

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924

THE LIQUOR QUESTION

The drink habit, like many of our other vices, is undoubtedly difficult to eradicate but no more difficult than others that are equally prevalent although more easily concealed. The drunkard parades his weaknesses in public, his brother or sister, the social sinner, has better opportunities for concealment. Both are equally under the bar of public opinion and the stronger and more unyielding public opinion is on vice of all kinds, the less opportunity that vice has to develop. There are communities in this province in which not a drop of liquor has ever been sold because of the strength of the community's public opinion against it. There are others in which bootlegging and the making of moonshine are comparatively easy because these things are winked at or at least not placed in the category of vice that they belong to. This is equally true of other vices. Public opinion is a great regulator, a maker and unmaker of community morality. To direct and guide public opinion is the great work today of our homes, our schools, our churches, our press.

So far as the liquor question is concerned, the present lapse, if lapse it be, is the result of a lapse of vigilance. The movement which after years of effort culminated in our present prohibitory law, began in modest temperance societies, growing in numbers and in influence until there was an organization in almost every school district which dominated the mind of the community. Temperance was preached and sung everywhere. The most popular songs of the day were temperance songs; the greatest orators of the day were temperance lecturers. Out of this continuous educative propaganda came one after another the restraining and regulating legislative acts which finally culminated in the present Prohibition Act and in the prohibition acts in other countries and in some of our sister Canadian provinces.

Unfortunately when this goal was reached, when it became unlawful to buy or sell liquor all effort in the direction of education was neglected. Education, it was believed, was no longer needed. The law had said "Thou Shalt Not," and we left the law to carry out its commands.

The law has done it to a much greater degree than we give it credit for. Anyone who can look back twenty or thirty years, who can recall the old time exhibitions, horse races, tea parties and other public gatherings at which drinking and fighting appeared to be the only visible reason for the gathering, will appreciate the change that has been wrought by prohibition. True the evil has not been fully conquered. The bootlegger and the illicit distiller who, for the sake of a few dollars, is ready to risk his liberty and his reputation, is with us in ever decreasing numbers. We hear much about these and the immense business they are doing. In yesterday's Guardian some comment was made on the liquor traffic through the little island of St. Pierre. A million dollar cargo of liquor was landed there a few days ago to be smuggled into the United States. Part of it will get into the United States and part of other cargoes will also get in, but when we remember that before prohibition was enacted in the United States the yearly import of liquor amounted to over one billion dollars the little schooner loads that survive to get there are not applied.

In our moments of pessimism possibly also in our moments of thirst, we deplore the "failure" of the prohibition act and declare there is as much drinking today as there was when there was no prohibition. It is not so, prohibition has not failed; on the other hand it has succeeded amazingly and the liquor consumed today illegally is negligible compared with the well remembered traffic of pre-prohibition days. Nevertheless there is still need for watchfulness, need for the teaching and preaching of temperance in season and out of season. There are still physical and mental wrecks among us, the products of a developed thirst. Our young people especially need to be warned and taught to avoid this and for their sakes we must place every possible barrier between them and intoxicants.

THE DENMARK WAY

The story of Denmark's growth from abject and almost hopeless poverty to being one of the great producing countries in Europe cannot be told too often. It is especially apropos of conditions in Canada and particularly in Prince Edward Island today.

Previous to 1860 the system of farming followed in Denmark was grain growing. The plains, somewhat similar to our western prairies, were easily cultivated. They lacked the fertility of our prairies but the farmers were content with small yields and they lived frugally. Then came the war with Germany and the Danes found themselves bankrupt. They could obtain no rural credits, no help of any kind from the government. The leaders held frequent conferences on the situation and finally decided that the only way in which the country could be saved was to adopt such a system of farming as would increase soil fertility. They advocated the production of milk and bacon. The system was adopted. Grain of all kinds was tabooed. The government aided as it could in training the farmers, insisted on the inspection of all the butter, cheese and bacon that left the country. In a few years the system was so developed that Danish butter and cheese and bacon secured the best place in the British market and the land became so fertile that the country was able to supply itself with grains needed for home consumption. The growing of grain however was only a side line, the great business was the manufacture of butter and cheese and bacon.

This system, when generally adopted, will be the salvation of this country as it was the salvation of Denmark. We have an infinitely better climate and a much better soil than Denmark and following her example in the production of quality rather than quantity we shall some day be able to place our products side by side with hers in the British market and demand as high a price.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Curious how the King government has discovered that the expenses of administration at Ottawa are unnecessarily high. We had heard this long since from other quarters. The pruning knife, we are assured, will be applied at once! There is another knife swinging in the air also and it would appear that everybody is carrying one, a knife for the government. The "pruning knife" will look like a wooden blade when this one is applied.

Notes by the Way

A Civil Service that costs Fifty Million Dollars a year is a public scandal in a country with so few people as there are in Canada and they so highly taxed as they are and in a time of peace. It is admitted by the leaders on both sides that the service is greatly over-manned and costs far too much. During the Great War when Canada had loyally pledged her last man and last dollar to save the Empire and protect humanity the strenuous activities of the struggle called for a very large increase of help in almost every branch of the civil service and it was made largely under the Union Government, made up of ministers from both parties. What is now complained of is that the personnel of the service has not been since sufficiently reduced.

The war ended more than five years ago. Sir Robert Borden, owing to impaired health, resigned the Premiership July 10, 1920 and the Meighen Government succeeded to power which was terminated by defeat at the general election of December 1921. The King Government assumed power December 29 of that year. The dates are important as they show that the Meighen Administration held power for less than seventeen months, which period covered but one session of Parliament. What was done during that time to relieve the country of the burden of civil servants employed in wartime but no longer needed?

During their last full year in office the Meighen Government reduced the number of civil servants by 8,666 or by 20 per cent. They struck a small army off the payroll and the work so well begun was in full progress when they laid down their offices. There is no doubt about this. If any one has a doubt he only has to look at page 917 of the official report of the evidence taken in 1923 by the special committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of the civil service. The staff of the service which numbered 50,307 in 1919-20 was 41,641 in 1920-21.

It is readily admitted that the civil service was increased from 29,135 in 1913-14 to 50,307 in 1919-20. This was not surprising and was not complained of. You can't mobilize 600,000 men; send over 450,000 of them across the sea; have 200,000 casualties; 60,000 dead and nearly 110,000 others to be cared for in hospitals and homes; you can't bring back from England and France 340,000 men and 48,000 dependants; place nearly 30,000 of them on farms; pay \$30,000,000 a year in pensions and give thousands of others vocational training—you can't do all these things without hiring a large additional staff. The Union and Meighen Governments did these things which explains why they needed so many officials. But they began reducing the number as soon as possible. Just as soon as these extra employees could be dispensed with they were let go. The best proof of all this is that 8,666 went out in a single year.

When the Liberals came in at the close of 1921 the work of reducing was apparently stopped or greatly slackened and new appointments constantly being made and new and higher salaries than ever

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE MOTHERLESS

Speak kindly to the motherless. How little ye may know, How deep the tide of grief that o'er That stricken heart may flow; Or how life's anxious cares may throng That sad and lonely way, So fate with joys all radiant, like The smiling month of May.

Deal gently with the motherless. Think how that mother pray'd When death's white hand in heaviness Upon her heart was laid; That he, who "losed the silver cord," Would keep her orphan child Amidst the thousand ills of life, Still pure and undefiled.

Deal gently with the motherless. Amid the world's deceit, And guide with love and tenderness The youthful wanderer's feet. Be first to point out virtue's path, The last to harshly chide, But teach to shun the many snares, That lies on every side.

Speak kindly to the motherless, An angry word will bring A tide of bitter memories up, From recollections spring, A single smile, a tender word, A look in kindness given, May bid the fount of hope be stirred.

MR. D. J. BONNELL HONORED ON DEPARTURE FROM S' SIDE

Business Men Entertain Mr. Bonnell Who Is Leaving To Take Up His Residence In Sydney. Receives Valuable Memento

The annual banquet of the Summerside Board of Trade held on Monday took the form of a farewell in honor of one of its leading members Mr. Duncan J. Bonnell, who left Wednesday afternoon accompanied by Mrs. Bonnell for Sydney where they intend to make their home in future. Mr. Bonnell since coming to Summerside in 1911 from Charlottetown has been foremost in every movement where the welfare of Summerside has been concerned and has made a host of friends. Ample testimony to this was evident in the many addresses given, all alike dwelling on his many excellent traits of character and his fine spirit of initiative and co-operation in every public enterprise. About sixty citizens were in attendance at the function which was presided over by Mr. J. J. Morris, President of the Board of Trade who in a few fitting words told of the object of the gathering. Mr. Sandy MacGregor was in charge of the musical arrangements which included vocal numbers and selections between choruses by the Britannia orchestra, all of which were given with fine effect. The dinner was in the very best style of the Queen Hotel which is saying a good deal. The programme of song in the opening stage included the singing of such old favorites as "The Long, Long Trail," "Bring Back My Bonnie," "Lock Lomond," "Mother Macree" and "The Sunshine of Your Smile." Then came a solo by Mr. Geo. Bonness "Come Back to Erin" who to the encore responded with "The Minstrel Boy." This concluded President Morris then read the following addresses, accompanied by the gift of a valuable cane to Mr. Bonnell:

The Address to Mr. Bonnell

Mr. D. J. Bonnell, Summerside. We have asked you to be with us here this evening in order that we might formally and publicly express our appreciation of the part you have played in the development and work of the Summerside Board of Trade ever since you became a member some years ago. Your regular attendance; your readiness to assume your full share of the work of the Board; your active and energetic co-operation in every movement for the public good; your wise advice, particularly regarding matters of publicity, made you at all times an exceedingly valuable member of our organization. It is therefore not to be wondered at that we should have desired to honor you on this occasion.

Let's We Forget

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, DE MONTAIGNE

(Michel) celebrated French essayist, whose writings give a brilliant satirical picture of the men and motives of his day, was born at Chateau Montaigne, Dordogne, France, on February 28, 1533.

POPE CLEMENT XIII.

Elected through the influence of the Jesuits and holding the papal office from 1758 to 1769, gave permission for the translation of the Bible on February 28, 1759.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

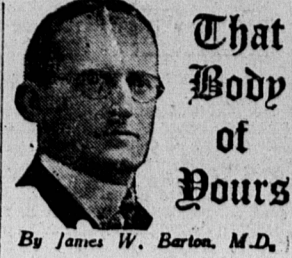
Nineteenth President of the United States, vetoed the Bland Silver Bill, re-establishing the silver dollar containing 412½ grains troy of standard silver as legal tender, on February 28, 1878. The bill later was passed over his veto.

HENRY JAMES

American novelist and critic, who, after a long residence in England became a British subject, died on February 28, 1916.

OIL DISCOVERY

"Oil out of flinty rock" mentioned in Deuteronomy is the modern petroleum, for oil was one of the earliest known minerals, the burning wells at Baku being objects of religious pilgrimage centuries ago. Today it is the most eagerly sought of natural resources, and Canada is realizing the wealth which lies in her unappreciated oil in the north and west. On this day in 1860 oil was first struck in Petrolia, and for half a century the only known oil in Canada was that in Lambton county, Ontario. Oil in Lambton county was accidentally discovered by a man who was trying to manufacture naphtha from the "gum-oil" which was collecting on the surface and destroying vegetation, much to the annoyance of the settlers. It is estimated that over a million barrels of oil flowed down the creeks and rivers, covering the surfaces several inches deep, before the wells were scientifically tapped and covered. Canada now has over three thousand producing



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART

Your heart beats very rapidly and you speak of having palpitation of the heart. This frequency of the number of beats per minute may not cause you any distress, or it may actually cause breathlessness and pain in the chest. It may be a real source of worry to you in fact. Is it serious? Generally speaking, it is not serious. You may be one of those high strung excitable individuals. You have some unusual work to do, perhaps have to make a speech, or see some high official on an important business. Immediately your heart starts to pound, there is an increase in your breath rate, and a little lightness in the chest. You tackle your job, or see your official, and before you are half through with it or him, you find your heart is beating quite normally. That type of palpitation or irritability of the heart really means nothing insofar as the heart is concerned. It is simply reflecting your generally nervous condition, which will be improved, as you increase the amount of work you do physically and mentally. You are about to enter a race, a boxing bout, or a golf contest. Try and take hold of yourself, or you'll give your opponent the impression that you are afraid of him, whereas it is simply excitement that has set your heart thumping so hard and fast. Of course other things cause this palpitation also, such as excesses in food, tobacco, or alcoholic drinks. A most frequent cause is the lack of chewing of the food. This means that gas is formed in the stomach, which pressing up against the floor of the chest, actually lessens the amount of room the heart has to work in, and it cannot make its regular sized contractions. It makes more frequent contractions of smaller size. This gas can be formed from other errors of diet besides imperfect chewing. Should you have a severe attack of palpitation, and your good sense tells you that it is from foolish eating, put your finger down your throat and get rid of the trouble. If it is from any other cause, even if you don't know just what really is the cause, your best treatment is to lie down and rest body and mind. That decreases the work of the heart very much. Try to actually doze off to sleep. It will quiet the heart considerably.

J. J. Morris, President Summerside, P. E. I. February 25th, 1924.

This address was supplemented by remarks from Mayor Lidstone, Messrs. C. R. Rogers, L. R. Allen, J. LeRoy Holman, J. E. Campbell, C. McArthur, M. L. A., Hon. A. F. Arsenault, T. D. Ramsay, A. C. Saunders, M. L. A., and L. A. Moore.

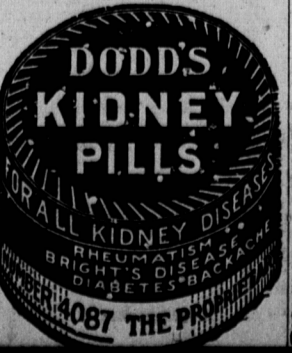
The Mayor pointed out that Mr. Bonnell had since coming to Summerside measured up to all the standards and qualifications of an exemplary citizen. His spirit of co-operation in the town was splendid and through his initiative all the stores had been able to unite in holding special sales that meant a great deal to all. He wished Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell every success in their new home.

Mr. C. R. Rogers, Past President of the Board of Trade added his personal tribute. He felt that Mr. Bonnell's departure would be a serious loss to the town and that his going leaves a void which will be hard to fill. His had been an outstanding example, always ready and willing to put his full energy into any undertaking for the progress and advancement of the town and community. He was a tower of strength in the Board of Trade and outside of that body it was a privilege to be associated with him. It was a comfort to reflect that our loss was Sydney's gain. But it was some satisfaction to know at any rate that he was not leaving his country but would remain under the old flag and help in the upbuilding of the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Rogers concluded by wishing for Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell every success in their new field.

Mr. L. R. Allen stated that he had worked in conjunction with Mr. Bonnell for two years and had always found him an excellent co-worker. "Come back to Summerside" would in his opinion have formed a fitting line to a song just sung and as a final word he would transcribe another one to read "God Bless you and Keep You, Duncan Bonnell!" Mr. J. LeRoy Holman, pointed out that Mr. Bonnell has always been strong on publicity and he believed that when he went to Sydney he would not forget to say a word for the good of Summerside. Mr. Holman as a member of the firm with which Mr. Bonnell had been associated expressed regret at his leaving to enter a larger field. He goes taking with him the best wishes of every member of the firm. In every work in a social or business way, Mr. Bonnell was a live wire. Both he and his amiable partner were held in the highest esteem and the town was the better for their having lived here. They took with them the best wishes of all in their new sphere. Mr. J. E. Campbell said he felt it a distinct honor to be present and characterized Mr. Bonnell as being the nearest to his ideal of true citizenship. He hoped Mr. Bonnell's reminiscences of the old town would be as pleasant as ours would be of him. The other speakers also bore similar tribute.

Communist Rites Used in Baptism of Child

(British United Press.) SHEFFIELD, Eng., Feb. 26.—A month old baby, born to Communist parents, was baptised here by George Fletcher, local party leader with Communist rites Monday. Taking the infant in his arms to a raised platform where a number of steel workers gathered about could see the ceremony, Fletcher said: "It is customary to make the sign of the cross when baptising babies. Perhaps this is significant of what the worker's children bear. I name this child Irene Hedley. I hope she will show an affection in return for parental care. I also hope she will be a credit to the revolutionary movement, to which I dedicate her." He then kissed the baby, handing it over to its parents.



SIFTO SALT advertisement with image of a salt container and text: Sifto salt is an all-weather salt. It never cakes or hardens—it flows freely in any climate. Sifto Salt is zesty, pure, snow-white—the salt you'll like for its reliability and quality. 123 In dust-proof cartons with patent spout. THE DOMINION SALT CO. LIMITED Sarnia, Ont.

MESSRS. FRED'K HUTH & CO. announce their Spring Auction Sale of SILVER FOXES and other American Foxes. LONDON, APRIL 2nd, 1924 and following days. Silver Foxes for this sale should be mailed from P. E. Island by MARCH 10TH. E. H. RAYNER, Soliciting Agent Summerside, P. E. I.

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C. M. LAMPSON & CO. 44 Queen Street London Public Auction Sales of RAW FURS Sales are held January, April and October Represented by ALFRED FRASER 212 Fifth Avenue, New York Silver Fox and Cross Fox should be shipped direct to London to avoid the payment of the 50 per cent duty imposed by the United States Government.