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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938

Progress Towards Bankruptcy

Our contemporary interprets the Liberal resolution commending the Campbell Government's "marked improvement in provincial finances" as meaning that with higher taxation and fewer emergency expenditures to make, they had smaller deficits than was incurred in 1935, the last election year.

And this pledge was given, be it noted, on the basis of the revenue enjoyed by the MacMillan Government, which was nearly half a million dollars less than the revenue collected last year. Add this to the debt they incurred last year of \$351,708.86 and where do they stand? Last year's financing was so badly mismanaged that on current account alone, instead of the promised "balanced budget", or even of the Premier's anticipated deficit of \$63,288, they had a deficit of no less than \$120,173.71

Liberals At Waterloo

Commenting on the Waterloo South by-election, the Ottawa Journal says: "The King Government made a strong effort to rescue the constituency, sent Cabinet Ministers there to expound the Liberal doctrines, made an issue of the forthcoming trade treaty with the United States—and, when the votes were counted, saw a Conservative majority of 125 in 1935 increased to a Conservative majority of 4,000 in 1938, which is something that cannot be explained by the Liberals with any great satisfaction to themselves."

Life Expectancy

It is cheering to read, in a current Health publication, that science has enormously extended the average duration of life. In the 16th century the average was 20 years; in 1850 it was 40; in 1901 it was 49 years; today it is nearer to 60. It probably will be extended further.

Federal Aid For Education

In a recent address Hon. Ivan Schultz, Minister of Education for the Province of Manitoba, suggested the desirability of Dominion Government grants for education. This is in line with the recommendation made to the Rowell Commission by the Government of this Province, which favoured "substantial Dominion subsidies definitely earmarked for education, though not for any specific provincial need."

A difficulty in the way, says the Winnipeg Free Press, is that if the Dominion Government supported education in the provinces it would ask for control of that education, and the provinces hold on to their control of education with the tightest of holds.

It has been the policy of the federal government to keep away from school matters. When it has come forward it has been in specialized departments such as those provided under the Agricultural Instruction Act of 1913 and the Technical Education Act of 1919. Under these acts the Dominion Government pays dollar for dollar with the Province. By 1937 only two provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, had sums remaining on which they might draw.

The agricultural classes now going forward, set up for unemployed young people, come under a new provision made by the Dominion Parliament in 1937 when \$1,000,000 was set aside for various types of vocational training.

In 1914, throughout Canada local school taxes accounted for \$36,636,567; provincial grants for schools to \$5,780,736; and from the Dominion (under the Agricultural Instruction Act, the

Technical Education Act and support of Indian schools) to \$1,622,486. In 1935, the last year listed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the figures were: local, \$85,423,110; provincial, \$13,483,736; and from the Dominion \$1,746,541. These figures indicate that there has been a heavy increase in educational costs and also that it has come practically entirely upon the municipalities and the provinces.

The figures presented by Premier Campbell to the Rowell Commission indicate that in Prince Edward Island we are able to spend far less per pupil per annum than any other Province, and yet our Provincial Government pays more than twice as much towards such cost as any other Province.

The Free Press recalls that some years ago an English educationalist, Sir Michael Sadler, visiting in this country, observed that Canadian provinces were making a gallant attempt to provide secondary as well as elementary education out of public funds. He expressed the fear that the taxpayers could not carry the burden. It would seem that that fear is being realized. Are Canadians, then, asking too much of their publicly controlled school system or is the Dominion Government the answer, and if so, for how long and under what conditions?

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow, 23rd Sunday after Trinity.

Relief of Lucknow—"The Campbells are Coming"—this date, 1857.

Fox Ranchers fully expected a 50% reduction on pelts going into the States, and have got only 25%.

A spirit of optimism was manifested by merchants and shoppers Thursday and yesterday, resulting in a big turnover in sales and purchases. This speaks well for the prospects for Christmas and winter trade.

Our fishermen have gained little or nothing by the tariff reductions, as the same terms are extended to Newfoundland, and according to Nova Scotia leaders in days of yore, the Newfoundlanders put it all over the Maritimes when it came to competition in West Indies and other markets.

It was not very nice, was it for Mr. Lester Douglas to charge Mr. Henry Laphorn, and Mr. Russell Chndler, as good Liberals, if not better, than himself, with discrimination in selecting labour for the airport. And then to blame it on the officials of the Department of Transport! Fie, fie!

It is not every day we have a direct descendant of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland in Canada, but we have one in the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., at present attending the Toronto Winter Fair, accompanied by Countess Elgin and daughter, Lady Martha Bruce. While in Montreal en route to Toronto, the party visited Villa Maria Convent, formerly Government House, where his father was born during the term of the eighth Earl as Governor-General.

A proposal that the name of the Church of England in Canada be changed to represent it as a Canadian rather than an English church was referred to a committee for consideration by the Synod of the Rupert's Land diocese. Archbishop M. T. Harding favored a change, saying the church was losing members because the present name gave some the idea the church was for English people only. Why not call it the Episcopal Church of Canada, just as we have the Episcopal Church of Scotland?

There are sly hints that the King administration may defer its next appeal to the Canadian electorate until 1940. One reason given is the apparent impossibility of getting much done in the coming session before the arrival of the King and Queen. It is unlikely the members will tolerate an adjournment. Those from the far West and the Maritime Provinces are not keen about going home and returning in the heat of summer to unfinished business. Good arguments against postponing the election until 1940 can also be found. Premier King, should he wait another year, would be placed in the position of being obliged to go to the country then regardless of economic and other conditions. Sparring for position would be impossible.

Should the federal authorities call a conference with the provinces following submission of the Rowell (Royal) Commission's report, as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, last week intimated they would, Quebec will "gladly participate." Premier Maurice Duplessis declares, "We will gladly participate in a provincial conference which should have taken place long ago." Mr. Duplessis said, "and which, although it does not have all the necessary powers, would constitute a much better step than the Rowell Commission." It was "more natural," he observed and "more according to common sense" when provincial problems had to be dealt with, to convene the provincial authorities than to call a commission "ex parte" as the federal government did.

Dr. Manion will re-enter the House of Commons as representative of a highly industrialized community, the centre of a very large manufacturing and agricultural area. London ranks as the metropolis of Western Ontario and is reputed to be one of the most representative cities in all Canada, an important railway centre, a university city, an airport, the seat of two bishops, an Anglican and a Roman Catholic, and far advanced in hospitalization. The site of London was chosen by Governor Simcoe as that of the future capital of Upper Canada, and although this destiny was never reached, the city which grew there has achieved an enviable development, industrially, educationally and as the financial centre of an extensive and prosperous district. It has a wide variety of manufacturing establishments, many of which are of national importance. The interests which Dr. Manion will represent as member for London are unusually typical of the interests of all Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The locomotive whistle can claim a musical pedigree. It was invented by an English organist more than a century ago following a level crossing crash between a train and a farmer's cart on the Leicestershire railway. The whistle in its original form it was not known as a whistle but was called a "steam trumpet."—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

King George of Greece is on the way to London. King Carol of Rumania was also reported a few days ago making preparations for a journey to the same destination. Greece and Rumania are two small countries along the route of Hitler's self-predicted "march to the east." Their kings are going to London to pay social calls and see the sights.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Oh, for more public men like Lord Tweedsmuir. One day he is at a plowing match, hobnobbing with real dirt farmers, and taking a turn between the plow and the harrow the next day he is addressing a dignified gathering at a university and receiving an honorary degree. At both places he is equally at home, and utters commonsense remarks on each occasion.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

To some extent the vagaries of American foreign policy are the consequence of day-to-day expediency—and expediency is only expediency. To some extent they reflect the underlying divisions and uncertainties of American opinion itself regarding the proper course for the United States to take in the world affairs. In so far as the latter consideration is the dominating factor, we can only wait upon the final crystallization of American opinion—and meantime to our own defences against the forces of aggression. For while it is true that a clear-cut foreign policy is the logical first line of national self-defence, and while it is also true that our foreign policy today is uncertain and confused, affairs have plainly reached a point at which some further increase in our armaments is necessary.—New York Times.

It wouldn't look right for WPA workers to operate a wheelbarrow single-handed. To fit the general idea, as it looks to observers, a crew of six to each wheelbarrow would be sufficient. It would consist of one loader, one empty barrow pusher, one load inspector, one wheelbarrow mechanic. Then, too, the wheelbarrow should have two wheels, one at each end, and the full crew idea is to be given full consideration. A loaded one-wheel barrow is not always easy to balance. Even a specialist sometimes is annoyed by its wobble. Obviously one wheel should not be made to do the work of two if one man will not do the work of two. The Bulletin, Philadelphia.

What could be more timely than: "To lead an untrained people to war is to throw them away?" The doctrine in preparedness is compressed in two pregnant sentences: "Dig deeper your moats; build higher your walls; guard them, you and your people. Know water is your friend and your unconquerable spirit better set forth than in the words: 'With walls of great height, with moats of great depth, we arm both of offense and defence trenchant and mighty, with great stores of rice and other food, the city is surrendered and abandoned. This is because materials are not to compensate for the absence of the spiritual union of men. Therefore it is said, 'A people is protected, not by bulwarks and ditches, but by wisdom and courage: not by rivers and mountains; an empire is conquered, not by the superiority of arms.'—The Sun, New York.

More than a million pounds of buffalo meat will be provided this year by the slaughter of 2,000 surplus animals. The animals are from buffalo herds in Buffalo national park and Elk Island national park in Alberta. Once in danger of extinction, the buffalo, thanks to steps taken for their conservation by the Canadian government, have so increased in numbers that periodic slaughters are necessary to keep the animals from overloading the grazing capacity of the parks. The slaughter of the buffalo is carried out under the supervision of a government inspector and strictly humane and up-to-date methods are employed. Canada's success in saving the buffalo from extinction has been heralded as one of the outstanding achievements in the history of wild life conservation. More than sixty years ago the buffalo inhabited the western plains of Canada and the United States. In 1872, Queen Elizabeth has been added to the collection of the British Museum. Other animals in 1890. The cards are hand-colored and represent the counties of England, based on Christopher Saxton's atlas of 1579. One of the cards bears a portrait of Queen Elizabeth with the following poem:

This mighty queene like Deborah doth reign. She by her wisdom and hir constant zeale: In peace and plenty doth gods worde maintaine. Would god I could hir vertues all in hir hand.

Twice sixteen years ye scepter in hir hand. No traitors could, nor forraigne foes, wrest out of hir hand. Great Warres abroad, yet god defends hir land. Lord, let thy angels compass hir about.

The pack is older by 70 years than any English playing cards previously in the Museum.—Coming Events in Britain.

Public Forum Windbags And Bombast

Sir—If the subject dealt with in the printed statements to the Temperance Federation were not so vital to the well-being and the lives of so many of our people his speech would indeed be a masterpiece. Premier's troubles are mostly twinned with occasional triplets. Some of these are as follows: TWO factors complicate or aggravate the problem of Prohibition enforcement: (1) Increase in motor traffic; (2) Repeal of Prohibition elsewhere.

TWO special problems and main points of attack are the Premier's administration: (1) Sales by bootleggers; (2) Sales by the Premier's own Vendors. TWO new factors or features have been introduced by the Premier: (1) Systematic employment of detectives; (2) Padlocking the premises of law violators. To this enumeration the Premier adds an additional factor or complaint: (3) Lack of co-operation from bootleggers.

The situation, the Premier complains, is like a bag with two ends full of wind. Squeeze it at one end, it bulges out at the other. Squeezing it at the bootleggers' end it bulges, he says, not merely in one other direction, but in two: (1) Increase of "moonshine"; (2) Increase of sales by the Premier's Vendors.

A third problem confronts the Premier: Drunken driving. Two defects, he says, exist in the former system of dealing with this evil. These are: (1) Variation in the periods of cancellation of licenses; (2) Return of licenses by the Premier's own Department. The Premier holds so many positions that when he speaks of the Department of the Provincial Secretary one might think he had never met it.

The Premier is reported to have concluded his panegyric, or his lament, averring that he is only a poor, willful and anxious to carry out the laws to their best possible enforcement. One may express the hope that the Premier's latest pressure will not cause it to bulge in some new direction. Examine some of the Premier's statements.

1st.—The Employment of Detectives. This subject is of something new that the Premier boasts was introduced by him during the time he has had the administration of the enforcement of the Prohibition laws. He says that the Premier in 1913 when "the systematic operation of under-cover investigations" took place, which resulted in some of the most successful seizures. The fact that the Premier may then have been attending school is no reason for the assertion that systematic operation of detective work was only being introduced by himself.

2nd.—Co-operation from bootleggers. The Premier asserts: "Another factor which in previous years was effective in combating the activities of the bootleggers was the competition among themselves. Up till recent years information against bootlegging was supplied by rival operators; but the bootleggers have apparently become a more united force, carrying on business in this way, and now, instead of operating as rival competitors and assisting the public in getting information against each other, they seem to have formed a sort of a union to suppress information." The statement that bootleggers in this Province have been supplying information to the Premier and bootleggers and have been co-operating with the public in prosecuting rival bootleggers is new to me. So far as my knowledge or information goes the statement is arrant nonsense.

3rd.—The issue of certificates, and Vendors' Sales. On this subject the Premier holds all the cards. He faces all towards himself and only their backs towards the public. Instead of giving information to the public regarding the sales of liquor in London elsewhere where liquor is sold by Governments, the Premier withholds all information. Can the Premier complain if the persistent rumors speak against him should be circulated or that they should continue notwithstanding denials? Why does not the Premier publish the facts? The rumors the Premier speaks of are nothing to others which are worse, if they are true, and which have to do not merely with sales by the Vendors but even with the purchases of liquor which the Government dispenses. The load which the Premier bears may be greater than that of which he is conscious. It is not lightened by the Premier's refusal of information.

But dealing with Vendors' sales, does the Premier deny the irregularities complained of? What are they? First, the issue of certificates. What is the complaint? That there are too many. What is the answer? Blame the medical profession, the discretion of dispensing liquor rests with the medical profession. Not with the individual doctor who violates the law apparently but with the medical profession. The statement is incorrect. The medical profession generally is not responsible. It never was. The individual doctor who grants a certificate is personally responsible, not to the medical profession, but to the Attorney-General as a law-enforcement officer. It is no kindness to a medical profession not to be correct to attempt to shield the Premier's excessive sales through his Vendors by laying the blame on the medical profession. If certain members of that profession violate the law by giving certificates improperly it would be but fair to the medical profession and to the public if the Attorney-General did his duty, namely either prosecute the offender or stop giving him certificates to sign.

But the Premier says, "Once we endeavor to interfere between a medical practitioner and his patient, as it were, the Act loses its character, and we have in effect a measure of Government control." With all respect, I say, when the Attorney-General, whose oath of office requires him to uphold the laws of the Province, declines to prosecute where the Prohibition law is violated, even though it be violated by a doctor, the Attorney-General himself causes the Act to lose its character as an Act designed to prohibit the beverage sale and use of liquor. The Premier himself then constitutes himself a prostitute of the law, into a measure of Government control, and so far as the control goes, into a very ineffective one at that. Section 47 of the Act, as enacted twenty years ago and as it remains the law even in the Premier's consolidation of 1937, expressly prescribes the course to be taken if the law is violated. Section 47, which authorizes the Attorney-General to refuse certificates to offending doctors, grants an additional remedy. It is hardly credible for the Attorney-General to cover up his wholesale distribution of intoxicating liquor throughout the Province by trying to throw the blame upon the medical profession generally and to excuse his own dereliction of duty by the sophistries of his speech to the Temperance Federation.

A comparable analogy is the attitude of another Puerer in seeking to throw blame upon a whole race for the misconduct of a single individual. The fault of a doctor in giving out certificates unlawfully, and the default of an Attorney-General in refusing to prosecute, cannot be condoned, nor can the Government's illegal sales be excused, by the Premier's attempt to place the illegitimate product upon the doorstep of the medical profession. Rumour and prevalent practices in other purchases by the Government's liquor, both common and rare, are being abused. No doubt, gets the profit on what goes out. Questions are being asked, how much commission or rake-off is being paid on what comes in, and who gets it? So long as the whole business of the Government's transactions in liquor, its buying and its selling, remains untried, such questions and rumours will persist. The Premier likens the situation to a windbag. With the possibilities of the case, and the secrecy being maintained, the situation is such as to be disapproved and condemned by men of sense.

I am, Sir, etc. W. E. BENTLEY. "THE WATER YOU DRINK" Sir—A front page article in the Patriot of above subject in which past history has been distorted and present misstatement of facts are so misleading as to call for refutation. I do not wish to reflect on our excellent water supply, nor on its satisfactory management, but when the prime movers in the days of origin are referred to with attempted odium I feel justified in correcting the errors. Dr. Blair Holcomb, in the Smerican Journal of Digestive Diseases says: "Just what is a diabetic philosophy? It is a state of mind. A way of looking at the present and the future and a practical understanding of the principles and details which underlie successful diabetic control. In the words of Oler, it is a Way of Life."

Dr. E. P. Joslin, Boston, who for many years before insulin was discovered was one of the outstanding specialists in diabetes, speaks of diabetes of to-day as "the new diabetes" because diabetes is not the hopeless ailment of former years. What does "the new diabetes" mean? It means that a child treated by insulin and the low starch diet has a chance to live a fairly lengthy life, the adult diabetic now lives sixteen or more years instead of six. "The physician must also realize that the 'new diabetic child' grows up, goes to school, and does things. He engages in athletic games, plans his life work, gets married, and perhaps has a family, and if he has been properly diabetic does not marry another diabetic or into a diabetic family." It must be remembered, of course, that diabetes will encounter the same nervous and physical diseases and also accidents as non-diabetics and that these ailments or accidents may cause "diabetic emergencies." "The training of the patient to meet these emergencies as they arise or trying to prevent them is the duty of the physician." The thought then is that while the newer treatment of diabetes prolongs life, most diabetics will

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