

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1927

EXTRAVAGANCE.

WHEN the Right Honorable Mackenzie King was in opposition, he posed as an economist, and when he was at the head of a government, dependent upon the votes of a few independent members of the House of Commons, he was careful not to permit expenditures by the Government for which reasonable excuses could not be offered. But now that he has at his back a substantial majority of reliable Liberals, there is a very different course of conduct in respect to the people's business. Now there is lavish expenditure. Now there are allowances "to make the taxpayers" sit up and listen."

Think of the \$500,000 of the people's money to be paid out in Washington for a house in which Canada's representative is to live. Many of the taxpayers of Canada think that they are fairly well off with ten thousand dollar houses in which to bring up their families. But for the Hon. Mr. Massey, with his salary of twelve thousand dollars a year, a mansion to cost the people half a million, is provided! Some persons were puzzled when Mr. Massey ceased to be a protectionist and joined the forces of those who fought for free trade or a revenue tariff. No doubt he sincerely thought, when he changed his opinion upon that important point, he did that which was in the interests of the country. But the Right Hon. Mackenzie King has taken care to make it appear that personal promotion and advantage were involved in the change. Mr. Massey is now an ambassador of Canada at the Capital of the greatest Republic on earth, and he is to have a salary of twelve thousand dollars a year and to live in a five hundred thousand dollar house, and have private secretaries, etc., at command.

The Right Honorable Prime Minister himself is to have a fifth private secretary and this secretary is to have a salary of eight thousand dollars a year, and two million seven hundred thousand dollars are to be distributed among the civil servants of the Government at Ottawa. There ought to be no objection to the payment of high salaries to competent officials. The country needs to be served by good men; and good men should—in the interests of the country, as well as of their own—be well paid. But as we all know many of the officials at Ottawa received their appointments because they were supporters of the party in office at the time, or had friends who were influential with the Government of the day, and are not men of remarkable ability in any direction. Yet all are, without exception, to have increases of salary aggregating \$2,700,000 a year; while the men who carry the mails to the doors of citizens are still "under consideration."

Other extravagances were made evident in the last days of the late session. Votes were passed, in spite of the protests of the Opposition, which could not be justified upon any ground of reason, in view of the immense debt which Canada owes on account of railways and the war. The rapidity with which these votes were "put through" was in striking contrast with the extreme slowness of the Governmental action in respect, for instance, to a frost-proof ware-house at Georgetown and the suggestions of the Duncan Commission.

Altogether the supplementary estimates of this year amounted to \$11,648,361, and the total expenditure of this year will be \$30,000,000 more than that of last year.

AN INHERENT RIGHT.

THE right to enjoy, within reasonable limits, the fruits of one's legitimate labors, is inherent in the race. This right includes the making of reasonable provision for the benefit of others, for charitable purposes, for public education and for the propagation of religion. To do less than this is to fall short of one's responsibility as a citizen. To live to one's self alone is destructive of good citizenship. The miser and the prodigal are in the same class. To hoard up one's earnings, to slave and starve for the sake of amassing wealth, and salting it down, with no other purpose than counting it and watching it grow, is a species of insanity. To squander it, to leave one's debts unpaid, to withhold reasonable assistance from the community, to be a help to no one, is not only bad citizenship, but is absolute dishonesty.

In every community there are both classes; they are millstones on the neck of the community. The one withholds from circulation money which, if paid out for the necessities of life, would help others to live. The one who spends as he makes, who goes in debt for the sake of enjoying himself, and having a good time, is one of the most despicable of men.

And yet the latter class is numerous. They are the social climbers, the would-be wealthy, and often they get away with it and pass through life as the reputed rich—to all but their creditors who must exact from their honest customers the bad debts of the presumably rich prodigals. Society needs to be purged of these millstones. Those who have no visible means of support, who live by their wits, who lord it over their honestly modest neighbor and who are of no use in the world except to themselves, and for the gratification of their own pride and vanity, are unworthy to be classed among respectable citizens.

Honest poverty is no disgrace. To live within one's means, though the means be meagre, is infinitely preferable to the false show of the man who masquerades in borrowed or stolen feathers. Let us enjoy life within our legitimate means; let us have the courage, occasionally at least, to admit we "cannot afford it" and let us enjoy, within reasonable limits, the fruits of our labors and the blessedness of helping the community in which we live.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Washington Post states that the railways of the United States have just completed on of the most successful years in history; that the automobile industry is preparing to break all records; that steel circles in the great Republic are optimistic, that according to official reports the agricultural program of the United States is a good one, and that there appears to be a "fairly good balance as among crops and live stock."

We all agree with the Halifax Herald that "it is ridiculous for this nation to continue importing tens of millions of dollars worth of United States coal annually, when the enormous reserves of Nova Scotia coal can be treated to supply a suitable substitute for the best United States anthracite and thus meet the exacting requirements of the domestic markets of the Central Provinces."

Notes by the Way

A Toronto girl has now won a \$10,000 prize for a story. She is Miss Marzocco de la Roche, a Canadian by birth, and of French, Irish and English ancestry. The prize was offered and awarded by the Atlantic Monthly, a magazine of the highest literary standing in America. She won it in competition with 1,200 other novelists which included most of the notable literary figures of the day. The story bears the simple title "Jalna," which is the name of a station in India that has been adopted as the name of a house in Ontario. The story is wholly Canadian and concerns the life of an old British family in their New world home.

Questions of the Day

"Jalna" is the fourth novel written by Miss de la Roche. She has also written some short plays. In October, 1925, she published "Low Life," which proved to be a double prize winner, having won the one-act play competition conducted that year by the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, and also won first prize in a similar contest conducted by the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Author's Association. It is said she has the distinction of being the only Canadian author who has never received a rejection slip.

The Toronto Star, to which we are indebted largely for the above details concerning Miss de la Roche and her work, find it interesting to recall that another Canadian girl, Miss Martha Ostensjo, a Norwegian by birth but a Canadian since she was three years old, won the Pictorial Review award of \$13,000 two years ago for her novel, "Wild Geese"; which was a study of life on the Manitoba prairie. We may add that years ago (about the date of Confederation) a young girl in Saint John wrote a novel of some considerable length which she sold to a newspaper there for three dollars, but for some reason it was not published. A year or two later this young writer was contributing her stories exclusively to the New York Weekly under contract at \$10,000 a year.

The session of Parliament which was closed last Friday evening was a very important one especially for the Maritime Provinces for the relief of which and in reparation for past neglect and injustice affective measures were adopted. Seldom if ever before had the Federal Parliament transacted so much important business in a single session, and especially in one of such moderate duration. The actual number of sitting days was only 54, and the late night sittings which were so frequent in former years were almost entirely eliminated.

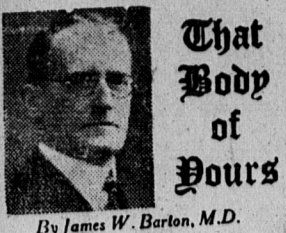
Owing to the new rules adopted during the session which provide for closing the daily sittings at 11 o'clock in the evening, as well as for shortening the length of the speeches, there is good ground to hope that the annual sessions in future years may be much curtailed in length from what they were in the past, thus defecting a great saving in time and cost as well as contributing to the better health of the members while engaged in their parliamentary duties.

On the other hand it is not to the credit of the Government or of Parliament that vast sums called for in supplementary estimates are voted in the closing hours of the session with indecent haste when the items cannot be all carefully considered, and after many members have left the capital on their return to their homes. This is a great evil but it is by no means a new one. It has frequently happened in past years, under different administrations and has seldom been more in evidence than it is in the session that has just closed.

That an attempt to postpone the National Conservative Convention for a year is being made is current in Winnipeg and that the outcome of the movement may be a vote to be taken by mail among the members of the National Committee. The reasons assigned by those favoring the postponement are said to be the lack of time to prepare for the convention this year and that there will be more issues to be discussed next year as the time for the general election draws nearer. The report in Winnipeg is that those who desire a postponement are Conservatives from Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes.

First Medieval Gossip—Yes, that's her late husband's suit of mail. Second Ditty—Don't guess she's looking for a refill for it already.—Weekly Telegraph (London). "After we're married, dear, I can't let you go in and charge a three-hundred-dollar fur coat." "Oh, darling, would you trust me with so much cash?"—Life.

That Body of Yours



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE IN P. E. ISLAND

(W. L. COTTON)

No. 7. As we have seen the highest authorities in the province now subject to "Government Control" have testified that it is productive of greater temperance than was prevalent under the prohibitory liquor laws previously in force. But it is objected by some persons that the Government of this Province should have nothing whatever to do with any profit derived from the liquor traffic because that traffic is the source of a great evil affecting the public. Therefore, it is contended, the Government should not at all profit by the liquor traffic.

This contention is hardly consistent with the description of Government as "the ruling power in a political society." In point of fact, the Government of every British country has for ages divided with the liquor manufacturers and dealers the profits of the liquor trade. A large part of the revenues of Canada and of every other Dominion of our Empire, has been, and is, obtained by levies upon the liquor traffic. The people who drink the liquor pay the Government as they pay those who make and sell the liquor. The liquor dealers and the Government mutually share in the profits of the liquor business. Nor has the most extreme prohibitionist in the land ever uttered one word of complaint because the public at large has partaken of the evil fruits of a traffic which has brought ruin and death to thousands of persons. Why, then, should the Government of this province not go a step further? Why should it not take full control of the liquor traffic, to the end that the sale and use of liquor may be removed from the scope of private gain and kept within the bounds of temperance? If it be all right for the Government of Canada to share in the profits resulting from the application of man kind for intoxicants, by imposing duties upon the manufacture and importation of liquor, it cannot be all wrong for the Government of the Province to take away from individual and private dealers, including bootleggers, the profits that are made in the liquor business, and to control to the extent that is possible the sale of the intoxicant which causes the great public evil that those who wish to see the whole people of the country prosperous and contented deplore.

It is said, however, that money obtained in a traffic which results in the "liquor evil" is "cursed" and that the Government of the country should not, therefore, take even the smallest part of it. But seeing that the liquor traffic is carried on in spite of the prohibitory liquor law, is it not better that the profits necessarily resulting from it should go into the public treasury, and be expended in the upkeep of our schools, roads, public works, hospitals, etc., than that it should go into the pockets of smugglers and bootleggers to be expended in other means of social degradation?

According to the statements of reliable persons in this community, the strongest prohibitionists of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of this Province is not enforced as it ought to be. Intemperance, it is stated, is on the increase as a result of the liquor smuggled into the province, the carelessness of bootleggers, and the carelessness of an easy-going public, indifferent to the requirements of the law. In view of this admitted fact, would it not be prudent to change the law to some extent, to make the purchaser, equal to the seller of liquor, punishable for breaches of the law, to place under the control of a government, commission as in Ontario, and so to bring about "disinterested management" of the liquor trade and take away the incentive to profit, so, to use the phrase of the English writer to whom I have referred, to "draw the sting out of a dangerous trade."

Of course, a careful and honest and an independent commission will be essential to the successful operation of the law. Given that, it may easily be seen that the measure proposed by Premier Stewart and more effectively operated, and more successfully enforced, than the law which is now treated with contempt by many persons.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, April 18th

The April winds are magical. And thrill our tuneful frames. The garden walks are passion to bachelors and dames. —Emerson. Labour—Consider how, even in the meanest sorts of Labour, the whole soul of a man is composed into a kind of real harmony, the instant he sets himself to work! Doubt, Desire, Sorrow, Remorse, Indignation, Despair itself, all these like hellhounds lie beleaguering the soul of the poor dayworker, as of every man, but he bends himself with free valour against his task, and all these are stilled, all these shrink murmuring far off in their caves. The man is now a man. The blessed glow of Labour in him, is it not as purifying fire, wherein all poison is burnt up, and of sour smoke itself there is made bright blessed flame! —Thomas Carlyle. Pagans—Of old, old time the classic women in the "Violet Land" of Greece went out to the sun and, singing to Apollo, the sun and moon, and singing to the winds, prayed that their hearts might be satisfied, and their homes secured; by the fountain, they asked of the water that the highest aspirations of their souls might be fulfilled; of the earth they asked an abundance for those whom they loved. No more the hymn is heard to the sun; no more the stream murmurs in human undertone to the chorus of human hopes; no more the earth sees its wheat and its flowers taken from it to be presented to it again upon the altar in token of gratitude and prayer. But still the darks, as then, and still the thrushes, the fleeting swallows, and the doves, address themselves to sun, and earth, and stream, and heaven. Their songs vary not; their creed does not change; their prayer goes forth to the same old gods. —Richard Jefferies. Phone 189-J. 224 Kent Street

GETTING RHEUMATISM OUT OF THE SYSTEM.

It is now generally admitted that rheumatism, pain in joints and muscles, is due in the majority of cases to infection from teeth, tonsils, sinuses, intestine and so forth. However it must also be admitted that some individuals with infected teeth and tonsils do not have rheumatism, and so our research men are seeking the reason therefor.

Some Philadelphia physicians Drs. Pemberton, Cajori, and Crouter, with Dr. Osgood of Boston, have been working on the theory that the infection from teeth and so forth is really an overload, and that there is some factor in the body of the rheumatic patient that cannot stand this overload, and arthritis or rheumatism results. One of the first discoveries they made was that in the majority of rheumatic patients, the blood retains the sugar longer than it should, that there is a delay in the rate at which sugar leaves the blood after it is eaten. When the infection, bad teeth or tonsils, is removed, there is no delay, as the sugar leaves the blood "promptly."

That in a rheumatic individual, there is something that interferes with, or slows up, the circulation of the blood through the joints and muscles. That is that something partly closes the tiny vessels, capillaries, which take the blood from the arteries, and after using it transfer it to the veins. This causes the delay or sluggishness of circulation in the part. By using drugs which dilated or opened these little vessels they were able to get the sugar out of the blood in less time owing to increased circulation.

Now what is the lesson? That anything that increases the circulation throughout the body or any part of the body, by opening up these little vessels, is going to rid the system of infection. The idea then is the removal of the infection of course, but in any case the increase in the circulation of the part. This may mean in severe cases the use of drugs by a trained physician, but in the majority of cases, the use of heat and massage. And last, but not least, exercise of the part, because this means more driving power by the heart, hence a stronger heart, and therefore a stronger circulation.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "she is a relation of mine." Say "relative." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: (the) Pronounce the u as in "futile" not as in "rule." OFTEN MISSPELLED: ninety; dot the e. SYNONYMS: distinguished, illustrious, celebrated, renowned, eminent, prominent, notable. 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: COMPLICATE; to make or become difficult or perplexing; mix; confuse. "Are you not complicating the question?"

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Scrapbook Suggestion.

In your "Household Scrapbook," or recipe book, paste a large Manila envelope to the inside of the cover, for holding all clippings until a convenient time arrives for pasting them in the book.

Twine Holder.

A ball of cord, or twine, is very handy for the kitchen, and a small tin funnel, with ring attached to it for hanging on a nail, makes an excellent holder. Allow the end of the twine to run through the end of the funnel.

Marking Linen.

When marking linen, put the initials on first with a soft lead pencil. Then use the marking ink. This prevents the ink from spreading.



Henry Saunders never turns down an old Beggar

HE cannot resist the pathetic appeal of an elderly man because he realizes that if he had not used good judgment years ago, he too might to-day be begging "the price of a meal." Henry Saunders is independent. He asks no favors from any man. He has a regular income—ample for the comforts of life—and he will have this income as long as he lives. He is spending the afternoon of life in security and happiness—unbittered by Fate and kindly to those less fortunate. When he was a young man, on the advice of an older friend, he took out a

North American Life Endowment-at-65 Policy. Each year for thirty years he put away part of his income on this plan. Four years ago the policy matured and Henry Saunders retired as he had planned. There's nothing so comforting as the prospect of a guaranteed source of income for one's old age—unless, perhaps, it is the actual enjoyment of retiring from life's battle and spending the last few years in peace. No savings or protection plan is better suited to this purpose than the Endowment-at-65 Policy. The attached coupon will bring full particulars.

Advertisement for North American Life Assurance Company. Includes a map of North America and text: "Solid as the Continent". Head Office Toronto Canada. Charlottetown Branch Office 140 Richmond St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

April 19, 1927.

THE AFFLICTION OF THE GODLY.—Many are the afflictions of the righteous; but the Lord delivereth him out of them all. Psalm 34:19.

EASTER LILLIES

Pure and unsullied from the dark, moist earth. You steadily rise, Bringing to restless hearts this day the thought, Though earth bespattered, though in ruin wrought, We too shall rise.

No haughty grandeur, no imposing crown Of color rare, But folded in your modest purity The fragrance of your heart eternally, Beyond compare.

The Artist and Creator who evolved Your mystic grace, From out of death's dark regions He arose In triumph, with confusion to His foes, To time, to space.

Your tender purity a tender thought Shall yearly bring, Regardless of the darkness and distress, In spite of all the evil none the less, A risen King. (By D. A. Taylor.)

EASTER BEEF

One of the finest displays of Beef will be seen at our store Easter, also Hams and Bacon. 1 special baby Heifer 9 months old weighing 605 lbs. fed by Mr. Jack Jewell of North River. 1 Heifer 2 years old weighing 1020 lbs. fed by Mr. A. Doyle of Suffolk. 1 Heifer 15 months old fed by S. Thorne weighing 1000 lbs. Our store will be open for your inspection Good Friday. Leave your order early. S. THORNE. 224 Kent Street

Advertisement for MOIRS SUPERB CANDY. The Height of Perfection has certainly been reached by Moirs. It doesn't seem possible they could be improved. We carry sixty two varieties in bulk and large assortment of dainty boxes. GIVE ONE FOR EASTER. The White Drug Store J. G. Jamieson

Advertisement for Hot Gross Buns. (Special to the Guardian) LONDON, April 16.—One hundred million hot gross buns were eaten in England, Good Friday, says the master bakery. This constitutes a high record. Twenty million buns are being baked for London alone. Other business will cease, as usual.

Advertisement for Bichloride of Mercury and COAL. Bichloride of Mercury FOR TREATING SEED POTATOES. Small quantity arrived. Secure at once as quantity is scarce. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315. W. D. GILLIS & CO. We are now discharging regularly, cars of nice fresh mined Coal of high standard quality, namely: OLD SYDNEY SCREENED SPRINGHILL SCREENED INVERNESS SCREENED ALBION NUT ALBION STOVE. Phone us your requirements, prices reasonable, prompt service.