

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1928

A PYRRHIC VICTORY.

THE Saunders Government realize their candidate's success in Belfast is nothing less than a pyrrhic victory. Combining the Opposition's vote, the Liberals are in a minority of ten. In other words, Belfast is represented in the Legislature by a representative of the minority of the constituency. It is certainly a black eye to the Government—a black eye on three counts—its position on the Prohibition question, its financial administration, and its road policy. The mere accident of retaining the seat through the uncertainty of a triangular contest, with a plurality of votes against it, may afford some satisfaction to those who are content to "get there anyway" by hook or by crook, but to the Province at large the result is a definite and well deserved reproof to the Saunders Government.

The newly-elected member of the Fourth District, as we have said, represents a minority in the constituency, and if public opinion is to be gauged by what is heard on every side, the Government party represents but a small fraction of the electors of the Province.

PROTECTING THE FARMER.

IN his speech accepting the nomination of the Republican party for the presidency of the United States, Herbert Hoover stressed the importance of giving more protection to farmers. To people on this side of the border it would appear that the United States farmers are already pretty well protected so far as tariffs are concerned. Indeed they are the most highly protected farmers in the world today, yet they are not satisfied. What they see in conditions as they exist is that producers in other lines industrial and commercial are receiving a larger return for their product than they are and this is probably true in the generality of cases. The farmer is a foundational producer, without him all other production would be ineffective, for he provides food for them all.

Mr. Hoover's proposal is to still further protect the American farmer by more tariff protection if it be needed, and also by a reduction in transportation rates for farm produce.

In his campaign Mr. Hoover lays considerable emphasis on the power to be derived from the proposed waterways project in the St. Lawrence.

From this power including water transportation from the Great Lakes to the ocean, he promises almost immediate relief to the twenty agricultural States in the Union. As to any increase in the American tariff by which the farmers of that country will be benefited. Canadian farmers will correspondingly fall short and it is by no means probable that Canada will tamely submit to the development of the St. Lawrence waterways for the exclusive benefit of American farmers.

On this matter the Toronto Mail and Empire says: "But in addition to the St. Lawrence route he (Mr. Hoover) declares himself for the Mississippi waterway, whereby the Great Lakes would be joined to the Gulf of Mexico through the Chicago drainage canal. Canada expects to have to bear the brunt of Mr. Hoover's policy of increased tariff protection for the United States farmers, but Canada can be depended upon to maintain her rights in regard to the St. Lawrence, and Canada will not tamely submit to have the Great Lakes system in which she is a full partner, drained for the purpose of making an eternal waterway for the use of the United States. This country has to be reckoned with in these important articles of the Hoover policy."

Mr. Hoover in proposing to further protect the farmers of his country is adopting a course which is bound, not only to bring him

popular support but also to bring prosperity to the United States. With the farmers prosperous, the country's prosperity is assured. This is true of Canada as of the United States. It is freely admitted that between the farmer and the ultimate consumer there is a "not inconsiderable horde who are making a very large profit from both production and consumption. This horde includes transportation companies and middlemen of all descriptions from the legitimate merchant and trader to the speculator who "corners" certain lines of products and when the time is ripe sells them to his own advantage and at profits which are out of all proportions to his share in the business.

This view of the question must be taken account of by the governments of other countries as well as the United States. The farmer is not receiving the full benefit of his labors and the time is not far distant when special rates on the transportation of farm products must be considered as well as the limitation of profits to be absorbed between the farmer and the ultimate consumer.

RESPONSIBILITY.

A sense of responsibility to others and one's country is one of the first requisites for good citizenship. The man or woman who lives mainly for himself or herself, and who supports a cause because it promises to be a personal benefit is not a good citizen; indeed, they may be classed as dangerous.

With the franchise now extended to men and women, the responsibilities of citizens are multiplied. The vote cast for personal benefit may be a vote against one's country, may be a vote for a policy which may mean injury to thousands and years of stagnation to business. This is why good men and women are now urging a study of the vital political issues. Neither man nor woman has the right to cast a ballot unless they know what they are voting for, and every right-minded man or woman realizes this. There are party affiliations which may not be easily broken. There are party prejudices due to training or association which are not easily overcome even in the face of strong proof of the necessity for change. A conscientious study of the most important issues, provincial or federal by the people will overcome party affiliations and prejudices.

One frequently hears the remark that women know nothing about politics. This is no more true of women than of men. Thousands of men vote a certain way because they have been told to, because their parents or the family have always belonged loyally to one party or the other. This is no valid reason for polling a vote.

The privileges of the franchise simply amount to this, that good citizenship is a sacred duty and that no one can be a good citizen unless he or she knows what they are voting for, and why. Many women are now taking an intelligent part in politics and this is as it ought to be. Their duty to the State is just as great as that of the men and their obligations to their country just as binding. Let all women study politics, study at least the important questions which are to the forefront. Canada is still in the making and the future of Canada depends upon the honesty, integrity and intelligence of its people.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The burning question in Prohibition circles now is "Who's Who?" In one of his speeches in the recent campaign, Premier Saunders mentioned specifically the men in the party who could be depended upon to enforce the Prohibition law. For reasons best known to himself he omitted the names of Hon. J. P. McIntyre and Mr. Butler, M.L.A. Why are these two omitted?

Notes by the Way

ACCORDING to the New York Times, a possible substitute for prohibition in the United States was suggested before the Institute of Politics in a lecture by Dr. Louis Pierard, Belgian Socialist and former Member of Parliament, who attributed the success of the Belgian semi-prohibition system to its moderation.

Dr. Pierard as a foreigner was careful not to criticize the American prohibition system, but his remarks were generally accepted as distinctly applicable to the present situation there. He used virtually the same formula as Governor Smith expressed in his telegram to the Houston convention. The Governor advocated temperance instead of prohibition, and Dr. Pierard talked about the substitution of "temperance for abstinence," as practiced in Belgium, and asserted that this had been one of the outstanding achievements in the moral stabilization and mental recovery of Belgium after the war.

"The sale of spirits is prohibited in all public places, such as cafes, hotels and restaurants, where only wine and beer are allowed," said Dr. Pierard, discussing the Belgian laws. "The sale of liquors is allowed only in groceries and special wine shops, but one must buy at least two litres (nearly two quarts). This discourages the heavy consumption of spirits by the poor, as the cost of two litres of French brandy or benedictine is too large for the working man, although sometimes a group bands together and buys it to drink at the home of one of them. It is a rather curious system, but it works well and I think it will last, because it is moderate and the Belgian likes compromise."

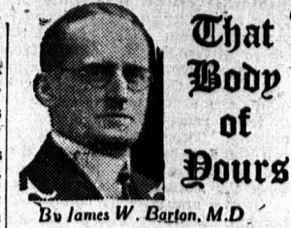
Dr. Pierard admitted that there was some bootlegging, and that speak-easies existed under the name of "trenches," which were concealed rooms in cigar stores and groceries, or "clubs." Nevertheless, the law was drastically enforced against such places, and he did not think that bootlegging had neutralized the beneficial social effects of the law, as many think it has in the United States.

The real object of the law, he continued, was to abolish the form of drinking and "treating," to harden liquor which existed in the Belgian cafes before the war. As to the effects of the Belgian system, he said the number of cafes had decreased from 200,000 to 100,000 and the consumption of spirits from 5 1/2 litres in 1913 to 2.52 in 1923, and the consumption of beer had increased from 223 litres in 1913 to 234 litres in 1925. He added that the consumption of wine had decreased greatly in the last few years because of heavy customs taxes. In addition there are heavy excise taxes and taxes on the opening of new cafes. He asserted that prison, hospital and asylum statistics also proved the success of the law. Belgian workers, drinking less than before the war, are better workers, and have increased production substantially in some trades despite the enforcement of the eight-hour day. The number of accidents has decreased since Belgium became temperate, he added.

From the vital statistics for 1927 newly issued by the Dominion Bureau, it is satisfactory to learn the number of marriages show an increase, though in other respects the statistics are not much to boast about. The number of living births was 1,697 against 1,752 in the preceding year; a rate of 19.5 per 1,000, as against 20.1 in the preceding year. Deaths under one year of age, showed 113 against 123; or 66.6 against 70.2 per 1,000. Deaths at all ages showed 914 against 898 in the previous year, or 10.5 against 10.3. Marriages numbered 482 against 459 in the preceding year; or 5.5 against 5.3 per 1,000.

The question of transportation and railway facilities rightly held an important place on the agenda of business of the Associated Boards of Trade. The future of this Province depends upon improved transportation facilities. After the second car ferry, we must have a tunnel, but probably before that, as a successful Islander abroad points out we shall have such an overhead traffic with airplanes, that Prince Edward Island will have become the summer playground of America. By that time, too, real estate will be at ransom prices, for the wealthy people of Canada and the United States will be acquiring land here for summer resorts.

The showing of the picture of the Battle of the Falkland Islands, serves to remind us how narrowly we here and the people of Halifax escaped being at the mercy of the German navy in 1914. Had Admiral Sturdee not succeeded in defeating the German Atlantic fleet at the Falklands, both Halifax and Charlottetown would have been in ruins—or would have had surren-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

DRAINING THE GALL BLADDER

Perhaps you have been hearing about the method of treating gall stones, cancer, and other liver conditions, by means of a thin tube called the duodenal tube. It gets its name because it goes down the throat past the stomach, and into the first part of the small intestine, which is called the duodenum.

A solution of Epsom salts is poured down this little tube which is no larger than a slate pencil, and the patient lies on his right side with the right leg straight down and knee straight, the left leg and knee bent lying over on the right, thus bringing the duodenum or first part of intestine lower than stomach. As you know the duct from the liver and gall bladder opens into the duodenum.

After the salts have remained there for some time, the patient then lies with the head lower than the body, and the bile is thus drained out of gall bladder.

By continuous drainage almost a quart of bile can be removed from a badly congested gall bladder and liver, in twenty four hours.

Not only is the liver drained of its bile in this manner but this drainage removes mucous, or any broken down infected matter, and prevents stasis or stoppage.

Now the big point is that this method not only cleanses the liver and the liver cells, thus preventing jaundice and that tired, sick, lazy feeling, but by keeping everything moving it prevents the formation of gall stones.

Now it is too much to expect that stones already formed, many of them larger than the diameter of the tube are going to be removed by this method of drainage, or that a cancer already formed can be likewise cured.

However you can certainly see how all these symptoms such as of nausea, headache, gas attacks, vomiting, pain in right chest, can be relieved and prevented by this common sense treatment. This has always meant heavy doses of calomel in the past.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

THE FOUNDING OF QUEBEC

Q. When was Quebec founded? A. The City of Quebec was founded by Champlain in 1608 as a base for further exploration westward. The name Quebec signifies a strait for at this point the St. Lawrence River pours its rapid flood through another rapid channel between Cape Diamond to the north and the Cliffs of Levis to the South. The population of Quebec now exceeds, 125,000, and shows a steadily increasing commerce.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

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A. Yes and it often avoids misunderstandings and embarrassment. Q. Is it proper for a young couple to dance together so often as to be conspicuous?

A. No not unless they are engaged to be married, and even then it implies jealousy.

Q. What will terminate any conversation which has grown too intimate or tedious?

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DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

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WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Write "my boy's shoes" if one boy, "my boys' shoes" if more than one.

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SYNONYMS: languid, feeble, faint, torpid, listless, sluggish, apathetic, supine.

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: SAVOR; to have a specified flavor or quality. "The whole thing savored of unreality to her."

Happenings of the Week

If a word has left a smart, Do not hoard it in your heart, It may break a friendship true If you let it. And perhaps the speaker would Take it all back if he could; So the thing for you to do Is forget it!

Life is far too short to bear Malice to a friend that's dear, And the chances are that you Will regret it.

Just suppose your Judge should make Record of each sad mistake, So the thing for you to do Is forget it!

The Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, O. B. E., and her niece, the Lady Barbara Montgomerie, who were here with the party of "Young Ambassadors" from England, had the honor of having tea with Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon at Government House in Ottawa on Saturday.

Lady Dalrymple is six feet and two inches in height, and was for a time supposed to be the tallest woman of title in the British Empire, but is now said to have a rival.

One of the most pertinent remarks, heard about the recent Royal Garden Party, says a lady present, was made by a small boy among the crowd of people watching the guests as they entered the garden at the head of Constitution Hill. In a high childish treble, he said: "Mummy, where do all these people come from?" I could not wait to hear the answer but his mother might have told him that they came from every quarter of the Globe, including P. E. Island.

The beautiful big garden shimmered in the sunshine and all the people lucky enough to secure seats under the shady trees marvelled at the King and Queen who moved among their guests, ignoring the heat with the charming way they have of doing their duty as if they liked it. Princess Victoria, in a charming dress of beige georgette and a black hat, and wearing beautiful pearls, strolled about in the shade accompanied by her equerry and, at one time, by her nephew, the Prince of Wales. Lady Patricia Ramsay, looking very beautiful in a patterned frock of green chiffon, sat in the shade for some time with her husband and circle of friends.

The Duke of Connaught, in grey from head to foot, was looking very well after his recent indisposition, and as he stood chatting with Lady (Henry) Wilson he looked about twenty years younger than his real age. The great spectacle of the afternoon was, of course, the troop of Indian Princes and their feminine retentions. The latter looked delightfully cool in their flowing robes of embroidered gauze but the thick brocade coats and heavily jewelled turbans worn by most of the princes must have increased their temperature.

Miss Kirke, of Halifax, is spending a few weeks very pleasantly with the Misses Johnson, Prince Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffus, of Halifax, are among the guests at Beach Grove Inn.

There is quite a lot of entertaining among the summer hotel visitors just now, luncheons and bridge parties informal, but delightful social gatherings of friends.

Miss Lena McLure and her guest, Miss Louise Westman, of Toronto, left on Thursday for St. John's, Nfld., where they will attend the wedding of a college chum. Mrs. McLure accompanied them as far as Halifax.

Rev. C. C. Rand, Mrs. Rand and son, John, of Craupaud, are enjoying a short holiday with friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The young ladies serving tea at the Tennis Courts this afternoon, are: Miss B. McNeill, Miss F. Platts, Miss E. Platts, Miss L. Wright.

Prominent visitors here this week are Dr. F. H. McKay and Dr. Geo. Little, of Montreal who, with Dr. Ray Brow, who is summing here, held a clinic under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association. It is interesting to note that Dr. McKay and Dr. Brow are both P. E. Islanders who have already won distinction in their chosen profession.

Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Jenkins have as their guest Miss Grace McInerney of Saint John.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. McLaggan and daughters Marjorie, Helen and Isabel, of New Glasgow, N.S., who have a host of friends in this city, left by automobile recently for Toronto, where they will visit the Canadian Exhibition. They stopped off for a few days in Chatham, N.B., where they were the guests of Mrs. John MacLaggan. Mr. MacLaggan was for twenty-five years manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in New Glasgow, but retired from active service a short time ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Mappin, Westmount, P. Q., with their two children, are spending a few weeks at Brackley Beach.

The engagement was announced this week of Miss Lyle McParlane,

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison have been on a week's fishing trip to Bloomfield, Prince County.

Hats with very narrow brims or no brims at all were featured at the Fall fashion promenade of the Retail Millinery Association in New York.

The most popular colors were brown in nutmeg, shades, wine reds, dark grey, blues and brilliant blues, depending entirely upon the accompanying dress.

Probably the most striking feature was a new type of evening hat, so flexible that it can be carried in the pocket or coat sleeve.

The hats for day wear had either a very narrow brim or none at all. With the fur collared wraps only the brimless hat was worn. The beret, skull cap and toque appeared the most popular.

The tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon will be Mrs. C. G. Duffy, Mrs. E. T. Higgs, Mrs. A. B. Fisher.

The last word in dining rooms contains a dining table with a glass top. The rest of the table is of silver and black.

That Body of Ours

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However you can certainly see how all these symptoms such as of nausea, headache, gas attacks, vomiting, pain in right chest, can be relieved and prevented by this common sense treatment. This has always meant heavy doses of calomel in the past.

However the formation of gall stones can be prevented, and all necessity for this drainage business likewise removed, by simply keeping the liver active.

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visitation to the intending signatories of this city, to Mr. Dan Anderson to the treaty to meet in Paris was of Montreal. Both young people issued by the Government of France exceedingly popular with their own and it is understood that Premier King will cross the Atlantic on the same boat with Hon. Frank Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, who will execute the treaty on behalf of his government. Early in October Premier King will open the Canadian Legation in Paris and will afterwards spend about a week in England. The Prime Minister will return to Canada about October 15.

Dr. Henry H. Pierce and bride, who are receiving the congratulations of their hosts of friends, leave on Monday for their home in Morgantown, West Virginia.

Several local Gyros are among those attending the Gyro convention in Moncton, and at which 150 visiting delegates are in attendance.

The many friends of Rev. J. M. and Mrs. MacLeod are glad to welcome them to Charlottetown. They are now settled at 154 Prince Street. Mr. MacLeod has been supplying Orwell-Vernon for the last few weeks with much acceptance.

Miss Jessie Rippey, who has been the guest of Mrs. (Senator) Robertson, Prince St., has returned to her home in Halifax, where she is on the staff of the Halifax Ladies' College.

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