—THE PUBLIC FORUM—

POTATOES AND LIBERAL TARIFFS

Sir,—The farmers of this Island are deprived of the privilege, in many cases, of expressing their view point relative to the political situation. If you will be kind enough to publish, in your valued columns, something that is very important to us farmers, I think your readers will appreciate same.

Why has our potato market dropped from 95c per bushel down to between 65c and 70c? What has the New Trade Treaty, which the Hon. J. Lester Douglas in speaking on the Draft Address at Ottawa on January 31st, referred to as a great benefit to the farmers on P. E. Island, have to do with this drop in the market?

Under Liberal administration Canada has to pay a duty on their potatoes entering United States but United States can ship potatoes into Canada free of duty.

Let us take a report under date of May 4th, from the Hon. J.G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, where on May 1st, 1938, there was a total of 25,554 tons of potatoes in the province of New Brunswick, on May 1st, 1939, there are only 8,044 tons according to his own statement a shortage of 17,-510 tons. Still we have a broken potato market.

The farmers of P.E. Island should consider on May 18th before they cast their ballots that the Liberals were responsible for introducing a Treaty which is detrimental to the Potato industry in the Maritime Provinces and if it were not in effect potatoes would be worth, very conservatively, $300.00 to $400.00 a car more than they are to-day.

The holdings of potatoes in Canada, especially in the Maritime Provinces are lighter at this time of year than they have been for sixteen years. Why not face facts and vote against such an organization that deprives us of our rights and livelihood?

Last Fall Certified Seed in boat loads from P. E. Island was selling at a lower price than Seed from Maine in and about New York, Long Island and New Jersey. This is the first year that Canadian Seed has ever been offered for sale below Maine but the reason of that was the Americans like to patronize, naturally, their own States but if Canada felt like lowering the duty, increasing the quota, there must be no other outlet for those Canadian potatoes than the American market. That was the attitude taken by the American buyers on seed during last Fall and this Spring. This could be corrected if proper administration were sent to represent the potato growing sections of the Maritime Provinces.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FARMER.

Charlottetown, May 8.

P. S. I am informed that about a fortnight ago heavy arrivals of American potatoes, which entered Canada free of duty, were in Montreal, Toronto and the principal cities in Central Canada. These cities were ordinarily supplied with potatoes from P. E. Island. F.

THE MEN OF RUNNYMEDE.

Sir,—Just 724 years ago, the ancestors of the men who today till the soil and plough the fields of Prince Edward Island, met on the plains of Runnymede to have an election.

The "little Hitler" of that day had been making trouble. He had been usurping functions not rightly his. He had been confiscating lands and forests for his National Parks. He had been paying, when it suited him to do so, only such compensation as in his own Royal Pleasure he deemed sufficient. He had been refusing the Royal Patronage to men who were recalcitrant, and reading them out of his Royal party. It is not related of the Royal Tyrant that he personally assaulted or tried to assault any of his own followers who were of an independent spirit, or that he actually had to be locked up, restrained or kept in confinement to protect anybody from the Royal Mayhem, but he threatened with the King's Writs and with all sorts of pains and penalties in the King's name any one he wished to subdue. In short, he was acting in a general way as if he were in that day the only original and true prototype of the present Campbell Government.

The men of Runnymede waited until the spring freshets were over. They waited till the roads dried up and the spring plowing was done. Then, at a time of year suited to their convenience, they met, on the 15th of June, to force an election and to discipline their Little Hitler. How well they did this has been the subject of much song and story. During the centuries that have since passed, many monuments have been erected and many societies organized to celebrate the spirit of fredom shown by our ancestors, the British farmers, who made their celebrated election for independence in the far off days of Runnymede.

In this year of grace, 1939, on the 18th of May, another election is being held. This time, the farmers did not choose the date. It was chosen for them, no doubt having regard to their convenience, or was it their inconvenience? Another election has now to take place with respect to those who have usurped and robbed the people of their heritage.

In the administration of the Prohibition Act, our people have been robbed of their respect for law; homes have been robbed of the amenities and decencies of living conditions.

In the enactment and administration of the Road Act, and in special legislation passed at the request of the Campbell Government, individuals have been robbed of their rights of property, their rights to justice, their rights to compensation for injuries done them.

In the enactment and administration of the National Park Act, other owners have been deprived of their rights without adequate, and with practically no, remedy.

And this, after seven hundred years of freedom and the right to justice.

Shaw MacMillan, of Alberry Plains, a former Conservative representative in the Legislature, a [illegible] opponent of the present administration, had his property rights invaded, his right of living interfered with, to the extent of hundreds of dollars damage. This was done arbitrarily, unjustifiably, unlawfully. He had a cause of action demonstrable in any Court, for the wrongs done him. Having a valid claim, he commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the wrongdoers. In this action he would have succeeded. He would have recovered his damages, and justice would then have been done. After the action was brought, however, and before it could be tried, the Campbell Government and the Legislature interfered, and openly, defiantly, brazenly, indecently, and against all sense of justice, legislated Shaw MacMillan, their political opponent, out of Court.

No living man, with any sense of justice, can justify that act of robbery, that tyranny.

How differently Premier Campbell has been treated about his own affairs. When he thought he was wronged personally, or when he claimed he thought he was wronged, he went to His Majesty's Court, not to the High Court of Parliament of which he boasts, but to His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature. Shaw MacMillan did the same. But did any legislature legislate Mr. Campbell's lawsuit out of existence? They did not; but they legislated Shaw MacMillan's case out of the Court. Is this justice? Is this fair play? Would any one want to have his life or his property at the mercy of this aggregation who pretend to administer justice as a High Court of Parliament, and who by their legislation and their conduct parody the sacred name of justice? The Act robbing Shaw MacMillan of his right of access to the Courts and of his right to justice, was passed unanimously by the Legislature. Not a man voted against it.

Let the decent fair-minded men among those legislators, for there are fair-minded men among them, ask themselves how they justify that iniquity to Shaw MacMillan. They cannot justify it. The wickedness of that offence will go with them as a haunting spectre of injustice and unfairness even when they approach the grave. More, it will stand in the statute-book as a monument recording their injustice, long after their own names are forgotten.

Premier Campbell will say, 'Oh, you cannot sue the Government or the Crown without its consent.' Shaw MacMillan's suit was not against the Government nor against the Crown. It was against the very persons who had caused the damage and were legally responsible for the injury they had done and for their unlawful invasion of Shaw MacMillan's property rights. But Shaw MacMillan was railroaded out of Court by members of the Legislature who have never even dreamed of interfering to deprive Mr. Campbell of a similar privilege.

Or take the case of the National Park. This, however, will have to be reserved for another letter. The present has already attained sufficient length.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. E. BENTLEY.

DROWNING WHILE GRASPING AT STRAWS

Sir:—I am sure many of your readers must have been amused listening in on C. H. G. S., Summerside on Saturday evening last, and hearing the flimsy, shallow way Premier Campbell tried to answer Dr. MacMillan's wonderful oration of Thursday evening last in the Strand Theatre in Charlottetown, an address which was perhaps one of the ablest, most methodical impelling handling of the break-promises, spendthrift Government ever delivered in the Province. In nervously trying to answer the Doctor, the Premier reminded one of a drowning man grasping at straws as he was about to sink for the last time, and no doubt if one could only have gotten a glimpse of the Premier as he stood before the mike (or rather behind the mike for that seems to be the only place he feels at home just now) one would have seen him grasping at the straws, the shadows of his last Pre-Election promises to balance the budget without further hardships to the people. Grasping for these promises of the past in an effort to bring them back in his frenzied effort to save himself from sinking for the last time, before the eyes of a betrayed and angered public. But like those who serve their day here and pass on never to return, Premier Campbell's descriptive promises to the people, as a means of attaining office and power can never be recalled. They passed from his lips before the last election and have gone beyond recall. They have gone just beyond his reach, but within plain sight they stand out boldly to condemn him as an unfit man to head a government in a democratic country, such as we proudly boast we live in.

Neither space nor time allows the writer to refer to all the childish references to the Dr's address, but perhaps I might be allowed to refer to two or perhaps three of them.

Take a drive over the MacMillan built road, said the Premier, then take a drive over our's and compare their riding qualities, etc. Well, some of us have, yours truly amongst them, and one does not have to be very observing to see that Premier Campbell's Highway, built so cheap that I learn that the contractors wouldn't guarantee it for as much as five days, will sink into oblivion decades before the MacMillan Highway will for the most part need repairs, notwithstanding the apparent wilful neglect of Premier Campbell's government, obviously an attempt to condemn it. "Wonderful, marvelous, the finest road I've ever travelled on, nothing finer on the continent," these are the words of praise we hear from the lips of those who visit us from other parts of the world during the summer months. Then in the face of this the Premier would leave himself looking silly by asking the electorate to look them over, to compare their riding qualities. Has Premier Campbell's roads got springs in them, or what? Or has he equipped them with balloon tires that they should ride so much smoother than Dr. MacMillan's hard-surfaced roads, that were covered with asphalt that was heated up to some three hundred and sixty degrees before being spread on the top and guaranteed to stand for a term of years? Yes, certainly compare the Dr's road with Premier Campbell's cheap, thin underlayer sprinkled over with a sprinkle of asphalt heated up to only two hundred and some degrees—a temperature which leaves the asphalt worthless and himself no guarantee from the contractors and then the Premier would hide safely behind a mike out of sight of the travelling public and try to make them believe the opposite to what they see with their own eyes.

The Premier grasps for another straw when he says, "Look at all the officials Dr. MacMillan will have overseeing the roads. Why a man in every school district, more than twice as many as we had." Well, Dr. MacMillan doesn't say that he will have as many as three or four road officials in each district, the same as has been in the writer's school district during Premier Campbell's term, and then little or nothing done. Last year we had the "Road foreman" in this district, then we had what they call the "adjudicator." Then we had the "Time Keeper." Making in all three officials. The latter official came along, parked his car on the side of the road and there he sat taking the time of one team hauling gravel a distance of two miles. This official sat on the side of the road in his car until he took "sit down sores," an infection similar to "bed sores." But he hung it out for an unbelievable time. And this is the way Premier Campbell balanced the budget. Yes, a drowning man will grasp at straws even though he is standing behind the mike, but that will not save him from going down, nevertheless.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WITH TWO EYES.

"FALLEN UPON EVIL DAYS"

Sir,—The Liberal organ is surely a Solomon come to judgment. It says:—"True Conservatism has surely fallen upon evil days.

It is a diversion into truth which is unusual in the Patriot. The great misfortune that not only Conservatism, but all that is good in the Province has "fallen upon evil days" to suffer the bitterness of misgovernment.

But the evils will pass, except those which are irreparable, after the 18th, when under a new premier responsible and intelligent government will be restored.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FORESIGHT.

A FARMER'S COMPLAINT

Sir,—In conversation last week a nearby farmer, a Liberal, with a fine farm, complained that "last year was the hardest year I have ever had. Shortage in potato crop left me without enough for my own use. Butter, eggs, meats, all bringing lower prices than before, sickness with increased medical expenses, children to be fitted for common schools and dearer books, and higher taxes, it is now a grind to keep out of debt and get even a cheap living."

This is the prosperity promised to farmers, with still more bitter doses in the future, if the Campbell taxers get another chance.

I am, Sir, etc.,
FARMER'S FRIEND.

"I WOULD A TALE UNFOLD"

Sir:—No doubt a multitudinous audience would feel sorry for Mr. Wright, the Bedeque candidate, who like the rest of the Liberal candidates seeks refuge behind the mike rather than face the people, when he, evidently in a nervous moment, met with the accident of letting his speech, which he was reading into the mike of Station C. H. G. S., one evening last week, fall from his hands and drop by his feet. Obviously the manuscript was a rehash of Premier Campbell's alibis and a compilation of the Patriot editorials extending back for a number of years, all feebly attempting to cover up the broken pre-election promises, Government extravagance, increased sales of hard liquors without any increase of sickness, all of which Mr. Wright now supports by asking the people to elect him to support another Campbell Government for another term.

The accident no doubt caused much annoyance. In fact there were sounds came over the air giving strong evidence. A long pause, sounds of gathering up Patriot editorials, unhappy mutterings all quite audible. Then presently there flashed across the minds of his listeners—the Campbell Government program and unlimited scripts for beer. Then we understood.

I am, Sir, etc.,
A LISTENER.

BACKWARD IN COMING FORWARD

Sir:—I, among many of the electors, am disgusted with the way in which the present election campaign is being conducted.

Why this cowardly procedure by the candidates, of secluding themselves from the public, of hiding themselves away behind a microphone in the broadcasting studios or before a meeting composed primarily of the followers of their own particular political persuasion?

Why do the Liberal candidates not appear at the scheduled meetings to meet their opponents? Is it that they are afraid to meet them face to face on the public platform? Is it that they feel the impossibility of the task of answering for the sins of the Campbell Government when charged with them by the MacMillan candidate? Is it that they know that it is a hopeless case—that their cause is lost? If not, why do they not come out in the open? If they believe in the Liberal cause, if they believe that the Campbell administration has been a boon to the province, why not come out and meet the opposing candidates on the public platform? The electors want to know these things. The electors have a right to know these things. Why not discuss the issues together on the platform? Why not argue the case at close range and let the electors be the jury to bring in a true verdict on May 18th?

I would suggest that a joint meeting be held in the Strand Theatre or some other suitable place, at which the speakers will be Premier Campbell and other members of his Government as against Dr. MacMillan and some of his candidates, and let this debate be broadcast for the benefit of the electors in the outlying districts. I suggest that Dr. MacMillan call such a meeting and invite the Premier and his cabinet. Then, if they do not accept, if they do not appear, we can only conclude that they are agraid to face the music—that they are afraid to reveal the true state of affairs—that they are trying to deceive the electors by enticing promises that mean no more to them than did their platform of 1935.

I am Sir, etc.,
FAIR PLAY

THE VOTER'S YELL

Sir,—I have endeavoured in the following verses to interpret the general feeling throughout the province in regard to the present political situation.

The first two or three lines are all that I can remember of a song that I have heard from some of the older people and which was quite popular here about the time the Sullivan Government was in power. However, I have re-written this song to suit present day conditions.

Will we go to the polls and vote
for the Grits,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Do they ever do much when Parliament sits,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Their platform they always leave
outside the door,
Their promises break, and their
pledges ignore,
I'm sure we'll have faith in the
Grits nevermore,
Oh! no, certainly not.

To Campbell's romancing will we
pay attention,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Is his record worthy of honorable
mention,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Maybe he thinks all the voters are
green,
Maybe there's something astray
with his bean.
For him will we vote on May the
eighteen,
Oh! no, certainly not.

Will we constitute McIntyre jury
and judge,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Let him hand out the gaul and distribute the fudge,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Will we surrender our rights that
are just,
And meekly submit when we're
dragged in the dust,
Just cause the Government says
that we must,
Oh! no, certainly not.

Are we wanting Trainor, are we
needing Prowse,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Will we overlook them when we
start cleaning house,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Are we wanting Mustard, are we
needing Mark,
Will we keep feeding Cox and keep
fattening Clark,
Is it safe for these men to be out
after dark,
Oh! no, certainly not.

Will we vote for LePage, Acorn and
Gallant,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Did they earn such a slice of the
Fisherman's grant,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Both ends of the budget did they
overlap,
On the patronage keg did they turn
off the tap
And refuse to partake of the Government pap,
Oh! no, certainly not.

When he's usually wrong can he
also be Wright,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Will J. Walter Jones beat Mat
Wood in the fight,
Oh! no, certainly not.
Should two books be needed to hold
the amounts,
Of Bradford LePage's Coronation
accounts,
When election day comes, Mr. Bell
can he trounce,
Oh! no, certainly not.

Will their crocodile tears the good
farmers deceive,
Oh! no, certainly not.
And rash promises now do you
think we'll believe,
Oh! no, certainly not.
With their death-bed reform, with
this last minute gag,
With this sub-standard scheme,
with this pig in a bag
We are sure they won't fool even
Dennis's nag,
Oh! no, certainly not.

In short, are the people so hopelessly green,
Oh! no, certainly not.
In short, will we vote for the Liberal machine,
Oh! no, certainly not.
We will turn them all out on the
eighteenth of May,
We'll make that for the Island a
red letter day.
And our trust the godd Tories will
never betray
Oh! no, certainly not.

I am, Sir, etc.,
REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

"BESMIRCHING THE DEAD"

Sir:—In my protest against The Liberal ghouls desecrating the sacred caskets of the clean and honored dead, to create vampires to prey upon the living, the Patriot falsifies my plain statement of fact, that I was attempting "to lay the blame for the 1932 million and a quarter bungle upon the late Premier Stewart."

If the Patriot editor, for he speaks editorially, could read as an eight year old school child, it would know that its statement was false in every particular. I laid no blame on any one for the act. On the contrary I claimed that it was, right or wrong, an act, forced upon the Government, to meet the Lea bank overdraft, which had to be met, to save the credit of the Province. And if it could read, it knew this.

What I did condemn, and what I am sure that every charitable citizen in the province will condemn was the unfeeling attempt to befoul a memory clean and above reproach shamelessly, for the low minded purpose of attacking the reputation of Dr. MacMillan, against whom, in person, it has failed to rake up any legitimate scandal.

To worm out of its predicament it now prefers the flimsy excuse that Premier Stewart, was president of the Council, and had no vote, but that Dr. MacMillan as a member of that Council, was the responsible person. What a shallow defense. But the organ goes further to say, it was "Trying to Shelve Responsibility." This is an emphatic untruth. My letter spoke plainly thus:—"Dr. MacMillan is too big a man to repudiate responsibility." It does not improve its dilemma by lying about it.

It might also try to be consistent. Wasn't Premier MacMillan President of the Council in 1934-35? And if so was he not also deprived of the [illegible] at Council meetings. Why then, to have some regard for consistency does it perpetually harp and cavil at every imaginary item of his government, as a personal responsibility?

And why also does it not divert the blame for the enormities of the dying Campbell Government upon its Premier, who was not President of the Council, and who, per the Patriot's logic, is the responsible muddler? That it was he who voted to hand over the lions portion of Fishermen's money to LePage, Acorn & Co., that LePage, as President of The Council was not responsible for sharing the fat end of the money given by the Federal Government to help needy fishermen. What a scheme, to "shelve responsibility" on Campbell, in a far west district, to screen LePage, Acorn, et al, who are in those fishermen's districts, whose money they scooped so slickly.

And while trying its games of shifts and twists, why doesn's it get down to some of the real scandals of its own party. We never hear a whimper from it of that memorable Emerald Land Swindle—Not a word about the $20,000. voted (by Conservatives) to save the Province from a world wide disgrace, and a like sum (I believe) by the Dominion Government, to restore to English Officers and privates, money wheedled out of them engineered by private Liberals, with government complicity?

How about figuring the interest and compound interest, in its adept magnifying of figures, to show the extent of this liability upon the taxpayers of the day? I might mention several formidable items of graft which would satiate its appetite for foul feed, and not against the dead, but the living, and not of Conservative but of those pet Liberals, some running for election, whitewashed to the limit by this would-be despoiler of the reputation of the dead.

I am, Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TANTON.

EDUCATION EXTRAVAGANCE

Sir,—The Campbell Government's straw man,—"Elector" dumps another chunk of bunk for simple minded readers,—"To describe Dr. MacMillan, (he says), as an economical Minister of Education, or an economical minister of anything else should appear the height of absurdity; for the electors have not by any means forgotten his financial record."

Of course, most fortunately, they have not forgotten his financial record. And if they did forget there is the Public Accounts to refresh their memories. It reads thus:—

Education record of MacMillan 1935—$346,374 38.
Education record of McGuigan, 1938—$362,703.28.
Balance in favor of MacMillan —$15,328.90

Enough said.

I am, Sir, etc.
NEMESIS.

COSTS OF HIGHWAY

Sir,—Trying to squirm out of its own "entangled web" the Liberal excuse maker, says "The Trans-Canada Highway cost $16,-000 a mile. The Liberal highways, so far constructed, cost $13,000 a mile approximately."

With less ambiguity, their partly completed highway, in the words of their Chief Engineer, to "be completed in 1939 or 1940" cost "approximately" $3,000 a mile less than the MacMillan Highway, "SO FAR."

What will be the actual (not approximate) cost when they are "seal coated" and completed as certified by their own Chief Engineer?

And why does the Patriot group all their roads (not Highways) together to get this average? Isn't it purely to deceive its readers, and to falsify a cheap name for their party. It is cheap politics at best, and worth no more than what it costs. When MacMillan finishes these roads we will then know the whole cost.

I am, Sir, etc.
PATRIOT READER.

THE WHITE FEATHER-FUNK

Sir,—The condition of "Funk" amongst Government members is shown in their dodging to escape facing their opponents at Corran Ban meeting in spite of their Organ's swan song boasts of "enthusiasm" for Campbell misgovernment.

Neither on platform nor in their press can they dare to face in clean argument the indictments upon which they are now so damagingly on trial.

Their chief defence is in braggadocio, revival of old exploded roorbacks, sanctum created scandals, and blustering perversion of truths, They imagine that their pointing (shamelessly) to the 1935 election, won by deceit, as a precedent for the hope that they can again fool the people with the same punctured political bubbles.

The admission of defeat, their knowledge that they are beaten, is cropping out on every hand, and none more conspicuously than the "White Feather" at the Corran Ban meeting.

A brave man will face an enemy, even with odds against him, but here it appears the odds were so much greater than their political courage that they dare not face them—and so they funked.

I am, Sir, etc.,
SPORT.

PRICE OF OIL AND GAS

Sir,—With its tactics for claiming everything in sight the sponsor for Liberal stupidity, says:—"Through negotiation with the oil companies they have had the price reduced two and a half cents per gallon."

The Campbell Government had no more influence on the reduction in oil and gas prices than the ferryman of the Styx. As a result of a powerful influence organized in the larger provinces, and fear of foreign competition, the oil companies reduced prices all over Canada, and Prince Edward Island was the last to come under its benefits.

And today, ours is the highest priced gas in Canada, due to the fact that the other governments were alive, and by legislation and pressure, secured reductions which we will not get until after the election, when Conservatives procure it for us.

The only gasoline movement which the Campbell Government can reasonably claim credit for, is the two cents increased tax per gallon

I am, Sir, etc.
MOTORIST.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM

—o—o—o—o—

1. An immediate and complete investigation in order to ascertain and reveal the true condition of the finances of the Province.

2. An immediate halt to the reckless debt increases of the last four years.

3. Abolition of the present pernicious system of appointing members of the Legislature to salaried Public Offices, in order to return to sound principles of responsible Government and to effect major economies.

4. Restoration to the citizens of their right of resort to the Courts of Justice of which they have been deprived by the Campbell Government.

5. The adaptation of our Educational System to the present actual needs of our Province including Youth Training; Encouragement of Credit Unions, co-operative Associations and other forms of Adult Education and Investigation into the high price of school books with the view of lessening the cost and adoption of a plan to prevent the frequent changes in text books.

6. A Policy of farm rehabilitation aimed primarily at placing practical young farmers upon farms at the lowest possible rate of interest.

7. Support of the dairying, hog raising and other branches of mixed farming and a Practical Policy of soil analysis in co-operation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, with a view of determining the fertilizer requirements of the land.

8. Continuation of the fight for lower freight rates on farm products and the extension of the policy of freight rates assistance on ground lime throughout the entire year and also assistance to farmers in the purchase of lime.

9. A New Road Act will be introduced using the school district as a unit: greater attention to the repair and upkeep of the ordinary roads of the Province and a return to our policy of using local pit and shore gravel; a proper system of maintenance, conservation and drainage of hard surfaced roads; further extension of hard surfaced roads and gravelled roads as the finances of the Province warrant.

10. Continued Public Health Activity and assistance in establishing young physicians in country districts where there is no resident physician.

11. Fishermen's Relief will be given where necessary under proper supervision; Fishermen's Loans will be put on a proper business basis. A real effort will be made to secure better markets for fish. Investigation into the possibility of establishing plants for the manufacture of fish meal and other fish products.

12. Having in 1935 established our claims against the Dominion Government to the extent of three million dollars, giving this Province an increased subsidy of $150,000 annually, we will continue to press for a full realization of our claims on the basis of the minority report of the White Commission.

THE NATIONAL PARK "Out Of Their Own Mouths"

Mr. W. F. A. STEWART, 1st Queens:

"It is a principle of Liberalism that every subject has a right to appeal . . . I wish to read you a paragraph from a magazine which is issued every month by the National Liberal Association. It is called The Canadian Liberal Monthly. In the issue of September, 1937, at page 6, I find this reference to the disallowance by the Dominion Government of statutes passed by the Alberta Legislature . . . . "The Alberta legislation OUTRAGED THE BASIC RIGHT of every Canadian citizen to carry his complaint TO THE COURTS and erected AN IMPROPER BARRIER against the private right OF CHALLENING, IN THE COURTS, THE VALIDITY OF ACTS DONE BY GOVERING BODIES.'"

"This concluded the (Draft Address) debate."—Patriot, April 5, 1938.

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Mr. W. F. A. STEWART, 1st Queens:

"I don't know that one single member of this House would have voted for the National Park IF HE KNEW THE COST," said Mr. Stewart. "We questioned the leader of the Government at the time, AND HE TOLD US THE COST WOULD BE NEGLIGIBLE—$40,000 of which we were to receive $25,000 from the Dominion Government in return for the hotel at Dalvay. We find instead that last year $60,-000 was spent on this Park, and in the Estimates for the year coming we have $50,000 more, and THIS IS NOT PROBABLY THE END."—Patriot, April 11, 1938.

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Mr. D. N. McKAY, 1st Queens:

"Perhaps the report of the Higgs Commission SHOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED. That was his honest opinion . . . .It might have worked out to a greater outlay of money and it might have gone the other way. HE DIDN'T KNOW."—Patriot, April 19, 1938.

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Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, 4th Kings:

"He was not much in favor, Mr. Campbell said, of a National Park. The whole Province is a park . . . He could not see any remedy in launching out on National Park expenditure at a time when people are striving to make a living, when the MAJORITY of our people were MERELY EXISTING, when TWO-THIRDS OF OUR FARMERS HAVE THEIR PROPERTIES MORTGAGED, and our fishermen ARE ON THE POINT OF GOING OUT OF BUSINESS. Here we have great luxuries looming up before us, and who is going to take advantage of them? Is it the poor farmer in the outlying districts? Is it the poor fishermen? NOT AT ALL. We are paving a road there for something THAT MAY NOT BE OF ANY BENEFIT. We are SPENDING MONEY BY THE THOUSANDS in the interests of people of some far country who may come here in the future and leave a little money, SOMEBODY WILL PAY FOR IT, and find out that IT IS NOT JUST AS BRIGHT AS IT LOOKS."—Patriot, April 20, 1938.

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Mr. GEORGE SAVILLE, 5th Kings:

"In an editorial in The Guardian it is asserted that I and my fellow members of this House were asleep when the National Park bill was passed. I was not asleep. I had opposed the privilege of asking for authority to appeal to the Courts from persons that might have property expropriated for rights-of-way for roads, but a majority of my fellow members had voted to do so . . . . I did not bring the matter up again when the Park bill was before the House as I THOUGHT IT WOULD ONLY BE DELAYING BUSINESS TO NO PURPOSE."—Patriot, April 11, 1938.

On the Royal Route: RETURN FROM U. S.

Eastern Cities Plan Gala Week For Royal Tour

Quebec and Maritime Centres Make Ready for Royal Guests Returning to Canada from the United States.

FREDERICTON, May 9—(CP)—When the King and Queen enter Fredericton by automobile June 13 near the end of their Canadian tour, they will find the tree-shaded, usually quiet capital of New Brunswick crowded with Venetian masts, 12-foot standards, evergreen flags and bunting.

Before entering the Maritimes on return from the United States, the royal party will visit the Eastern Townships of Quebec and various points on the south side of the St. Lawrence. In the city of Sherbrooks, a 40-minute tour is planned, and, as in other cities, special provision is being made for school children and war veterans along the route.

Across the river from Quebec, Levis, a French city named for one of Montcalm's generals in the defence of Quebec, and the railway terminal town of Riviere du Loup, will see their Majesties when the royal train halts briefly. At Newcastle, N. B., the royal party will leave the blue and silver train and motor to Fredericton.

In Fredericton the King and Queen will be driven to the legislative buildings for a reception by Lieutenant-Governor Murray MacLaren, Premier A.A. Dysart, other government members and civic officials. Next on the program is luncheon at Lady Beaverbrook's building—men's residence at the University of New Brunswick. After a brief tour of the city the royal visitors will motor to Saint John.

Tour of Saint John

In passing they will see the old Government House near the St. John River. Erected in 1826, it was the home of governors of the province for nearly 70 years. King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, was entertained there in 1860. It was closed in 1893, the governors afterwards living in their own homes and renting a house or staying at a hotel in Fredericton during legislative session. The structure is now used as provincial headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

At present an apartment house, the old building where the first legislative assembly met also is on the royal route. The present parliament building is of modern construction. Nearby, overlooking the the broad St. John River, is stately Christchurch Cathedral, said to have been "the first cathedral foundation on English soil since the Norman Conquest."

Loyalists who fled to New Brunswick, then a part of Nova Scotia, settled Fredericton and Saint John at the same time, 1783, but the latter is more commonly known as the "loyalist city." In visiting Saint John, their Majesties will see the first incorporated city in Canada (1785).

Mayor D.L. MacLaren will greet the royal party outside the seaport city. Entering Saint John they will see the famous reversing falls, formed twice daily by conflict of the tide and current at the mouth of the St. John River.

Arrival of the King and Queen by motor will be in contrast with that of the last royal visitor, the Duke of Windsor, who, when Prince of Wales, landed at Saint John from H. M. S. Dragon.

During a two-hour stay in the city their Majesties will be Government House guests of the lieutenant-governor at tea for about 20 minutes. In passing from King Street to Prince William Street they will see Market Slip, where thousands of Loyalists disembarked after the close of the American Revolutionary War.

FEROCIOUS BADGER

CEFN UCHA CWMNANTCOL, Wales—Morgan Price, a farmer, was forced to retreat, defended by his three dogs, when he was attacked by a badger at the foot of Moelfre Mountain.

CHURCH MOVED

WILSON, N. B. —(CP)—The United Church congregation here was too far from Steeves Memorial Church at Allison, six miles away, so the church was brought to the congregation. A large crew worked 10 nights moving the church on skids.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.,—(CP)—A tiny mouse plunged the railway station here into darkness and caused confusion for 22 minutes. A short circuit occurred when the mouse started to do some wire walking. The same thing happened at the station a year ago.

FREDERICTON. —(CP)—Handicapped by unfavorable spring weather, New Brunswick muskrat trappers have petitioned government officials to extend the trapping season. A closed season had been considered for 1939 owing to serious depletion in recent years.