The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

Scrapping The B. N. A. Act

Deception could scarcely be carried further than the attempt in Wednesday's *Patriot* to show that only Conservative newspapers are opposing the efforts now being made to scrap the B. N. A. Act as an Imperial statute. Our contemporary quotes the *Mail and Empire* as stating that the purpose behind this campaign is to destroy the charter of Confederation and deprive the Provinces of their treaty rights. In describing statements of this kind as emanating from "Tory organs" for the purpose of "making political capital" it ignores the fact that similar objections have been raised, and strongly insisted on, by the Liberal Government of New Brunswick and by the newspapers of that Province regardless of politics. It is the Government of this Province, and its party press, that is obviously "playing politics" with this vital issue. At the conference to be held next week at Ottawa it is sincerely hoped that Premier CAMPBELL will forget politics for a while and come to the support of his New Brunswick colleagues in their fight for provincial rights, which vitally affect the future status of Prince Edward Island.

The importance of this issue was emphasized recently by Mr. R. J. HARRINGTON, President of the New Brunswick Council of Labour. We quote his statement in part :

"When one considers that no party ever came into power at Ottawa without carrying an overwhelming proportion of the seats in Ontario and Quebec or both, some idea of what the position of the Maritime Provinces would be if under the jurisdiction of a Federal authority, may be arrived at. The tremendous potentialities of such a possibility, would spell absolute ruin to Maritime trade and would be capable of political exploitation far beyond the wildest dreams of even St. James or York Streets.

"In the first place, Ontario and Quebec are the centres of high finance. The heart of its strength is in Central Canada, in Ontario and Quebec. It is there that finance, industrialism and commerce reign most obviously. It is that part of Canada that is most sheltered from interprovincial competition by discriminative freight rates. It is that part of Canada that is protected from foreign and empire competition by the tariff blanket that is smothering the trade, commerce and industry of the Maritime and Western Provinces. However great and strong our constitutional safeguards may be they cannot be too strong, for it must be remembered that political strength lies, not in the extremities, but around the centre of entrenched financial power. . . .

"This attempt to arrive at a broad Canadian political movement, striving to challenge the existing system under the guise of a national emergency, is nothing short of a deliberate and perfidious effort to centralize the control of the economic destinies of all the provinces in the hands of Ontario and Quebec. Maritime people will be making a grievous error if they accept the glaring attempts of the financial press of the central provinces to steep them in a frenzy of false nationalism which will destroy their independence and their safeguard of our Imperial connection. . . .

"In spite of propaganda to the contrary, this fight, and fight it will be, will be won or lost, not in Ottawa, but in the courage and integrity of our provincial statesmen and on the floors of our Maritime Legislatures."

Mr. Bennett To The Rescue

Three times in less than a week a private member of the Liberal party has clashed with a cabinet minister of the MACKENZIE KING Government on the floor of the House of Commons. Mr. "JERRY" MCGEER, of Vancouver, led the procession of knocks with a flood of language directed against the cabinet in general and Hon. W. D. EULER in particular. It was about steamship subsidies. He objected to what he called "false economy" on the part of the government in retrenching when it should be developing public services. When Mr. EULER mildly reproved the Vancouver member for his outburst, "JERRY" came right back with the observation that he was only beginning. "If I have worried him tonight he is going to have a rather bad time in the future." To which Mr. EULER retorted : "Go as far as you like!"

This exhibition of family affection was followed by Mr. J. F. POULIOT, Liberal member for Temiscouata, attempting to get a first reading for a bill which would abolish the bureau of translations and restore things to their former state. The Secretary of State, Hon. FERNAND RINFRET, rose and protested that this was a money bill, and that Mr. POULIOT was out of order. But the Temiscouata member came back with the retort : "The hon. gentleman who has just spoken, although I regret to say so, is entirely wrong. This is not a money bill."

Then came Mr. W. A. TUCKER, Liberal member for Rosthern, a back-bencher, never before heard in the House, who did not hesitate on the same afternoon to lock horns with Hon. CHARLES DUNNING on the question of banks, money and interest. He was not subdued when the Minister of Finance rose and challenged one of his statements, but gave as good as he took, and concluded with the words : "That is my answer to the Minister of Finance!"

Curiously, it was the Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT, Conservative leader, who came to Mr. DUNNING's rescue when the latter pleaded for greater consideration of the Government's position in financial matters. His words had just that touch of "acid" in them which Mr. DUNNING, in his speech in Charlottetown, acknowledged to be beneficial to the system. "I appreciate," Mr. BENNETT said, "the speech of the Finance Minister. I have been compelled myself to make such a speech and I recall that in the position which I then took I had not the support of those who then sat to the left of the Speaker. I found an entire unwillingness to appreciate conditions, and talk about human rights and against property rights could be heard reiterated and reiterated in this chamber by those who then sat to the left of the Speaker . . . I point that out only because it indicates how difficult it is in office always to be able to express just the views that were held in opposition. It shows the wide gulf that is fixed between a declaration of policy in office. It represents the difficulty that a minister finds in providing money for the purpose of meeting what seemed to be a simple matter before the responsibility had to be met. Of course, the Minister himself was not here in those years . . . he was engaged in far more lucrative business. I have no doubt that he realizes, as I said the other day, how easy it is to suppose that all that is necessary to be done is to have the banks lend enough money and the country would be provided with sufficient assets to make any payments that might be required."

Mr. BENNETT's latter reference was to the attitude of the Liberal member for Rosthern which Mr. DUNNING had been endeavouring to refute, with complete ill-success so far as Mr. TUCKER was concerned. Mr. DUNNING must have relished the irony of being rescued by the Conservative leader, who might as easily have made political capital out of the situation as the Finance Minister's own colleagues repeatedly attempted to do when similar opportunities presented themselves under the Conservative regime.

Editorial Notes

In a special report submitted to the Alberta Legislature, the ABERHART Government anticipate for next year a deficit of $4,471,268 in their budget.

* * *

When Soviet Russia declares relative to Japan situation, that it "is not interfering actively or passively in the affairs of other countries," we must take it the Soviet tongue is in its cheek. Else why recent protests from Paraguay and other countries?".

* * *

The rise in the price of rabbits is due to an unexpected demand for skins from France for making caps and from Germany for dolls. No less than 20,000 bunny pelts were recently shipped from Alberta.

* * *

Evidently the Farm Loan Board is not continuing the profitable investment for the Government it set out to be. In 1934 the profits were $109,620; last year they dropped to $59,392. Loans to March 31 amounted to $9,000,000 and interest due to $692,000 of which no less than $500,000 was in arrears.

* * *

Evidently the down trodden, despised Liberal worm of an elector, whose only right of existence appears to be to keep Mr. CAMPBELL in undisputed dictatorship, is beginning to turn, if we are to credit reports coming from the Fourth District of Prince.

* * *

We have reason to believe that anxiety over Prohibition is needless. Those members of the Legislature who take a drink, the majority, are strongly opposed to the abolition of their bootleggers, while the others, the minority, are lukewarm in the matter.

* * *

Because the Regina Little Theatre's presentation of "Bath-Sheba of Saaremaa" represented the most ambitious effort, that play has been selected by ALLAN WADE to represent Saskatchewan in the finals of the Dominion drama festival in Ottawa. The play, a translation from the Finnish of Aimo Kallos by ALEX MATSON, was adjudged the winner at the conclusion of the Saskatchewan eliminations.

* * *

The Patriot is so accustomed to contributing to its correspondence columns under assumed names that it concludes *The Guardian* does the same. A rigid rule adhered to in *The Guardian* is that no member of the staff, from the editor down, is permitted to contribute, anonymously or otherwise, to the correspondence columns.

* * *

An Edmunston department store has the distinction of cashing the alleged first Social Credit dividend. An elderly man paid for a small purchase with a cheque for $35, bearing the signature of WILLIAM ABERHART. As he pocketed the $30 odd change he smilingly remarked to the salesman that his "dividend had arrived early." Now the police are searching for him as the Premier declares the signature a clever forgery.

* * *

Premier CAMPBELL leaves for Ottawa on Saturday to be present at the Inter-Provincial Conference on Monday. Hope he'll take his backbone with him, and show some fight on behalf of the independence of his native province. Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, this is my own my native province and to H--l with Nova Scotia and Ottawa which would steal it from us.

* * *

The Junior member for Queens is opposed to public ownership of chartered banks, he stated in the House. Well, isn't the Bank of Canada a chartered bank? What exactly is the Government's policy? One day the Hon. Mr. EULER declares he believes in public ownership, and the next day Mr. DUNNING asserts his opposition to public ownership—blowing hot and cold at the same time.

* * *

It is better for a city to have a reputation of some kind to boost than no reputation at all, think the Germans. Bodenwerder will honour the memory of history's biggest literary liar, viz., Baron von MUNCHAUSEN who was born there 216 years ago. The municipality is buying the house where KARL FRIEDRICH HIERONYMOUS, the Baron, was born in 1720, and where he died seventy-seven years later after a lifetime of honest adventure and magnificent stories magnifying his experiences. The MUNCHAUSEN house will be used for the Mayor's office. One room will be set aside as a museum in which souvenirs of the cavalry officer and yarnspinner will be preserved.

Notes By The Way

There is no gainsaying that Germany is watching carefully how the League will deal with Italy. It need not be imagined that Germany is intensely hoping for the triumph of right over might. It may be safely assumed that she would prefer that the machinery set up to enforce respect of obligations should break down. Then in the right season she would feel safe to act arbitrarily to take, if she can, what she wants by force or threats.. It is this that makes a League victory so utterly vital in the present case. If the League were to fail now and somehow escape falling in ruins, it would only exist to be flouted and derided by any nation who wished to ride roughshod over another weaker nation. It will not be enough for the League to have declared Italy an aggressor. It must stop the aggressor and deny her any advantage from her crime. Germany is an interested onlooker and it can be taken for granted that she is interested chiefly in order to learn how far it is safe for her to go.

The monthly bulletin of the Candian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain states that Miss Ishbel MacDonald has a rival in her new venture as innkeeper. He is Lord Strathcona, who has revealed the fact that he had started a similar venture in the Highlands of Scotland, and he apologized to Miss MacDonald "for having got in there first." He was moving a vote of thanks to Miss MacDonald for opening the exhibition of Scottish-made household goods when he wished her success in the venture she recently embarked upon.—Exchange.

While railways, power trucks and aeroplanes have been doing great work in re-establishing communication with snowbound communities throughout the country, don't overlook the performance of a Port Elgin man who, with a team of stout horses, fought his way through to the Village of Underwood with a sleighload of provisions that removed a threat of famine for the inhabitants. Good old Dobbin must share in the triumph of reopening highways and byways throughout the Province.

The disappearance of £1,400 worth of gold en route from Liberia to London recalls a number of thefts of South African gold in transit and the substitution of lead, nails or cement. Some years ago amazed officials at a bank in England found a whole row of lead bars instead of the gold consignment they expected from South Africa—and the lead weighed exactly the same as the gold. It was established that the substitution took place in the country of origin—not on the boat or in England. In the late nineties, too, £12,000 in sovereigns consigned from London to Bulawayo went amiss. The gold had to lie at Pietersburg for about 48 hours in the mail coach office to await the mail for Matabeleland. It was duly loaded for Bulawayo, but when the box was opened there it contained a mixture of cement, rubble and bird shot. The gold was never recovered or the culprits brought to book.—Johannesburg Star.

The editor of Orilla Saturday Night printed a letter in his paper and is now facing suit for libel. The fact that the article was in the form of a letter does not let the editor out. A good many people never seem to understand that, when they send letters to newspapers, and then wonder why they do not appear.—Peterboro Examiner.

Christmas Island is about ten miles in circumference, and rises straight from the sparkling blue waters of the ocean to a height of about 800 feet. The water is very deep round the shore line, but on submarine ledges of that same shore there are beds of pearl oysters, and the shells are packed so thickly that the seem to be inlaid amidst coral forests. Those pearl beds will probably remain untouched, however, for although the water is so clear that a man floating on the surface might think he could reach them with a long pole, they are fully thirty fathoms down, and the sight of monster sharks and fishes of every shape and colour which dart between them and the surface is so suggestive that few men will ever try to get down to them.—The Empire Review, London.

The aeroplane has saved from starvation many snowbound communities in the United States. Without the aid of this winged method of transportation, it is appalling to contemplate the possible tragedies consequent upon recent severe weather in most parts of the world.

Soviet Russia has ordered excavators to dig 10 per cent faster, bricklayers to lay 15 per cent more bricks, carpenters to saw 35 per cent more planks, and workers engaged in attaching fixtures to speed up 65 per cent. There's not loafing, even in the Hammer and Sickle Utopia.—Windsor Star.

Canada put a steamboat on the St. Lawrence one year after Robert Fulton put a steamboat on the Hudson, and Canada's steamboat, unlike Fulton's was built completely on this continent. Canada also put a steam-railway into operation (in 1836) only a year or two after a steam railway had been tried in England. But while Canadian airman in the Great War showed they were second to none, this country for one reason or another, or perhaps for no good reason, has done little about air development since.—Ottawa Journal.

Who says that the Scot is tightfisted as regards money? The students of Glasgow university went out on charities day and collected $50,000. As a Scottish member of our staff says, "There wouldn't be enough strangers in Glasgow in one afternoon to contribute that much."—Toronto Star.

One thing is certain Mr. Eden will not serve peace if he permits a Britain still under-armed to appear as herself an aggressor. He will not serve peace if he allows small States to make Britain their cat's paw. His concern, and the concern of the Government of which he is a member, must be to secure Britain in the present from sudden attack and in the future from even the possibility of attack. This can be done if Britain will but mind her own business and rebuild her defences.—London Sunday Dispatch.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FEAR, WORRY, ANGER, RESENTMENT

It is generally known that when we have anything that is causing fear within us—illness of a loved one or something equally serious—our appetite is upset, the head aches, the stomach refuses food, the heart becomes rapid and we are not our real selves. We feel very cowardly.

But fear is not always present and yet the above symptoms may be present but not quite so severe. We don't feel like eating, working or playing. If the truth were known it would be found that while we are not apparently in fear or afraid, we are really worrying about something and worry is simply chronic fear.

The only difference then between fear and worry is that fear is more immediate, more acute, and we are frightened as we would be if a loved one were dangerously ill or we were in a wreck or held up by a footpad, whereas worry means that we are in trouble of some kind and cannot see a clear way out of it. The effects of worry, while not as severe or pronounced as fear, effect us in the same way by depressing the various processes of the body—appetite, digestion by making the various digestive juices less active, causes constipation (in most cases) and renders the brain less clear and active.

What anger does to all the processes of the body is known to all of us. As we fly into a temper we can feel the heart pumping fast and hard, the mouth gets dry, there is at first some extra strength but in a very short time there is the trembling of the muscles, and a general feeling of weakness follows. Anger damages the nervous system.

There are some individuals who pride themselves in that they never get angry. They "swallow" their anger but tell you that they never forget. In other words they really "nurse" their anger for months or years in the form of resentment. Research physicians are able to show that "holding this grudge" for some length of time has the same effects produced more slowly as these outbursts of anger.

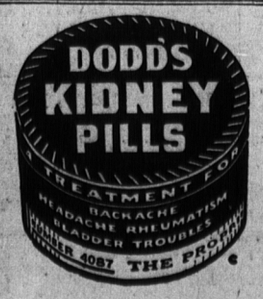
In other words resentment, nursing your anger, holding a grudge interferes with all the mental, physical and also the spiritual processes of the body.

The Poets' Corner

FROM "UNKNOWN LOVERS"

They had no name and therefore
many names:
All lovers he,
And she all ladies, both whose
loud-sung fames,
And whose forgotten sweetnesses,
have power
By Love's divinity
And grace of Primavera to re-
flower
Continually:
Nor had they any language, but
the tongue
Of Love's enchanted children, the
same rite
Of ancient secret signs and tunes
unsung
That jarring Babel could not
disunite:
They were the re-adorning of each
Spring,
And by their lips was told
The force by which the beechen
buds unfold
And hyacinth and sorrel pierce
the mould—
They were the desert lily's flow-
ering:
All princes they, and they all
queens uncrowned,
Content with happy kingdom over
one;
They 'mong Saharas a fair-water-
ed ground
Beckoning beneaiction of the sun:
From them, death neighboring, the
generations—
As grass or grain from dew
Or floods of Nile—
Their resurrection drew;
From sick mutations
Secure they were as gods immortal,
while
From them, as from a fount, all
periods rose,
Promise, conception, birth, ripe
zenith and full close.

—George Rostrevor Hamilton



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.

EXAGGERATED OPTIMISM

Sir,—Some weeks ago an article appeared in one of the New Brunswick papers which dealt with the goose and brant situation during last fall's migration along the North Shore of that Provinec. The optimistic tone of this write-up was such that it caught the eye of other editors, with the result that it was widely reprinted in other sections of the Maritime press in order that others might share in the glad tidings.

Among other things, the writer stated that the eel-grass (favorite food of these birds) had made a very substantial recovery at points in Northumberland County where geese and brant were accustomed to concentrate in the good old days and that according to a "Mr. H. Harrison of Montreal," who for the past fifteen years or more had been a regular visitor to the famous shooting areas at Tabusintac, there were "fully 50 per cent more geese and brant during the fall of 1935 than there were during the same period in 1934." This greatly improved condition, the writer went on to say, was due, not only to the increased food supply, but because "last spring's migration of geese and brant was one of the heaviest ever seen by the residents of the North Shore."

These statements are so glaringly out of line with what is known to be the true situation with regard to these birds that I immediately took steps to locate this Mr. Harrison of Montreal in order to secure from him, if possible, a confirmation, or refutation, of the statements he is alleged to have made.

A letter addressed to one of the leading guides of the district concerned elicited the information that no one by the name of H. Harrison had been a regular visitor to Tabusintac in recent years but that a Mr. H. M. Morrison of Montreal, had been accustomed, for some years past, to visit his old home in that region and that he (Morrison) was an ardent wild-fowl hunter. Because of the similarity in the names and address, and other attending circumstances, I felt justified in assuming that this Mr. Morrison is the man referred to in the newspaper report under discussion, whereupon I wrote him.

I am just in receipt of a reply from Mr. Morrison in which he emphatically denies having made the above-cited comparisons and cannot understand why he should have been so quoted, adding that he failed to visit the Province in 1934, hence could not possibly have made same.

As for the 1935 spring migration of geese and brant having been one of the heaviest ever seen by the North Shore residents, this statement is nothing short of an absurdity.

For the past four or five years I have secured weekly reports by the questionnaire system, during both spring and fall, from 30 or more reliable men who live at strategic points along the North Shore, as well as elsewhere in the Maritimes, and same are on file and are available upon application to anyone who may wish to see them. I might add that said reports were furnished voluntarily and most, if not all, of those who sent them in are themselves gunners, who would naturally be inclined to paint as rosy a picture as conditions would permit. These reports are summarized at Ottawa and charts prepared therefrom, and the picture they portray in recent years, is alarming to say the least, and the spring migration of 1935 was certainly no exception.

Furthermore, I would point out that there are men of international reputation who are familiar with brant conditions along the birds' entire Atlantic coast range and these have no hesitancy in stating that the Eastern Brant has reached the lowest ebb in history and they express grave fears as to the possibility of their becoming exterminated within the present decade.

That the eel-grass is showing some improvement at certain points in Northumberland County is cheerful news indeed but no assurance is given by the writer, nor can he give any, that this new growth will not die down again, as has happened on so many similar occasions at other points which can be cited.

It so happens that individual sportsmen and Game Protective Organizations all over the Maritimes are pressing the Government to place a continuous closed season on these sadly diminished birds, in order that the species may have every possible chance to maintain its existence until such time, if ever, as the eel-grass malady is corrected through the course of nature.

I am Sir, etc.,
R. W. TUFTS,
Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer, Maritime Provinces.
Wolfville, N.S.
Feb. 25, 1936.

'PRO MODERATIONE'

Sir,—Who is this Mod . . .e? From his style, I would judge him to be a boy; but I must admit that he would be a very clever boy, if he were not so illogical. Though wanting in the training of a Joe Louis, we admire him for his bold adventure in going into the ring with such a giant as Prohibition. He takes a terrible swinging blow at his antagonist and only succeeds in beating the air. He says that every district is selling and drinking liquor. Nobody believes this. In trying to land this blow he winds himself and loses the footing which truth should give him, and leaves his antagonist standing firm and unscarred.

Another blow he tries to land is, "It is not immoral to drink liquor." It is. Any act by which one breaks the law must be an immoral act. The laws of the state are part of the moral law, and it is repeated in "Be subject to principalities and powers, obey magistrates and those who have the rule over you." The law was from the beginning, and a prohibitory law—"Thou shalt not."

Still another blow the boy fails in landing is: "The abuse of a thing does not condemn the use of it." Wisely said; but we do not state that alcohol is of no use. We affirm that it is a very useful substance for many things, but not for drinking. It is good to rub on the outside, but taking it as a drink, it is poisonous. What man could take a glass of pure alcohol? I am sure it would make him wink, and he would be so busy winking that if driving a car, the man on the road ahead of him, would appear on the horizon.

Where does moderation stop? I think most moderate drinkers can compare with the man who, though not being full and only having plenty, could not count the horns of the moon.

"To count her horns with all my
power, I set myself,
But whether she had three or
four I could not tell."

—Burns

He says he is tired of laws, etc.—those laws which give him protection and liberty. Tired! He should not have entered the ring with Prohibition, so well protected with the panoply of Righteousness and the helmet of Truth. Standing by moderation, he deplores drinking and would even be teetotal. His argument is like this: A white man is a man; and an Ethiopian is a man. Therefore an Ethiopian is a white man!

I am Sir, etc.,
MALCOLM McNEILL
St. Catherines

THE BUS AND THE BRIDGE

Sir,—(a) With my first letter there was a sketch map; but as want of space prevented its insertion, I would like to outline the route a little. It leaves the Borden Highway at Bonshaw and after reaching some southern points return through New Dominion and Long Creeks. Then crossing the West River Bridge it takes the Borden Highway again and follows on to Charlottetown. The idea in leaving the Borden Highway for part of the way is to give accomodation to as many places as possible. The route could be made very much shorter by continuing the shore route and crossing the ferry at Rocky Point. It also could be made shorter by crossing the new North River Bridge about to be built. I think the way around would be shorter as to time as there would be no delay or reduced speed. During the building of the new railway line such a bus line will be of great convenience to people going to and coming from their work.

(b) The building of a railway has some worthy consideration in its favour. (1) Cars could be loaded with greater dispatch for the larger markets. We could get our coal etc., directly and therefore cheaper. (2) It would help to solve unemployment. (3) It would displace the system of trucking by which the farmer pays a heavy toll out of his profits. (4) Besides adding to the thrills of going to Charlottetown, it would always remain with a future generation as an illustration to the wealth and enterprise of the people of our time.

I am, Sir etc.
MALCOLM MACNEILL
St. Catherines.

UNRESTRICTED AUTHORITY NEEDED

Sir,—A most interesting coincident has occurred in connection with the debate on Prohibition which you are sponsoring by opening your columns. It has happened in the nature of an advance answer being provided for Mr. Rogers' letter which appears in your issue of Tuesday. Mr. Rogers confesses to the authorship of the "Tragedy" letter, and tries to emphasize the picture of conditions he relates in that letter. This is the answer he has provided for himself.

A friend of mine, also a teetotaller and a prohibitionist came to see me on Sunday evening. Naturally we drifted to talk about this discussion. I relate faithfully the gist of a story he told me, which of course was but a gist of the original incident. But it is a "true story." I quote my friend. "I was talking to Mr. Rogers once on the question. He seemed then to be against prohibition. He was not a hard man to talk to. He talked about the fearful conditions under prohibition as compared with former days. I told him that conditions in the part of the country in which I live, west Prince, are much better. Church and other picnics do not now stage a drunken brawl as used always to be the case. Travel on the C. N. R. from Summerside to Tignish is now a safe and pleasant journey, whereas in the days of liquor selling it was a nightmare, and not at all safe for a lady unattended. Mr. Rogers admitted that things were better in that part of the country. But he said Summerside was in a bad mess. Well, I replied, I get to Summerside a number of times a year, and I do not see that conditions are so bad. They are much better than they used to be when I went there years ago. That may be, said Mr Rogers, but things in Charlottetown are terrible. I replied, I get to the City once or twice every year and I do not see anything terrible when I am there. But said he, conditions to the east are bad. Now, said I, you have gone entirely out of my territory and I have nothing to say." (End of quotation).

One wonders where Mr. Rogers would have retired to had my friend been in the habit of visiting Souris or Montague every year. Of course it has to be admitted that between P. E. I. and Cape Breton is wet.

This bit of history does not reflect on Mr. Rogers particularly. It simply illustrates the difficulty our friends get into when they try to prove to men that know the country that conditions are worse under prohibition than they were under legal sale of liquor. This Island is not a prohibitionist's heaven, nor is it a bootlegging paradise, as an Attorney-General of B. C. said about that province while he was trying to enforce the government sale law. But everyone knows that the country is in infinitely better condition socially and morally in this regard. If this is not the experience of the City and towns they have the remedy in their own hands. When a chief of police can and will say "If they give me the authority and let me alone, I'll clean up the place," then the cat is out of the bag.

I am, Sir, etc.,
BERT WAINER
Feb. 26th.

MR. BELL'S POLITICAL PEDIGREE

Sir,—After reading the commanding and insulting appeal over the signature of Hon. Thane A. Campbell, Premier of P.E.I., I have decided that Hitler is a practical joke compared with the Hon. Premier. He states in this ultimatum that every voter who supports Mr. Bell will be read out of the Liberal party. That seems to be a very sweeping statement coming from a leader of any party. I advise the Hon. Premier not to read any person out of his party, either in the First or Fourth Districts. He knows right now he will need them all, both Liberal and Independent Liberal four years hence. Why want to read any votes out of the Liberal party? We believe we are living in a democratic country. The franchise is a God-given inheritance. Every person who, being a British subject being twenty-one years old, and a property holder, is entitled to one vote, and it is his or her business to vote for whom they wish. In this case the Hon. Premier stands with the political whip over the voters' heads and says, "If you vote for Mr. Bell you are through." Now, why this wild statement? Has not Mr. Bell a perfect right to contest the Fourth District if he feels so inclined? From a party standpoint, I feel there is no person in the district better qualified. Let us compare the political record of both candidates. It is a recognized fact that the Bell family have been the bone and sinew of the Liberal party in the Fourth District for generations. Hon John H. Bell was Premier of the Province, his brother, the late William E. Bell, father of Mr. Douglas Bell, was the most consistent worker in his district during the past fifty years, and when he passed on, Douglas stepped into the harness. And I have this to say, that he has got more votes for the Liberal party than all other Liberal workers combined. It was Douglas Bell that saved the late Premier Lea from going down to defeat in 1931. Mr. Bell has been a consistent

(Continued on Page 6)

ASTHMA

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