

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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By Charles Dalton, President, J. H. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, L. H. Currie, Associate Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1923

THE PLEBISCITE

The complete returns from the plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors are now known and have been officially declared. The total figures for the province are 9,877 in favor of prohibition, and 3,607 against, almost three to one for prohibition.

This is a clear and unequivocal mandate, the voice of an overwhelming majority, a majority secured under the adverse conditions of almost impassable roads and severe weather. Had the conditions been more favorable not only on the polling day but during the previous weeks, when meetings had to be cancelled because of storms, there is no doubt that the majority would have been at least fifty per cent greater than it was. As it was the vote was a practically uncolored expression of public opinion against any trafficking in liquor. There had been little organization, very few meetings had been held although many had been arranged for; no temporary enthusiasm had been worked up by platform oratory. The pupils, it is true, spoke out clearly and press freely lent its columns to correspondents for and against, while editorially advocating prohibition. The vote therefore must be regarded as the sane, considered and matured conclusion of the great majority of our people that the importation of intoxicants must be stopped.

The mandate to the government is emphatic and insistent. It was the people's first opportunity to speak on this question and they spoke. According to the Act ninety-two must elapse before an Order-in-Council can issue bringing the force part four of the Canada Temperance Act. No doubt this will be done at the earliest possible moment.

The mandate given by the people in this matter is not merely to prohibit the legal importation of liquor but to enforce the law, to see to it that there are no leaks, that there is no smuggling, bootlegging or other illegal trafficking in liquor. This is a matter for the local authorities and they too have received their mandate. We shall now look for a rigid enforcement of law, not only of the liquor law but of all other laws enacted for the protection and safety of the people.

The Sydney Record of February 1st published, evidently at the instance of interested parties, a most misleading statement with reference to Prince Edward Island pork and beef. This statement was reproduced conspicuously in the Patriot of the 6th, under scare headlines and without comment or correction.

The Record statement says: "Practically all the hogs available on the Prince Edward Island market at present—and there are none too many of them at that—dress over the 200 pound mark, and up to 300 pounds. There is no demand for pork of this class in the Sydney retail market, etc."

After some comment on this quality of pork the Record goes on to say that local commission and most men cannot use P. E. Island eastern beef because it is unwholesome. For these reasons Sydney is obliged to import its hogs from Ontario and even Prince Edward Island is obliged to "import from the west for its own consumption."

A more ridiculous or misleading statement could scarcely be imagined and the hand of the Ontario agent of American packing

Notes By The Way

A want of confidence amendment has been sprung in the House of Commons very early in the session and it has come as a surprise alike to the King Government and to the official Conservative Opposition. That it has embarrassed the Government is apparent from the fact that Premier King so promptly moved the adjournment of the debate to prevent a division of the House, and has called a Liberal caucus to consider the situation. On the Conservative side the surprise will cause but little embarrassment as the party led by Mr. Meighen has a settled and well defined policy in tariff matters.

The first attack comes from the Progressive benches. In its essence it is a want of confidence motion, but the life of the Government is not seriously threatened. The King Government can rest secure in the fact that it has now a majority of supporters in the House, but that majority is a very narrow one on strictly party lines, and a very close vote at the first division of the session would involve a loss of prestige. A close division is however by no means assured, perhaps not even probable, on the amendment as moved by Mr. Hoy, which calls for a drastic downward revision of the tariff.

Conservatives and protectionists of whatever stripe must find this amendment but little to their liking and it will almost inevitably be negatived, or side-tracked by parliamentary strategy. The apparent object of the move is to place on record an assertion of the principles embodied in the Progressive platform and the adherence thereto of the Progressives now in the House. They had been charged by their constituents with having deserted their principles when under Mr. Crear's leadership. At the last session they supported the Fielding tariff. They had then saved the Government from defeat. Now, under their new leader, Mr. Forke, they will renounce their principles and the solidarity of their party.

They do not wish to defeat the Government. That is shown by the Hoy amendment which obviously is not intended or expected to command a majority vote. None the less the Hoy amendment marks a distinct turning back from any prospect of fusion with the Liberal party such as the Liberal press would have had us believe was a fact practically accomplished at the close of the last previous session. The desertion of some two or three Progressives who rejoined the Liberal fold later in the year seemed to confirm the prospect of a fusion of the two parties. We hear nothing of this now.

The sub-amendment moved by Mr. Shaw of Calgary, who was elected by a narrow majority as an Independent, is of a different character entirely from the Hoy amendment. It views with alarm the increase in ordinary expenditure and calls for an all-round and complete reduction and retrenchment in public disbursements. This is a proposition which reflects the majority sentiment of the country at the present time. It ought to command a strong support among the Opposition and Independent elements in the House and would almost certainly do so if the issue could be squarely brought to vote. This cannot always be done. All sorts of shifts and evasions are possible in parliamentary procedure.

We must bear in mind that neither the Liberals, Progressives nor Independents desire the defeat of the King Government at the present time. Nor do all, nor perhaps even a majority of the Conservatives. The latter believe that a great and strong reaction against the popular verdict of 1921 has begun in the country and is rapidly gaining strength. They prefer therefore, to wait until that reaction has come to full tide before precipitating a political crisis in Parliament. For all these reasons we conclude that the pending amendments in no way threaten the life of the Government at the present time.

But there is now a strong probability that the current session will be a militant one. As much might have been expected when Mr. Forke the Progressive leader gave out in advance that his party would increase their demands upon the Government. Mr. Meighen is always a strong and reliable fighter and never fails to find some weak spot in the harness of his opponents. The recent provincial election in Quebec gives evidence of a strong reaction in that quarter, which together with the elections due this year in Ontario and Prince Edward

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We are told the present price of our choice pork costs \$6.00 per barrel higher than a year ago which is about correct, due entirely to the higher prices paid the farmers here as they have received from 2 to 3 cents per lb more for their hogs this fall than last. As regards our Island Dealers importing heavy beef to take the place of their home product this is not correct. There is quite sufficient good beef to supply the local market and the balance is usually shipped to Newfoundland and Cape Breton and if at any time we have a surplus of good heavy fat cattle they find a ready sale in St. John or Halifax. As our farmers are engaged largely in dairying it naturally follows that Dairy breeds predominate. The demand in Sydney in the past has been principally supplied from Ontario being shipped in Refrigerator cars, the larger percentage being carcasses from rough steers and heavy fat old cows which is supplied at reduced prices.

I am Sir, etc., SHIPPER

Vernon River Poll

Sir,—The writer of the letter signed "Vernon River Poll" does not seem to be fully informed of the facts of the situation. In order to show your readers that this is so, let me take some of his statements. He says first one young man, etc., was guilty of certain conduct. Has he forgotten that all officers of the Poll were sworn officials under heavy penalty against interfering with or influencing any voter? Second, he says he has been told the voter's list was the list used at the Dominion Election of 1919. Let me state that the registrar here received from Mr. Francis Hughes, D. R. O., Charlottetown, two copies of the list as prepared by the Registrar at the last election with instructions to post same in conspicuous places for the convenience of voters. He copied two additional lists (seven hundred and four names with the residences, occupation, and Post Office address) and posted four instead of two without any extra remuneration; he stated on the notice the five days which he would be at home from two o'clock to six to revise the list. Strange to say neither the writer of the letter nor any other ever troubled to go. On the 11th of January he made a complete revised list which he mailed on the 12th, instant to D. R. O. Hughes, a list which no voter ever saw. A copy of this list was used and was seen only by the returning officer and clerks of the Poll. Whence then did your correspondent derive his knowledge of the condition of the list? Third, he asks can any one wonder why the young man voted for free rice? Baffled are we so that no one can tell how any individual votes, yet, your correspondent makes the statement regarding this special vote, for which he cannot furnish proof. Fourth, he says the names of dead voters, etc., were on the list. What

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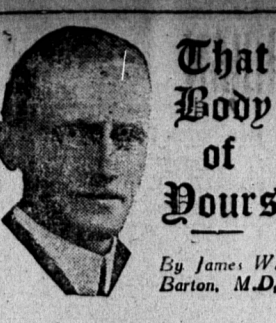
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By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

I know that when I state that everybody should wear corsets that I'll be assailed by all the health and medical organizations of the land. Men's organizations will simply laugh the idea to scorn. And yet what is the truth of the matter? Well women wear corsets because from their back and sustain the body generally. The strong or athletic man finds no need for corsets, nor the athletic woman either, for the matter. Why? Well nature has provided you with the most wonderful corsets in the world, corsets made of solid bone and muscle. Behind you have the spinal column, 33 bones with ligaments and huge muscles running from bone to bone to make it a real support or backbone for you. Runners from the hip bones to the spinal column and to the ribs are other powerful muscles and so you have the "steels" of your corsets behind. And what about the front? Running upwards, downwards, and obliquely you have three sets of powerful muscles that when developed hold you as tightly and snugly as any shaped lout corset ever made. And thus nature has provided your body with corsets naturally. Do you know that if you bend and twist your body a few times each day you will so tighten up these corsets that you will reduce your waist by inches. The more these muscular corsets are developed the smaller the waist becomes. Thus Sadow the strong man had a waist just one inch larger than his thigh. Just as corsets give one grace and correctness so also does Nature's corsets, and that is why developed has an erect carriage. A man whose muscles corsets are developed so then we should all wear the corsets Nature provides.

Justice

What is a Gentleman? Sir,—A gentleman is a true man, a true man never fails a friend nor takes advantage of an enemy. A gentleman thinks before he speaks or acts and his speeches and acts are invariably thoughtful and considerate of others. I am, Sir, etc.

An Ordinary Woman

What is a Gentleman? Sir,—You will recall that Pope dedicated a gentleman in the following classic lines: To whom can riches give reputation or trust, Content or pleasure, but the good bought for gold, Esteem and love were never to be sold. O fool! to think God hates the worthy maid, Who loves and the love of human kind, Whose life is healthful, and whose conscience clear. Because he wishes a thousand pounds a year, Honor and shame from no condition rise: Act well your part: there all the honor lies. Fortune in men has some small difference made; One flouts in rags, one flutters in brocade. The cobbler aproned, and the parson robed, The friar hooded, and the monarch crowned. "What aiffer more," you cry, "than crown and rod?" I'll tell you, friend; a wise man and a fool. You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk; Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk. Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; The rest is all but leather or prunella. Stuck o'er with titles, and hung around with strings, That may be by kings, or mistress-boys of kings; Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race, In quiet flow from Lucrece to Lucrece; But by your father's worth if yours your rate, Count me those only who were good and great. Go! if your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood, Go! and pretend your family is your own. Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. What can enable sois, or slaves, or cowards? Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. What's fame? A fancied life in other's breath, A thing beyond us, even before our death. Just what you hear, you have, The same, my lord, if Tully's, or your own. All that we feel of it begins and ends. In the small circle of our foes or friends; To all beside us much an empty shade. A Eugene living, as a Caesar dead; Alike, or when or where they shone or shine, Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine. A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod; An honest man's the noblest work of God. I am Sir, etc.

Prince of Wales

Children and the Movies

Sir,—I observe from your Eastern correspondence column that one of the clergymen of Montague has been denouncing the movies. He must be very much behind the times or has a grudge of some kind. In Charlottetown, clergymen freely patronize the movies. I was in the Prince Edward Theatre the other night and saw no fewer than four clergymen present, including two representatives of the Sabbath Alliance. Judging by their pleased expressions, they seemed to thoroughly enjoy the programme. But I do not think it is good for children to be present at a mixed programme. The themes illustrated are beyond their years and ideas are suggested

Educationist

What is a Gentleman? Sir,—I do not propose to decide the vexed question as to what constitutes a "gentleman." Instinctively these become known to us in their language and conduct, so that we are not easily mistaken. The reverse is, however, more easily interpreted, and the soul that imagines that one "fair" makes a "lady," and who speaks a "gentleman" as "This raravis" as in the letter of "Fair Play," will neither be classed as a lady or a gentleman. I am Sir, etc.

Medical

How to get fat? says an advertisement. That's easy. The real trouble is in getting the butcher to give you some lean.

Leaders Spoke On Big Issues

(Continued from Page One.)

Putnam Moves Address. Moving the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the House of Commons today, Harold Putnam, (Liberal, Colchester), said the honor of moving the address must be ascribed to his constituency and not to himself. He assured the House that his constituency fully appreciated that honor.

Referring to the resignation of Mr. Crear as leader of the Progressive party, Mr. Putnam was glad that it had not carried with it Mr. Crear's resignation of his seat in the House. He congratulated Mr. Forke on his success on to the leadership and wished him the same measure of success as Mr. Crear had enjoyed. The Speech from the Throne had mentioned the arrangement of better trade relations between Canada, France and Italy. Mr. Putnam hoped there would, as a consequence, be a real extension of trade. Europe must return to normal in respect to trade before great difficulties could be solved. And, while better trade relations overseas were being sought, there were many people in Canada who all hoped for reciprocal trade with the United States. The Government had been criticized because of its stand on the Near East situation, but today the country commended the answer given by the Prime Minister, that Parliament must be consulted before there was any thought of bringing Canada into a war. This remark was greeted with applause from the Liberal and Progressive benches. To have acted otherwise, Mr. Putnam declared, would have been contradictory to the spirit of parliamentary Government and of the League of Nations, which had been formed in order that nations might seek an honorable way out of their difficulties before they rushed into war. Since last session the board of management of the Canadian National Railways had been named, and the amalgamation of the units of the system was to be speedily carried out. R. B. Hanson, (Conservative, York-Sunbury), queried what Mr. Putnam's attitude was regarding the Intercolonial. Mr. Putnam replied that he stood precisely where the former minister of public works (Hon. L. P. McMurtry) stood in the last election. He believed amalgamation was now the best policy, but wished divisional headquarters to be at Moncton. Mr. Putnam said he believed he saw signs of better times dawning. The clouds of economic discouragement which had so long overhung the sky were lifting at last.

Mr. Rheaume Seconds. Joseph T. Rheaume (Liberal, Jacques Cartier) seconded the motion for the adoption of the address in a French speech of about fifteen minutes' duration, which was devoted chiefly to an enumeration of the grounds for optimism at the present time. After a brief tribute to the late D. A. Lafontaine, his predecessor, as the representative of Jacques Cartier, Mr. Rheaume said that in spite of all the clouds on the business horizon there was ground for rejoicing in the stability of the country. Signs were not wanting of a return to better conditions in commerce and in agriculture alike. Our foreign trade had been established upon a more favorable basis and Canadian money was now at par in the United States. The harvest had been abundant and the building trade was active throughout the Dominion. In closing he remarked that the condition of agriculture emphasized the need of external markets and therefore congratulated the Government, and particularly Messrs. Fielding and Lapointe upon their success in negotiating treaties with foreign countries. Mr. Meighen Speaks. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Opposition, opened by congratulating the mover and seconder on the speeches and by welcoming the new members of Parliament. He referred to the resignation of Mr. Crear from the Progressive leadership and congratulated Mr. Forke on his attainment to that position. "I don't know that I look for any less evidence of Liberal affiliation of the Grand Trunk with the Canadian National System."

"Why is it