

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

THE Provincial Legislature is now well under way, and the members are beginning to warm up and to say things. The policy upon which the Saunders party secured its majority and placed it in power is being warmly supported by Liberals, wet and dry, and is being held up as the only way to temperance.

It is humiliating to men and women of integrity and honesty to find in the legislature, on the public platform, in the public press, men who are in no way temperate themselves and who never miss an opportunity to indulge in a drink of liquor, denounce those who dare to believe there is a surer and better way towards temperance than prohibition that does not prohibit.

Temperance, under whatever system it may be carried out, is temperance. Well meaning men and women have sought to promote it by prohibitory laws, others by attempting to control it, but all by teaching temperance as a rule of life and conduct.

Protection is the policy of the Conservative Party. It was adhered to in practice by Laurier and Fielding, Liberals. It suited the political ambition of Mr. Mackenzie King to follow after other gods and some of the results are the reduction in our favorable balance of trade, the exile to foreign countries of Canadian men and women in hundreds of thousands.

One of the Fielding fiscal planks was tariff stability. In this he followed the National Policy instituted by Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservative party has never deviated from it. Tariff tinkering with a Tariff Advisory Board as an excuse to place the blame upon is the policy of the King Liberals.

On the assumption that Government Control would afford an opportunity to obtain more liquor, our pseudo-prohibitionists orate lugubriously on the sorrows of the drunkard's broken-hearted wife and children, forgetting that, under prohibition, all the drunken husbands and sons can get all the liquor they want, if not legally, then through the bootleggers.

Easy is the descent of the Patriot to Lake Averna, but to retrace its steps will indeed be a task. Let our readers judge for themselves from the following list of Patriot political writers:

Hon. David Laird
Mr. Henry Lawson
Sir Louis H. Davis
Mr. Fred J. Nash
Mr. L. P. Tanton.

still a favorable balance, and it is still substantial. Why? Because we are exporting enormous quantities of raw material which, under a national protective policy, could be fabricated in Canada by Canadian labor. Imports of iron and steel, especially from continental Europe, afford an instructive example of unreasonable competition.

In 1904 there was a poor harvest in Prince Edward Island including a very short hay crop, and in the following severe winter thousands of head of farm live stock were reduced to starvation. It was a rare occurrence here, of course, for nowhere in Canada are good harvests more certain than in our favored province.

What is the economic lesson to be learned from these glumships at past and present conditions, and to be applied by Federal and Provincial Governments for our future progress and security? Is it not a lesson of economy and prudence in regard to public expenditures? Most urgent needs must be provided for, but needless outlays must be curtailed, in order that provision may be made for our most exigent need in less prosperous areas, without piling up new burdens of debt.

What are most urgent needs presented at the door of our Provincial Government? Better provision for the public health, notably the care and cure of those afflicted with tuberculosis; and then, co-operation with the Federal authorities in a well-considered scheme of immigration and repatriation that will provide settlers for our vacant farms. Both of these are urgent. The sanatorium must be provided, if the lives of men and women are to be regarded worth as much as that of cattle in their stalls.

And how are our Federal affairs in regard to trade and production? Canada is buying far too much abroad that should be produced at home, and far too much of what was imported was brought under alien flags and not where the Union Jack is flying. Think of it, seven hundred million dollars paid last year for United States products and manufactures! That sort of thing at the same time bleeds Canada, weakens the Empire and yet is encouraged by the Ottawa Government.

The boasted reduction of 92 millions is reduced by Mr. R. B. Bennett's later statement to 39 millions, during six years past—a mere bagatelle compared with the enormous total. What could be a more urgent need than the reduction of Canada's public debt? And yet it has not been perceptibly reduced, although many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered on a host of new and increased official salaries of unprecedented magnitude, on newly created embassies at foreign courts, on loans to harbor commissions on which neither principal nor interest will ever be repaid, and millions squandered under an immigration system that has failed to increase the country's population.

It is a dull day at Ottawa when ten to fifteen millions are not paid out and commitments made that will call for millions more next year. There and here in Charlottetown we have "two Governments in line" to whom the word economy is a meaningless noun of seven letters. They work in line, only for political ends and not otherwise. The Federal estimates show nothing toward removing the contemptible, narrow gauge in King's and Queen's counties, or for providing adequate Car Ferry service at the Capes. Shall we call this result of the joint pull of the two Governments economy, or parsimony? To construe it as generosity would be to recall what a farmer, said of his hay crop in a dry season. He said, "My grass is short, but it's thin."

The Reverend A. A. MacLeod again, and he has a grievance against the writer of these notes. He quotes what we said about scriptural references to hypocrisy and deceit and goes on to say:—

"If this is not a covert charge of hypocrisy directed at myself, I fail to understand what it means. It may be denied, but the implication is denied, as I must be either a hypocrite at heart, or be associated with hypocrites if the statement has any meaning."

Mr. MacLeod is mistaken. Our statement has a plain meaning and it is neither an open nor a covert charge of hypocrisy against Mr. MacLeod. However much we may differ from him in our views in regard to prohibition, we had always regarded him as sincere in his advocacy of that measure.

Notes by the Way

THAT Canada is prosperous has been and is being widely proclaimed. The reasons for such prosperity as exists are worthy of consideration. Two of the principal reasons are apparent in the succession of bountiful harvests at home and the world-wide revival of trade abroad. These conditions cannot be counted upon as permanent. Harvests have not always been bountiful even in Canada, and any person of mature age can remember the recurrence of successive periods of almost universal trade depression. Bad harvests and trade depression may come again, we know not when.

In the days of 1874-78, when Alexander Mackenzie King was Prime Minister, times were hard, and he put forward the just plea of bad harvests, stagnant trade and decreased revenue as an excuse for national deficits. He passed an Income Tax Act, and thousands of merchants throughout the country sought relief under its provisions. In 1904 there was a poor harvest in Prince Edward Island including a very short hay crop, and in the following severe winter thousands of head of farm live stock were reduced to starvation. It was a rare occurrence here, of course, for nowhere in Canada are good harvests more certain than in our favored province.

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Life is often but a dream to a young man until experience treads on his corns and wakes him up.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

FAT FOR WOMEN, BUT NOT FOR MEN

In these days when our women folks and some men also are endeavoring to reduce, some words of wisdom from a great physiologist are worth considering.

Dr. Leonard Williams says "No man has any right to be really fat, and no woman has any right to be really thin."

As you know the glory of a man is his physical strength. This means that the muscles of his body are well developed, and development comes from work of exercise.

And where there is muscular development there is not much room for fat. A little fat when exercise has been omitted for a little while is not a bad sign, because it shows that the body functions are working naturally and storing a little fat from extra food eaten.

Further, the normal protection for a man's nerves, bloodvessels, and abdominal organs is muscular tissue. The big masses of muscles protect the delicate structures from injury, from blows, falls, or strains from heavy fighting. Fat interferes with the proper working of the muscular structure of the body.

Now a woman needs muscle but not as much as does a man. Nature provides her with a little extra fatty covering over the muscles of the body, and this fat serves as a protection for bloodvessels and nerves.

A very thin woman may be well, but she is usually nervous, high strung. It is a sign of health to have the muscles rounded out with a little layer of fat.

In other words a little fat is the "natural condition for women but not for men."

This means then that man should seek to keep his muscles so that they show themselves. It is not necessary that every fibre should be always outlined, but there should not be such a thickness of fat, that the muscle as a whole is not outlined.

In a woman a light layer of fat is not only more becoming, but is Nature's protection, as mentioned above.

So whether you are a man or a woman instead of dieting and using Turkish baths to keep yourself about right, light regular exercise, such as brisk walking and the bending exercises, will develop muscle for the man, and for the woman keep the layer of fat from being too thick.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Rinsing Heavy Articles

A garden hose used to rinse heavy articles, such as blankets, is very handy and makes the work much lighter. Blankets rinsed in this way avoid wrinkling and they will dry without wrinkles. The nap is not crushed either, as no ironing is required.

A Plant Tonic

The water in which beef has been washed is an excellent tonic for roses and geraniums.

Frying Meat

When frying meat, the grease or lard in which it is fried should be hot before putting the meat in, that the meat may be seared and the juices retained.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Do not say "it was a very bad accident." Say "very serious accident."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: jowl; ow as in "bowl," or as in "how."

OFTEN MISPELLED: baptism; s, not z.

SYNONYMS: abstinence, abstemiousness, continence, moderation, sobriety, temperance.

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: SUGGESTIVENESS; suggestion; hint; insinuation. "His words bore a strange suggestiveness."

The Venerable Inns Of Old England

Condensed from Travel Diarist McDermott

In our world of here today and gone tomorrow, it seems almost inconceivable that the English country inn has had a life of more than 800 years—eight centuries!

In the era of the Norman kings England was a purely agricultural nation and his villages were little more than huddles of thatched and clay-walled hovels about the church and the manor house. Like many of the European countries, England was not a great welded nation but a loose bundle of very independent manors, each presided over by its feudal lord who might as well have been king for all the power anyone else had in his district. He was indeed more than likely to give orders that no one should leave his district and to search any stranger who wandered into it. The manor house in each county, the courts and all medieval ceremonies of feudalism being held within its walls. In the early days any traveler who chanced to be in the district had perforce to stay at the manor house whether he wished to or not. He probably got free lodging, which consisted of a meal and a place upon the rushes in the great hall where the men at arms and retainers all slept together. Possibly the traveler's gift to the hostler when he sneaked away in the morning was the original of the tip which one is now expected to give the waiter in a country house on leaving after a visit.

Toward the end of the 14th century, however, a change came over the country. The nobles, impoverished by unsuccessful lobbying at court and by equally unremunerative participation in disastrous foreign wars, retired to live more modestly at their country seats and left stewards in charge of their manors, now visited by an increasing number of travelers. Later on the steward was replaced by a regular innkeeper and the manor, still bearing the arms of its lord, became the inn. There was called the Neville Arms, the Warwick Arms or some other Arms. All Inns with any length of legitimate history which have the word arms in their name are fairly certain to be manorial inns.

Monasteries, too, became stopping places for travelers, the wealthy seeking their comparative security and the poor their freely offered personality. It will be remembered that Quentin Durward in Scott's novel sought out monastic lodgings on his journey because of the care of the monks offered in keeping his mission a secret. The way in which these monasteries became inns is interesting. The nobles who frequented them generally had in their train a great many servants who, after a good meal and a glass of ale, were likely to be boisterous. This consideration prompted the monks to build special guest houses outside the walls of the monastery. One of the most popular names for a monastic inn was "The Bull" or some combination of it with lurid adjectives.

There was a time when the cause for the rise of the inn in England. It was one which was closely bound up with later struggles, ultimately successful, of the British commoner to escape from the domination of landed proprietors. Chaucer in the "Canterbury Tales" shows plainly what this was. It was the growing popularity of the idea of making pilgrimages. While the belligerent barons and their unscrupulous retainers were off at the crusades the ordinary Englishman had an opportunity to wander about visiting his old haunts, such as Glastonbury, Canterbury, Bury St. Edmunds and Durham where relics of St. Cuthbert and the Venerable Bede were lodged. These pilgrimages gave the ordinary stay-at-home Britisher an excuse for wandering about and seeing the country also, as Chaucer suggests, giving him an opportunity to satisfy his wanderlust. There were many considerations which made the business of being a pilgrim seem tempting. In the first place no pilgrim could have any legal proceedings taken against him while he was away, whether for debt or any other cause. Then it was widely known that even highwaymen respected the property and person of travelers on the way to a holy shrine. There were cases of robbery in which the stolen goods were returned after discovery of the voyager's errand by the robber. Pilgrimages, as an English writer has said, "instilled into the heart of the people that roving, restless spirit which made the Englishman the most successful colonizer the world has ever known." The people of Britain remembered their last English dominion which had come from their dominion, Edward the Confessor's tomb in Westminster Abbey became the object of innumerable pilgrimages and Canterbury, where St. Thomas, the first commoner who dared to contest the power of the mecca for more than one-tenth of the population in England in a single year.

The merchant who was in debt could escape under the holy pretext of a pilgrimage, the workman who had grown weary of his job could make his pilgrim wanderlust as a pretext for running to some neighboring town in search of a new master. From morn till night along the great Roman roads a curious procession took its way.

Never at any time were there sufficient accommodations along the pilgrim's routes to take care of these hordes at nightfall. The landed gentry did not regard with any favor this evidence of restlessness among the common people and consequently gave the pilgrims no welcome at manorial inns. The monastery inn would have welcomed them had there been sufficient room. Accordingly it became necessary to find a new type of wayside accommodation. This was the Hospice, a cross between an inn and a charitable shelter where pilgrims were escorted civilization.

TWO VITAL SUBJECTS SHOULD GO HAND-IN-HAND

Historicus.

As time runs along it teaches lessons which are of incalculable value to the human family; and one of the most important to Canadians at present is that Education and Labor should go hand-in-hand on their journey through life. An educated workman only needs work to demonstrate that he is a superior workman, and commands higher remuneration, all else being equal, than his fellow workman who had to face the world without education.

It does not follow, however, that the uneducated man lacks ability to learn and in time become a skillful and valued employee, but he nevertheless is always heavily handicapped.

The parents of children could only hear the opinions of the men who strive daily to keep up, they would strive harder to have a higher standard of education and better taught schools than we have had in the past in Prince Edward Island. Education, like everything else, should always be keeping onward and upward. Such is the aim of other countries. The struggle is maintained in those states, and it is found impossible to accomplish this laudable object in day hours they make use of the night schools with unabating energy. In England, Ireland and Scotland this system is pursued with remarkable energy, and, moreover, carried on in the higher branches, as is told by their proficiency and grades when Canadians come in contact with those competitors at the work-bench, in the engine-room, in the ship-yard, in fact, in all departments in the artisan arenas of Canada.

We have always boasted of our Island school system, but we fear the standard is not as high in any of the grades as they are in the countries we have named. In fact, we have it on the opinion of workmen themselves that the British Isles lead, with Ontario holding second place, and the Maritimes come third. It would be well to have this subject discussed by our teachers in the local press with the view of procuring light, and remedying defects, if they exist. One thing we believe to be an established fact right now. Our teachers do faithful work as far as their standard of our system requires of them.

John W. Bruce, of Toronto, Canadian organizer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, was a visitor at the monthly meeting of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday evening, and was invited to address the delegates on the Labor situation in Canada.

He said it was unfair for critics of the Labor movement to draw a comparison of progress between the inflated war period when the membership of unions had been increased by war workers, and that of normal periods. Taking a comparison between 1914 and 1928 statistics would prove that Labor had increased its membership 50 per cent., and that wages had been raised and conditions of work improved.

He strongly condemned the leadership of the national movement for trying to salvage the legitimate trade union movement by seeking to cause division among the ranks of trade unionists and disruption of the International movement.

These attempts are meeting with failure, and not only was the International movement growing stronger, but the minority movement, as represented in the All-Canada Congress was making no progress.

172,000 Organized Workers.

Figures issued by the Labor Department would show the strength of the International movement in Canada. The trades and Labor Congress represented the interests of 172,000 organized workers, and there had been an increase of 11,000 during the past year.

Labour Legislation

In discussing the legislative activities of Labor, he deplored the fact that Quebec had failed to adopt a progressive Compensation law. The Compensation Acts of Ontario and other provinces had been recognized as models of ideals state insurance.

In Ontario Amendment would be made to the Compensation Act that would improve it and make it of greater benefit to the workers.

Mr. Bruce showed that the demands of Labor are not unreasonable. This has been proved in many cases where employers had at first

pecially catered to. Many English inns of today have had their origin in hospices although the names may have become unrecognizable like that of the Ostrich at Colnbrook, which is a corruption of the word hospice.

Still another kind of inn is that which has had its origin in the middle ages for a meeting place. There are today among English hostleries many names which suggest guild origins such as St. Crispin's the patron saint of the shoemakers. The Holy Blaise, after the patron saint of the weavers, or the Carpenter's Arms.

From these remote origins have come the inns which give to travel over the English countryside its peculiarly mellow atmosphere. The counties of Surrey and Sussex and Kent, in the immediate neighborhood of London, are rich in ancient monastic and manorial inns and the explorer in search of medieval atmosphere will find it in their picturesque byways. It is often possible, so closely are they packed together, to sleep in one, have lunch in another, tea at a third, dinner at a fourth and spend the next night in still another. To find them you must be persistent and inquire from village to village. But you will be well rewarded and you will touch the heart of English history and live more closely than in any other way to the charm and romance of the way that is gone and buried all too deeply under the veneer of haste and futility which is modern civilization.

FOSTER'S GUAJACOL EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

This is without doubt the best preparation of its kind we have ever sold. It contains all the tonic and nutritive properties of Cod Livers with Hypophosphates of Lime and Soda and the addition of Guaiacol makes it especially beneficial in lung and bronchial troubles. For Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis and all wasting diseases it has no equal. Sold on its merits at 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

E. A. FOSTER Central Sunnyside Drugstore. A new lot of the celebrated Japanese Fountain Pens just received—\$1.00 each.

SPECIAL NOTICE POTATOES MARKED PRICE

Buying potatoes and turnips daily at highest market prices. On account of the bare streets in town, commencing Wednesday morning and while the ice lasts we are arranging to have our truckmen haul your potatoes from the ice at Cut Street to our warehouse.

If there are no truckmen there when you arrive leave word at 4 West Street and we will have one sent down immediately.

HARRIS ABATTOIR CO.

E. R. BROW

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown. Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Good Strong Stock Companies Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 23, 1928

CHASTENING—My son, despite not the chastening of the Lord neither be weary of his correction. For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.—Prov. 11, 12.

PRAYER—May our chastening Lord, ever work out for us the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

THE SPARE MINUTE

Oh, what will you do with that spare minute to spare. That gay little, stray little minute to spare? That comes from the clime Of old "Plenty-of-Time." With never a worry, and never a care. Oh, what shall we do with that spare minute to spare? The dear little, queer little minute to spare. Who's only content, So long as he's spent, No matter however, whenever, where? We'd better take care of that minute to spare. The wee little, free little minute to spare. And never refuse That minute to use; It always is ready some burden to bear.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What should be done when young man makes a first call on young woman? A. He should be presented to the girl's mother, and if the chooses, to other members of the family. Q. How should a woman who marital condition is unknown, be addressed in writing? A. "Dear Madam." Q. At what time should a small evening dance begin? A. At nine or nine-thirty.

HOUSE CLEANING TIME

What you'll need and where to get it. Check this list. —Smokey City Cleaner —Sulpho Naphthol —Sani-Flush —Liquid Veneer —Carpet Wash —Ammonia —Borax —Moth Balls —Castile Soap —And all the other requisites for house cleaning.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM. 4087 THE PRO...