

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18 1924

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an extract from a speech delivered by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on September 23rd last, before a Saskatchewan audience. Naturally his hearers wanted the Crow's Nest Pass agreement reinstated; naturally also Mr. Meighen wanted the support of his hearers. Without mincing matters, without equivocation or evasion, without trying to hide behind a volley of words which might mean anything or nothing, he came direct to the point and stated clearly and unmistakably where he stood.

There is another subject, I should mention, the reinstatement of what is called the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement," said Mr. Meighen. "I have come to it all the more readily because I stand before a Western audience and I tell you very frankly, as I spoke in parliament, I am against this reinstatement. I don't believe it is right." Then he told them why it was not right, why it would be unjust to the rest of Canada, and his straightforward explanation proved at least that he had the courage of his convictions and that he was not bartering Canadian rights for votes.

Contrast Mr. Meighen's stand on this as well as on all other matters with that of Premier King who, for the sake of western support, made concessions which the Railway Commission declared were "unjust," "unfair" and "not based upon any sound principle"; who is even now bartering cabinet positions and offering to build branch railways for Western support!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The leaves are flying. Practical Rotaryism is Christianity exemplified.

This is the time we feel like turning our car into foxes and our gas to anthracite.

Lord Birkenhead says he could hardly name a real public question of importance which divides Liberals who were honest from Conservatives. As the Mayor of New York gracefully remarked to the Queen of the Belgians: 'You have said a mouthful.'

What is the difference between the Labour party and the Communists anyway? We have been asked. The Labour Party seeks to achieve the Socialist Commonwealth by means of Parliamentary democracy. The Communist Party seeks to achieve the dictatorship of the proletariat by armed revolution.

Many readers, presumably, will regret to learn of the death of the proprietor of "White Horse" whiskey so popular with our invalids. Sir Peter Mackie, besides being one of the best modern pharmacologists was a scientist of no mean order, financing the "Mackie Ethnological Expedition" which carried on researches, under Canon Roscoe, on the border of Uganda.

Sensational publicity has a great deal to do with the disagreement of juries, such as we have had exemplified in Halifax, recently. It should be made an offence, as in Great Britain, to feature unduly a case before trial; and steps could profitably be taken to prevent the publication of the names

of petit jurors. Many men are so sensitive they resent being publicly associated with a hanging jury.

Last year it was alleged too many counter attractions to home life and lessons accounted for the failure of many of our students to graduate. A girl's diary picked up and copied tells its own tale.

Monday—Pictures with Bert. Tuesday—Y. M. C. A. with Jack. Wednesday—Dance with A. D. G. Thursday—Worked late. Friday—Church social with Ethel. Saturday—Pictures with Freddy. Sunday—Had a bad head.

The surprise expressed that a Communist should seek to oppose Mr. Speaker Whitely at Halifax is not because of his tenets but because it constitutes a breach of precedent. The Speaker of the House of Commons, no matter what party he nominally belongs to, nor what riding he represents, is never opposed when he offers himself for re-election, this being one of the traditions of British politics. It is also a tradition that the same representative shall be elected Speaker of the House, no matter what party is in office.

Premier Ramsay MacDonald addressing his supporters said: "When you are making a bargain between two nations what commonsense is there in the man who says: You ought to have got all I want, and not to have given the other side anything at all, if they want that, they had better change their Government; but then they had better get a Government of angels." It was Disraeli, when questioned upon his views on the Darwinian theory, who declared he was "on the side of the angels." So presumably Premier Ramsay MacDonald was predicting the return of a Conservative Government.

They are practical, even if bitter in their politics in Great Britain. To show how many of the food-stuffs in daily use are produced within the Empire the Women's National Unionist Associations are sending boxes filled with samples of Empire food products to the different industrial constituencies. The boxes vary in price from a dollar to twenty-five dollars. The dollar box includes goods from Canada, India, the West Indies, East Africa, Australia, and South Africa. It is hoped by this practical demonstration to induce the housewife when making her weekly purchases, to insist upon being served with Empire products.

Rev. John McNeill, now in California where the Lord's Prayer is ultra vires in the schools, once leaned over his pulpit in Toronto and addressing the elders in the front seat said—"Smile men, smile, nobody could be half so good as you now look." A rhyme current in the days of our youth, attributed to Calverley the Oxford poet, who wrote delightfully witty verses in parody of classical and modern poets, hit off this age old foible of the seer and yellow leaf.

King David and King Solomon Led very joyous lives, Going about to picnics With their concubines and wives. But when old age came on them As and conscience brought its qualms.

King Solomon wrote the Proverbs, and David wrote the Psalms.

Notes By The Way

Will prohibition be maintained in the United States? There are those who think it will be repealed within a few years as it has been in five of the nine provinces of Canada, and a sixth province, Ontario, a few days hence is to vote on the question of its continuance there. But in the United States the situation is altogether different from what it is in Canada. By the Eighteenth Amendment prohibition is embodied in the constitution of the Republic and can only be disannulled by the joint action of thirty-two of the forty-eight States. In Canada any prohibitory law now in existence may at any time be repealed by the Legislature that enacted it.

The repeal of prohibition in the States would be a slow and difficult task even if a majority of the people of the nation desired it. There is no evidence that a majority of the electorate in even one half of the states desire repeal. Even if there were such a majority in twenty-four states sufficient to control the legislatures to vote in favor of repeal they would be powerless to effect their purpose. That is why it has not been attempted in the years since prohibition has been in the national constitution. It is true that there is a loud outcry against prohibition and equally true that the law has been openly and flagrantly violated and that rum-running, smuggling and bootlegging are carried on at wholesale.

Where then is the evidence that the majority of the people still stand behind prohibition? One evidence is that in the presidential election now being contested no candidate for the presidency has ventured to advocate the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Another and stronger point is that President Coolidge and his cabinet are making more strenuous efforts than ever before to enforce the law against its violators. To vigorous is this effect that only last week a fleet of revenue cutters on the Atlantic coast in one day captured thirteen rum-running vessels and seized their liquor cargoes of an estimated value of no less than \$4,500,000. It is hardly conceivable that with a national election pending, war on such a scale and with such results would be carried on by President Coolidge against the liquor traffic if he were not confident that the majority whose votes he is seeking are in favor of prohibition.

Prohibition has been of undoubted benefit to the nation, half enforced as it has been, and real, energetic enforcement would double those benefits. In this faith the majority of the American people are supporting the law and its enforcement. The difficulties are great but the moral forces behind the law are greater and more enduring. The warfare will go on with no thought of surrender by the temperance army. The constitutional act is their strong citadel. And there is much more probability of the English-speaking Provinces of Canada that have recently gone wet returning to the day column within a few years that there is of the United States repealing the Prohibition Amendment.

Just as we expected there is perturbation in the West over the judgment abrogating the Crow's Nest rates. An appeal will be taken either to the Supreme Court, to which no objection would be made, or to the Government's Council, which would make it a political issue. The latter course seems the more probable one and would lead to a lively and exciting discussion in the next session of Parliament. In the end justice must be restored. There must be a leveling up of the western rate or a leveling downward of eastern rates. Whatever happens in that regard, the Commission judgment will strain the existing relations between the Government and its western allies. The political element cannot be eliminated.

The early stages of temperance reform in different sections of Canada date a good way back. Sometime ago the Toronto Globe cited a pledge taken in Adolphus, Ontario, in 1830 not to use or furnish drinks for raisings, bees or harvest work." This in turn has brought out a record of a Methodist Quarterly Conference held at Malahide, in the same province in October 1824. The lending minute reads as follows: "Moved and resolved, not to have any spirituous liquor at any of our bees or raisings." That was a century ago. If there are any earlier records of like action taken in any Canadian community it would be of interest to have them reproduced.



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D. HANDLING THE "HYSTERICAL" CHILD.

A principal of a school received a note from a mother reading as follows: "If Johnny misbehaves, send him home. Don't strap him, because he gets hysterical when he is whipped."

The principal was one of the old type, and feeling that the boy would be spoiled if he were spared the rod, he decided to interview the parents. He found that Johnny was subject to these fits of hysteria when he was refused anything he wished. If going on a motor trip, Johnny had to sit in the front seat or he would have hysterics, and the trip delayed or spoiled. It was the same in the matter of his food, going to bed at night, and his general actions of the day at home, and at school or play.

The principal asked the parents if they had tried anything, and they admitted that they had and that the doctor had said that there was really nothing wrong with him physically.

"In that case," said the principal "why not treat him like any other youngster? As it is everybody wants to hit him. He is growing selfish, wants his own way everywhere, and is getting to be disliked or pitied, everywhere he goes. It is not fair to your boy when he is young to permit him to grow into a selfish man. He will not be able to get along with people, or make his way in the world."

As it is, he is wise enough to see that by "acting up" in this manner, he can just about get anything he wants.

He knows just the time to do his little "stunt" and get away with it.

The whole underlying trouble is selfishness.

Now I don't want you to think I am interfering but really I don't think you are fair to the boy. He'll never make a "real" man this way.

The parents were sensible. They spoke quietly but firmly to the boy about his actions. When he started to give trouble going on a motor trip, he was left at home, when he misbehaved at school, the principal was instructed to whip him. It took a little while but he was "cured."

Now the point here is, that with the assurance of the physician that there was no physical ailment, the parents and principal felt safe in going ahead with the "treatment."

STAY WITH THE LORD.—The Lord is with you, while ye be with him and if ye seek him, he will be found of you; and if ye forsake him, he will forsake you. II. Chronicles 15: 2.

PRAYER:—O Lord, we would seek Thee now when Thou mayest be found, and call upon Thee whilst Thou art near, for this is the day of the salvation.

EVERLASTING LIGHT:—Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself: for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. Isaiah 60: 20.

PRAYER:—"The Lord is my light and my salvation, Whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?"

A MOTHER'S ALPHABET The A. B. C. of Baby Welfare

A baby's a treasure, handle him carefully. B ring him up lovingly, bring him up prayerfully. Cuddle him, comfort him; childhood is brief. D ose him, with love, time comes laden with grief. E xample is better than precept, you know. F or baby will follow where mother will go. G ive him the best and the purest of milk. H ave him in woolies and never mind silk. I nstall in him really a love of fresh air. J oy in all Nature, her treasures so rare. K eep his head cool, his feet warm, and he'll seldom feel pain! L et him go happy, again and again. M akh happy thoughts your hobby, never talk ill. N o microbe can enter but sun and air kills. O pen your windows by day and by night. P urest of air is baby's first right. R emember that flowers bloom best in the air. S o give master baby a Benjamin's share. T hen keep him your baby as long as you can, Z ealously tend him, he'll pay back your care.

Happenings of the Week

Greet the world with a smile as you go down the road. Start every new day with a song; A heart filled with courage will lighten the load. Though everything seems to go wrong. No matter how brave and determined you are, You will find that you never will get very far, If you carry your troubles along!

Sir Henry Thornton is entertaining at a stag dinner on Sunday evening at the Mount Royal Club, Montreal, which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will honor with his presence prior to attending the reception Madame L. H. Hebert is giving for her daughter, Magdeleine, that night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hosmer, 302 Drummond St., Montreal. His Royal Highness will ride with the Montreal Hunt Club on Monday. The meet will be held at St. Augustin.

Many home friends will sympathize with Mrs. Ligertwood and family, of Vancouver, in the death of Mr. Ligertwood, who is so kindly remembered here.

Mrs. C. E. McLaggan and young daughter, of New Glasgow, spent the week-end in the city with Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch MacKinnon, and was joined on Tuesday by Mr. McLaggan and daughters, who came over for the Cameron-Godfrey nuptials. During Mrs. McLaggan's visit she was fully occupied in a round of social activities, which besides renewing old friendships, included an afternoon bridge at Mrs. J. A. Mathieson's on Monday, and a luncheon at the Golf Links on Tuesday when she was the guest of a number of ladies she had the pleasure of entertaining at the New Glasgow meet a few weeks previous. Mrs. McLaggan's visit was all too short for her wide circle of friends.

Wedding bells have been gaily ringing during October, and brides-to-be have been feted on a wide scale. Among the recent popular young couples married were Mr. and Mrs. John A. McDougall, Mrs. Mary Carvell, a popular and valued employee of the Royal Bank of Canada, who will reside in Fairview; Mr. and Mrs. William Russel Cruickshank, who will reside in this city; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Selzer, who will also reside here, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wilfred Godfrey who are to take up their residence in Halifax.

Miss M. J. Carleton, of Souris, has returned from Amherst, N.S., where she was the guest of Mrs. J. R. Brander.

Mr. Elton M. Hoyt, acting American Consul, is being cordially welcomed to the city, where he is taking up the duties of Mr. E. N. Gunsaulus, who left yesterday on a holiday trip to Washington.

Field Marshal Earl Haig, commander-in-chief of the British Expeditionary Forces during the Great War, has been invited by cable to visit Canada in June of next year. The effort is being made to have British Empire Service League, of which Earl Haig is Grand President, visit the Dominion and hold its conference in Montreal. The invitation has been extended by the Great War Veterans' Association of Canada.

Among the happy events of the week was an informal presentation to Mrs. A. E. Morrison, by the Royal Chapter of the I.O.D.E., of a very handsomely equipped handbag, which was to be a reminder to their valued member of their good wishes, as she travelled around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Morrison were also entertained on Tuesday evening at St. James' Manse, where Rev. Wm. Orr Mulligan and Mrs. Mulligan were hostesses at a reception for the congregation, that the societies of that body might also show the appreciation in which they are held. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison leave on their tour this morning with many good wishes for a pleasant journey and safe return.

Regretful farewells were said to Mrs. Devine, who is leaving today.

Urging his brain on won't make him a man. Vital is quietness, excitement a strain. When baby's a baby he's making his brain. Xcitement's a danger, so better beware. Y our baby's a treasure, a gift past compare. Z ealously tend him, he'll pay back your care.

for her home in Montreal, after an extended visit to her brother, Mr. A. E. Morrison, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Black have returned from a visit to Amherst, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hewson, Upper Victoria street.

Mrs. J. A. Webster entertained at a "Yardley" shower and Bridge on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Helen Ross, which was a delightfully pleasant affair.

At the Golf Club this afternoon the tea hostesses will be Mrs. Pethick, Mrs. J. P. Gordon, Mrs. C. H. Beer and Miss Rogers.

Mrs. Noel DeBlois was among the hostesses entertaining at Bridge on Thursday of this week.

Miss Helen Ross, Miss Edna Ross, Miss Jean Gill and Miss Lulu Trombs are leaving today on a visit to Boston. The Misses Ross will then go on to Montreal where Miss Helen will be the principal in a happy event the latter part of October.

Today is St. Luke's Day, and is the 20th anniversary of the elevation of His Grace Archbishop Worrell to the Episcopate which he has truly adorned, his term of office having been marked by progress as regards the Church of England in Nova Scotia, which faithfully reflects his executive and administrative gift, says the Halifax Herald. There is a general feeling that it is an anniversary which should be honored, and it is the intention to hold on Sunday in the Cathedral of All Saints, a service designated by the Dean as "one of more than ordinary splendor." It will open with the usual festival procession followed by the singing of the Te Deum as an introit, and the beautiful Communion service by Eyre. The Archbishop will himself be the preacher. From all over the diocese will doubtless come felicitations upon the anniversary day. During his Grace's residence in Halifax as head of the See, many strong ties have been formed between him and his people, some of the strongest and most intimate of them in the furnace of sorrow.

The newest sleeves show a tendency to be wide below the elbow and are decorated with fur or embroidery. Full sleeves and tight cuffs are occasionally seen. Flesh-colored chiffon evening gowns with self-colored ostrich and marabou bands are seen in many variations at the most exclusive dancing places.

Volga produced two billion pounds of fish and caviar annually, it now yields only one-tenth that quantity. This is no fault of the river, but of the government to exploit it properly. The government has first nationalized the fisheries, finding that a failure, it restored the fishery enterprises to their original owners. But the owners have found the government taxes too onerous and many of them have abandoned their business altogether. Only 70 of the 800 fishing crews which formerly operated at Astrakhan, the great caviar de-

pot, have resumed their activities.

But it is the striking decrease in the number of excursion and cargo steamers that one notices the most significant change in the river. Where previously there were hundreds of pleasure craft, it now carries only occasional passenger steamers and small cargo boats. In every bend and inlet in the river the visitor sees scores of abandoned excursion steamers slowly sinking to the bottom. The few passenger vessels still on the river are well-equipped, but they are patronized almost entirely by Russians of the proletarian class, for there are few foreign tourists in Russia, and members of the old intellectual regime have no money to make such trips.

One of the most pathetic scenes along the whole course of the river are the forests of abandoned fishing boats, whose slender masts, pointed toward the sky like huge fingers, seem to be calling to heaven to witness the death of their ancient and respected industry. Their owners have turned to more lucrative callings. In the absence of fishermen, one sees groups of sailors and longshoremen, who invariably complain of bad times and low wages. Work is difficult to obtain, and the longshoremen therefore are willing to discharge huge cargoes from vessels at the ridiculous rate of a cent for every hundred pounds.

Nature also seems bent on completing the economic doom of the historic river, for everywhere huge beds of moving sand are gathering which block the river and imperil navigation. The sand-dredges are neither numerous enough nor sufficiently efficient to remove all these impediments to river traffic.

Abandoned Vessels Point Ruin And Decay On Waters Of Volga

(United Press) ASTRAKHAN, Russia, Oct. 17.—Life on the far-famed Volga river is slowly abating out. The great 2,300 mile yellow stream, once Russia's greatest maritime highway no longer courses its winding way to the sound of fishermen's songs, the churning of the wheels of great excursion steamers, or the echoing sirens of heavily laden cargo boats. The hundreds of villages which drew their life from the river are miserably desolate, only are faced with a wheat famine this year, but their fishing business, which is their chief support, is all but dead.

Where in pre-war days the Volga produced two billion pounds of fish and caviar annually, it now yields only one-tenth that quantity. This is no fault of the river, but of the government to exploit it properly. The government has first nationalized the fisheries, finding that a failure, it restored the fishery enterprises to their original owners. But the owners have found the government taxes too onerous and many of them have abandoned their business altogether. Only 70 of the 800 fishing crews which formerly operated at Astrakhan, the great caviar de-

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Vast Riches Of Baku Face Waste And Ruin Through Negligence (United Press) BAKU, Azerbaijan, Oct. 17.—No parts of Russia seems to possess more attractions for the American capitalist and business man than the great Baku oil fields on the Caspian Sea. If properly developed these wells are capable of producing sufficient gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil, vaseline, and by-products to keep the entire world supplied it is said. But in their present state the fields present a melancholy picture. Only a small percentage of them are in actual operation. The great wood-pulp derricks and the pumps, compressors and drills on the remaining wells are fast falling into decay. It is as if a great storm had suddenly visited a primeval forest, stripping the trees of their limbs and roots, and leaving ruin and desolation in its wake. At a distance the idle, decaying derricks, which cover an area of 60,000 acres resemble a vast cemetery of conical tombstones. Scarcely a vapor of smoke issues from the blackened wells or the neighboring refineries to give the

PRESBYTERY READY FOR CHURCH UNION TORONTO, Oct. 17.—Nineteen out of a total of 22 ministers in charges of the Presbytery of Peterborough have issued a signed declaration of loyalty to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, stating that it is their intention to continue their ministry with their mother church entering with her into the United Church of Canada. This is the first Presbytery reporting to the joint committee of Church Union as having taking action along this line.

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