

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1927

CONTROL VERSUS ANARCHY.

IT is now manifest to every thinking person that the Government must obtain control of the liquor traffic or abandon government for anarchy. It pleases certain political prohibitionists to make a party issue of this question, but to the seriously-minded Liberal as well as Conservative, the time has come when party lines must be abandoned and every self-respecting, liberty-loving elector must rally to the support of democratic government for the purpose of restoring respect for law and order in our midst.

On January 4th, 1922, Rev. G. C. Taylor, Minister of Zion Presbyterian Church, said of the conditions here, "drunkenness and crime, always found together, have never been so rampant in my knowledge of P. E. Island as now."

This assertion led to a controversy, and the Rev. G. W. F. Glendenning, the predecessor of the Rev. Mr. Ryan, in the Ministry of the First Methodist Church, who also spoke as a Minister and not as a politician, hastened to the support of Rev. Mr. Taylor and said, "Whatever may be the opinion of laymen, the Ministerial Association are substantially behind Mr. Taylor in regard to the moral conditions prevailing."

But nothing was done to better matters. The City Council and the Dominion Government pursued the even tenor of their way, and conditions became worse instead of better, so much so that a year later the Rev. H. D. Raymond again with the backing of the Ministerial Association, made his scathing denunciation of conditions which he said made our city and province "a blot on the landscape of the Dominion." Nothing further developed until 1925, when in October the Rev. Neil Herman, of the Central Christian Church, startled everyone by his outspoken condemnation of conditions which he, as a comparatively new-comer, found in city and country.

The Guardian endeavored to rouse public opinion on the matter editorially and by paid contributors, but it was evident public opinion was not behind prohibition, for with probably one noted exception, and that a recently arrived Minister, no response was found from the churches, and no one took the trouble, unpaid, to put pen on paper in defence of the Prohibition Law.

Now come the Montreal detectives, employed by the City Council, and they substantiate and more than corroborate the statements made by the Revs. Messrs. Taylor, Glendenning and Raymond regarding the terrible conditions prevailing here. The conditions are evidently getting no better, and unless controlled by other means than the existing law, we shall be face to face with open anarchy. Certain young men, they report, are being reared in lawlessness and "are out to commit any kind of crime in the class of violence."

They "consider the home-brew problem such that if it is not speedily grappled with, will soon be beyond the most drastic instruments of law and order."

These are the conditions to which "Prohibition that does not prohibit" has led our city and province. Many mothers, many fathers, many sisters and many brothers are suffering pangs and heart-aches here today because of the evil and disastrous outcome of the existing means of handling the drink problem. Is it not time for our Ministers, our philanthropists, our public-spirited men and women to join hands and endeavor to up-

hold Premier Stewart in his manly endeavor to bring about an improved state of affairs? Think it over!

CALLING IT PROHIBITION.

THERE are many men and women in this Province who have not come in contact with liquor conditions as they actually exist. There are probably thousands in this city who have been as innocently ignorant of the conditions disclosed by the detectives who made the rounds of the submerged district here a few days ago. They believed, as they were told, that we had a prohibitory liquor law and that, with a few unfortunate exceptions we were being protected by Prohibition. Their eyes have been opened. They know now how sadly ineffective has been our prohibitory law. The very men and women who most needed protection have become the victims of the law which pretended to protect them. There are earnest, sincere clergymen throughout the province who have pinned their faith to the word prohibition without knowing anything about the vices and the poverty and the degradation which were developing under its crime-sheltering roof.

If they knew what prohibition had brought in its train would they still hold it up as the country's only salvation? We think not. They did not know but they know now, partly at least, and if they are honest with themselves, if they are not fascinated by the word prohibition they will look for some better means of stemming the liquor evil. Better means have been found in seven of our sister provinces under a system of Government Control which gives at least some assurance of control. Official statistics from those provinces which have adopted Government Control instead of Prohibition assure us that the former does control and that law and order are more respected and observed than under the latter.

One thing at least is certain, and every honest man or woman who knows conditions as they exist will admit that, under any system of control that may be adopted, conditions cannot be worse than they now are under prohibition.

IT IS NOT SO.

THE prohibition had moralists are resorting to all sorts of misrepresentations and slanders in their attempt to mislead the electorate. They are repeating, for instance, notwithstanding contradiction by The Guardian, "that the Doherty Act will be automatically repealed by the enactment of Government Control, and that anybody and everybody will then be at liberty to import as they please liquor for their own use or for bootlegging. The Doherty Act is on the statute book and cannot be repealed except by a plebiscite, and it is inconceivable any Government, elected to control the traffic will resort to such means of undermining control.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Says yesterday's Patriot jubilantly: "Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue (that is Customs and Excise) predicts an increase of \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 in revenue in the present fiscal year. It will be a triumph considering that the sales and income taxes have been reduced. With this large increase in prospect, the next Robb Budget should take another slice off the people's taxation."

Who would have thought the Liberal Prohibitionist organ would have rejoiced so flagrantly over the ill-gotten revenue from Government Control?

Notes by the Way

The words of President Lincoln respecting Prohibition and its advocates are as applicable now as when he uttered them more than sixty years ago. "The warfare waged against the demon intemperance," he said, "has somehow or other been erroneous. Either the champions engaged or the tactics adopted have not been the most proper. The champions for the most part have been preachers, lawyers and hired agents. Between these and the mass of mankind there is a want of approachability, partially at least, fatal to their success. When the dramseller and the drinker were incessantly told—not in accents of enreaty and persuasion, but in the thundering tones of anathema and denunciation with which the joridy judge often groups together all the crimes of the felon's life and thrusts them in his face ere he passes sentence of death upon him—that they were the authors of all the vice and misery and crime in the land; that they were the manufacturers and the material of all the thieves and robbers and murderers that infest the earth; that their houses were the workshops of the devil, and that their persons should be shunned by all the good and virtuous as a moral pestilence—say, when they were told all this, and in this way, it is not wonderful that they were slow, very slow to acknowledge the truth of such denunciations and to join the hue and cry of the denouncers against themselves. To have expected them to do otherwise than they did was to expect a reversal of human nature, which is God's decree and can never be reversed."

Mr. Lincoln then gave a swift record of "intoxicating liquor," which he said is "just as old as the world itself," ending with the following significant words: "It is true that even then it was known and acknowledged that many were greatly injured by it, but none seemed to think the injury arose from the use of a bad thing, but from the abuse of a good thing. There is where the drink of those days, and of our days as well, were and are in danger.

Drinking intoxicants habitually is a dangerous habit, especially to all those in whom it creates a thirst that calls them to "seek it yet again." That thirst is a danger signal which if not heeded may lead to shipwreck of life and character. Knowledge of this great danger should be imparted to the young, just as children should be taught the danger of playing with matches or fire, or inexperienced persons should be taught the dangers from explosives, kerosene, or gasoline, or drugs. All these things have their legitimate uses and useful qualities and may be good servants, but are frightfully hard masters.

We keep matches away from children and warn them of the danger from fire. That is a very necessary part of their education, and yet in spite of all our care children cause many serious and sometimes appalling accidents. It seems impossible to eliminate the production and use of intoxicants in the world. Although some have dreamed of it, it has never been accomplished. They have medicinal, artistic or mechanical uses which call for production on a large scale apart from what is produced for use as a beverage.

Canada produces native wines and brewed and distilled liquors in enormous quantities under the sanction and at enormous profit to the revenue of the highest Government in the land. It is an idle dream to suppose that the distribution and sale of these beverages can be thus lawfully made, and distributed by national railways as paying freight and kept away from adult persons who are determined to buy and use them. Prohibitory laws have so far proved little better than a farce. Just so far as the legal sale has been restricted the illegal sale has been increased and an era of general lawlessness has followed. There are now 100,000 "speak-easies," illicit dens in the city of New York, declares a high official, and this under Prohibition!

That is why the demand for state control has come about. And here was broadcast by radio in this city on Monday evening last the letters of a dozen or more Mayors and chiefs of police in Alberta and Saskatchewan certifying that the Control System had driven the bootleggers out of business. Who can believe that these officials did not know the fact, or that they were lying?

Through all the debate and controversy the burden of fact and evidence has been as we believe, on the side of Government Control. Unbiased and unprejudiced listeners to these discussions should have very little difficulty in making up their minds to put government control in operation and test it on its merits. "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

INSULIN SAVES THOUSANDS OF LIVES. Notwithstanding the wonderful results obtained by the use of insulin in the treatment of diabetes, some medical men seem rather backward about giving it the credit and honour due it. They state from time to time that insulin is not a cure for diabetes and that it should not be called a cure. Now the serious side of the matter is that diabetic sufferers, hearing of changes from boat to stage-coach and from stage-coach to boat. Then it was a tedious trip requiring many days. In 1850 there was but sixty miles of railway operating in what is now Canada. The journey that Mr. Chandler took was a series of changes from boat to stage-coach and from stage-coach to boat. They arrived in Toronto and discussed the matter of a great railway with the Union government that was then sitting at Toronto. Mr. Chandler met a number of the leading citizens of Upper and Lower Canada and returned to his New Brunswick home to tell them of the wonderful country that lay away to the west of the Maritimes.

It is indeed odd how the same journey could enact so differently on the two men. Mr. Howe became very bitter over the matter of the proposed political union with the "west." Mr. Chandler became a great advocate for it and goes down to history as one of the honored fathers of Confederation. "Edward Barron Chandler was born in Nova Scotia in 1800. His parents were of staunch Loyalist stock. He married rather young in life and left Nova Scotia for the neighboring colony of New Brunswick. He practised law for about five years and then entered the political arena of New Brunswick at the age of twenty seven. Mr. Chandler not only practised law and acted as the New Brunswick Assembly and Clerk of Peace for one of the counties at the same time. In his leisure hours he directed his thoughts toward the working out of a practical scheme of responsible government for New Brunswick. Some idea of the primitive conditions of New Brunswick politics of the time may be gleaned from the fact that in 1833 he was delegated to visit England and request the Home authorities that New Brunswick might have the control of the revenues derived from taxation. This was not granted until 1837.

Mr. Chandler attended the great Quebec conference on Confederation in 1864, and also went to England for the final meetings. Some time after Confederation he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. He died in 1880.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS. Wednesday, June 8th. Cagliostro born, 1743. Died: Mohammed, 632; Thos. Paine, 1809; Jerrold, 1857. "A most portentous face of scoundrelism (Cagliostro): a fat, snub, abominable face; dew-lapped, flat-nosed, greasy, full of greediness, sensuality, oxlike obstinacy... the most perfect quack-face produced by the 18th century."—Carlyle.

And Paris be it or Helen dying. Who dies so ever, dies with pain. He that lacks breath and wind for sighing, His gall bursts on his heart; and then He sweats, God knows what sweat!—again. No man may ease him of his grief; Child, brother, sister, none were vain. To bail him thence for his relief. —Villon.

Those who read many books are like the eaters of hashish. They live in a dream. The subtle poison that penetrates their brain renders them insensible to the real world and makes them the prey of terrible and delightful phantoms. Books are the opium of the Occident. They devour us. A day is coming on which we shall all be keepers of libraries, and that will be the end. —Anatole France.

Household Scrapbook

Cleaning the Windows. If a rag is slightly moistened with paraffin oil and rubbed over the window, then after a few minutes polished with a clean dry cloth, the effect will be most satisfactory. A Shiny Suit. If a suit of clothes has become shiny, rub the material with a piece of very fine black emery paper, and it will remove the shine. Substitute for Whipped Cream. Slice one banana and add it to the white of one egg. Then beat it. The banana will dissolve. This makes a delicious substitute for whipped cream.

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The Fathers of Confederation

This gentleman represented New Brunswick at the Confederation Conference. He brought with him an extraordinary amount of practical knowledge of British North America for in the year 1850 he left Fredericton with Mr. Joseph Howe as a travelling companion and visited Toronto and other points in Upper Canada.



The Hon. E. B. Chandler.

Today such a statement appears ridiculous. At the present time the journey may be made on the fast trains in about thirty hours. Then it was a tedious trip requiring many days. In 1850 there was but sixty miles of railway operating in what is now Canada. The journey that Mr. Chandler took was a series of changes from boat to stage-coach and from stage-coach to boat. They arrived in Toronto and discussed the matter of a great railway with the Union government that was then sitting at Toronto. Mr. Chandler met a number of the leading citizens of Upper and Lower Canada and returned to his New Brunswick home to tell them of the wonderful country that lay away to the west of the Maritimes.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 8, 1927. THE HIGHEST ROCK:—Hear my cry, O God; attend unto my prayer. From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee: lead me to the rock that is higher than I. Psalm 61:1, 2. PRAYER:—O, Thou God of all Grace, we thank Thee that there is no place on earth distant from Thee. Thou art the ever present God.

SUPPLICATION

Not for largeness of gold, dear God, I ask, Not for the power of kings, on bended knee I humbly pray for understanding heart, And, priceless of Thy gifts, sincerity.

Not in king's palace do I ask for place, Not that with princes I may play my part, Grant, Lord, I walk the road of humble men, With steadfast feet, and understanding heart.

Give to me to know their dreams, To feel their pain, To sense their hidden heart-throbs of regret, To see behind their smiles that greet the world, The mid-night tears that make the pillow wet.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

THE CITY OF TORONTO

Sixty years ago Toronto was already the largest city in the Province, but it was a small, sedate and languid community. The population was about 50,000, contained mainly between the Don and Bathurst streets, the Bay and St. Mary street. The present College Street, between Yonge and University Avenue was then known as "The Avenue." It was a private roadway to Queen's Park, shut off by gates at Yonge Street and guarded by Wykeham Lodge. There was a distinct gap between the City and Yorkville, the village at Bloor and Yonge Streets.

Elm Street and that region was a desirable residential neighborhood, and many excellent houses were found east of Sherbourne Street and south of Gerrard, King Street was the centre of retail trade and when in 1869 Mr. Timothy Eaton opened a dry goods store at Queen and Yonge Streets the wise-aces shook their heads in pity. He was too far away from the business district, they thought, to win any measure of success.

Although the city was small it had some excellent public buildings, St. Lawrence Hall, and the old City Hall on Front Street, University College, Trinity College and the Normal School were fine examples of their architectural order and there were several imposing churches. Allan Gardens had been given to the city, but the island was in its sandy state of nature. It was granted to the municipality by the Government of Canada in 1867. In that year the total civic expenditure on Parks was \$1,896. The Police force cost \$22,000. The Fire Department consisted of six permanent employees and several volunteer companies. The waterworks plant was privately owned and the available supply of water was inadequate for proper protection. The assessment of the city was about \$29,000,000.

Within sixty years the city has increased twelve-fold and with a population of 600,000 the assessment is on the edge of \$1,000,000,000. Seven Civic Departments spend annually more than one million dollars each. For 1926 the figures were as follows: Fire Department \$2,404,792; Police, \$2,014,835; Parks, \$1,137,156; Public Health, \$1,019,287; Property, \$1,215,574; Street Cleaning and Refuse Collection, \$1,750,140; Works Department, \$1,187,850. There are 99 Public Schools and 1926, to maintain \$8,762,991. The School Expenditure in 1867 was \$23,004.

Macadam roadways and plank sidewalks are no longer tolerated. Toronto in 1927 has 365 miles of asphalt of bitulithic pavement, and 760 miles of concrete sidewalks. The Parks cover 1,800 acres. The city owns and operates the waterworks. The Hydro-Electric System and the excellent Street Railway are owned by the city and operated by independent municipal commissions.

The average rate per kilowatt-hour for electric energy from Niagara Falls is less than 2c. and that fact has a bearing on the great expansion of manufacturing in recent years. In 1926 the factory products of Toronto had a value of \$600,000,000. Toronto is distinctly an educational centre. Over 6,000 students are registered at the University and as many more are studying at the Conservatory of Music. The publishing interests are the largest in Canada, and the leading English and American book-houses have branches in the city. Theatres and concerts are well supported and there is no lack of social and cultural opportunities. Toronto is the metropolitan of an Anglican and is a Roman Catholic Diocese and is the headquarters of all the "Free Churches" of Canada. A city beautiful for situation; well adorned with fine buildings, noble homes, shade trees and flowers; active energetic; optimistic; Toronto invites comparison with any other city of the size in America and looks back over sixty years with modest pride.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon. WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "it is colder than you think for." Omit "for." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: frequent. Accent verb on last syllable, adjective on first syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: commodity; two m's. SYNONYMS: fragrant, scented, redolent, aromatic, spicy, odoriferous, ambrosial. 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: OBSERVANT; carefully attentive; taking notice. "Had you been observant, you would have understood."

I ask of Thee an understanding heart, And priceless of Thy gifts, sincerity. —Lillie A. Brooks, in A. Y. P. A. Magazine. Army Man—Whatever plans you make for us will be all right with me, dear. I tell people you are my superior officer. His Fiancée—Then I wish you wouldn't. People may say that I

Safe Expectations. JOHNSTON AND WARD. McCurdy Bldg., Halifax. Please send me your list of sound bonds.

Canada's Verdict. (From the New York Herald-Tribune, June 1, 1927). Stationmaster (to irritated passenger, waiting in queue at railway station)—We shall soon put the right, sir. Irritated passenger—Ah! Ah! Going to put more trial on this Stationmaster—No, sir. We are deriving some more waiting room.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. Millions of Trout. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE. 149 Great George Street.

Carter's Seeds are Growing. For this week we have fair supply of SEED OATS. 2 and 6 rowed BARLE. FIELD PEAS VETCHES.

For Safety's Sake Make a Will. EASTERN TRUST COMPANY. Richmond St., Charlottetown, P. E. I. Seedmen to the People.