

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1926

PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

There has been a good deal of cheap political talk recently in certain quarters about the alleged lax enforcement of the Prohibition Act, the purpose no doubt being to divert attention from the exceedingly damaging revelations brought forth by the Customs probe at Ottawa.

Now, every man or woman who knows anything about it, knows that the Stewart Government has no more to do with the enforcement of the Prohibition Act than the dead and buried Bell government of unhappy memory has to do with it.

Has there been negligence? Take the official returns of the Police Court. During the last two years of the previous Prohibition Commission, 1922 and 1923 the total number of drunks before the court was 310. During the two years under the present Commission, 1924 and 1925 the total number of drunks before the court was 212, a falling off of 98.

Customs probe now in progress; not the Prohibition Commission which has no more control over smuggling and bootlegging than any individual private citizens; not these but the Stewart Government which has neither jurisdiction in the enforcement of the Prohibition Act nor control over the Customs Department at Ottawa!

Liberal consistency, verily thou art a jewel, badly besmirched and badly mounted. Even if the jewel were clean and flawless it could not shine in its present environment. The Liberal fabric is rotten from the core at Ottawa to its circumference. Fortunately at this side of the dominion it is so bad that it no longer offends the nostrils and there is good reason to hope that, ere long, the rest of it shall be buried, dead or alive and that the short, though too long-reign of smuggling, bootlegging and corruption shall have passed from Canada forever.

HOW IT STRIKES THE U. S.

A trade paper published in Philadelphia, Pa., has a long article on the reduction of Canadian duty on American automobiles. The article which covers five pages of the paper, is introduced by a cartoon showing Jack Canuck removing obstacles from the path of the stream of American automobiles and extending a kindly welcome to the American product.

The article proceeds to show how the removal of these obstacles benefits the American manufacturers of automobiles, especially those who have no branches in Canada. A few of the paragraphs are worth quoting:

"The lowering of the Canadian tariff reduces the barrier against the entry of U. S. automobiles and will undoubtedly result in materially increased sales. Those manufacturers who have invested in Canadian factories, however, stand to lose the advantages which they previously enjoyed."

"Canada is an important and easily accessible market for the automotive products of this country." "Obviously those companies which have not had manufacturing plants in Canada have nothing but good to receive from the downward revision of tariff schedules."

"Consequently all of the manufacturers who have not been maintaining plants in Canada are enthusiastic about the opportunities afforded them for increasing their business in that territory, as well as those who have been maintaining Canadian factories: The dear situation apparently was not considered at all in the making of the tariff revision. The price reductions which naturally have followed the reduction of levies leave the Canadian dealers with car stocks on which they must take a heavy loss. The 3,500 dealers and distributors who make up the Canadian distributing organization stand to lose something like \$5,100,000 on these stocks, according to C. J. Brawley, secretary, Toronto Automobile Trade Association."

Opinion south of the border, which is concerned exclusively with the economic side of the question, is a much safer guide to the ordinary Canadian lay reader than the opinions expressed in the Canadian party press which may or may not be colored by political bias.

No sane Canadian who looks the matter squarely in the face can see in the "removal of obstacles" from the path of American products, whether industrial or agricultural, anything but a smothering hand on Canadian industry and agriculture.

Notes by the Way

Commander Byrd is credited with the statement that he was able by improved appliances "to locate the North Pole with a margin of error of twenty miles." To the ordinary newspaper reader who may have imagined that Byrd's aeroplane passed directly over the Pole this margin will seem a pretty wide one.

Previous reputed discoverers had not the appliances that Byrd possessed which have been invented or perfected since Peary supposedly visited the Pole seventeen years ago. Persons curious in such matters may inquire what was "the margin of error" in 1919. No doubt it was much greater than that now, possibly twice as great. We are now told that there is no land where the Pole ought to be, only ice at the surface and water below. The ice is probably movable as it is known to be in the higher latitudes and nobody has even "bushed" the ice. It is however a matter of small consequence whether anybody has yet visited the exact spot. Over a score of persons in and since April, 1909 have been fairly near it.

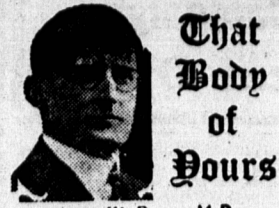
Premier Baldwin enjoys the credit of having handled the greatest strike in human history with signal ability and success. The press is emphatic in its praise and even sharp critics of some of his measures and deliverances in former days are now joining in tributes to his careful preparation and well-vised plans to meet the great crisis and the military firmness and precision with which they were carried out. Barely 10 per cent of the organized forces which were ready if needed were called into action and the strike was called off in nine days after it was brought on.

Considering the number suddenly made idle there was a notable absence of serious disorder and casualties from violence. It was highly creditable to the strike leaders that they joined heartily in supporting the order to close public houses in which liquors are sold. A strong and capable government was able from the outset to uphold public confidence, maintain order, keep up the supply and distribution of food and carry on useful public services in an emergency which in any other European country would have resulted in a revolution. For this happy result much was also due to the calmness of the British temperament and the prevalent respect for law and order in the Mother Country.

We cannot but think what might have happened in the United Kingdom had it been afflicted with a government such as we now have in Canada, or what might have happened here had the Dominion been confronted with a crisis of equal seriousness to that which has just now passed in England. The Baldwin government, strong and stable as it is, commands the respect even of its bitterest political opponents. Here in Canada we have a government of shreds and patches, the fragments of a Government, condemned by the majority of the Canadian people in October last, whose continuance in office is a usurpation and a defiance of the people.

Its narrow majorities of two or three are the result of corrupt barter. Collectively its Ministers have broken faith and violated their promises. Individually a number of them are tarnished by questionable conduct in office. Notorious law breakers outside court confidently upon certain Ministers as their friends at court and look to them for shelter from the legal consequences of their own wrong doing. These things ought not so to be and cannot be permitted to continue.

In better days Canada had Ministers at Ottawa who were a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. They did not wink at wrong doing or shield the guilty. Who will say that it is thus at Ottawa today? Decent patriotic Liberals, and there are many of them throughout Canada and some we trust even within the Cabinet, who are amazed and shocked at the dirt that is being disclosed before the Probe Committee. All are aware that things have been going from bad to worse for years past under the King Government. To believe that present conditions can be permitted to continue would be to desert the future of Canada.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FINDING CAUSE OF HEADACHE

While most headaches can be traced to some disturbance of digestion, the persistent daily headache demands a thorough examination by your physician. A Cincinnati physician has traced these chronic headaches into three convenient classes. First, the headache due to direct irritation of the nerve that supplies the head and face. This may be from inflammation of the sinuses, or caverns adjoining the nose, deformities of the nose, middle ear trouble, to actual inflammation of the brain itself.

The second kind is that due to poisons circulating in the blood, due to chronic ailments of the kidneys, digestive organs, the ductless glands, and so forth. The third type is that due to reflex action, such as eye strain. He advises that a constant headache is a serious condition in life, and should not be treated lightly. The physician should set out to locate the cause of the pain, and if in doubt should call in help. It is hardly fair to the patient to blame the headache on teeth, tonsils, enlarged turbinate bones in nose, the gall bladder or appendix, and have these removed, without having the diagnosis checked up in every possible way.

For instance a pain above the nose, immediately between the eyes, is usually due to some nose condition. A little above this, usually to constipation. Pain immediately above the eyes, to eye strain, and just a little above this, to indigestion. Thus on the forehead alone there may be any one of these conditions causing the headache. Pain above and around the ear may be due to inner or middle ear trouble, inflammation of joint where jaws meet, bad teeth, or even eye strain.

Pain right at tip of head may be due to anemia, or neurasthenia. Pain right at back of head to gas pressure, to eye strain, or to mental depression or melancholia.

I have just touched a few of the conditions that may be causing the headache. There are really many others.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

May 19, 1926

A GIFT OF THANKSGIVING—"And when their will be sacrifice of thanksgiving unto the Lord, offer it at your own will." Lev. 22:29.

PRAYER—"We love to give to Thee, O God, for Thou givest all."

IF I BUT KNEW

If I but knew what makes the apple fall, Could teach to man the mystery of it all. Or, stranger still, explain the ocean's tide, Where we behold this natural law defied;

If I but knew what lifts the clouds towards heaven, To drop their rain and make this Earth a haven, Then I might scoff at miracles divine, Calling it Nature, and all her lows define.

If I but knew what tints the red, red rose, What brings the whiteness to the wintry snows, Then I might tell who paints the violet blue And gives the sky its wondrous azure hue.

If I but knew the Complex laws of life, In primal form could make a prototype. Then, in my triumph, I might proudly say It is not God, 'Tis only Nature's way."

—H. Coulter Todd.

Your Birthday

MAY 19.—You are of a nervous temperament, energetic, and somewhat excitable. You have considerable happiness in your home, and a rollicking good time with the children is just to your liking. You are kind and affectionate to those around you. Live out of doors as much as you can.

Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

That Body of Yours

Condensed from "The Century" (December, 25) Jerome Davis.

Ever since Woodrow Wilson declared, "The side-show has swallowed up the circus," our colleges have been the target for a growing volume of criticism. Ex-President Eliot, challenges attention with the question, "How can some mental work be got out of boys who come to college for athletic sports, to have a good time, or to get a good social start?"

How can we bridge the gap between the seeming unreality of the scholastic world, and the actualities of the world outside? There is no problem involved in making a boy accept the reality of student activities; he acts these out in his daily experience. But the things which he reads about in his assigned work, what he listens to in the lecture, are essentially unreal. They are remote from his life, impossible to verify in his experience.

It is my belief that all men "live their way into their thinking much more than they think their way into their living." Hence if each person can experience the actual in actual life even a fraction of what he reads, it enormously increases its effectiveness and value. An effort to achieve just this has been made in what is called the Collegiate Industrial Research Movement. In 1920 over a score of men from different colleges came together in Denver, and each one secured a position as common laborer in various industries. Their underlying motive was to understand sympathetically both the employer's and the workers' point of view. Four times each week, they would come together under expert leadership to discuss their experiences.

In the summer of 1912 the movement branched out to Omaha, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., and New York City. The Y. W. C. A. also started a similar experiment for college women in Denver. During the summer of 1925 we find groups for men in Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Portland, and Chicago. Let us take as typical the experiences of the 13 men and 14 women who met in Denver.

Besides sharing the work of the unskilled laborers the group lived with them in the cheap boarding-houses and even followed them to the theater and dance at night on occasions.

Note the variety of occupations among the men: vulcanizer in a tire factory, hod-carrier, dishwasher, street-car conductor, stocker in a lumber-yard, unskilled laborer in a smelting plant, and carpenter. Among the women we find a sales-lady, a switch-board operator, an elevator runner, two housemaids, two laundry workers, two biscuit packers, two overall sewers, and three cafe waitresses.

Each one's experience was significantly different from the others. They all expressed, however, their reactions by such typical phrases as "never-ending monotony," "no chance for self-expression or initiative." The girls in the factories complained of the "strain through excessive speed." They must keep packing the cookies into barrels as fast as they came from the bakery, or they must keep up with the machinery in the overall manufacture.

In no case was there any training of new men, nor had much consideration been given to their work. The foreman never pretended to get acquainted with the men. Employment was very uncertain, and men were continually being laid off without any warning. Only two plants had any plan for employing a specified number of times. A number of the fellow workers seemed to be dissatisfied with the present economic system, without knowing exactly why.

Considerable immorality was found, but the students attributed it chiefly to the environment and background. At the girls' working restaurants felt that the environment was such as to make moral life almost impossible.

The result of the summer's experience was that the students saw something of the very heart of the industrial problem and returned to college with a new experience if not in money. Listen to what they say:

"A part of the world that I have read about has become a living reality. The problem of capital and labor seems different now." "I have suddenly realized that the worker has a real struggle for food, clothing, lodging, entertainment as well as for church and school."

"I have a greater respect for people who work, and my knowledge of conditions is infinitely broadened." "After this summer, I think that college people are utterly oblivious to the really worth-while things."

A group of 30 college men who worked their way on cattle-boats

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Shall you go tomorrow?" means are you going? "Will you go tomorrow?" means are you willing to go?

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Callopo. Pronounce kal-lo-pe, the a as in "at," as in "ice," o unstressed, e as in "me," accent the i.

OFTEN MISPELLED: summarize. Two m's, and z. SNYONYMS: food, fare, diet, nutriment, nourishment sustenance, victuals.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: APOLOGETIC; in the way of defense or apology. "Realizing his mistake he assumed an apologetic manner."

Rubbing Elbows With Reality

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Germany to Reward Those Living Together 50 Years

BERLIN, May 17.—The Prussian government, reviving an old custom, has put a premium on marital bliss. Whether the plan was to cut down divorces was not disclosed, but the Minister of Finance will pay fifty marks to each couple that has lived together fifty or sixty years as a golden or diamond anniversary present.

The only strings attached to the award were that both husband and wife must be permanent residents of Prussia.

All Indian Cavalry Unit Representing 26 Tribes

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 17.—Troop C, 114th Cavalry, Kansas national guard, is composed entirely of Indians attending Haskell Institute. The eighty-five enlisted men represent twenty-six tribes in twenty-two states.

Troop C is famous for its silent drill of twelve minutes, during which the men dismount.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE

1087 THE PRO

Advertisement for Eastern Trust Company, featuring "New Conditions Require New Wills" and "Your Will" booklet. Includes address: Richmond Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.



ADMIRAL BEATTIE HOTEL, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Advertisement for L. E. Shaw, Ltd., "Choose Walls Proof Against Moisture, Heat, Cold, Sound and Fire".

Advertisement for J. G. Jamieson, "Exquisite Perfumes", "UN AIR EMBAUME", "BOND STREET".

Advertisement for "Something About Our Mail Order System" and "Spring Cleaning Time" by A. Pickard & Co. Includes image of children and address: 149 Great George Street, Telephone 315.