Will Champion Island Rights In Parliament

Forceful Speeches Delivered By Queen's County Conservative Candidates Last Evening.

Preceding Hon. Dr. Manion at the largely attended public meeting in the Strand Theatre last evening, Messrs. W. Chester S. McLure and J. O. Hyndman both delivered short but effective speeches, dealing chiefly with matters of local interest.

Mr. McLure spoke as follows:

MR. W. CHESTER S. McLURE

"We meet here tonight not only to welcome but to do honor to our National Conservative Leader, a man who fought for you and I in 1914-1918 that we might live in a civilized land; and now again **in 1940 he stands ready to fight** for us that we may win the war and restore peace, order and a good Government in this Canada that we all love, and that man is Hon. Dr. J. R. Manion," W. Chester S. McLure said, introducing the National Conservative Leader.

"He is magnetic, congenial, a fine speaker and scholar, a great surgeon and physician, a true war veteran and he is an outstanding Parliamentarian. I will not say more because the Chairman when introducing him will have a lot to say, but let me add just this as a personal touch. I have known Dr. Manion for twenty years. There is something lovable in his character, and might I also say he is a handsome fellow.

"The marked degree of his success during this present political Campaign from West to East and in our own Province shows a decided swing of public opinion to the Manion National Government plan.

Electors On the March

"The electors of Canada at the present time are like the Liberal Premier of Ontario and its legislature, all moving on the march to censure Mackenzie King and his Government, and they are going to oust him from his sleepy-do-nothing position of the last four and one half years on March 26th next.

"When the Hon. Dr. Manion announced his National Government plan the Mackenzie King combination immediately began to prate and howl that their Cabinet contained the selected and only brains of Canada.

"They started out East and West, and they blew their foghorns at a tremendous rate,—each Cabinet Minister singing the same old swan-song about each other. LaPointe praised Mackenzie King, King praised LaPointe, Rogers praised Howe, Gardiner praised Ralston, —but the more they praised him the more difficult it was for him to get a Constituency to run in. Finally he purchased a nomination in Prince County with two airports. Howe praised Rogers, Cardin, McClarty and so on among them all. They sang their old song about a celebrated Scotch Whiskey, and the chorus was "I Like McKie, and McKie likes me." But there are two exceptions in all these laudations. Hon. Ian Mackenzie ex-Minister of Defence had to praise himself and the Bren Gun contract from which their political pork barrel had been filled, but alas there was no one to praise the Minister of Fisheries, not even Ilsley from Nova Scotia, so the Liberal Senator Duff damned the Minister of Fisheries. So much for this Cabinet that seemed obsessed with the idea that they have a monopoly on the political brains of Canada.

"I just wish to refer briefly to a few matters regarding the interests of this dual Constituency of Queens. These matters I hope to have an opportunity to discuss fully at our Campaign meetings, two of which will be held in Charlottetown.

"In speaking over C. F. C. Y. in opening our Campaign, I spoke to farmers, fishermen and laborers. I now mention a subject in which all are vitally interested, and that is the further improvements to our shipping interests.

Studied Transportation

"In 1932 while your representatives in Ottawa my colleague Mr. Myers, and myself, made a study of transportation questions in the interests of our Province, and we found that the terms of the Duncan Report were not in any way implemented (although the Liberals claimed in 1930 that they were fully implemented).

"In 1933 as a citizen and a representative of this Province in Ottawa I was instrumental, together with my colleagues, in bringing to the attention of the then-Conservative Government and the Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, the long delayed implementing of the Duncan Report recommendations, such as financial claims, trans-Canada Highway, Car Ferry Accounting System, and another recommendation, namely No. 18 of the Duncan Report, Port Improvement facilities. We secured the implementation of most of these recommendations as before mentioned. The then-Government promised hydrographic tidal survey for the port of Charlottetown and started it in 1934-35, and which is now fully completed; and I am glad to say that this hydrographic tidal survey shows that the harbor has sufficient water for any ship to come in if there were facilities for them to dock at. I must here state that the Government was most favorable to the full implementation of recommendation No. 18 of the Duncan Report, and I do not hesitate to state that had the Conservative Government continued in power the port of Charlottetown would have today all modern port facilities, and be a credit to our Province.

Would Boost This Port

"What would it mean to give the port of Charlottetown and the Province a chance. Well, time will not permit me to cite the great advantages, but let me say this that in 1934 the National Tours Company of New York were desirous of [illegible] Charlottetown a port of call for five tourist cruising ships during the months of July and August, but after getting imformation on this port they found no docking, no landing, no docks, in fact no facilities for their large boats, and so this port was not included in their itinerary as a port of call. This one thing alone means a loss of more than $600,000 during the last four years to this port of Charlottetown and to this Province, to say nothing of the loss sustained by all other shipping interests. Now what would this mean to our farmers in shipping their produce, to our longshoremen, to our unemployed? The Government here claims to have let a contract to start work of some kind, but it is only a dish-rag promise to you before election.

"I would like to deal with the unemployed problem but I cannot at this time. All I have to say is this: Our policy, and Dr. Manion may have time to deal with it, is this. 'Canada owes no man a living, but she owes every man able to work the right to earn an honest living. Give them work and wages.'

"Regarding relief to the incapacitated, this is entirely a National matter, and the policy of the National Conservative Party as laid down will be that it will be taken care of by the Federal Government instead of by the Municipalities and the Provincial Governments. I just wish to draw to the attention of Dr. Manion, and I think he will make an explanation of it, the old-age pension and unemployment insurance. These are questions which our Party have the proper policy for.

"I would like to deal, but time does not permit, with the taxation question, and I am glad to learn first-hand from our Honorable leader that when he is returned to power with a National Government you will find from him that he will give you not a censor of the radio but the freedom of the air, and will relieve you of that inquitous licence tax to own and operate a radio. We all are aware that the Liberals have their political friends who own radios, but should some Conservative who would neglect for a short time to pay license fee, he is immediately taken into court. I know cases where the charges for prosecuting an innocent radio holder are unparalleled in the history of justice.

"In conclusion, Canada backs Dr. Manion's Government plan, a plan to win the war, a plan that will bring work and wages to the unemployed, a Government that will recognize in this Province our major industries, farming and fishing.

"Now ladies and gentlemen vote for Hyndman and McLure and you will help win the war, help Canada, and you will get rid of the Mackenzie King combination. I hope to have an opportunity of speaking to you again in fuller detail regarding the points of interest in this Constituency," Mr. McLure concluded.

MR. J. O. HYNDMAN

Preceding Dr. Manion in a brief address at last night's meeting, Mr. J. O. Hyndman said he had allowed his name to go before the Conservative convention after noting that Dr. Manion had come out for National Government. There was no doubt, Mr. Hyndman said, that if we are to have 100 per cent efficiency in our war effort we must form a national government in Canada.

Our main industries of agriculture and fisheries, he said, have been hit harder than any other in Canada during the depression. We have been endeavouring for many years past to have the rights of the Province recognized, but without very much success.

Mr. Hyndman recalled it was in the Strand Theatre in 1911 that Sir Robert Borden had made the statement that Prince Edward Island had never been treated fairly in the matter of transportation, and that it was not a matter of cost but of honour. This speech impressed him and prompted him to take an interest in our communication services.

Later, when Sir Robert became Prime Minister, the car ferry service was inaugurated. Before that time our farmers were only realizing fifty per cent on their farm products.

Mr. Hyndman referred briefly to his efforts as president of the Associated Boards of Trade in assisting in preparing the Province's brief before the Duncan Commission. Some important recommendations of this commission **of 1926** are still unimplemented, he pointed out.

Today with our car ferry service our farmers are deprived of access to the markets of the neighboring Maritime Provinces, he said. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we have a market for $24,000,000 farm products, but the ferry charge for trucks is prohibitive.

If a farmer wished to take a 5 ton truck across with farm products and return with fertilizer, the double trip would cost him $60, on a ferry boat which was paid for when we entered Confederation.

Mr. Hyndman compared this prohibitive rate with the canal system in Central Canada, built at the expense of all the taxpayers, where no tolls are charged against any vessel.

He pledged himself if elected to endeavour to have the transportation recommendations in the Duncan report carried out.

He also referred to the long delay in establishing proper docking facilities in Charlottetown. The Duncan report had recommended an immediate survey of the harbour. This survey was started in 1935 under the Bennett Government, and it was shown that there was more than sufficient water for all docking purposes.

Mr. Hyndman also referred to the sitting of the Rowell Commission in Charlottetown two years ago. The Board of Trade presented a brief, showing an increase of from 12,000 to 16,000 persons in Charlottetown during depression years, and the fact that the city had to pay 61 per cent of the relief in Charlottetown against an average of 33 per cent for the rest of Canada "That is what we have been up against," said Mr. Hyndman amid applause. "We have had five years of Liberal Government with the two governments in power, and what did we get?"

Voice: "Nothing."

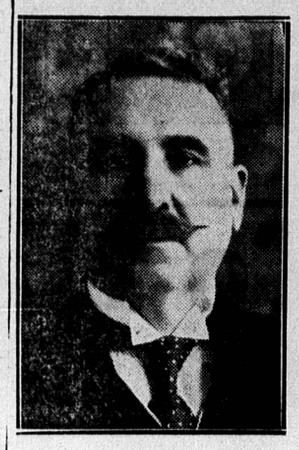
Continuing, Mr. Hyndman referred to the efforts he had made to induce the authorities to start the harbour improvement as a relief project.

He also referred to the Armouries building. An attempt had been made to get a new building as a relief project. We have hundreds of thousands of dollars of equipment stored in an old obsolete building, which should long ago have been replaced.

Loud applause greted Mr. Hyndman's statement that he had no doubt, from assurances received that Mr. McLure and he would be elected. **"And when we go to Ottawa,"** he added, **"we are going to see that Prince Edward Island gets its rights."**

In a brief statement at the close of the meeting, Mr. Hyndman said he had been requested on behalf of the fishermen of the Island to bring to Dr. Manion's attention the difficulties facing our lobster canning industry. Great Britain has placed an embargo on canned lobsters. He had Dr. Manion's assurance for saying that when he became Prime Minister after March 26, every effort will be made to have this embargo removed. If this is found impossible then every effort will be made to find a market elsewhere for our canned lobsters. (Applause).

Local Standard Bearers



MR. W. CHESTER S. McLURE
National Government Candidate for Queen's

MR. JOHN O. HYNDMAN
National Government Candidate for Queen's

BRITISH FLIERS

(Continued from page 1)

were wounded and one was killed.

The Air Ministry, describing the activities of the air force last night, said that three German vessels had been bombed off the naval base of Borkum and another off the Island of Sylt.

Other sources credited the pilot of the lone plane which participated in the Borkum raid as saying that one bomb had burst within 20 yards of one of the vessels.

He said he did not see the other bombs explode because of the "storm of anti-aircraft fire" which engulfed him.

The same plane engaged in a battle with a Heinkel seaplane, which sought refuge in the clouds with the rear-gun out of action.

Another British plane, flying on a different patrol, fought a 20-minute duel with a second Heinkel, also putting the Heinkel's rear gun out of action.

German Ship Scuttled

On the credit side of the navy was the annancement that the 5,847-ton German steamship Uruguay was scuttled by its crew in the North Atlantic rather than submit to capture by a British warship. The Nazi ship's crew of 14 officers and 40 men were rescued by the British warship led to the prey by scouting planes.

Survivors of the German air attack on the Italian freighter Amelia Lauro reached a British port today. They charged the Nazi bombing last night was deliberate since the ship displayed an illuminated Italian flag.

In commenting on the flight over Poland the Press Association said:—

"The short statement issued today by the Air Ministry is probably the only official information that will be issued about the most sensational flight made by the R. A. F. since the outbreak of war.

"It is understood British bombers left Britain by day and arrived over Poland after flying over Germany alone more than 640 kilometres (400 miles).

"The R. A. F. had already flown over the capitals of countries that had been victimized by Nazi aggression—Vienna and Prague—and their flight over the ruins of towns and villages that were devastated by German artillery and German bombers and now are in occupied territory must have been an encouragement for thousands of Poles who ask Heaven to deliver them from their oppressors. In order to mark their presence and revive the Polish people's hopes our aircraft threw thousands of tracts before undertaking the return flight."

Machinery For Sale

ALL MACHINES, Shafting, Belts, Pulleys etc. ,of Three Double Stand ROLLER MILL as unit or separately. One 15 HP FAIRBANKS-MORRIS OIL ENGINE (stove oil). RH 16' ROTARY Carriage, cable drive, steel track. One 36" Simonds IP SAW. One 9x12" Center Crank Steam Engine. One 5 HP Gas Engine. New Belt 12" x 41'. All priced for Cash sale.

B. COMPTON, LIMITED, Belle River.

L-277-3-9-3i

If potatoes turn dark while boiling add a teaspoon of vinegar to the cooking water.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

RED CROSS GROUP WORKS—A Charlottetown group, working as a unit of the Red Cross have been employed in raising funds for Polish refugee children. They recently held a series of bridges at members homes to augment their funds. Winner of first prize was Miss Olive Johnston while Miss Gladys Saunders won the consolation prize.

Dr. Manion Returns To Mainland

Dr. R. J. Manion, who spoke in Charlottetown last night left on return to the mainland shortly after the meeting.

Mr. Carl Reinke, Canadian Press staff writer who has been accompanying the National Conservative Party leader on his tour left for the mainland also, as well as other Upper Canadian newspapermen.

The party went by special train and an extra trip of the car ferry.

Dr. Manion is to speak in Halifax tonight.

SCANDINAVIA

(Continued from page 1)

velopments which kept hope for peace alive:—

1. The secret trip to Berlin of Finland's venerable former President, Per Evind Svinhufvud. Svinhufvud may see Hitler, the new friend of Joseph Stalin.

2. Official announcement in Berlin that Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop is going to Italy tomorrow to confer with Benito Mussolini. The Swedish effort for mediation between Russia and Finland is expected to be a prime topic.

3. Predictions in informed London sources that the United States might eventually be nominated as a mediator between Russia and Finland because she is the "one nation both parties trust." These predictions, while unofficial, were accompanied by authoritative declarations in both Paris and London that the Allies will continue to help Finland if she decides to fight "until the bitter end." This help so far, it was stated in Paris, includes 405 planes, 916 cannon and many other armaments and Finland now is appealing for technicians to supervise its use. Some British volunteers also have reached Finland. In Washington, President Roosevelt said merely that no one had asked the United States to mediate the northern conflict.

4. Reports the final decision for Finland on peace or a finish fight rests with Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, the Finnish Commander. This decision, the Oslo newspaper Tidens Tegn reported, rests with the chances Mannerheim finds of help from abroad.

5. Published reports quoting Foreign Minister Vaino Tanner of Finland that "the Finnish Government has been in contact with a go-between for the Soviet Union and this contact has not been broken."

There also were unconfirmed reports that the Finnish diplomat J. K. Paasikivi had flown, also, to Berlin, and that Marshal Vassily Blucher, former Soviet far eastern commander, was expected in Stockholm.

In any event, the negotiations, springing from Sweden's desperate desire to keep herself out of war, appeared to be reaching a critical point—one way or the other.

C W L MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Catholic Women's League was held in the K. of C. Home on Wednesday evening, March 6th. The president, Mrs. McMahon was in the chair. There was a good attendance. The convener for social service reported a very active month, many needy children having been supplied with clothing, some of which, such as coats and dresses, were donated while such articles as shoes, rubbers and stockings had been purchased. The members were also active in Red Cross work, and a box containing socks, sweaters scarves and hospital supplies had been delivered to the local Red Cross rooms. A letter, setting forth the aims and purpose of the Tuberculosis League was read at this meeting. The members unanimously agreed that the League was doing a wonderful work under difficult conditions and that they should receive the support of everyone. A letter from the Diocesan Convener of Citizenship was read at this meeting. As the annual meeting and election of officers takes place at the April meeting, a nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. McMahon, convener, Miss Annie O'Halloran and Miss Dena Gaudet. The meeting then adjourned.

Minard's relieves aches.

CAPACITY

(Continued from page 1)

"In eight of the Provinces of Canada they are preaching national unity, but they are attempting to isolate Quebec into a solid Liberal bloc by frightening the people into thinking that if they elect me to power they will have conscription."

In this connection Dr. Manion cited from a newspaper report of a Liberal candidate's speech in a Gaspe, Que., constituency, in which the electors were told: "If you vote for Dr. Manion and the Tories you will get conscription and it will be you who will be sent to the front line while the English will hide themselves in the rear."

"That," said Dr. Manion, "is the type of campaign that is being waged against me. **In their anxiety for a solid bloc from the Province of Quebec they are willing to sacrifice the whole principle of national unity and place Quebec in a false positon."** (Applause).

Two Mackenzie Kings

.."The people of this country cannot be flimflammed much longer in this manner." (Loud applause).

"They are beginning to realize that there are two Mackenzie Kings. There is the Mackenzie King who when out of office is an idealist and a progressive, but when in power is a politician and a reactionist; a gentleman who talks national unity but fosters national disunity for political purposes; who advocates progressive measures on the hustings but is really reactionary when in power; who talks of protecting the common people, but lines up at the first opportunity with the big interests. Mr. King has had a lot to say about his interest in labour, but he makes a lawyer or a professor his Minister of Labor, and on all the boards he has set up, there is not one labour representative on any of them.

"Mr. King has been talking unemployment insurance since 1919—twenty-one years. He has been in power more than once since that time, and on every occasion he has blamed the Constitution for his inability to put unemployment insurance into effect.

"He poses as a disciple of the supremacy of Parliament, but he scuttled Parliament for political purposes.

"He promised a new era for the workers, and when he came to power he did nothing for them or for the unemployed."

Dr. Manion in this connection cited an additional pledge given by Mr. King, the night after the last election, in which he declared eloquently it would be the task of Liberalism to "end poverty in the midst of plenty" and to give "to every individual life that health and peace and sweet content which is the rightful heritage of us all."

"Can you tell me anything he did to live up to that beautiful sentiment?" asked Dr. Manion amid laughter. "Not a thing!

"On March 26 the people must decide whether they are going on with this type of political humbug, or whether they want someone who will talk straight to them and try and live up to what he says." (Applause).

Farm Problems

Dealing with agriculture, Dr. Manion emphasized the importance of this industry and the duty of every government to foster that pride of ownership and spirit of independence which goes with the knowledge that a man has a decent farm of his own In the past, all governments have to some extent realized that agriculture is vitally important and have made some effort to assist farm production. But now we have got to the stage where what we need most is home and foreign markets for the farmer at reasonable prices.

The best market, the speaker emphasized, is the home market which consumes all but ten per cent of our farm products. Outside the home market, our best farm market is Great Britain. Britain destroyed her own agriculture to a large extent by free trade, which she has now discarded. She has always been one of the best markets we have had. The Conservative party has always recognized this fact; Mr. Mackenzie King has not. His eyes have been turned towards Washington.

"Mr. King," said Dr. Manion, "seems to have some kind of an American complex. He always wants to give the Americans two for one in the way of trade concessions. And how have they responded? You will recall that the two highest American tariff schedules the Fordney-McCumber tariff and the Hawley-Smoot tariff —both were put on against us while Mr. King was in power in Canada. What we should always do is trade with our American neighbors on a good hard business basis."

Continuing, Dr. Manion dealt with the importance of developing our own industrial resources and thus building up the home market for our farm products.

"I am not a high tariff man," he said emphatically. "I am a moderate tariff man. What a tariff is supposed to do is not to raise prices but to hold the market for the home producer. If it raises prices too high, I think the tariff should be cut off."

In sections of Canada where compensations in the way of freight rates, etc., are required, these should be adjusted, Dr. Manion said, in a spirit of fairness and equity.

Export boards should be established for those lines of agriculture where the exportable surplus controls the price, the speaker continued.

He cited also increased encouragement to co-operative enterprise.

Price Spreads

"Price spreads," he continued, **"are frequently found to be too great between the producer and the ultimate consumer. Consequently we should have machinery set up to investigate those spreads, and if any injustice exists to endeavour to remedy that injustice; and if a combine exists to prosecute that combine.**

"The farmer has been suffering because his goods have been lower in price than the goods of almost any other producer. Taking 100 as the price index in 1926, farm prices today are only 70. Efforts must be made to bring about greater equality in farm prices.

Another matter, Dr. Manion said, was low interest rates on long term loans, by extension of the farmers' loan legislation.

Complete Investigation Promised

"I have been getting complaints from livestock breeders who think the packers are getting an advantage over them," Dr. Manion continued, "I am not an authority on the subject, but the complaints, particularly from bacon producers, are so general that I have promised a complete investigation. **Immediately after the election I propose to have a fair and very complete investigation into the livestock industry in relation to the packers. In addition I intend setting up a livestock board on which the Government and the packers will be represented but on which the livestock men will predominate. There is a board now but they claim the packers are in control. In the board that I will set up the livestock men will be in control, not the packers."** (Loud applause).

Another factor stressed by the speaker in connection with agriculture was the importance of making greater industrial use of farm products. The chemical industry today is one of the most miraculous industries in the world, and it can find many new uses for agricultural products.

Dealing with the King Government's record, Dr. Manion said that from 1935 until the outbreak of war there were on relief in Canada about 1,000,000 persons, and about one-half million unemployed. This despite Mr. King's eloquent pledge to "end poverty in the midst of plenty" and all that kind of thing. The statistics showed that Mr. King did nothing. Neither he nor his Minister of Labour seemed even to realize what the conditions were. His cabinet has been nicknamed the "do-nothing government" and they fully merited the title so far as unemployment is concerned.

No Preparations

With regard to the war, Dr. Manion said he had criticized the Government severely for their lack of preparation. There had been no preparation despite the fact that they spent $188,000,000 between their coming into power and the outbreak of war. "That money was expended, yet we had no defense. We had not enough clothes or rifles for the first division of some 16,000 men," he declared. "There was no defence of the eastern or western coasts. There was practically no preparation of any kind despite this vast expenditure.

"The feeling throughout the country is that the King Government has discouraged recruiting by its bungling in allowance payments. For mothers it was almost impossible to obtain their allowances. This went on from September until the middle of December when I protested and appealed to the Government to treat them to an allowance by Christmas. Yet by the middle of January there were still thousands of mothers who were not getting their allowances to which they were entitled."

Complaints on this score were still being received, he said.

Medical examinations, Dr. Manion charged, had also been bungled. Men had been accepted as recruits, had given up their jobs, and then later been turned down as medically unfit and dismissed. They had then no jobs, and were on the street. There were many such cases.

As a result of Mackenzie King's action in scuttling Parliament after its brief three and a half hour session on Jan. 26, our whole parliamentary institution is at stake in this election contest, Dr. Manion declared. He cited the tyranny practiced in Germany and other totalitarian states. In this country the corner-stone of our liberties is the freedom of speech in Parliament.

"Hitler" he said, "has a Parliament too He calls it the Reichstag. He calls them together once in a while and then sends them home. **That is exactly what Mackenzie King did on January 26."** (Applause).

Dr. Manion recalled that on the last day of the special war session in September, Mr. King at the request of Dr. Manion had assured the country that there would be no election until the next session of Parliament. In the interim, Dr. Manion observed his promise to co-operate in every way. He had not opposed the nomination of Colonel Ralston in this Province, and Colonel Ralston had come to his office to thank him personally for that courtesy. In every way he had endeavoured to assist the Government in its war activities. But from Mr. King there was no sign of recognition. In Great Britain Premier Chamberlain was consulting weekly with the Opposition party leaders; but Mr. King never once called either Dr. Manion or the other party leaders into consultation. He wanted to conduct the war on a purely partisan basis.

Recently Mr. King had declared he was sorry Dr. Manion was "so bitter in his criticism." He wouldn't, he said, feel like consulting him in the future. "Since he never consulted me in the past," commented Dr. Manion amid laughter, "I don't see that it matters much whether I am bitter or sweet in my criticism. In all probability he won't have to worry about it, anyway. Whatever consulting is done will be on the other side."

"No leader," Dr. Manion continued, "has ever talked so much about his belief in the supremacy of Parliament as Mr. King, yet despite the promise he made to me on the last day of the short session in September, he called the House together on Jan. 26 and scuttled Parliament three and a half hours later. He ran away from the very investigation which we were going to have to prove the charges of favoritism, extravagance and profiteering against his Government."

Not satisfied with torpedoing Parliament, Mr. King put on a censorship of the radio. "I cannot speak over the radio tonight, as I could do on other occasions," said Dr. Manion. Large as is this audience, there are others, many thousands of people in back sections of the country who would listen to me tonight if they had the opportunity, but Mr. King has prevented that happening.

"If I wanted to speak over the radio tonight I would have to submit my speech twenty-four hours in advance to the manager of the radio station, who would tell me whether I could deliver that speech or not.

Voice: "That is pretty much like Hitler."

Dr. Manion: "On March 25 you must tell by your votes whether you approve of a conspiracy of that kind."

National Government

"With regard to national government," Dr. Manion continued. **"I take the attitude that no one party can handle the affairs of Canada in this time of crisis. I am taking the stand that we should have a Government made up of the best minds of all parties, or of no parties if you like. We should have representatives of different walks of life.**

"They are asking me to tell who these leaders will be. Well, look over Mr. King's cabinet today. Tell me how many of his ministers Mr. King named before the election of 1935. **How many did you know were going to win? How many of them did you know at all? You certainly didn't know many of them. A number of them have gone in the last few months, and most of them you don't know yet. I would be willing to bet that few people in this audience could name more than one-half of Mr. King's ministers.**

"Shortly I shall take a line-up of Mr. King's ministers and show how easy it would be to equal them. I don't want to be offensive to Mr. King's Government, but at most there are only three or four who are above the average. I think that most of you will find it difficult to name those three or four; I shall myself, because they are not much above the average." (Laughter).

"Let us take, instead, leaders from the different walks of life who will give wholehearted attention to carrying on Canada's war effort—not in the interest of any party but of Canada as a whole. Surely that is a reasonable proposition; and the same type of government should be capable of planning intelligently for after the war. Our post-war problems must also be considered.

Intolerable Condition

Referring again to unemployment, which has been a problem ever since 1929, Dr. Manion said various estimates have been put out at various times as to the number of young boys and girls who have been unable to obtain work at all before the war. The Department of Statistics at Ottawa estimates this number at 64,000, while the Youth Welfare organization in Toronto places it at 400,000. At any rate, the problem is a serious one.

"Should this condition be tolerated?" asked Dr. Manion. **Is it** good enough? I don't think so. I say if our system is not good enough to give our boys and girls a chance to earn a living, then our system is not worth saving. The greatest resource we possess is our youth, and I have promised long ago, when I became leader of the National Conservative party, that the first act I would perform when I became leader of the Government would be to establish a Department of Youth Welfare." (Applause).

There were many ways in which assistance could be given, including the fostering of trade and the tourist industry, reforestation, building of highways, development of natural resources, etc.

Mr. King and his followers were maintaining that National Government would lead to dictatorship. "They forget," said Dr. Manion, "that National Government has been in existence in England since 1931, where they have the finest, the truest and best democracy in the world."

He also cited a recent despatch from Melbourne, Australia, to the effect that Prime Minister R. G. Menzies had formed a coalition government with the Country Party.

Defense Minister Rogers had challenged government critics to cite specific facts. Several instances of governmental incompetency and favoritism had been cited; but the Government had taken the precaution of blowing up Parliament where a thorough investigation of these charges would have been demanded. The speaker appealed to his hearers to show, by their ballots, how they regarded this attempt to obtain a snap verdict.

In conclusion Dr. Manion expressed pleasure at seeing so many women and young people present. He appealed particularly to the women voters, and declared that if the enthusiasm shown at the meeting was any indication, it meant that four Island Conservative candidates would be returned on election day.

Sacred Concert

By Charlottetown Male Chorus
Assisted by The Serenaders and other artists

PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

Sunday Night, March 10th at 9 o'clock
In aid of Salvation Army War Services
Silver Collection at the Door
(No Nickels Please)

L-288.

FUNGI TO BLAME

(Science Service News)

Damping- off of seedlings is caused by fungi that live in the soil. Under certain conditions in the seed bed these fungi invade the seedlings aid plug their conducting tissues. There is no cure for the disease after the fungus has entered the plant; all methods of control depend upon means of killing the fungi in the soil or upon preventing them from reaching the plant. Of these soil sterilization either by heat or by chemicals is recommended, states R. F. Fitzpatrick, Dominion Labratory of Plant Pathology, Summerland, B. C.

Small quantities of soil may be sterilized by baking in an oven at a temperature of about 350 degrees F. for an hour or longer depending upon the depth of the soil. At this temperature newspaper will brown but will not char. Formalin is an excellent soil sterilizer. A simple and reliable method of applying it is to mix the formalin with peat and then mix the peat into the soil. One Quarter of a cup of formalin is added to two and one -half cups of water. This is sprinkled over and mixed into one gallon of dry, powdered, peat. One-half pint of this mixture is incorporated into each bushel of soil or into the top four inches of each four square feet of seed bed surface. Twenty-four hours should elapse before seed is planted.

While soil sterilization prior to planting is the more effective method of combating dampnig-off there are formulae for controlling the disease in the seed bed after the seedlings are up. One of the best of these is as follows: mix together two parts of powdered copper sulphate and eleven parts of ammonium carbonate. Store in a tightly stoppered glass jar for at least twenty-four hours. For use dissolve one ounce in a little hot water and add enough cold water to make two gallons. Water the plants with this solution as soon as damping-off appears. Note this solution is corrosive and should not be kept in metal containers.

Warring Britain Wars About Peace That Isn't Yet In Sight

BY MILTON BRONNER
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

LONDON, — Although the war has hardly started England is already talking about what the peace shall be.

And there are three distinct divisions:

1—The be-nice-to-Germany school

2—Those who want a drastic peace.

3—Those who take a middle-of-the-road attitude.

"SOFT ACTION" GROUP IS SMALL IN NUMBERS

The first category is small in numbers, but powerful in social and political influence.

The thesis of the school seems to be that when and if Germany is defeated, the peace treaty should wean the German tribes away from warlike dreams of revenge.

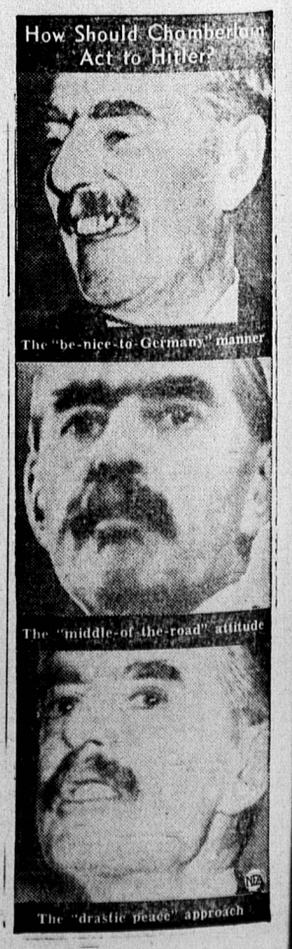
The school which rejects the ideal that the Treaty of Versailles was too drastic and which advocates a draconian treaty, points to the Germans' unprovoked war on Denmark in 1864, their "trick" war with France in 1870.

SAY GERMAN TREATIES WERE NOT MILD

The draconian school says the treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Germans imposed upon Russia and the treaty they imposed upon Rumania in the last war made the Versailles treaty look mild.

They point to Czechoslovakia and Germany's war on Poland.

Biggest of all the groups, including many in the government and press, are those who want to wait and see, and who are inclined to take a middle-of-the-road attitude at present, contenting themselves with saying the first thing is to win the war. All else can come thereafter.



The Australian phalanger is the only animal known to have green fur.