

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927

A MORAL ISSUE.

OUR political prohibitionists are strongly stressing the fact that the issue before the people at the coming election is a moral one. Every question dealing with law and order and the safety of society is more or less a moral issue. The inconsistency of the political prohibitionists lies in the fact that they arrogate to themselves all the morality and denounce all who oppose their method as immoral and unsound. Theirs, according to their own presentation of the case, is the cause of righteousness and there can be no righteousness except theirs. They make it a religious obligation on the part of Christians to support their method and they declare with religious zeal that to fail in this is to sin.

are most prominent in its denunciation. It is a curious commentary on the protestations of the Patriot about corruption and bribery by the brewers and distillers that so far the revelations of the Customs Probe Committee have disclosed principally the trafficking of Liberals with these corruptors of the electorate. The men so far mentioned as being part and parcel in this disgraceful business have been Liberals, and a few of them outstanding members of the party. One Ontario Liberal member was accused of not only being instigator of a system of bribery but was alleged to have made demands upon the distillers that unless they paid his representative so much per case he would set the Customs after them. Every body knows the part the Hon. Jacques Bureau played in the Customs scandal; and the only newspaper that was mentioned as having received a contribution from the distillers "Snake" fund, was a Liberal organ. It is to the everlasting credit of the Conservative party that it initiated the Customs Probe; and it is to its greater glory that notwithstanding the most diligent probe by the Hon. Wesley Rowell, K.C., the party has come out of the ordeal unscathed. We feel sure that when the Committee visits Charlottetown for investigation purposes, the Conservative party here will be found to have been in no way connected with the Customs Liquor scandals, either through bootleggers or distillers and brewers.

"FOR ELECTION ONLY."

IN order to fool the electorate Liberals are pretending to be very busy these days attending to no such hope. What then? We know the conditions prevailing in this Province under prohibition. We have the testimony of leading Government, and hitherto as the clergymen and members of the Temperance Alliance that the Province is reeking in rum. Everyone who wants it and can pay for it can get it legally or illegally, or expected when that Government is both, at any time. We know that under this uncontrollable system all manner of vice, perjury, theft and immorality has been engendered and is daily increasing. The Stewart Government has undertaken to control the traffic, and make it legal for a man who thinks he needs liquor to get it legally. He will get it anyway, under prohibition or Government Control, and men of practical common sense believe it is best that he should get it legally. If he abuses his privilege the Government undertakes to deprive him of it; if he becomes a nuisance or a menace to society or to his family the Government undertakes to look after him. Does not this method sound more reasonable than to continue prohibiting what we know by the experience of the past twenty-seven years cannot be prohibited? The Liberal party claim they can prohibit the traffic by adding some undefined and indefinite amendments. There is not an amendment in the Temperance Alliance's amendment bag that has not already been added to the Prohibition Act. What more can they do that has not been done? The Prohibition Commission in a frank and honest statement published in Friday's Guardian tells what they were up against, what they did to enforce the Act and how and why they failed to effectually enforce it.

It matters not that they are professed ministers of the Gospel. That is only a cloak to give an appearance of sanctity to the political object they had in view in their coming hither. They have come to us to meddle in our political affairs and to do all they can to defeat a Provincial Government that our people had chosen for themselves. Defeated as they had been at home, their counsels rejected by the people among whom they are better known than they can be here, do they think that we are ignorant about Prohibition and its fruits and that they can teach us anything about that, or about the evils of intemperance that we do not know? We have tried prohibition longer than they. It could hardly be possible that they came for any such purpose. They came here as politicians, sincere enough in their views on prohibition perhaps, but with their main object political and in hope of a sort of gloss over the defeat they had suffered among people who knew them at home. If they want to do missionary work for temperance why not expend their efforts where they have votes and pay taxes? Wherefore we regard them as politicians and as unqualified meddlers in our political affairs. They have come to us with their stories about the iniquities of brewers and distillers. Whether these stories are true or untrue is no especial concern of ours in Prince Edward Island. We have no brewers or distillers here except those who have sprung up in our midst under prohibition and because of prohibition and that were unheard of here before Prohibition. This nefarious trade is the direct fruit of prohibition. There are brewers and distillers a plenty in Ontario. Let these imported clerical politicians deal with them there, and if they will do so without hypocrisy we are with them heart and soul. But in their political addresses here they have shown their political partisanship and hypocrisy in their every address that we have heard or read. They have damned the brewers and distillers "by bell, book and candle." We have not a word to say about that. But we have this to say about the political parsons who have come to us enveloped in the atmosphere of sanctity, that they have deliberately cloaked the Ottawa Government who license the brewers and distillers, if brewers and distillers are guilty, and we will not defend them, what is the guilt of the ministers who license them? Their guilt has been deliberately cloaked by the import-

CORRUPTIONS AT ELECTIONS.

THERE is no more serious reflection on Democratic Government than corruption and bribery at elections. Should it be proved that a candidate has resorted to this practice he, on election, is unseated and may not be re-nominated. Notwithstanding this, bribery and corruption is not infrequently resorted to, especially by those who

are most prominent in its denunciation. It is a curious commentary on the protestations of the Patriot about corruption and bribery by the brewers and distillers that so far the revelations of the Customs Probe Committee have disclosed principally the trafficking of Liberals with these corruptors of the electorate. The men so far mentioned as being part and parcel in this disgraceful business have been Liberals, and a few of them outstanding members of the party. One Ontario Liberal member was accused of not only being instigator of a system of bribery but was alleged to have made demands upon the distillers that unless they paid his representative so much per case he would set the Customs after them. Every body knows the part the Hon. Jacques Bureau played in the Customs scandal; and the only newspaper that was mentioned as having received a contribution from the distillers "Snake" fund, was a Liberal organ. It is to the everlasting credit of the Conservative party that it initiated the Customs Probe; and it is to its greater glory that notwithstanding the most diligent probe by the Hon. Wesley Rowell, K.C., the party has come out of the ordeal unscathed. We feel sure that when the Committee visits Charlottetown for investigation purposes, the Conservative party here will be found to have been in no way connected with the Customs Liquor scandals, either through bootleggers or distillers and brewers.

Notes by the Way

Within a few days the controversy over Prohibition and Government Control will be ended, at least for the time, and it will be a relief to thousands of our good people to have it settled and out of the way so that the cordial and neighborly feelings which usually obtain amongst our people may be re-established. There has been a very full discussion of the questions at issue and there has been much plain speaking on both sides. The voters of the province are the jurors who have read or heard the evidence and the arguments on both sides and upon them rests the grave responsibility of giving a true verdict according to their honest convictions and the very right of the matter.

We believe that every voter should go to the polls and vote as a public duty, and that they shall vote according to their convictions. Those who have heard or read and considered the facts stated and the arguments based thereon on both sides are in the best position to give a just verdict. Not all the electors are in this class, but we hope and trust that the majority have heard or read what has been said or written. And for our part we have no other desire than that they shall express their honest convictions by their votes. We shall give all due respect to their decision when it is made on Saturday next.

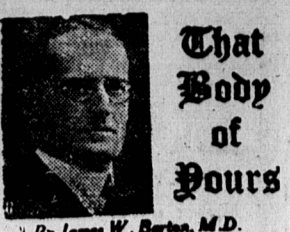
We have felt and spoken strongly against the intermeddling of outsiders, non-residents in a contest which is a matter for our own people to deal with. This invading gang have no votes in our province, they pay no taxes and bear none of the responsibilities of government here. They have already voted in their own provinces on this question of Prohibition or State Control. Our people did not meddle in their affairs? Why should they meddle in our affairs? Ought we not, as we think we should resent their interference as an impertinent invasion?

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By James W. Burton, M.D.

ONE METHOD OF PROLONGING LIFE

I have spoken of a man, seventy years of age, who was the only one of several brothers to live past fifty years of age. Someone asked him what was the reason that he had outlived his brothers. "Well," he replied "You see I always have had a poor appetite." This was true. His brothers had really been heavy eaters, and had died of heart or kidney conditions in the very prime of life.

A writer in one of our medical journals tells us that dyspepsia is one of the real blessings of mankind, and lengthens the span of the individual's life by many years. Man was given a stomach that is really two or three times as large as is necessary. Why? Because primitive man couldn't figure on three meals a day at regular hours, as can man of to-day. He had to go out and find or hunt his food, and when he ate, he filled his stomach to its full capacity, because he wasn't just sure when he would get his next meal.

The trouble with some folks to-day is that they think they should eat until they have filled the stomach, and yet they know that just as sure as four or five hours pass, they will be absolutely certain of another meal, and as large a meal is they want. Nature is so good to them they seem to withstand this overeating fairly well, but if Nature rebels then they have to abstain from large meals, or from certain articles of food. They learn to choose what agrees with them and thus avoid trouble.

This writer points out that the difference between a dyspeptic and his more fortunate (?) brother is just the difference between an acute or sudden poisoning, and one that is chronic or lasts a long time. The dyspeptic with acute poisoning, and pain, learns not to eat too much and eats only what agrees with him. The individual without dyspepsia doesn't realize that he is poisoning himself because he has no acute pain, and no real damage results to bloodvessels and kidneys from his overeating. Remember that at this time in our history there is no need to overload the stomach.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Belching A Straw Hat. If a straw hat is badly sunburned, remove the band and fasten the hat to the inside of a wooden box. Then invert the box over a dish of burning sulphur.

Shampoo. Grind a little cornmeal as fine as possible. Add a small quantity of pulverized orris root. Sprinkle this well over the scalp, let it remain for a few minutes, then brush it out thoroughly.

Convenient Twine Holder. Place the ball of twine or cord in a jelly glass. Punch a hole in the tin lid of the glass for the cord to run through.

These men know that the very citadel of the liquor trade in Canada is on Parliament Hill at Ottawa and they have not a word to say about it. Therein lies the evidence of their political partisanship. Therein lies the evidence that their mission to Prince Edward Island is partisan political and hypocritical. They know, or if they do not know they are willfully ignorant of the fact that the government of Canada is in receipt of a revenue from licenses to brewers and distillers, from customs duties and excise duties and sales tax, which together amount to more than the net revenues of the brewers and distillers. Knowing this and purposely concealing the fact from their hearers as they do, what can people think of their honesty and sincerity?

Well, they will claim sincerity in advocating Prohibition. Let them have it. They will not answer to the charge of hypocrisy in cloaking and concealing the Rum Citadel. The political parsons cannot claim that they are not meddlers in our political affairs. As against the charge of partisanship and hypocrisy in their mission here they are already taking refuge in the cry of persecution. They will know on Saturday night how much our people think it is worth,

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

LABOUR SINCE CONFEDERATION

Few trade unions were in existence at the time of Confederation but immediately afterwards, or in the early 70's, they began to appear in various industrial centres, with Toronto as the spearhead. In 1872 during a strike for a nine hour day in the printing industry, a number of printers were arrested under the old conspiracy laws which had been inherited from England. The arrest occasioned a storm of protest and the prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, introduced a Trade Union Act which repealed these laws. While the act was not retroactive, the case against the Toronto printers was not proceeded with and the men were liberated. During the same session of Parliament an amendment was made to the Criminal Law, inflicting heavy penalties for activities in connection with picketing.

Whether or not these laws in themselves were of sufficient moment to the workers to cause them to consider common and united action the fact remains that a national convention, called by the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Labour Council), assembled in the Queen City on Sept. 23, 1873, when the Canadian Labour Union or some similar body. This agitation resulted in the holding of a convention in Toronto in 1883, when the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress was formed. No further meetings were held until 1886, when the body was organized upon a permanent basis under the name of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Annual conventions have been held since that date to the present.

The annual reports of these national gatherings reveal the intolerably unhealthy and dangerous conditions which attached to many occupations, and also indicate that where legislation designed to afford some measure of protection was made to enforce it. They also show that organized labour contributed materially in directing the way towards contentment amongst industrial workers. Resolutions were adopted calling for the passing of legislation to provide for free education and free school books; to abolish sweatshop conditions; to humanize conditions of seamen; to prohibit the competition of prison-made products with free labour goods; to establish the eight-hour day on all work under government control; to make illegal payment of wages in kind instead of money; to protect building trades workers against the danger of unsafe scaffolding; to establish departments or bureaus of labour and provide free government employment offices; to provide for the collection and compilation by governments of wages and general labour statistics; to extend the franchise on a manhood and womanhood basis; to abolish election deposits and property qualifications for candidates; the exclusion of all Asiatics, etc.

The enactment of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act of 1915 is perhaps the most outstanding labour legislation. This law stands to-day as the most advanced legislation in respect to workmen's compensation in the world and has become so popular with workers and many employers that it has been copied in most of the provinces and will soon be in effect in all parts of the Dominion. Another significant law was passed during the 1927 session of Parliament when labour was given an increased legal status through amendments to the Trade Marks and Designs Act to allow for the registration of union labels. A section of this act protects labour unions from possible legal attack because of property rights in a trade mark.

During the past sixty years, in addition to assisting in the creation of a contented nation through beneficial legislation, and with united labour has also played a very important part in the creation of a national or Canadian spirit. Unions accept into membership all workers irrespective of race, nationality, creed or colour and as Canada depends very largely upon immigration for her population the trade unions are a very essential agency for the inculcation of Canadian ideals amongst the newcomers.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

TUESDAY, JUNE 21. "Death makes of man a clod of earth from which a blade of grass may grow."—CONFUCIUS.

BEYOND LIFE

A great part of antiquity contented their hopes of subsistence with a transmigration of their souls—a good way to continue their memories; while having the advantage of plural successions, they could not but act something remarkable in such variety of being, and, enjoying the fame of their passes selves, make accumulation of glory unto their last durations. Others, rather than be lost in the uncomfortable night of nothing, were content to recede into the common being, and make one particle of the public soul of all things, which was no more than to return unto their unknown and divine original again. Egyptian ingenuity was more unsatisfied, contriving their bodies in

The Fathers of Confederation



J. COCKBURN

The Hon. James Cockburn, a delegate from Upper Canada at the Quebec Conference in 1864 was very largely a product of the old Upper Canada College that stood on King Street West in the early days of his birth. His parents resided at Berwick-on-Tweed and the son was born there in 1819. He was brought to Canada as a boy of thirteen and sent at once to that famous old institution of learning mentioned above. From that college he took up the study of law and opened an office in Cobourg, Upper Canada, (now Ontario.) His clients were numerous and it was not until 1861, when the union parliament of Upper and Lower Canada was in a tight corner, that he seriously considered politics from a personal standpoint. In that year he was elected to represent the west riding of Northumberland. It was a period when administrations were changing rapidly. In one of these administrations he held the post of solicitor-general and so impressed certain of the great leaders of the day with his tact and kindness that he was one of the first to be consulted on the proposed confederation. He championed the cause from the first suggestion and was asked to go with the other seven gentlemen who would speak for Upper Canada at Quebec.

He does not appear to have taken any active interest in the proposed union but in 1867, when the first federal parliament was called together at Ottawa, he was chosen as Speaker. He held the important post of Speaker for the federal House of Commons for several years. Documents that throw light on the deliberations of that period tend to show that his great tact and diplomacy did much to give Confederation a good start and to establish a very high tradition for the office of speaker. He retired from active political life in 1874 and settled in Ottawa. He lived not only to enjoy a few years of well learned rest but also to see many of the evil predictions that had been made for Confederation set aside as political jokes. He died at Ottawa in 1883.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 21, 1927

GOD'S BENEFITS:—Blessed be the Lord, who daily beareth our burden. Even the God who is our salvation. Psalm 68:19.

PRAYER:—Lord, Thy gifts are new every morning and renewed every evening.

WIND FROM THE PAST

Alone, I hear the wind about my walls. . . Wind of the city night, southwest and warm— Rain-burdened wind, your homely sound recalls Youth; and a distant countryside takes form. Comforting with memory-sight my town-taxed brain. . . Wind from familiar fields and star-tossed trees. You send me walking lonely through dark and rain Before I'd lost my earliest ecstasies.

Wind of the city-lamps, you speak of home And how into this homelessness I've come Where all's uncertain, but my will for power To ask of life no more than life can earn. Wind from the past, you bring me the last flower From gardens where I'll nevermore return. —Sigfried Sassoon in the London Mercury.

sweet consistencies, to attend the return of their souls. But all was vanity, feeding the wind, and folly. The Egyptian mummies, which Cambyses or time hath spared, avarice now consumeth. Mummy is become merchandise, Mizriam cures wounds, and Pharoah is sold for balsams. All this is nothing in the metaphysics of true belief. To live indeed, is to be again ourselves, which being not only an hope, but an evidence in noble believers, 'tis all one to be in St. Innocent's churchyard, as in the sands of Egypt. Ready to be anything, in the ecstasy of being ever, and as content with six foot as the moles of Adrianus. —Sir Thomas Browne.

Now packed in Aluminum, the same as years ago. RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" RED ROSE ORANGE PEKOE is extra good.

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1857 Our Seventieth Anniversary 1927 How About Your Ice. It almost seems as though warm weather has at last arrived. Are you prepared for it? Refrigerators are no longer a luxury but a necessity. It is also necessary to have one built to conserve ice and above all one that can easily be kept clean. The BRANTFORD Refrigerator combines these qualities and a beautiful exterior. Whether you choose a porcelain lined one or a plain galvanized, you are sure of quality and service. All sizes from \$10.50 up. We have also a few BRANTFORD Refrigerators of latest design and finish, ready for the installation of electric refrigerator. Ask to see them. Warm weather and ice cream are always associated. And what can be better than ice cream made with real cream at home! Our Peerless FREZO FREEZERS are of excellent workmanship, cogs — and your fingers — protected, the dasher ensures even freezing, pail of white pine with welded hoops. 1 quart ..... \$3.45 2 quart ..... \$4.00 3 quart ..... \$4.50 4 quart ..... \$5.75 2 quart Cottage Special ..... \$2.52 2 quart Polaris (all metal) ..... \$1.50 We have also larger sizes in stock. The Rogers Hardware Co. LIMITED.

Resignation Of Mayor Of Halifax

HALIFAX, N. S., June 17. —Major J. B. Kenny, serving his second term as chief magistrate of the City of Halifax, resigned last night in the midst of a council session and left the City Hall, his action being prompted by the action of the Council in refusing by a vote of 12 to 5 to sustain his veto of the expenditure of \$95,000 for the erection of a new isolation hospital.

Camera Time!! Are You Ready? It matters not whether you are an amateur or experienced photographer, you must have the goods to work with—a good Camera and high class supplies. "THE ENSIGN" The best on the market. We have them at prices ranging from \$2.50 TO \$20.00. Just look over our line. We can supply you with everything necessary for successful and pleasant work. Developing and printing promptly done. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, 1907 THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.