

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1927

RIGHT AND DUTY.

THE Premier of New Brunswick referring to the situation as to the illicit drinking of intoxicants in New Brunswick, said: "I saw the conditions as I have found them. The impossibility in some quarters of even reasonable enforcement which has become patent to me, demands that I shall face this situation as a man and as the head of a government. Because of the pledge I made I am not bound to shut my eyes to facts and refuse to use my judgment as to the best means to grapple with the situation. Therefore in my judgment it is not only my right, but my duty to take action."

the market, simply because we have yielded to the lure of saving the present dollar, forgetting that in doing so we are losing the more important future dollars, forgetting that in patronizing foreign industry we are sacrificing our own and depriving our employees of the work which is theirs by right. It is the right of every citizen to buy in the cheapest market, but it is not always so easy to determine which is the cheapest market. When we save a dollar by buying an American or a German article we lose it by robbing our home industries. When we save a dollar by trading with departmental stores outside of our own province, we are depriving our merchants of trade which legitimately belongs to them, depriving them of business which, if they had it, would enable them to give more employment and keep some one at home who otherwise would be compelled to go abroad for employment. Trade at home, trade within the Empire, and for goods made in Canada. If these are not available, ask for goods made within the Empire. This is home-building, Empire-building, a better country to live in and a better Empire.

A NOTABLE OMISSION

THE Guardian is in receipt of a beautifully printed and illustrated booklet bearing the attractive title of "Waterways to Vacation Lands." Surely, we though on opening it, this will supply information concerning the way to Prince Edward Island—the Summer Resort, par excellence, of North America, for North America, a political issue to be decided at ans. There are, however, shown the grand views of "The Desert Island" and other fine spots in Maine, Nova of the party returned to power." Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick—but never an illustration or a word about the extensive and splendid landscapes of this Province—this Gem of the Northern Sea" as Henry Ward Beecher called it. The omission is so notable that we have no doubt many of the better informed summer passengers of the Eastern Steamship Lines, on behalf of which the booklet has been issued, will come on to Prince Edward Island, in their curiosity to see how it looks. If the editor of the booklet had known as much as the clerk who directed a copy of it to The Guardian, the notable omission would not have occurred.

PREACHING AND PRACTISING

FROM press and platform throughout the British Empire the call goes out to promote Empire Trade. Great Britain is extending millions in advising the British consumer to buy the products of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa. Our own Federal Government has made a substantial addition to the British grant for the purpose of promoting inter-Imperial trade. The British dominions, occupying as they do every climatic zone, are capable of providing everything they respectively need in the way of food, clothing, machinery and manufactured products, yet each of these dominions is seeking trade with foreign countries to the detriment of that of their own. Everyone believes in trading at home, in trading within the Empire. In our super-patriotic moments we all expatiate on the desirability of building up our own and our sister dominions, yet many of us are ready at any time to save a few cents or a few dollars in purchasing foreign goods. Here in Charlottetown, almost all the cutlery purchasable is of German make; our stores are well stocked with American boots, shoes, ladies' hats and clothing and other goods which could and would be produced equally well in our own country. And we buy those goods for one reason or another; that they are cheaper, that they are more fashionable, that it does not matter where we buy things so long as we get them. Many lines of foreign goods have until the land is quite dry and practically driven Empire-made nothing will be gained by planting goods, notably British goods, out of seed in cold, damp soil.

A PLEBISCITE?

OUR esteemed Western contemporary, The Island Farmer, is of the opinion that "the liquor question should never have been decided at a plebiscite, but by a separate ballot or plebiscite, for the guidance and other fine spots in Maine, Nova of the party returned to power." Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick—but never an illustration or a word about the extensive and splendid landscapes of this Province—this Gem of the Northern Sea" as Henry Ward Beecher called it. The omission is so notable that we have no doubt many of the better informed summer passengers of the Eastern Steamship Lines, on behalf of which the booklet has been issued, will come on to Prince Edward Island, in their curiosity to see how it looks. If the editor of the booklet had known as much as the clerk who directed a copy of it to The Guardian, the notable omission would not have occurred.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The farmers are now anxiously, and perhaps impatiently, looking at their fields, and guessing when they can get on the land. Many get so doing? The Apostle Paul wrote to the Colossians, "Let no man judge you in meat or in drink, or in unto all men," wrote an inspired respect of any holy day, or of the Sabbath days." maxim of the wisest of Greek philosophers.

Notes by the Way

That the Mother Country may be represented in Canada and in other Dominions by a British High Commissioner in the not distant future is foreseen in a recent cable despatch. This and other matters related thereto were discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in November last. It is intimated that the British High Commissioner in a Dominion would be in effect an ambassador, having to do with external affairs and that his functions would be diplomatic rather than commercial. He will represent the Foreign Office. Existing means of communication between Britain and Canada would not be superseded but supplemented by the change.

And, it is expected that the status of the Dominion High Commissioner in London will be modified to conform somewhat more closely with the new order of things, and perhaps a new type of man may be appointed. The conclusion arrived at in the Imperial Conference, was that while the Governor General should represent the Crown in Canada, the British High Commissioner should represent the Executive Government of Britain in Canada. There is a vast volume of telegraphic correspondence between the Mother Country and the Dominions, involving personal consultations which it is claimed can be handled more promptly and satisfactorily under the new order of things.

Ministers of religion,—we speak of those in the so-called Protestant communions are in one respect like doctors, lawyers and other professional classes in that they are in each denomination a close corporation. They must be trained by a special course of study, must pass special examinations and be set apart by constituted authorities for the ministerial calling. They must have given satisfactory evidence of their moral character and their belief in certain doctrines. Before entering upon the pastoral charge of a church, the minister must be appointed, or be invited thereto by the congregation.

The Minister thus placed in charge of a church is expected to be an example to his flock in his deportment and conduct and is immediately invested with certain special powers and prerogatives. He may solemnise marriage and may do many things that the lawyer or the doctor, or any other man not trained, qualified and set apart as he has been may not lawfully do, or attempt to do.

His calling is a very high one and in our fair Province it everywhere commands respect that is well deserved. But Ministers of religion do not always agree with one another in matters of doctrine or in matters of habit and custom, as to what is right or permissible for themselves or the people to whom they preach to do. Take smoking, for example. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, a very eminent Baptist divine, whose Sunday congregations during a long pastorate averaged many thousands of people, was once criticized because he smoked. His reply was that he smoked his cigar to the glory of God.

We once heard a preacher of another religious body speak from his pulpit of "that great preacher but that awfully wicked man, Spurgeon," because of this utterance. In this country the ministers and members of Baptist churches are supposed to be pledged to total abstinence from intoxicants, but are not obligated to abstain from smoking. If we are rightly informed the ministers and members of the excellent Methodist Church in the Maritimes were formerly under a rule that forbade them to indulge in smoking or dancing. But having joined with a large body of Presbyterians and Congregationalists in the United Church they are freed from that bond and now the young people of the former Methodist Church take part freely and gracefully in the dance and greatly enjoy the healthful exhilarating exercise. And why should they not do so?

Many clergymen take an occasional glass of wine; why disguise much imtemperate language used by the fact? Or why pronounce a prohibition advocates in the press harsh judgment against them for so doing? The Apostle Paul wrote to the Colossians, "Let no man judge you in meat or in drink, or in unto all men," wrote an inspired respect of any holy day, or of the Sabbath days." maxim of the wisest of Greek philosophers.

Questions of the Day

THE PROMOTION OF TEMPERANCE IN P. E. ISLAND

(W. L. COTTON)

We are all agreed that there has been a considerable lessening of the Liqueur Evil within the past fifty years. We all well, nearly all—agreed that the improvement that has been obtained is in large part due to the operation of the Prohibitory Liqueur Law, as well as to a salutary change in public opinion regarding the use of liquors as beverages. We are all agreed that there has been an increase of illicit and imtemperate drinking within the past three or four years due to the fact that cargoes of liquors were smuggled into the Province, and that men and women were too easily found ready to distribute and sell them. We are all agreed, too, that measures should be taken to prevent this illicit traffic among ignorants and thoughtless youths of both sexes and older men and women of depraved tastes.

It is in respect to the means to be adopted to this end that there is any disagreement. The Leader of the Government has proposed that a Liqueur Control Act, similar to the measures already adopted in the Northwest and Central Provinces shall be introduced here. He proposes the passage of an Act of Legislature which I quote his words—"by recognizing and attempting to deal with conditions as we have them will make far greater law observance, temperance and sobriety." According to his statement concerning it the proposed law is to provide that no person shall profit by the sale of liquor; that the sale of liquor shall be strictly controlled by an independent temperance commission; that only those persons who are more than twenty years of age, and obtain "permits" to do so can legally drink intoxicating liquor; that those who sell and those who drink liquor illegally shall, alike, be subject to punishment; and that there shall be increased penalties for violations of the law and the regulations adopted by the Commission.

On the other hand, the Leader of the Opposition has stated—I quote his words, also—that the Liberal Party will stand by and adhere to the prohibition law, with amendments as may be deemed necessary to make it a demonstration more workable; and, also, that a reduction be made in the sale-price of liquors." Mr. Saunders should, of course, explain during the course of the electoral campaign, in what direction the law will be made "more workable" and why the sale-price of liquor should be reduced in co-operation with a Prohibitory Liqueur Law.

Meaning the voters are in duty to their country, and to carefully consider these two proposals. Both Premier Stewart and Mr. Saunders are, without doubt, sincere in their desire that temperance shall prevail throughout this Province. There is no suggestion in the statement of either of the "dry" or the "wets" and the "dry" or the "wets" would make the liquor traffic odious and those who would maintain prohibition with the bootlegging and moonshining-making accompanying it, as at the present time. There is no idea whatever, on the part of either of a return to taverns and saloons, or of a man who would attempt to persuade the women and women of the Province to return to licensed taverns and saloons would be counted as a fool. Premier Stewart has done nothing of the kind. Judging his future by his past, his action in regard to the liquor traffic and the promotion of temperance will be sane, judicious and effective. The attempt of those who try to persuade the electors that he is to be counted with the rummies and the fond of drink, must fail if the electors give any consideration whatever to the character of the man or to the policy that he has proposed for this adoption.

Many promoters of temperance have felt and experienced the feeling of a hiatus young Conservative, John A. MacDonald. The two men were such bitter enemies that for years they would not speak to each other. Their hatred was more than political, it was personal and deadly. Once when George it is not strong, may profitably be replaced by one that will more effectively reduce the evils, to be combated. The plain course marked out by Premier Stewart,—that of making both purchasers and sellers of liquor alike, liable to the penalties of the law, and of counting as a violation of the law all those who do not obtain permits to drink intoxicants—is a judicious course that ought now to be adopted and pursued.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "it was sold at the limited price" or "reduced price." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: difficult. Pronounce the s as in "so." OFTEN MISPELLED: abyss; two s's. SYNONYMS: spend, disperse, use, expend, exhaust, consume. 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: LOGICAL; relating to the science of correct reasoning. "His method does not sound logical to me."

Confederation Tales

BY BLODWIN DAVIES

THE MAN OF SACRIFICE

A great sacrifice,—how great it is almost humanly impossible to estimate,—marked the climax in the life of one of the greatest of the Fathers of Confederation. George Brown has an enduring fame as a politician, and as a newspaper man, he is equally renowned. Unfortunately the story of George Brown has not yet been told with that sympathy which alone can make the man live and move in the pages of cold print. Not yet have we released him from the entanglements of politics nor have we achieved the distant view which blots out political details and leaves the light shining only on the man and his deed. Unfortunately, too, the man himself was too soberly devoted to his chief end in life, too solemnly in earnest, to make him a picturesque national hero. Throughout his life intensity of purpose was his chief characteristic. Behind that intensity there is a story so true, so beautiful, that if he was stripped of his political and journalistic honors, George Brown would still be a great Canadian.

George Brown was born in Alloa, in the Forth, in Scotland, on November 29th in the year 1818. His mother was a Highlander, a woman of Celtic birth. From his parents Brown inherited a curious quality of nature, which may be frequently observed in those born of Celtic and Saxon or some other combination of races. He was imbued with a cautious instinctive sense of inquiry and a judicious judgment from his father. From his mother he inherited an impulsiveness, energy and religious zeal which impelled him to rescue of oppressed or ill-treated people and their causes. These two diametrically opposed natures were at war with him at many points in his career. His impulsiveness was held in check by caution, his fiery Celtic emotion was made subject to his colder judgment.

His father was a merchant and a shipbuilder. Through some misfortune Peter Brown became a defaulter in business and father and son were forced to emigrate to America to make a new start. They were devoted to one another and to the other members of the family who later on followed them out. Both were omnivorous readers and students of affairs. Both were reformers. Both were imbued with a loathing of the slave conditions which they encountered during their stay in the United States. Both were radical in their views. Both were intensely loyal to British institutions. They started a newspaper in New York in the interests of British people in the United States, but their future appearing in some top hopeful, young Brown set out for Upper Canada to prospect for a new place of business. Chance seemed to be good in the Toronto of that day, the father and son set up "The Banner," a paper upholding Presbyterian ideals in Upper Canada. They became the mouthpiece of the Presbyterian church as Ryerson was of the Methodist and Strachan of the Anglicans.

As years went on the younger Brown went into politics. He was no lanky, loose jointed, good looking man, imbued with mental and physical vigor. His heart, tender for the oppressed, bled over the fugitive slaves who by the thousands were at that time seeking refuge in Upper Canada, fleeing from the south, hiding by day, following the north star by night, until they flung themselves upon their faces and kissed the dear, free earth when they had crossed the boundary into Canada. These poor creatures won his pity. The Browns had now founded the Globe, and through it George Brown expressed his ambitions concerning the great and unknown west. In the face of ridicule, he foretold the day when it would be settled by a great free British people.

By 1856, when George Brown was thirty-eight, he had become the consistent opponent and enemy of a hiatus young Conservative, John A. MacDonald. The two men were such bitter enemies that for years they would not speak to each other. Their hatred was more than political, it was personal and deadly. Once when George it is not strong, may profitably be replaced by one that will more effectively reduce the evils, to be combated. The plain course marked out by Premier Stewart,—that of making both purchasers and sellers of liquor alike, liable to the penalties of the law, and of counting as a violation of the law all those who do not obtain permits to drink intoxicants—is a judicious course that ought now to be adopted and pursued.

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Brown twitted MacDonald in the columns of the Globe on his intemperance. MacDonald retorted by announcing at a public meeting "that he preferred John A. drunk to George Brown sober." There came a day in the fierce heat of a political controversy when an opponent of Brown accused him of being the son of a defaulter. There is no more appealing picture in the history of Canadian politics than that of George Brown as he stood up before parliament of the United Canada, with his tongue freed at last for his own defence. For years past the slanderer had been hit at and slurred over so often that at last the thing was accepted as a fact because he had not denied it. But there he stood, the young Scottish-Canadian, his face white, his voice heavy with emotion and at his father's bidding told the story of the defaulter. Scottish pride and honor, Scottish family devotion mingled in the tale he told of his father's misfortunes, of the flight to America and the determination in his heart to wipe out the debt. All his youth and early manhood had gone into that struggle. It was a secret between his father and himself, a resolution to wipe clean their honor. Dollar by dollar the money had been laid aside and gradually the debt wiped out. The final payment was ready for the mails when the storm broke. Brown told the house that he had determined never to allow a word of his trouble to pass his lips while his father lived, though the shame hung heavily over him. The father at length demanded that he disclose the story for his own defence and so it was done.

Five years before Confederation George Brown visited Scotland and there he wooed and won a daughter of the famous publisher, Thomas Nelson. In the years to come George Brown's son eventually became chief of that great institution. But it was in the final moves before Confederation that Brown made his enormous sacrifice. When he was asked to accept a position in the cabinet of which John A. MacDonald was already a minister, to signify his good will toward Confederation, George Brown was confronted with a choice which would have staggered any man. To refuse meant to outwit his own hopes for the union of the colonies, to accept and sit at the same council table with the traditional enemy meant the scorn of many of his followers and a personal sacrifice which was a tragedy in itself. Brown was too sincere a man to allow his personal animosity to becloud his judgment and so, cost what it would, he entered that compact with his foe. His sacrifice was one of the things which made Confederation possible. A little later Brown slipped quietly out of politics and returned to his pet enterprise, the Globe. In 1880 he was shot and killed by a disgruntled employe of the paper. Thus ended a career of solid industry and of tremendous interest to Canadian political history. Too sober minded and hard working and moral in his life to be picturesque or romantic, George Brown hid behind his cloak of austerity a thrilling life story of loyalty and self-sacrifice.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS Friday, April 22nd One by the poet's leaves are gathered by one, in the slow process of the doubtful years. —Bayard Taylor.

OPPORTUNITY Master of human destinies am I, Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait. Cities and fields I walk, I generate Deserts and seas remote, and passing by Hovel, and mart, and palace, soon or late I knock, unbidden, once at every gate! If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before I turn away. It is the hour of fate, And they who follow me reach every state Mortals desire, and conquer every foe Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate, Condemned to failure, penury and woe. Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—I answer not, and I return no more. —J. J. Ingalls

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "it was sold at the limited price" or "reduced price." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: difficult. Pronounce the s as in "so." OFTEN MISPELLED: abyss; two s's. SYNONYMS: spend, disperse, use, expend, exhaust, consume. 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: LOGICAL; relating to the science of correct reasoning. "His method does not sound logical to me."

Household Scrapbook By ROBERTA LEE Drying the Bed If water is spilled in the sick bed, fill the water bottle with very hot water and place it over the wet spot between the bed covers. It will dry the bedding within very few minutes. Cooking Cauliflower The disagreeable odor when cooking cauliflower can be prevented. After preparing it for boiling in the usual manner, place a piece of stale bread on top of it. Don't cover it. When done, remove the bread.

Cleaning Oil Paintings Wash oil paintings very faintly with warm milk and water. Then dry them without rinsing. Literary Landmark Offered For Sale LONDON, April 20. —Adelphi terrace, the home of George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, Lord Weir and other notabilities is to be sold by auction on June 21. With it will go into the market the other portions of the Adelphi estate—about two acres in all of valuable land in the heart of London.

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