

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Now For The Show-Down

More than the usual interest centres around the session of the Legislature this year, which formally opens next Tuesday. Two questions, among others of prime importance which the Government will be expected to deal with, will be the extraordinary statements of Premier Saunders in connection with readjustment of federal subsidies and the even more extraordinary situation in which the Government finds itself with respect to prohibition enforcement.

"Our job as I see it is first to get the business under control so that there will be nobody else in the business of selling liquor but the Government, then we should have, and I trust we may have, when people look at it in the right light, a continuous moral and social propaganda from the schools up to the churches and the Sunday schools and temperance societies and all possible agencies to induce people to refrain from strong drink.

The Baxter Method

In the course of his speech on the Draft Address in the New Brunswick Legislature, Premier Baxter went fully into the liquor question, explaining the circumstances which made it necessary to repeal the prohibition law. Prohibition, he explained, had gone into effect in the same manner as the Liquor Control Act—without a vote of the people.

The Government, after long consideration, decided to introduce Liquor Control. The Premier, as leader of the Government, took full responsibility for this measure. He took the ground that in the circumstances a plebiscite would only be a confession of weakness on the Government's part; it would be, at best, but a subterfuge, a shifting of responsibility. The thing to do was to take a firm stand. He believed the new Act had made a decided improvement in temperance conditions and that the people recognize this fact as well as the Government's sincerity in the matter.

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"If those agencies that I have mentioned will take their proper place in the community and instead of blasphemous sermons will substitute the real moral touch that they are there to give—if instead of committing their flocks to metaphorical planes because they do not vote as the preacher wishes them to, because not of the same party as the man who addresses them in the pulpit—if the preacher will try to induce them to save their bodies and souls by abstention, then neither I nor any member of this Government nor, I think, any member of the Legislature, cares how much sales of intoxicating liquor, but the first thing to do is to clear the ground of all other agencies and get the sale of liquor simply under one control, then go on year after year having in view a little more repression and a little more education along the lines of true temperance. That, I believe, is the way to work out this question."

Shadow Boxing

"Our much perturbed local organ has constituted itself a lone champion of the dairy interests."—Patriot, Feb. 21. "Our H. P. organ this morning claims that an indefinite someone has constituted it the lone champion of the dairy interests. We would like our contemporary to state how, when or where or by whom it was ever considered the champion" etc.—Patriot, March 7.

Editorial Notes

The Liberal organ can neither "put up" nor "shut up". It says it has "no objection whatever" to publishing Rev. Mr. Harding's address. Then why doesn't it publish it? One of the things that Mr. Harding wanted to know was why a certain section of the press has remained silent on the prohibition situation in Summerside. He surely was not referring to The Guardian!

Notes By The Way

Tomorrow week, March 16, has been set apart by the Pope, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Free Church Council of England, by the Federate Churches of the United States, by the Chief Rabbi of England, and practically by all religious bodies as a day of special prayer in behalf of religion in Russia. The Soviet has no use for religion, is tearing down churches, and persecuting religious people. Decrees have been issued forbidding all means by which religious communions can maintain any corporate existence. Churches are sacrilegiously despoiled or destroyed. Workers are refusing employment unless they renounce their beliefs. It will be recalled that at Christmas there were special outbursts of organized ridicule and blasphemy.

Discussing these persecutions, the London Times says this year—Christmas is still generally celebrated in January in Russia,—the profane processions, the displays of lewd buffoonery at church doors, the ribald and travestied representations of events recorded in Holy Writ, have exceeded all previous performances. It is not any one form of religion that has been assailed. It is every sort of belief in God; and the consciences of almost every creed have been outraged in such a way that the outburst of indignation has been spontaneous and almost universal.

The Jewish people's suffering has been as great as that of the Christians under the cruel oppression of the Bolsheviks. Synagogues as well as churches and monasteries have been closed and destroyed, or degraded to mean uses. Mosques are also reported to have been dismantled. Indeed this is probably the first time in a thousand years that there has been a deliberate anti-God campaign, of which not the members of one sect, or one denomination are the victims, but all who believe in God.

Referring to the persecutions The Times says: "Actual figures may not always be trustworthy. But it is quite certain that by now many Orthodox Bishops have been put to death, together with thousands of monks, priests and peasants. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that large numbers, lay and clerical, are languishing in prisons, or in concentration camps on account of their religious beliefs. The practice of religion has been officially proscribed in a whole series of Soviet decrees. Icons and other emblems possessing a sacred element in Orthodox eyes are singled out for confiscation by the Soviet authorities. Bibles are seized and destroyed in public places, and to read them aloud, even in private to children, is to invite persecution. Family life, the real stronghold of religious education, has been largely undermined by the debauchery of the children, and the deliberate subversion of parental authority. The truth seems to be that in religion the Bolsheviks see the principal obstacle to the triumph of their own fantastic theories. That is why they call those who practice it enemies of the State and are determined to destroy them."

On the other hand, the Soviet Press publishes an interview with the Metropolitan Sergius and other dignitaries of the Greek Church in which they deny these allegations, and assert that the preaching of any religion was free and not forbidden by the Soviet, but The Times recalls the fact that the Metropolitan Sergius and a great proportion of the higher ecclesiastics suffered long imprisonment under the Soviets, and some of them were released only under conditions never satisfactorily explained. The Metropolitan Sergius himself was liberated in April 1927 when he issued a public declaration promising to support the Soviet Government.

It may be assumed that the Metropolitan made his declaration under pressure, for a man with his neck in a noose is not likely to give provocation to the authorities in a position to lighten it. Sunday week, then, will probably see for the first time the whole religious world, Jew and Gentile, Mohammedan and Christian on its knees praying for the safety and security of all who believe in God and all who have God's work to do.

It is curious how "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." The British authorities responsible for the Prince of Wales we have forgotten to mention the Hon. B. W. LePage? Mr. LePage is a business man, an orator and a diplomat. It was Premier King's expressed desire to reform the Senate, and Mr. LePage is one of our outstanding reformers. He is, too, fortunately free from that inferiority complex which too often retards the success of men of ability and sensitivity.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MORE ABOUT LOW BACK PAIN.

As I walk along the street and see from time to time, men and women with the lower part of the back held in a stiff position—no bend to it, I feel almost certain that they are, or have been suffering with low back pain, lumbago and sciatica, as it is called.

And a great many more of these cases are lying at home or in hospital, some kept free from pain by means of drugs, and others in plaster casts or other supports.

Now most cases of lumbago or sciatica can be traced to an infection from teeth or tonsils, others are due to injury, and others, owing to the shape of their back or spine, begin to have trouble when they get to a certain age, or perhaps put on weight over the abdomen.

I have suggested, in speaking before of this low back pain, that if the pain came on only by exertion, that night, walking seemed to relieve or "loosen up", that the trouble was likely due to infection. If however the pain came on only by exertion, that the individual was free from pain if he could get into a certain position on a chair or in bed, that the pain was likely due to injury or some abnormal condition or position of the bones or joints in lower back.

After making sure it is not due to infection, that is removing bad teeth or tonsils, draining sinuses and gall bladder, an X ray should be taken to see position of bones and joints.

The "wing" of the last spinal bone in the lower back may be resting on the hip bone below it, and actually forming a new joint there.

This last spinal bone of lower back may be slipped slightly forward due to weakness or to heavy abdomen drawing it forward. Or it may slip somewhat to either side.

All these "wrong" positions of this last bone change the relation of things so that the nerves supplying that region are pressed upon by surrounding structures.

In severe cases where supports have failed, an actual "splint" of bone is placed at this joint between the last spinal bone, and the bone between the two hip bones, which prevents movement or any slipping and pain disappears.

I spoke of Drs. Hibbs and Swifts 150 cases in which 110 were completely cured, 21 cases improved, and 19 unimproved. Dr. F. A. Chandler, now reports 28 cases in which 15 showed excellent results, 9 were good 2 fair, and 2 failures.

Don't suffer with low back pain. Try the support methods first, and if not successful the operation is worth risking. All of the above operative cases were of many years standing.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Q. Where is Dalhousie University? A. Dalhousie University of Halifax was founded by the Earl of Dalhousie in 1818 and is thus one of the first Universities established in Canada. The original building was erected in 1820 followed by an Act of incorporation in 1821. It was not, however, until 1833 that the first President was elected and classes opened, nor until 1841 that University powers were conferred. The University celebrated its centenary in 1920 when a large endowment fund was raised. Dalhousie University has a notable list of graduates who look to it as their Alma Mater.

Journeying in Africa were so harassed by the importunities of the Press that the flat went forth after the Prince left Monibassa his movements were to be kept absolutely secret till he returned to civilization. A little anopheles mosquito, the malaria germ carrier, had merely to bite His Royal Highness, and all the rules and regulations of the Court went by the board. Instead of his doing being kept secret there has been more widespread publicity than ever before.

"Stone walls do not a prison make," as the poet sings and Summerside proves: "A prisoner came to me on the morning of his release with two mice," says Mr. W. W. Jemmot, Secretary of the London Prisoners' Aid Society. "He had tamed them while in prison and he asked me to take charge of them overnight. Next morning one was missing. When the man returned he was not worried. He started whistling and calling 'Joey, Joey,' and within a few seconds the missing mouse jumped out of the waste paper basket and ran up his leg." His Master's voice.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE DETECTIVE'S LIST

Sir,—The imported detective was a very active mover, and handed in a formidable and interesting list. In Charlottetown he was over active, and it was here rather than in Summerside he met his Waterloo, overcome by the Wellingtons and Bluchers of the political game.

Your correspondent "Enquirer" has asked that the names of pardoned and unpunished convicted offenders be published. It would be an interesting exhibit, but not nearly as much so as a list of those reported for trial by the detective. Can't we have it? It cost a big price; let us have some value for our money. I am, Sir, etc., CURIOSITY

COMPROMISING OFFENCES

Sir,—In Scott Act days there was war on between the Temperance Alliance and prosecuting powers over the crime of making first offences, instead of second or subsequent ones, involving jail penalties. Money, not law enforcement, was the god then as it is today.

There was slight excuse then, for money was needed to pay the inspectors salaries and costs. The first offence fine was \$50 which was considered only as a licence fee, against which temperance protested.

This vicious practice was observed considerably during the preceding years of prohibition, but supposed to have come to an end after the election of 1927. But it didn't. Sec. 82 of the Prohibition Act reads:

"82 Any person having or being charged with having violated any of the provisions of this Act, compromises, compounds or settles or offers or attempts to compromise, compound or settle the offence with any person or persons with a view of preventing any complaint being made in respect thereof or if a complaint has been made with a view of getting rid of such complaint, etc., shall be guilty of an offence (\$200 to \$500) under this Act."

Sec. 83 makes this offence applicable to "Every person who is concerned in or is a party to the compromise &c."

Sections 107, 108, 109, requires inspectors, trial judges and magistrates in all cases to enquire into previous convictions and to "convict" for "second or subsequent offences," in all cases.

Let temperance workers look up for themselves the wholesale violations of these provisions of the Act. They are easily located. Mr. A. or Mr. B. fined successively, time and again, as for first offences. These have occurred within the last 2½ years, under our improved (?) enforcement. Is this by neglect, accident or compromise? Whether by accident or design, they are emphatically violations of the Prohibition Act. The cases are there in full view of the public, but where are the penalties?

Are the enactments of prohibitive intended as they read? Are they placed in the law books for this kind of exploitation, or to be applied to all offenders? Is it the purpose of the Act to allow its Government to trample its precepts under foot, and only to execute its vengeance upon those singled out for sacrifice by the charmed circle within? Is it a machine designed for the use of a despotic Government to crush those who are in many codes of honor the superior of their persecutors. I am, Sir, etc., JUSTICIA

The Poet's Corner

"WHAT RICHES HAVE YOU?"

What riches have you that you deem me poor. Or what large comfort that you call me sad? Is your earth happy or your heaven sure? I hope for heaven, since the stars endure And bring such tidings as our fathers had. I know no deeper doubt to make me mad, I need no brighter love to keep me pure, To me the faiths of old are daily great: I bless their hope, I bless their will to save, And my deep heart still meaneth what they said. It makes me happy that the soul is brave, And being so much kinsman to the dead, I walk contented to the peopled grave.

A Holiday In London And Vicinity

(By B. Bremner)

At the request of the Guardian Mr. B. Bremner has prepared this article (which will appear in instalments) on his visit to England. Mr. Bremner is a well informed and observant traveller, and has the rare ability of making the account of his travels exceedingly entertaining.

On April 25th, 1927, I bade a temporary farewell to my Island home and embarked for Quebec, the ancient and historic city of Canada, (thought by some to be one of the most picturesque in the world) arriving there the next day, where in company with friends from Prince Edward Island, we put up at the Chateau Frontenac, said by tourists to be one of the finest hotels in North America. It is truly a magnificent hostelry, and during three decades its name has become so linked with that of Quebec as to have become almost interchangeable. Because of its associations with the brave French pioneers who first established civilization in North America, Quebec has a vivid personality not possessed by any other city of this continent. The Chateau Frontenac, reproducing the charm of a mediaeval French Chateau, has emphasized that picturesque atmosphere. Standing on the hill above the mighty St. Lawrence River, on the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, it commands, together with the great promenade fronting the River,—the Dufferin Terrace, a magnificent view of the River and surrounding country.

The following day, April 27th, we embarked on the Canadian Pacific Liner "Montroyal", an elegant and well-equipped boat where we enjoyed splendid service, with all the up-to-date amusements and entertainments usually furnished on all first class steamers, together with a fine orchestra which furnished music at all meal hours, also, for dancing, which was indulged in nearly every evening. We arrived at our destination at Waterloo Station in London, without mishap, on the 5th of May.

In addition to my own notes of London will be found here copious extracts from sketches by Mr. H. V. Morton and a few from others. Of Mr. Morton, it has been said that "he has done for the London of today what Dickens did for the London of nearly a century ago." His books have captured the laughter and tears of the World's greatest city."

In endeavouring to describe a holiday in London and vicinity I would ask you to regard this as merely an outline of places visited, because in order to tell all about London and its busy streets and shops, its lovely parks and gardens, its palaces and museums, its historic associations and other places of deep interest and the multitude of its wonders, would take an ordinary lifetime. Therefore, please receive this as a little sketch of some of the things that impressed me on my visit to the great metropolis of the world.

"LONDON, home of the Mother of Parliaments, hub of the world of finance, Mecca of talent, beauty and wit, exercises its unending fascination for visitor and native alike. Its lure is never lost. Absence only serves to enhance its appeal for those who have once come under its magic spell. Distance cannot dim the lights of London that burn on in the memory of those who have known it and left it. London is the fixed focal point of the kingdom and the permanent magnet of Empire. Those who answer the call of the Capital will find prepared for them in church, theatre, hotel, restaurant, and cinema a bill of fare offering a choice from which may be the most jaded appetite indeed, will be able to make an immediate and satisfactory selection. Yet, in spite of the wealth of attractions that London offers her guests, she still remains—first and last—a human city, gracious, homely, comfortable and distinctly "the hostess of the world." (Anon.)

London's Growth "Here herbs did grow And flowers sweet But now 'tis called St. Georges Street." (An 18th century inscription on a London tavern.)

It was said by the great Samuel Johnson that when a man is tired of London he is tired of life, for there is in London all that life can afford. It has also been said by another, "when eight millions of men and women decide to live together on the same spot things are bound to happen. London in lineal descent from Thebes and Rome, is one of those queer massings together of humanity which civilization dumps on a small plot of earth before handing the lease of destiny, not knowing whether to laugh or cry about it. Fear built the first cities. Men and women herded behind a wall so that they

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Immigration Specially written for The Guardian by Helen Marshall Hunt.

It is believed by ethnologists that repeated migrations tend to strengthen a race and that these branches achieve greatest success who move farthest from their ancestral homes. Last week we mentioned the value of studying the movements of American Indians to throw light on those of our own nomadic ancestors, and the Shoshone Indians, may be used to illustrate the above statement. These Indians whether they crossed into America from Bering Straits or had moved gradually southward in North America. Those members of the tribes who fell by the wayside and were to be found in the middle west, were still nomadic and lived by the chase and fishing, whereas those who continued their march south developed in Peru and Mexico a civilization that amazed the Spaniards when they discovered it.

History has been said to be geography set in motion. We can see how true is this statement by noticing the names of divisions of land and of towns in both the old world and the new and realizing how these names reveal historical movements. Modern France was called Gaul until one of the Germanic tribes, the Franks, moved into it; Brittany shows by its name that some of the Celts who gave their name to the British Isles remained behind here on the Continent; again Normandy is where the northern first settled of their southern migration; in Britain the names of towns tell where the earlier Celtic tribes finally settled down, how far the Romans penetrated, where the Saxons and the Danes made their settlements. In the New World it follows along the Atlantic coast of North America we find not only who were the first settlers, but often at what period they came out to America. Florida tells us of the Spaniards, the Carolinas of those who came in the time of Queen Carolina; Virginia of those adventurous men of Elizabeth's reign; there are the names of towns in the New England States that tell of loyal subjects in New York State, and the fact that New York was once called New Amsterdam, reveals a time of conquest by the English from earlier arrivals. In Canada New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tell their tale, in Prince Edward Island Mont Carmel, and Sauris, Blanford and New London, New Glasgow and Uigg, Kinkora, and Kildare, and a score of other names tell the history of home sick travellers, and of their hopes of building in the wilderness a new home modelled on that far away beyond the Atlantic.

Languages even more than place names reveals the influence of historic movements. Many languages have gone to the making up of our English tongue, and many more have enriched it from time to time which explain partly its unique flexibility and expressiveness. The racial movements that have built up our language are those of the Celt, the Anglo-Saxon, the Dane and the Norman. Then as the English went forth as individuals or in groups to fight for the Cross—in the Crusades—or for trade and commerce—in developing the Empire words were added from every corner of the earth. From the evidence of the words found on a single page of a book one might trace the historic movements of our race from its first migration out of Western Asia to the latest exploits in Empire building. Let us return for a moment to the subject of place names, and how they record history. If we consider the continent of Europe for a moment we shall find how curiously names have preserved the story of invasion and retreat, and of the character of races. The Lombards a small group of Teutonic people, have given their names to some of the most fertile land in Northern Italy, and they themselves seem to have completely disappeared; the name of the Ostrogoths is preserved

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