

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1927

OUR FARMS IN 1926.

It has been officially stated that the year 1926 was one of great encouragement to Prince Edward Island's Agriculture. Through the average sown to grain was rather less than that of the previous year...

In the live stock industry of this province, there was also much activity, and the export demand for pure-bred and grade stock was strong.

The swine industry, too, made steady progress under the stimulus of a forceful educative campaign, coupled with a steady demand for market and breeding stock.

It is also officially stated that the season's make of butter and cheese was of very superior quality; but regret is expressed that there was a decrease in the marketing of wool, due to the fact that changing methods are causing the gradual elimination of sheep on many farms.

WHAT HAPPENED.

IN the speech with which His Excellency the Governor-General opened the present session the following sentence appears: "The report of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference together with its recommendations will be placed before you for your consideration."

In debate on the address the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, House Leader of the Conservative party, showed the fallacy of the claims made by the Premier on his alleged achievements at the Conference. While nothing had been obtained or even recommended for Canada that she had not had before, Premier King's representation of 1925 by upwards of 200,000 bushels, and the total value of the grain of 1925, and the total value of the grain of 1926, was especially to appeal.

The other day in the House Premier King announced that he would make no recommendation to parliament with respect to the report of the Imperial Conference. What happened?

In reply to Mr. Guthrie's criticism, Premier King is reported as saying: "The Government intends to put the report before the House just as it appears, and to recommend its adoption. If my honorable friend (Mr. Guthrie) has any resolution to offer in amendment we welcome his amendment and ask him to debate it with us on the floor of the House."

IMPROVED TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

BEFORE entering upon the electoral campaign by which the electors will decide whether "Prohibition, with cheaper liquor," or an Improved Temperance Act with Government Control shall be the law affecting the liquor traffic of this province during the years to come, the electors ought to have a clear idea of what these terms really and practically mean.

According to the English dictionaries of the present day, "control" means "that which serves to check, restrain or hinder," "power or authority to check or restrain," "to hold in check subject to authority," "to direct, regulate, govern, dominate."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Parliament has taken a step in the right direction in limiting the length of the speeches of members. Now, if it would insist on a certain percentage of breadth in proportion to length it would be a much longer step. Length without breadth makes but a poor speech.

Notes by the Way

The Government of Nova Scotia have applied for an additional representative in the House of Commons for that Province. It will be remembered that in the latest redistribution of seats, following the census of 1921 the representation of Nova Scotia was reduced to 14 members. While the application now made on behalf of the sister Province is perhaps not quite so strong as that of Prince Edward Island some years ago when the British North America Act was amended on her behalf to prevent any further reduction, below the four members we then had it is still very strong and we hope it may yet be granted.

The representation of all the three Maritime Provinces has been reduced below the number allotted to them in the B. N. A. Act, while in no case has the representation of any one of the Provinces of the Mainland been reduced below that allotted. It is to be further observed that the Duncan Report clearly shows that the loss of population on which the representation is based is due to the non-fulfillment of the terms of Confederation as understood and interpreted by the Fathers. These facts make the present claims of Nova Scotia to an additional member very strong indeed. Under the B. N. A. Act Nova Scotia was allotted 19 members, since reduced to 14 and if given the additional member now claimed the Province would still have four members less than it had at the beginning, and six less than the maximum of 21 members which it enjoyed during the 20-year period 1872-92.

All the Maritime Provinces are interested in Nova Scotia's modest application for an additional member and will heartily support it. And the outlook is hopeful. For although the Prime Minister has stated that no action can be taken thereon during the present session, he has also stated that the matter is under consideration. It is hoped and expected that fair consideration of the case in all its bearings will lead to the conviction that the claim is just and must be granted.

The debate on the report of the Imperial Conference, a topic of wide-spread interest, will be continued and completed in Parliament this week. An amendment moved by Hon. Mr. Guthrie will add zest to the discussion. In the meantime a number of bills implementing various recommendations of the Duncan Report are being discussed and advanced. These will engage the earnest attention of the Maritime members and of leading public men from the Mainland Provinces as well.

It is intimated that an early prorogation of Parliament may be expected. The session has been and is one of the most important since the union of 1867, but its business has been pressed forward with energy, and the amended rules, which limit the length of speeches, have borne good fruit in preventing much of the waste of time which was so apparent in previous sessions. This improvement upon the old order of things has met with unanimous approval throughout the country.

The Provincial Legislature has also so far had a very business-like session, creditable like to the Stewart Government and to all concerned. Best budget in many years has been acclaimed in the House and throughout the country. The measure to change the method of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic has yet to be introduced and considered, but is not expected to greatly prolong the session. In the meantime an animated discussion has been carried on by correspondence in the news papers and at some public meetings.

Much of this discussion has been beside the mark, for the plain reason that the details of the bill dealing with this important matter are not known either to those who have denounced it in advance, or to those who believe that an important change in the existing law is urgently necessary. When the bill is placed before the House and the country, the discussion will proceed upon a much better informed and more satisfactory basis.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEART MURMURS NOT NECESSARILY SERIOUS

Notwithstanding the great increase in organic heart ailments the past few years, there is one point that has been learned that will mean much to thousands of individuals. In former days, during a life insurance or other examination, if a heart murmur was discovered the patient was informed that he had heart disease, and his whole future life was darkened for him from that moment.

He was advised to live a very careful life, to take no exercise unless it was a short walk, a definite diet was outlined, and no excitement of any kind was permitted. The insurance company invariably rejected him, and unless he was a man of unusual strength of will and courage, life became almost a burden to him.

Now as a matter of fact a strong normal heart can have murmurs, of even apparent skipping of the regular heart beats. The knowledge that murmurs and occasional skipping of beats may mean nothing was well demonstrated during the war. That is one of the few good things the war taught us.

However, turning to the other side, it is well to remember that the heart may be far from strong, and yet be regular and free from murmurs.

Your heart, your very life itself, depends upon the power of its muscular walls. The heart in fact is composed of muscle only, controlled by the nerves. How can you detect heart weakness?

As pointed out by Drs. Mackenzie Cowan, and others, the first sign of a failing heart is getting out of breath very easily. For instance walking at your usual rate, which heretofore did not increase your breathing very much, now causes an actual breathlessness, and you find it necessary to walk more slowly.

It is at this time that proper attention to rest, and diet, with little or no exercise for some weeks, brings back the "reserve" in the heart. Don't wait until your ankles begin to swell before seeing your family doctor.

So if you find yourself getting out of breath easily, are not overweight, and have no obstruction in your nose or throat, you would be wise to let your family doctor examine your heart.

After a certain period of rest, he will advise graded exercises, but method of strengthening the heart muscle.

The view of the business element was pursued further—into Rotary and similar Clubs. On a vote taken at the Cleveland Rotary Club only 64 out of 188 favoured the existing law. At the Rochester Kiwanis Club prohibitionists numbered 30 out of 70. In only one ballot was there a majority favourable to prohibition—the Kansas City Clubs—the numbers being 54 out of 81. These figures are worth setting by the side of the statements so often heard from prohibitionists as to the enthusiasm of capitalists of industry over the industrial and economic value of prohibition. But more emphatic, more important, too, in a democratic country, are the views expressed by the working classes, of which the Bulletin contains a good many specimens.

(To be continued) three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: REVERBERATE; deep meaning: wakened dreaminess; a day-dream. "I sat for hours in absorbed reverie."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, April 6th

The spring was doing its New York best. The dirty little English sparrows were tumbling over each other in their gutter brawls, and cats yowled all night in the areas. —Thompson Seton.

TIME'S GLORY

Time's glory is to calm contending kings. To unmask falsehood and bring truth to light. To stamp the seal of time in aged things. To wake the morn and sentinel the night. To wrong the wronger till he render right. To rattle proud buildings with thy hours. And smear with dust their golden glittering towers.

To fill with worm-holes stately monuments. To feed oblivion with decay of things. To blot old books and alter their contents. To pluck the quills from ancient raven's wings. To dry the old oak's sap and cherish springs. To spoil antiquities of hammered steel. And turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel.

To show the bedlam daughters of her daughter. To make the child a man, the man a child. To slay the tiger that doth live by slaughter. To tame the unicorn and lion wild. To mock the subtle in themselves beguiled. To cheer the ploughman with increaseful crops. And waste huge stones with little war drops. —Shakespeare

Of Henry Adams (in the South Seas) "We were sleeping in a native house, and I grew conscious in the night of an endless scurrying and scrambling noise rustling back and forth and up and down over the native mats and hangings. If it stopped a moment it was only to begin again. I suffered in my sleep without waking up enough to realize a rat's activities; but at last I said to myself, "That is Adam's mind! it has gotten away from him, and how relieved he must be." And I was sympathetically glad he should have such a chance to rest, even at my expense. But when I told him about it in the morning he was very unappreciative. —Told by John LaFarge

Prohibition

The Prohibition Situation. The Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York, 1925.

In a chapter "appraising the Government's efforts" to enforce prohibition, the Bulletin says that the incidence of the incident to the retail trade in liquor should continue on the present scale nothing but a sweeping change in public opinion can prevent the effectual nullification of the National Prohibition Act" (p. 65).

This is an emphatic indication of the present state of public opinion, and it is confirmed by the reports of the Department's own investigators. The statements in the section of the Bulletin dealing with this aspect of the problem are indeed remarkable. The Research Department of the Council inquired in various directions as to public opinion on the results of prohibition, among others from the thousands of prominent business men already referred to. These gentlemen have their headquarters in New York, but their interests extend all over the United States. It is unfortunate that we have the replies of only 36 of them. Of this number, fewer than a third—51—expressed themselves in favour of prohibition. A larger number—66—declared themselves vigorously opposed to prohibition, and in addition 25 others, the remainder must also be classed as opponents, since they wanted modification, such as the exception of light wines, or wanted the Quebec system of Government sale.

The view of the business element was pursued further—into Rotary and similar Clubs. On a vote taken at the Cleveland Rotary Club only 64 out of 188 favoured the existing law. At the Rochester Kiwanis Club prohibitionists numbered 30 out of 70. In only one ballot was there a majority favourable to prohibition—the Kansas City Clubs—the numbers being 54 out of 81. These figures are worth setting by the side of the statements so often heard from prohibitionists as to the enthusiasm of capitalists of industry over the industrial and economic value of prohibition. But more emphatic, more important, too, in a democratic country, are the views expressed by the working classes, of which the Bulletin contains a good many specimens.

(To be continued) Here an adventurous Canadian pioneer, Wandering in search of spot to rear his home. And use the waters nature placed so near. Built his rude hut and further ceased to roam. In larger home and base his child-

The 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.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

Sir.—"Bone-dry" prohibition was the outcome of conscription. Obviously the leaders of Prohibition saw in the example of compulsion in the Great War an opportunity too tempting to be ignored. When conscription carried overseas the last of our virile manhood and the cheering had died down into sobs and piteous prayers for peace, the undrafted "Drys" burst out with a loud "Hep! hep!" of their own. Eagerly legislation was tightened up in conscription after the Prohibition Law was refiled with a brand new set of teeth, and a new era of conscripting hunting began.

To the new and tighter goose-step the returning veterans, like the rest of us, were introduced. The elated marines were in command. But signs were not wanting, even in those early post-war days, of persistent insubordination. As the years went by and we began to recuperate it became more and more difficult to keep the parade from breaking ranks and cavorting all over the drill-ground. Of what use were the Prohibition agents who roved the land, or the extremists bawling for Law Enforcement? They had made liberty dangerous, but by the same token they made it sweet.

With the reviving love of personal liberty, and the willingness to run some risks for it, there has come the profounder philosophical conception that law, after all, is only a human contrivance, and that what is put into it today may be taken out of it tomorrow. In other words, we have begun to realize that behind all categorical imperatives there stand concrete and highly human moralists, most of them with something to sell, and that the great and revolutionary discoveries of these moralists, when subjected to analysis, turn out not infrequently to be ban-combe. Prohibition enthusiasts had spoken to us grandly in the name of God, just as they sent our boys to conscript graves, and it seemed a high indecorum to challenge them. But now everybody, including an intelligent majority of the Prohibition Alliance, is well aware that these extremists speak only for themselves. What they say is thus thrown for its authority upon their native sense and dignity. The general public who do not approve of their crusade may well afford to let the issue rest there.

Ample scope for the reformer is found in every system of government. But his fight must be waged with legitimate weapons. With moral suasion he may accomplish much in this Province in the truly humane cause of temperance. His findings will not come, I believe, until we have a civilized Temperance Law, and the stool pigeons of Prohibition have been sent to the penitentiary.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

April 6 1927 THE BLESSED NATION:—Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord; and the people whom he hath chosen for his own inheritance. Psalm 33:12.

A COUNTRY SPRING

Here, on the bosom of old Mother Earth, Beneath the shadows of an aged tree, Far from the cradle of its early birth, It flows, a fountain full and free.

Its limpid waters of pure crystal hue From earth's hidden depths their course have flown, As clear and sparkling as the morning dew. From unknown time, in silence and alone.

Out from the confines of its leafy bower, In wandering streamlets small it wanders on, Slaking dull thirst of grass and root and flower. 'Till last drop drunk, its dwindling current ends.

The frosts of Winter or the thaws of Spring, That dull with sadness and infuse with cheer, 'N'er to its surface season's changes bring, Its flows unfettered through the living year.

Tired man from labor free here rests and drinks, The bird from lofty flight here lights and sings. The blooming flowers absorb around thy brinks The waters fresh that overflow thy lips.

Here the brown Indian far from native wood Rested on trail his heated brow to cool, Ate a bare morsel of his meagre food, And drank cool waters from this ancient pool.

Here an adventurous Canadian pioneer, Wandering in search of spot to rear his home. And use the waters nature placed so near. Built his rude hut and further ceased to roam. In larger home and base his child-

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Having the fire at the cent afflic and tyrannize a free peo- next to the hub, a pneumatic wheel for street cars has been invented by a Baltimorean.

Asking too much of a Friend. SOME people still name personal friends as executors of their wills and trustees of their estates. Is it fair to your friend to ask that he be— an expert accountant, a tax expert, an investment expert, a real estate expert, a banking expert. For he would need to be all of these to efficiently administer your estate. Wouldn't it be better to talk this matter over with the Eastern Trust Company? Our new booklet "Your Will" explains in simple language the facts you need to know about making a will and the creation of a trust. Mailed free upon request.

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The Value of Drugs. Should be measured by their quality not by their price. Good drugs are sometimes expensive. Cheap apt to be still more expensive because poor drugs are worse than worthless—they are often harmful. Good drugs—the kind we sell—are an effective aid in curing sickness and disease. The quality of all our drugs, is what it should be—the best we can buy. Our prices are always as low as good drugs can be sold for.

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