

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930

The Fruit of Tree

How striking is the analogy between prohibition and crime increase! Premier Saunders' confession about the overcrowded jail situation in this Province finds a parallel in the statement of the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. William D. Mitchell, who appeared recently before the Senate Committee on Judiciary and discussed the crowded condition of the federal prisons. He admitted that rarely could he prosecute offenders against the law without a feeling of doubt whether he can find a place to put them if they are convicted. Mr. Mitchell cited statistics to show the great increase that has occurred in the prison population of the United States in recent months. In nine months, he said, the number of prisoners in federal and state institutions has increased 6,277. He further expressed a fear that in some instances the limit of the numbers of men who can be crowded into a given place had not only been approached, but actually exceeded. Stimulation of prosecuting activities will, he said, "get us into difficulties." It is declared to be realization of this fact which has led the United States Department of Justice to temper justice with mercy to the extent of handing out paroles at the rate of twelve to fifteen per day to make room in the jails for new offenders.

The Laureateship

The death of Robert Bridges, poet laureate, has given rise to speculation in literary quarters as to the choice of his successor. The office is more or less of an honorary one, but has behind it a noble tradition. The laurel, in ancient Greece, was sacred to Apollo, and as such was used to form a crown or wreath of honour for poets and heroes. From the more general use of the term "laureate" arose its restriction in England to the office of poet attached to the Royal household, first held by Ben Jonson, for whom the position was created by Charles I. in 1617. The laureateship was really a development of the practice of earlier times, when minstrels and versifiers were part of the retinue of the King. Sir William Davenant succeeded Jonson in 1638, and the title of poet laureate was conferred by letters patent on Dryden in 1670, two years after Davenant's death, coupled with a pension of £300 and a butt of Canary wine. The post then became a regular institution, though the emoluments varied. Dryden's successors being T. Shadwell (who originated annual birthday and New Year odes), Nahum Tate, Nicholas Rowe, Laurence Eusden, Colley Cibber (satirized by Pope in "The Dunciad"), William Whitehead, Thomas Warton, E. J. P. Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Alfred Austin and, in 1913, Robert Bridges. The office took on a new lustre from the personal distinction of Southey, Wordsworth and Tennyson; it had fallen into contempt before Southey, and on Tennyson's death there was a considerable feeling that no successor was acceptable. Eventually, however, the undisturbability of breaking with tradition for temporary reasons, and thus severing the one official link between literature and the state, prevailed. Austin's appointment being made four years after Tennyson's death.

The poet laureate, being a court official, was considered responsible for producing formal and appropriate verses on birthdays and state occasions; but his activity in this respect has varied, according to circumstances, and the custom ceased to be obligatory after P. P. Southey's death. Wordsworth stipulated, before accepting the honor, that no formal effusions from him should be considered a necessity; but Tennyson

was generally happy in his numerous poems of this class. As already noted, the emoluments of the post have varied. Tennyson drew £72 a year from the Lord Chamberlain's department, and in £27 from the Lord Stewart's in lieu of the "butt of sack."

If, as rumor has it, John Masefield will be the next appointee, the office will be in safe hands. Masefield is intensely English. His patriotism is not of the flag-wagging kind, but is deep and reverend. His "August, 1914" remains possibly the greatest poem inspired by the war. In his "Salt Sea Ballads," and in his longer poems "The Widow in Bye Street," and "The Everlasting Mercy," he has touched the hearts of the common people as the late poet laureate, highly gifted in other respects, was unable to do. Masefield, like Joseph Conrad, was a seaman in his younger days, and saw "strange lands from under the arched white sails of ships" before settling down to literary work in London.

The Reason

If the Canadian farmer is turning protectionist, both for the sake of keeping the home market for himself and of building it up by the creation of new industries, says the Winnipeg Tribune, it is hardly to be wondered at. Intelligent self-interest has made him an advocate of low tariffs in the past. That was not because the tariff affected his cost of production materially, but because he hoped to secure wider markets. With so much and such pressing evidence that the market is contracting, rather than widening, he cannot help but see that his economic theories have collided with economic facts and are now getting the worst of it. If he is turning to protection it is because the logic of events is driving him there.

That Barmecide Bill

"So far as education is concerned, we know that this Government has done nothing. We know further that the Government is not going to do anything in the matter of education. They are, to use a very common expression, simply 'passing the buck.' They are putting legislation through which will not in any case become operative until after the next election; and we know where this Government will be then."—Mr. H. D. McLean, in the budget debate.

Editorial Notes

The Literary Digest's prohibition poll for April 26 records: For enforcement, 1,092,745; for modification, 1,105,693; for repeal, 1,507,683. Total ballots returned so far are 3,705,742, out of 20,000,000 sent out.

As far as duties on leather products are concerned, Canada may as well "let the tail go with the hide." The new United States tariff removes hides and leather from the free list and imposes duties ranging from 12 1/2 to 20 per cent.

Adopting the policy of the big industrial companies, Chicago gangsters are reported to have organized a merger. Gang wars are to be abandoned and the racketeering conducted on a strictly commercial basis. The amalgamation will greatly reduce the "overhead" cost of millions and elaborate funerals.

In accepting the Conservative nomination for Vancouver North, Major-General A. D. McRae, M. P., described the Conservative party as being better prepared for a Dominion election than at any time in the past 15 years. He might have added that the public of Canada have not been as eager for one at any time since the war.

Notes By The Way

The recent cold weather has inspired the minor weather prophets to announce with more or less assurance that the coming summer will be an exceptionally cold one. The rest of us may console ourselves with the thought that they don't know anything about it. Science has not yet discovered a means by which the weather probabilities can be accurately determined beyond twenty-four hours, so we shall just have to wait until summer comes.

What a revelation would be brought about if all, or even the greater part of the farm machinery used in Canada were manufactured in this country. According to statistics recently published there are 88,431 farm tractors in use in the three prairie provinces. These are distributed as follows: Saskatchewan 35,083; Alberta 18,791 and Manitoba 14,557. In addition to these there are also 7,728 harvester-combines, as follows: Saskatchewan, 3,871; Alberta, 3,584 and Manitoba, 271. Alberta alone spent \$8,198,400 in the purchase of new tractors and combines last year and \$7,175,000 in the purchase of harvester-combines. It is estimated that Alberta has \$13,000,000 invested. Practically all these machines are manufactured in, and imported from, the United States. "The reduction of duties on implements of production," which the Liberal Government boasts of having accomplished, makes this importation possible.

"As against Great Britain's total unemployed," says an exchange, "Great Britain has today half a million more people in industry than at any previous period of her history." There are at least two city councils in Canada that administer a larger budget and handle the affairs of a larger population than seven legislatures out of the nine Canadian provinces can boast, and they do it with a comparative small membership, and with only a fraction of the noise and fuss the legislature makes.

Says the Sackville Post, "there is a real good job going begging over on the Island. It is that of Jailer at Summerside. The former jailor resigned after he had been beaten up by prohibition prisoners and after they had set fire to the jail, and made things generally uncomfortable for the official. Another man was appointed and accepted, but after a little consideration decided he did not want to be jailor at Summerside. Whether the government will be able to find a man who can stick it for any length of time, is a question."

With wheat quoted at \$1.07 a bushel, there are about 200,000,000 bushels of the Canadian wheat crop of 1929 still in Canada unsold.

Premier Ferguson of Ontario favors the abolition of dropping examinations for entrance to colleges and high schools. "We don't want to be draining the countryside all the time to fill these schools," said Premier G. H. Ferguson, minister of education, speaking to the college and secondary section of the O. E. A. in explaining the motive of the government in extending college work into high schools. The premier pronounced outspokenly in favor of changing the examination method by substituting the year's record for the writing examination. "The department finds by a survey of the results that 97 per cent. of those who get 66 per cent. on the entrance examination get their pass on the departmental examinations," said Mr. Ferguson. "We think there are benefits to be derived by a change. The pupil is put on his own, and he realizes he will be marked on a year's work instead of on one written examination spasm."

At the end of his term, Lord Willingdon will return "a free man in fact as well as in name," and "the cork will be out of the bottle," he promised members of Vancouver service club at a luncheon meeting. The governor-general alluded to the difficulties of his office, which entailed many addresses and as many more limitations upon the subjects with which he could deal.

"I am longing to pour forth my opinions, but must refrain," said his excellency. He recalled that a short time ago, following a trip to the West Indies, he made an observation which to him at the time, seemed perfectly harmless. "Later I learned from my newspaper that certain gentlemen felt that I should not have said what I did," he humorously remarked.

"At the end of the term I hope I can renew old acquaintances," he continued. "And when I do come back, I will tell you everything I think on matters of interest." The governor-general recalled his years of service for the crown. "I have lived long years in public service and when I finish in Canada I shall have been away from home for twenty years," he said. "I do not regret it and it is my pride and pleasure that toward the end of my service His Majesty did me the great



By James W. Barton, M.D.

ANOTHER CAUSE OF HEADACHE

Headache is such a common ailment that very often its exact cause is not investigated.

You simply take aspirin, or some other pain killing drug, and obtain relief. Now as mentioned before the head can ache in many places; at very top, at sides, at the back; in forehead.

However it is the pain in forehead that I want to talk about, because most of the pain in that region is thought to be due to the eyes, or perhaps to some intestinal disturbance—dyspepsia and constipation. Some times also the trouble is in the frontal sinuses—the little hollows in the bone directly over the eyes—making the well marked lumps in that region.

Now it has been customary to consider that any pain in these sinuses was due to pressure of pus from an inflammation of the lining of the sinus.

However now specialists have had cases referred to them who have been examined by eye specialists and eye-sight found normal, and yet there was no sign of pus in the sinus as shown by the lights which are now used to examine this region. The sinus appeared to be perfectly clear.

However when the opening from the nose into sinus was investigated it was found to be plugged up, and this was causing the pain.

Why? Because the sinuses adjoining the nose are supposed to contain air. You can readily see that if air does not get to these sinuses that there will be tremendous pressure on them from the outside pressure of the atmosphere.

As you know the middle ear has air coming up to it from a little tube in the throat so as to have air on the outside of the drum to counteract the air pressure on the inside. When this tube gets blocked the drum gets driven inward from the outside pressure and as it cannot vibrate the hearing is affected.

The thought then is that where there is pain immediately above the eyes, and it is not due to defective eyesight, to digestive disturbances, or to pus in the sinus, it may be caused by the closing of the little tube which permits the passage of air from the nose to the sinus.

Every headache should be investigated as to its cause.



ROBERT BRIDGES

1844-1930

Not for you the muffled drums, the steady martial tread; Not for you the purpled flags, the pomp of soldier dead. For you no muted bugles, for you no trumpets ring. For you no thunderous guns crash out the requiem of a king.

Your kingdom was the realm of thought, Of thought so fine and high, That few were they who steady sought Your throne set in the sky.

Not for you the people's cries, the noisy shouting din. Not for you the wide acclaim of nations or of kin; For you no idle boastsings vain for you no cheap appeal. For you no pandering to the mass, no bending of the steel.

You dwell alone among the hills, The hills of truth and right, To them alone you bent your head, You felt their silent might.

L'Envol. Now freed from the body, vanished in dust, Far from the world that so often forgot, Your words will live on, eternal bequest To the ages, your kingdom of thought.

—Lawrence F. Jones

India mined nearly 10,000,000 pound of mica last year. Many sheep and cattle were lost in the severe snowstorms in Ireland in March.

honor of making me his personal representative in Canada. "I was in India for 11 years, and have an acquaintance with Mr. Gandhi," he continued. Much has been said of the Hindu leader's saintly traits, but there are few saintly motives in inciting fellow-citizens to break the law," his excellency observed.

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLOTTETOWN

(By B. BREMNER) XL

AMATEUR DRAMATICS, MUSICALS, ETC.

My recollections of Musical and Literary Entertainments, Plays, Operas, etc., in the Charlottetown Amateur world do not extend very far back. The name of the earliest organization I have heard of was long before my time, where anything verging on declamation was attempted, being called "The Mechanics Institute," followed by the "Charlottetown Debating Club," in which several of the rising generation of business men, politicians and lawyers displayed their qualifications to become public speakers. I can recall at least once a year the Club gave a Literary (and sometimes musical) entertainment in which selections from Shakespeare, Burns, Byron and other poets were "recited" by several young men. Concerts, sacred and secular, were frequently given by City Choirs, in which, at times, classical music was well-rendered, both vocal and instrumental. Occasionally a comedy-drama or farce was produced. An annual festival given by the Free Masons was always eagerly looked forward to, the Market Hall being generally secured for the entertainment, which consisted first of a Tea, prepared by the wives, daughters and friends of the Masons, followed by a concert, which in turn was followed by a dance. This was one of the enjoyable events in the seventies and eighties. Then, beginning in the seventies, the Odd Fellows of the city started giving concerts and entertainments which were always well patronized. Several of these literary and musical entertainments contained a considerable sprinkling of the comic element, and when a Minstrel Show was on there was sure to be a packed house. As the curtain rose over the circle of colored gentlemen with the interlocuter in the centre and "Bones" and "Tambo" at the ends, the acclamation from the audience was such as to give encouragement to the performers, and help each one do his part to the great delight of his hearers. Then "Mr. Johnson," the interlocuter would say—"Gentlemen, be seated." The entertainment would then open with a lively overture by the orchestra in which "Bones" and "Tambo" would show their skill in handling the bones and tambourine. Then would follow a conundrum or a joke. Next perhaps a sentimental song, such as "Hard Times, come again no more." Next, some further side-splitting joke or local hit, and so on. Some of the favorite songs were—"Yo! Yo! Yo!" "Ring de Banjo." "Carry me back," etc. The comic song which made the biggest hit in those days was an exceedingly lively one, without much sense, however. It is almost forgotten now except by a few, such as Mr. S. N. Earle, who was Musical Director at the time. The first verse ran like this:

"When I used to work upon de levee, Many happy darkies dere you see; Cotton comin' in so berry heavy— Oh, golly! dere's lots o' work for me.

Black man a haulin' in de cargo, Sun a berry hot upon de head; When he done, he dance a jolly jaro Oh! rum-tum banjo, den to bed. Taploca! Taploka! Pompey, can't yeh pick a peck of oakum—

Yah! Yah! Golly, ain't de levee nigger free. Workin' on de Steam Boat—len shill-lln a day— John, den pick upon de banjo!

Oh! me, Oh! my, Mammy, mammy, mammy, don't yeh head de baby cry! Of course it was all a bit of nonsense (as many of the Negro "Spirituals" are today) but the hit and happy action of the thing "took" with the audience as it would yet.

(Continued on page 6)

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS Q Who were the Queen's Rangers? A. The Queen's Rangers was a famous military force that figure in early Canadian history, especially in Upper Canada, under the Regime of Lieut-Governor Simcoe. It was raised in Connecticut by Colonel Robert Rogers in connection with the American Revolution until the surrender of Cornwallis, and then disbanded to be reorganized in 1791 in Quebec as an integral part of the British Army. They occupied barracks at Niagara and afterward in York, where the men helped to build Dundas and Yonge and other streets.

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.

MR. LEPAGE REPLIES

Sir—My explanation of Thursday should have satisfied you of the perfect regularity of the Commission's payment to the Alliance, as it surely will to every right thinking person.

But you come back to infer that the money had relation to the (1927) election expenses: that the Alliance are not officials of the Commission, and that the particulars should be published.

In answer to your first—The Alliance had paid every expense of their election campaign, from public contributions, before this money was paid to them.

Second—The greater expense in securing evidence against the violators of the Act, apart from salaries of Inspectors, would not of necessity be to regularly engaged officials.

Third—The penalties forfeitures and fines in money recovered under this Act shall be paid to the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, and the same shall constitute a fund for the enforcement of this Act and of all laws for the prohibition, regulation or restriction of the importation, sale or manufacture of liquor." (Sec. 94.)

"Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained the Board shall have full authority and jurisdiction in all matters relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this Act." (Sec. 165.)

The Commission have absolute authority and jurisdiction in all these matters: in which even the Government can not interfere. And it would be fatal to every purpose of the prohibition Act if it were otherwise.

Even the Commission and Inspectors are prohibited from divulging the sources of information which they receive, and could not expose the "itemized" details which you claim should be published. Both the Commission and the Alliance advertised that all informations would be held confidential.

Without this assurance, what safety would the friends of the Act have, and how many of them would take the risk of giving information? If these matters were made public now, and those "itemized" details which you ask were published, the result would be equivalent to a repeal of the Act.

The public have confidence in the Commission in their proper handling of the funds. Particularly in this small payment to the Alliance which was the most remunerative in financial results and enforcement of the Act, of any sum of money they expended.

I am, Sir, etc. B. W. LEPAGE

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