to the truth that without a practical business method or a practical economic program, no government can grapple with a country's problems.

I am, Sir, etc.,

POLITICAL STUDENT

The gross revenues of the all inclusive Canadian National Railways System for the 9 day period ending June 30, 1934, were $4,482,483 as compared with $4,615,374 for the corresponding period of 1933, a decrease of $132,896.

The Answer

TO

Boils
Pimples
Skin Diseases
Sallow Complexion
Nervousness
Loss of Muscular Tone
Anaemia
Impaired Appetite
Run Down Condition
Stomach Disorders

Ironized Yeast

The 2 Macs

DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street