

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1939

Much Too Thick

Mr. L. A. Forsyth, K. C., of Montreal, who was assistant counsel associated with Colonel J. L. Ralston at the Bren gun inquiry, has presented the Dominion Government with a bill for \$10,000 for his services. This very substantial claim comes to light within a week after Hon. Ian Mackenzie's encomium on Mr. Ralston for doing the legal work in the case without pay.

The incident strikes the Ottawa Journal as a case of "laying it on too thick." But this is by no means the whole story. While the generous Colonel Ralston left the "fee" to be collected by his colleague, he charged up \$2,756.93 for "expenses" on his own account.

The same Colonel Ralston, for acting as counsel on the King Government's Grain Inquiry Commission, received the royal remuneration of \$42,651.95, made up as follows: legal fees at the rate of \$200 per day; living allowance at \$20 per day, and \$1,577.95 "travelling expenses."

This information was elicited in reply to questions by Mr. A. J. Brooks, Conservative M. P. for Royal. It affords a striking illustration of the old adage that to those that have shall be given. The generosity of the King Government to its political friends (at the taxpayers' expense) is in strange contrast to its attitude towards the overburdened municipalities in relieving unemployment.

A Good Example

Notwithstanding that in New Brunswick the Liquor Control Board submits annual accounts which are tabled in the Legislature for the information of the public, there have been complaints that the items are not particularized with regard to officials' salaries, the major sources of profit and the wholesale and retail prices of the various beverages dispensed. Consequently the Attorney General, Hon. J. B. McNair, has introduced a bill in the Legislature of our sister Province "to make it lawful to appoint a special committee to investigate the accounts of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board."

The bill, which is in the form of an amendment to the Liquor Act, reads: "The records, accounts and operations of the Board may be examined and inquired into by a committee appointed by the Legislature, whose report shall be laid before the Legislature." It is expected that the committee will consist either of five or seven members and that the Opposition party will give representation. They will, in all probability, table a report before the end of the present session.

We commend this procedure to the very serious consideration of our own legislative members. Under the present system, all the duties devolving on Liquor Boards in other provinces are discharged by our Attorney General, who is obliged to render no account to the Legislature or even to his own Government colleagues. He may, if he chooses, "investigate at any time all matters pertaining to or connected with the administration of the Act," and report his findings to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council; but this provision is absolutely worthless, since the Attorney General is himself the sole administrator of the Act. As pointed out on another occasion, this section was intended as a safeguard under the old Prohibition Commission, and should have been deleted when the Commission was abolished.

Chamberlain Policy Defended

Militant pacifists who have been clamouring against Premier Chamberlain's appeasement efforts will find little support from one of the most distinguished English pacifists and philosophical writers, Bertrand Russell, who contributes a thoughtful article on the present Europe situation to the current issue of The Nation.

Noting the criticism of the Munich pact in the United States, Lord Russell expresses astonishment at the American sentiment toward Czechoslovakia, compared with its sentiment toward China. It has ten times the population of Czechoslovakia, and is suffering far more terribly and on an incredibly vaster scale than all the victims of the Nazis put together; and Japan has no vestige of justification for its invasion. Everybody knows of its alliance with Germany and that what strengthens Japan strengthens Germany and what weakens Japan weakens Germany. Nevertheless, Americans are doing far more than any other people to help the Japs to victory by supplying them with oil and motor transport and by buying their silk. Finally, expert opinion is to the effect that Japan could be crippled quickly by economic sanctions alone. Why so much moral indignation against Germany and so little against Japan? He argues that war with Germany would make

the plight of the Jews far worse than it now is, and that the only solution of their problem as long as the Nazis rule is to get them out of the country, even if it is necessary to pay blackmail to their jailers.

He is hopeful that the Hitler regime may collapse without war. The Munich crisis showed that the German people not less than the British and French shrank from war. He says that the Jewish persecution is unpopular with the bulk of the people. Economic difficulties and curtailment of food supplies must inevitably cause discontent. There is the possibility of an internal revolution, led perhaps by the army. It is by no means an impossibility, and so he believes that if the great war can be postponed sufficiently it may never take place. This he finds a powerful reason for accepting even painful compromises in the meantime. Success may make Hitler rash, trouble with his allies may come; and the psychology of the situation may lead him as it led a much greater man, Napoleon, into some enterprise in which success is impossible. All such speculations are doubtful, he admits, but adds dryly, "the evils of a great war are not doubtful."

Too Much Politics

The resignation of Mr. James Y. Murdock, K. C., from the Board of Canadian National Railways, to which he was appointed under the present Liberal regime, affords striking evidence of the justice of the criticism that has been levelled against political interference in railway management.

In particular, Mr. Murdock is known to be strongly opposed to the squandering of twelve million dollars for a "basement bargain terminal" in the Dorchester Street hole, Montreal, and also to the failure of the Board to pursue the policy of co-operation in curtailment of expenditure which was authorized by Parliament.

Editorial Notes

The Jameson Raiders reached London for trial this date, 1896.

Why should we be taxed \$25 for our trucks everytime they travel the highway to Tormentine?

Look out voters, the Wood Island Car Ferry is to cost you more because the Grits rule the roost.

Cheaper Car Ferry Transportation, Improved Harbor Facilities, the Brighton Bridge—if we don't get these from the Liberals we'll get them from the Tories anyway.

According to the Patriot both the Premier and the President of the Council are 100 per cent behind the Brighton Bridge project. That being the case further agitation is unnecessary for if these two omnipotent members of the Government are in favour, any one against must quit the Government. All that now remains is for Premier Campbell to budget for the cost in the coming session.

The deficit of the Port of Churchill on Hudson Bay in 1937-38 was \$140,889, though the estimates had allowed for a deficit of \$242,000, according to a Government return in the House of Commons. The deficit the report said, was reduced from the amount voted because some expenditures were not required or deferred in view of restricted operation, owing to short crop." The vote of \$10,000 capital works was duly expended.

Sophisticates are not worth deskroom as writers of advertising, Mr. Roy Whittier, vice-president and copy director for Young & Rubicam, Chicago, informed the Federated Advertising Club of that city. "The true sophisticate lives on the wrong side of the tracks, mentally. His thoughts, his attitude, his beliefs are contrary to those held by the great majority of people in this country. How in heaven's name can he ever hope to understand them, and to sell them anything?" To this may be added another comment—that, at base, advertising is so simple that only very honest, intelligent, and sensitive minds can always hold true to its fundamentals.

Declines in the birthrate and the shutting off of immigration, together with lengthened life spans due to advances in medicine and other sciences, are rapidly changing the population of this continent from one dominated by youth to one dominated by old age, according to Mr. Fred Dickinson, University of Illinois. Unless drastic changes occur, the percentage of youths and children will decline as the old age group increases, with the middle life group fairly stationary. Products and services which have a particular appeal to older persons will expand greatly. He includes in this group travel, particular forms of life insurance and annuities.

Evidently Mr. Mackenzie King has decided to abandon the Rowell Royal Commission on Confederation, and to stick by the old ship as it is, judging by the following remarks by Minister of Justice Lapointe at Quebec: "The pretentious theories of Mr. C. George McCullagh, publisher of the Toronto Globe and Mail, have no chance to prevail. This new precursor advocated the abolition of the provinces and the formation of a single central government having in view the settlement of all our problems. Of course Mr. McCullagh's pretentious theories have no chance to prevail, but do not be mistaken; this is an appeal which could become dangerous if the changes necessary to the expansion of our national life could not be made through concord and harmony. To those who are afraid to lose minority rights I say that it is even possible to have more solid guarantees than those we enjoy at the present moment. I may even say: Amongst the men who come from Ottawa and who are gathered here there is not one who would not stand up for the defence of the integrity of all the rights and privileges which have been guaranteed by the treaties, by the federal agreement, and even more by the necessary conditions caused by the development of our national life."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The list of exemptions from voluntary national service— which, remember, reserves only a bare handful of Britain's working men free to volunteer for most of the duties of war—includes certain categories which, to those not in the minimum status, are not so strange. Together with the bedstead fitter (compo man) and the statistician, who must not volunteer, there is, for example, a queer assortment of "occupations" instructed to keep the home fires burning. It includes the chef de cuisine, the second chef, the chef de partie, the vegetable cook. Or take the jewellers. Must the sleeve links, studs, solitaire maker really remain debarré from the rush to serve? But in fairness it must be said that the reason for exempting most of the trades mentioned are apparent.—London Daily Mail.

In June of 1934, the average daily attendance of pupils at primary schools in Eire was 422,666. In June of 1937 the latest date for which statistics are available—the average had fallen to 396,280. Thus, within four years the primary school population declined by almost 26 per cent. At the same time the number of secondary school pupils increased by 3,500. Even allowing for this we are confronted with the startling fact that in four years the school going population declined by 22,500. This decline represents loss of almost 100,000 children from the school population in a matter of serious concern to any nation. Still more grave a situation is shown by the fact that in the same period the population for almost a century; and it would now appear that the decline continues.—Irish Independent, Dublin.

As the days go on it is clear that the concessions made at Munich since the signing of the pact have accelerated the forward sweep of the dictators. With Spain now safely in their train, they are in a position to bring new and more serious pressures to bear almost as direct pressure upon Great Britain. "Tunisia" the present battle-cry of the Roman mob, sounds more and more as if it were coming from the throat of Hitler himself. Last autumn's pressures were directed at agrardization at the expense of the friends of France and the friends of the League of Nations. The day's pressure are directed at French territory and at the very life of the British Empire. By so much the more it is to be remembered that the Chamberlain failed to bring about the equilibrium in which his people and those of the remainder of Europe might have found the domestic arts and domestic progress.—Baltimore Sun.

When the history of the last three or four years comes to be written from a retrospective standpoint, the connection between the recent activities of Germany and Japan will become more clearly apparent than it has been to contemporary observers who were unable to see the shape of things to come as a whole. We have the outstanding facts of the beginning of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935, the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in the Summer of 1936, the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, followed by the German acquisition of Austria and part of Czechoslovakia in the year 1938. It is evidently no mere operation of "blind chance" which made these events occur one after another in the successive steps of time. We are driven to the conclusion that Signor Mussolini, Herr Hitler, and the Japanese Government have been following a plan regarding their plans of action.—Belfast Telegraph.

"In every family" said the relief worker, "there is likely to be at least one person—quite often a child—who makes our efforts worth while." The worker cited a "glabrous" child, a fat little fellow, the father was lazy and alcoholic; the mother was bedraggled, had lost her pride, could go no further than to get up in the morning, and that not well. The oldest boy, 14, was none too bright and could not fix his mind on any one thing. The second child, a girl, was a color blind but did what she was able to do to help her mother in the house. Then there was a nine-year-old boy who was a cripple, but who, by his activity, to have been dropped into the family without rhyme or reason. He took it upon himself to provide fuel, and organized his younger brothers and sisters to help. They found four rickety wheels somewhere and built a wagon. Twice a day they made the rounds of the house, pushing and pulling in particular a plant that had packing cases to discard. They never returned home without at least part of a used tin. "The relief worker said the sight of this lad with his laden wagon, and the smaller boys pushing as they could, to be recompense for everything in his hands that appeared utterly hopeless. Looked also at the child in the family that today would be on relief.—Portland Oregonian.

The Bishop of Durham was speaking rather wistfully the other day of the substantial discourses of bygone years and contrasting them with the brief topical addresses which at modern times frivoly will tolerate. Present-day preaching hardly provides the raw material for such a nightmare as the "Seven Discourses" delivered by the Reverend Mr. Branderham, in the Chapel of Gimmerdon Sough, and the discourse proved to have seventy-seven "heads" and a "tail" as an ordinary sermon. But our ancestors had their own ways of settling down to the enjoyment of such long homilies, and it pays to have a certificate from the Harvard Evening School of Philosophy, the Boston Trade Union College of Law, Economics and Public Speaking. This training, together with a seven year course in public speaking at the Emerson School of Oratory, served him well in his radion work for candidate Saltontall.

Coming to Boston from his native Prince Edward Island when he was 15 years old, Mr. Reilly went to the Boston Day and Evening Schools to round out his education. He has a certificate from the Harvard Evening School of Philosophy, the Boston Trade Union College of Law, Economics and Public Speaking. This training, together with a seven year course in public speaking at the Emerson School of Oratory, served him well in his radion work for candidate Saltontall.

That Body of Yours

By James U. Barton, M.D.

NEW TREATMENT FOR STOMACH AND INTESTINAL ULCERS

Most patients with stomach or intestinal ulcer are of slender build and high strung or nervous temperament. There are, of course, exceptions. The treatment of ulcer was a rigid diet and alkalies, and, if recovery was very slow, operation was ten times more likely to give an opening from stomach to small intestine as it is in these few inches that the great majority of ulcers are found. To-day surgery is the exception and satisfactory results are obtained by medical and diet treatment alone. The use of a long thin tube which extends from the mouth down to a point beyond this "ulcer spot" in stomach, down which fluid foods are poured, gives all necessary nourishment and allows the stomach to rest and the ulcer to heal.

What may prove to be of great help to ulcer patients is a treatment outlined by Dr. G. S. Berg, Minneapolis, in Surgery, St. Louis. Dr. Berg gave iron bile salts (combined) by mouth to thirty-two unselected patients in whom the X-ray examination showed stomach and intestinal ulcer. All the patients were up and about—no bed patients. The iron bile salts were given four times daily in doses of about 10 grains, with each meal and at bedtime in a few cases the dose caused diarrhoea and had to be reduced.

Twenty-six patients were definitely improved, while six patients were not improved. Many of the patients who had suffered with ulcer symptoms for years were slightly gratified with the improvement. A few patients felt extra distress for a few days after the beginning of the treatment. A week or more after treatment was started the improvement began to be noticed and gradually progressed until many patients felt entirely well. They found that they were able to resume the ordinary diet.

While the knowledge of the success of the above new method is spreading, it must be remembered that ulcer patients bring on or manufacture their own ulcers because of nervous or emotional upsets. Trying to acquire calmness of spirit is the first thought in the prevention of ulcer.

The Second Verigin

(Winnipeg Free Press)

The death of Mr. Peter Verigin brings to a close the second leadership of the Doukhobors in Western Canada. His tenure, like that of the first Verigin, was marked by emotional riches in the nude, chiefly in British Columbia, and it evinced a truculence against observance of the laws of the land which was perhaps more reprehensible than were the aggravations perpetrated by the first Peter Verigin. The older leader repeatedly threatened to move his people to some other country unless his demands were complied with, and repeatedly found that his threats were ignored. Of course the older Verigin did not mean to move, for the Doukhobors prospered elsewhere; they have not prospered elsewhere since they were expelled.

Canadians have an insight into either the administration or the division of profits reaped by this sect, but many were made aware of a spirit of revolt among younger Doukhobors about the advent of the younger Verigin, who has just died. He came to Canada as though by right of inheritance. He brought with him little understanding of the life here or concept of the law in a liberally governed state. A notable agricultural and industrial contribution to Canada has been made by the Doukhobors, but the worth of that intensive industry characteristic of a people devoted to living peacefully, seemed at times to be overshadowed by the actions of Mr. Verigin. His own actions or actions charged against him brought him often into conflict with the law, more noticeably in recent years than in the years just following his arrival in Canada twelve years ago.

Labor Campaigner

(Canadian News, Boston)

When the battle waxed the hottest in the campaign of last fall, Peter A. Reilly, a native of Prince Edward Island, was a resident in the city of Boston, in the city of 32 Westland avenue, Boston, was the only labor man of the building industry who came out publicly for Mr. Saltontall. Throughout this year he gave freely of his time and energy, bucking and shouldering against the traditional political prejudices of those with whom he came most in contact.

Mr. Reilly is a labor man of 31 years membership in the American Federation of Labor. He joined Local 396, a Carpenter's Union of Dorchester, in 1917 as an apprentice. He served his trade as journeyman, foreman and superintendent. He is now Business Agent, Local 396, in 1917 as an apprentice. He is a delegate to the Boston Building and Construction Trades Council.

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Sidings For The Royal Train

(2.E. in the Winnipeg Free Press)

All of us agree that while Their Majesties are in Canada they should be sheltered from the attentions of nobodies, but some of us fear that Their Majesties will regret being denied the pleasure of our company.

It is hoped to manage these more intimate occasions at the railway sidings in which Their Majesties seem destined to spend the greater part of their time while in Canada.

Really refined persons in the East, determined to thrust themselves on Their Majesties will not have rudely to push into the official circle at Ottawa when they can instead, wait till Their Majesties are sidetracked for hours somewhere between leaving Ottawa at 6 o'clock on the Saturday evening and reaching Kingston at 10 on the Sunday morning.

Personsages at Brandon and Regina who feel that Their Majesties must be coming to Canada to meet them are understood to be hiding tracklayers to tell them by which buffalo wallow or willow bush the Royal train will be stalled between pulling out from Winnipeg on Wednesday and being kept out of Regina till 12:30 on the Thursday afternoon.

This unique way of seeing Canada from its railway sidings will allow the Royal party to rusticate far from the madding crowds and to sojourn in rural bliss or amid rocky wastes from upper timberline to the birds sing again, but will make it difficult for thrusting citizens to bring themselves gracefully to the attention of the Royal visitors.

The greatest care is given to the selection of the railway sidings into which the Royal train is to be shunted, and a very special committee is said to be working the rails across Canada to make certain that each siding chosen has all the modern conveniences of water tank and cattle guard, and is completely fire-proof if not entirely dust-proof.

Some sidings recommended by the railway officials as best accommodations for the running of the train are to be declined for reasons similar to those which make some rooms in hotels undesirable.

The locations of the sidings chosen are a state secret, and cannot be learned even by calling up Room 212 at the Legislative building, which advertises that it is the only place where confidential information will be available. The sidings may not be announced even to the train crews till the last minute, and will be disclosed only by a railway official travelling with sidings orders on the Royal train itself.

This secrecy upsets the plans of loyal persons whose desire is to manage accidentally to be trying bacon or shaking cocktails at an isolated siding when the Royal train pulls in, and where Their Majesties and their lords and ladies in waiting will while away the evening and enjoy the morning. The pleasant encounters was expected to offer acquaintanceships that would be slight but could be claimed for a lifetime.

The itinerary suggests that the stops at the cities and towns. This may be to ensure that the train produces sleep. Or it may be to let Their Majesties see the Canadian country as it is inhabited by rural folk or given over to mosquitoes and the other natural fauna of the wilds. This may bring reose to Their Majesties, but will also, incommode persons unwilling to mingle with the crowds who gather at the stated stops of the train to see, if not always expecting to hear the King as he goes by with his Queen.

Canadian Philologists

(New York Times)

Parliament is a place of parody. One likes to find in it speech that discourses of speech. In the Canadian House of Commons a bill to regulate the sale of cosmetics was under discussion. A member declared with rapturous emotion that "millions of dollars are spent on cosmetics by flappers and others. Another member asked, presumably with a feigned interest, "What does 'flapper' mean?" He got this secondary or personal definition:

It is a term which has been given to young girls who use cosmetics and articles of that kind. An antiquarian, at least a more conservative scholar, inquired of Mr. Chairman: "They are usually called 'chickens,' are they not?" "Chicken" and "flapper" are sisters, derived one from the young tame village fowls of the barnyard, the other from the fowls of the air. "Chicken" in its special applied meaning has been in use since early in the eighteenth century. Except in the phrase "no chicken" the figurative sense seems to have disappeared from the United States, though one can't be sure. "Flapper," which has a great run in England, when the question of parliamentary votes of women more than 21 was copiously wrangled over, had its hour in the United States, but isn't used, or is obsolete or obsolescent."

Both "chicken" and "flapper" have been naturalized in American dictionaries, though still marked with the derogatory "colloquial." Words have their fates and the American genius for minting words makes it easy to forget older coinages. If the Canadians are faithful to once accepted favorites, they are spared the trouble of keeping up with the mystical jargons of the day, professional, regional, ranging from the college to the street. The United States is a whirling world of words. In vain the inviolate island tries to protect itself from American slang. Canada, lovelier it yet, lingers from the Commons debate, stability of language has its friends in the Dominion. So queasy stomachs may dream of stabilizing great Neptune's ocean.

MAY BAN STROKE

(By The Canadian Press)

SYDNEY, Australia.—The Western Australian Amateur Swimming Association will move at the Annapolis in the Kirk wharf took a nap. Now he is gone to taste the nap. Which now, but honest men may share.—Truth London.

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.

MR. TARBUSH'S RECORD

Sir.—A recent press item stated that two checker toes in Cleveland had been playing checkers for thirty-two years and were still at it. I don't mind giving my experience of nearly fifty years practicing the game.

While I was spending about three years in Milan, N.Y., the N.Y. Central Depot Agent and I played the game so much that we were troubled with checkers on the brain, having a checker board appear before us while in our beds trying to sleep or wishing to take in a good sermon in church. In the Y.M.C.A. building there, we decided to quit the game for two years and sit shock hands over the resolution.

Two years later I was travelling salesman through Ontario. Entering a mercantile house in London I was asked to play a game of checkers. The president of the firm wished me to play a game. I replied that I was not playing checkers. He claimed to be forty years a champion, and wished me to try one game. I did and I won the game. "Now be a good sport and play for best three out of five games," he said. I was not to meet me, I declined. I was the first man to defeat him in forty years. Since then I won in Hamilton, Toronto, Halifax, New Glasgow, Pictou, and many other places.

Later Professor Major Best of Toronto challenged any checker player, or as many as wished to meet him in any town in the Y.M.C.A. in Charlottetown to a checker tournament. In all twelve players sat around the table. I was the only player to keep him from getting a king. He wished to meet me, I declined. He handed them and with Ray Pentelton, Y.M.C.A. secretary, set a date for a match game. Quite a gathering was on hand to see the three games of five. I had the pleasure of winning three and one draw.

The secretary then said, "I have played you against Montreal's noted player to meet in this room Saturday of this week." We met, I won four games and one draw; he won only one.

Later Professor Ball, and not six against his three. Finally one of a class of six, claiming they were the world's six best players, challenged me to a tournament or world's champion was advertised. We went to it. The result was, first game was mine; next three games were lost. I cannot accept a challenge from one who professes to be a player.

I am, Sir, etc. S. F. TARBUSH Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Plain Talk

(Halifax Herald)

The Winnipeg Free Press is a Liberal newspaper—a great Liberal newspaper—perhaps the leading Liberal newspaper in Canada today.

Its editor is J. W. Dafoe, uncomproising Liberal, and at present a member of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

The Winnipeg Free Press, in a leading editorial just published, discusses the Bren Gun case in most critical terms; castigates the Minister of National Defence for his "bluster" and "bold denial" of any wrongdoing in relation to the Bren Gun contract—and suggests pointedly that the Minister resign to save the King Government further embarrassment.

"The charges made against the Minister," the Free Press records, "were that he misled and withheld information from Parliament, and that he was entirely lax in his methods when there was great need of protecting the public interest."

"The Minister's record in these matters," the Winnipeg paper declares, "was quite below what is required from ministers of the Crown."

It is observed in the same editorial that there was "failure to take the necessary steps to protect the public interest in connection with a contract involving millions of dollars." And the Free Press adds this plain warning: "The best way to shut off those Bren Gun contracts would be to continue the governmental laxity and inefficiency that was shown on this side."

"That is not the 'carping criticism' of any 'opposition agency'—it is the outspoken declaration of the newspaper that is regarded as the greatest exponent of Liberalism in this country today."

TO LIMIT SPEECHES

QUEBEC, Feb. 22.—Limitation of speeches in the Quebec Legislative Assembly to one hour was approved by the provincial Lower House today after a two-hour debate in which opposition members charged "liberty of speech" was threatened by the measure and government supporters replied it was "common sense" regulation. A motion by Premier Duplessis to put the limitation into effect was carried on a 50-17 division after 13 members on both sides of the House had been heard in discussion.

leur Swimming Union's conference at Melbourne for the prohibition of the "butterfly" breast stroke.

Making Pack Horses Out Of Postmen

(Ottawa Journal)

Boys who deliver newspapers from house to house are not permitted to deliver anything else at the same time. They do not carry mail, or for instance, or anything that might delay them in their primary purpose. We should expect as much consideration for speed in the mail as for the government to give the public service.

But what do we find? The postmen are made beasts of burden, unlicensed distributors of circulars and handbills. A boy who peddles bills for the corner grocer must be licensed. The Canadian postman does the same sort of work, but as a Dominion civil servant he need not be licensed.

As things stand now, one can buy the Postmaster-General to deliver circulars, one to each household in a district or a community. They need not be stamped and addressed. The postman is given his bundle, and he is to deliver it to each house. The Post Office Department is not to guarantee delivery. Obviously, the delivery of the first-class mails is brought into the same category as larger loads is necessary. Let that may be of great importance to the government, these government employees are to deliver mail boxes with advertising matter which the householder may or may not read.

It is a futile and wasteful business as everybody knows, and especially in this time of apartment buildings, where the cost of some of these buildings have countered the nuisance by forbidding letter boxes. The enterprise, which is a danger to the public, is to be left and the postman leaves them to heap in the vestibule. A protester brought into The Journal a bundle of forty copies of one circular or left. Ordinarily it would have gone to the furnace.

Enough copies for the Post Office, for the sake of a little bit of revenue, and in competition with the city of Montreal, to be facilities for uses that are not legitimate functions of His Majesty's mail service—and, for the sake of revenue, to permit delay in the delivery of real mail, wears down its postmen by making them packmen for a few of the department's customers.

William Walsh (1863-1900)



The Poets' Corner

THE DESPAIRING LOVER

Distracted with care, I have been thinking of late, Since nothing could move her, Poor Damon, her lover, Resolves in despair, No longer to languish, Nor bear so much anguish; But, mad with his love, To a precipice goes, Where, from a leap from above, I would soon finish his woes.

When in rage he came there, Beholding how steep The sides did appear, And the bottom how deep; He leapt from the precipice, And sadly reflecting That a lover forsaken, A new love may get; Can never be set; And that he could die Whenever he would; He leapt from the precipice, But as long as he could; How grievous soever The torment might grow, To finish it, he would; He leapt from the precipice, To his cottage again.

—William Walsh (1863-1900)

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We carry a complete line of supplies for your horses, Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, Etc.

For lice on hogs, cattle and horses or lice and mites on poultry we guarantee Cooper's Dip to be one of the most effective.

We carry also Fratt's Lice Kill — 35c & 70c Fratt's Condition Food 70c Fratt's Animal Regulator — 35c & 70c Fratt's Poultry Regulator — 35c & 70c Fratt's Worm Powders — 35c & 70c Fratt's Hoop Paint — 85c

Mac's Pig Worm Powder 35c per lb

AND

Macs Condition Powders for Horses 50c

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Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

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For a Delicious Cup of Orange Pekoe Tea

Mr. Tea Pott Says: Use BRAHMIN Full Flavoured Tea

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