

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936

The Civic Election

Congratulations are due Mr. Percy W. Turner, Mayor-elect, and Councillors-elect Dr. Dougan, Dr. McIntyre and Messrs. Chandler, Foster, MacLeod and Laphorn upon their successful appeal to the electors in yesterday's civic contest, also to Councillors, Hennessey and VanDerStine, and to Water Commissioners Webster, Wright and Connors, who have been re-elected by acclamation.

Mr. Turner's majority in the mayoralty contest was substantial, and gives him an unquestioned mandate to carry out the policies which he outlined in his election appeal. The closest contests for the Council seats were in Ward Five. Mr. Foster, who led the polls in this ward, as a veteran Council member and former contestant for the Mayoralty is particularly to be congratulated upon his "come-back" into civic affairs.

Grave responsibilities rest upon the incoming Mayor and Council, in the discharge of which they will expect to receive co-operation from all concerned. The finances of the City require very careful husbanding. This fact has general application to municipalities throughout the Dominion, and was recognized at the Dominion-Provincial conference last December, when unemployment grants to the Provinces were increased for the months of December, January, February and March, in order that the Provinces in turn might be enabled to lighten the relief burden on the municipalities. As a result of this arrangement, municipalities in Nova Scotia are now paying only from one-quarter to one-sixth of their total relief costs, the federal and provincial governments contributing the balance.

Some such arrangement, it is hoped, will be made by the incoming Charlottetown City Council with the Provincial Government, which has the disposal of the increased federal grants. Otherwise, the City will have to go a-borrowing to meet its relief requirements. This would mean additional interest charges and increased indebtedness to the bank.

New Brunswick Stand Approved

"Never in the political history of this province," says the St. John Telegraph-Journal, "has there been such unanimity among the supporters of both political parties as has been in evidence in support of the fight which the New Brunswick government is making for the continuance of the principles of confederation. . . . It is refreshing to note that some of the most influential newspapers in Canada have nothing but the highest praise to bestow on New Brunswick representatives for their courage in demanding that we be accorded our rights under the B-N-A. Act, and that we continue to enjoy the option of appeal to the Imperial parliament. Possibly one disturbing feature in connection with the fight which this province is making, is the absence of support from some leading newspapers of Nova Scotia which, in days gone by, have adorned their front pages with screaming editorials demanding that Maritime rights be maintained at all costs. This newspaper has consistently advocated that the Maritime Provinces insist that the terms of confederation be carried out so far as they apply to these provinces. In our opinion the need for vigilance, and resistance if necessary, is stronger than ever before."

Noticeable also, it might be added, is the total lack of interest shown both by the Liberal press and the Liberal Government of this Province with regard to the fate of the British North America Act as an Imperial statute. Yet if a vote were taken, it is safe to say that our people would be found unanimously behind the stand taken by New Brunswick.

Victims Of "Economy"

It is evident that the interests of our fishermen and farmers were not the determining factors in preparing the main Estimates for the fiscal year 1936-7 which were tabled in Parliament on Tuesday by Finance Minister DUNNING. Expenditures in these two important departments (including grants to exhibitions) together with public works, railways, mail and steamship subsidies, coal subventions, police, lighthouse and coastal services, penitentiaries, labour and other departments, are to be materially reduced.

It was the complaint of Liberal candidates in the federal election contest that the BENNETT Government was not doing enough for our farmers and fishermen. Apparently the KING Government considers these industries more than sufficiently provided for—except in the way of officials, whose salaries, instead of being cut in accordance with the general expenditure reductions, have been increased.

In the appropriations for public works and harbours and rivers generally, chargeable to income, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are provided for, but Prince Edward Island gets nothing. All that appears is under the item "harbours and rivers generally" no new works to be undertaken, \$75,000. Not much encouragement here for those who anticipated that provision would be made for the construction of a West River bridge!

In local steamship subsidies, while the Holiday's Wharf service is increased from \$4,600 to \$6,000, the Charlottetown-Pictou service figure is cut from \$25,000 to \$20,000—representing a total reduction in these subsidies of \$3,600.

The KING Government has also put the knife to the marketing and social relief measures now before the Courts. In the event of these measures being adjudged *intra vires*, there is not sufficient provision in the DUNNING Estimates to enable them to be carried on to any worthwhile extent.

The office of Solicitor-General has been abolished by the present government, and the cabinet decreased to 16 members, yet the estimates, following old procedure, provide for 18 Ministers at \$9,500 each and a Solicitor General at the same salary. The statute provided for these appointments has not been repealed.

If expenditures in necessary public services must be reduced, it is pertinent to ask why salaries should be provided for offices that have been abolished, and why new high-salaried jobs should be created as a reward for political services. Instances of this kind could be cited right in Prince Edward Island. Our contemporary's explanation that "economy is to be the watchword" does not account for these things. Perhaps the "watchword" is only intended to apply to political outsiders! In any case, there is such obvious lack of consistency in the Government's "economy" policy that it is bound to give rise to public dissatisfaction.

Editorial Notes

Its all over in the Civic election, including the shouting; now for the balanced budget.

For egoism commend us to Prime Minister KING; he claims he saved Europe by snubbing Dr. RIDDELL at Geneva.

What a flop! Not one damned cent for new public works in the province after sending four members, including the Finance Minister, to support the Government.

We hear the South African Veterans are having trouble with the government over one of their number who has been deprived of his customary winter hospitalization.

By the correspondence on the subject it appears everybody who reads wants the continuance of the Carnegie Library system. Wonder if that includes members of the Government.

According to a United Press despatch from Leeds, England, lipstick has invaded the chicken raising industry. A farmer speaking at a farm union meeting revealed that tricksters used lipsticks on the faded combs of old hens which then were sold as pullets. "I did not know this could be done to pullets," the farmer said sadly, "although I knew it would turn old hen petticoats into young ones."

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is both generous, open-handed, sympathetic—and, just a little mean—as was demonstrated the other day. The Border Little Theatre Guild, at Windsor, Ont., had practised the second act of his "Pygmalion" as a preliminary to entry in the Dominion drama festival, only to discover that it was copyrighted. So they telegraphed to "G.B.S." at Miami, Fla., stating their predicament. He replied "Go ahead. No Royalties,"—but sent the reply "collect."

The hastily concluded U. S. A. Reciprocity Treaty is beginning to pinch and alarm New Brunswick potato growers, who are demanding a countervailing duty on United States potatoes entering Canada free. At the very best such freedom to our competitors means that our prices must be restricted to the dumping price of our competitors, and at the worst means that in seasons of plenty our potatoes will be crowded off the market by the inroad of our competitors' earlier produce.

The men's furnishing goods industry showed appreciable improvement during 1934. The value of the production was \$21,712,000 compared with \$19,083,000 in 1933. The distribution of the 172 establishments reporting in 1934 was as follows: Quebec 76, Ontario 65, Manitoba 16, British Columbia 12, Alberta three, New Brunswick two and Nova Scotia one. The principal item of production was men's and boys' shirts to the value of \$7,890,416 of which \$5,477,155 represented the factory value of five shirts and \$2,413,261 the value of work shirts. Next in importance was overalls and smocks to the value of \$3,527,876, followed by neckties \$2,019,978, working pants and breeches \$1,685,448 and pyjamas at \$1,103,274. The imports of men's furnishings during 1934 amounted to \$1,074,538 or \$48,423 higher than in the previous year. Handkerchiefs to the value of \$1,029,816 were the chief item of import. Exports in this industry were very small, and in 1934 consisted mainly of braces and suspenders which went to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland and the British West Indies.

Rt. Hon. STANLEY BALDWIN must be rejoicing today on the election of both Rt. Hons. RAMSAY and MALCOLM MACDONALD to take their seats in the cabinet as Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for the Dominions respectively. It was due to the negotiations and diplomacy of the MACDONALDS that the first National Government—which saved Britain—was made possible, and Mr. BALDWIN realized it. Therefore when they were turned down by their former friends as Labour members, Mr. BALDWIN made it his business to provide an opportunity for their election elsewhere. Similarly with Sir SAMUEL HOARE. There had been an outcry against Sir JOHN SIMON, as Foreign Minister, and Mr. BALDWIN re-shuffled his Cabinet, transferring Sir JOHN to the Home Secretaryship, and Sir SAMUEL from the Air Ministry to the Foreign Office. The HOARE-LAVAL negotiations to bring about peace proved a boomerang—thanks in no small measure to Prime Minister KING—and Sir SAMUEL resigned under a cloud. But Mr. BALDWIN is not going to let him down either and he is likely to rejoin the government in another capacity.

Notes By The Way

Naturally Mr. Aberhart's failure to fulfill his election pledge has caused disappointment and criticism among the people. The criticism is reported and reflected in the newspapers. Criticism is unpalatable to any politician who misleads the public with vain promises. That however, is not a reason for suppressing the papers. It might be a reason for exercising some form of censorship over politicians who make offers to the electorate that cannot be realized.—Toronto Telegram.

The recent statement that a man convicted of brutal murder in New Orleans was free to the liberty of the city by favor of Huey Long's puppet governor was considered startling by some people. But it was added further that there are also ninety-one known Louisiana sinners including numerous murderers and thieves, supposed to be serving life sentences, who have been let out of the penitentiary, many of them within the past few weeks. All have been granted furloughs signed by Governor Allen, and in certain instances these furloughs are given for a limited time. The long roster of free felons is an appalling thing to contemplate.—Brandon Daily Sun.

Human beings were not built for speed. They were built to make the world better and happier. When James Boswell was talking to Dr. Johnson about wealth, the great Doctor replied that there was something vastly more important than wealth—"kindness," for instance. Each of us has within himself a vast store of power, but it is largely there for emergencies, to be burned up over-night, or within but half a life-time. The man of power is the quiet, steady-going, thinking man. He takes things easy and thinks ahead.—Ex.

It is not without interest to recall the fact that snow removal and winter maintenance on highways has only been effected in the province for the last eight years. During this short period the total length of circuits maintained by the department has increased from 85 miles, to the figure for the winter of 1928-29 to 531 miles during the present winter.—Quebec Highways Bulletin.

Perhaps not everyone has heard of the American who was discussing with an Englishman rather vague on history the War of 1812. "That," he observed incidentally, "was when your people burned Washington." "Really?" came the rather apologetic reply, "I thought we only did that to Jean de Arc."

Newly married couples of England are applying to building societies of England for mortgages to build or buy their own houses at the rate of \$50,000 a week. This is the result of the great building boom. A few years ago—British building societies had to much money. Soon they will ask the public for more. As a consequence, the government plans new tax burdens and levies, but since these can never catch up with current expenditures it also faces the alternative of either reducing outlays or causing new inflation. This year—the fourth of the Hitler regime—will bring the test. And with the registered jobless in Germany increasing, according to the latest figures, by 802,000 between August and December—this despite rearmament—the test may come sooner than expected.—Ottawa Journal.

Hitler's hope that vast public expenditures would stimulate private business, but thus far, we are told, more than 70 per cent. of all investments have been public, with the result that production of "capital goods" mostly unproductive—increased 300 per cent., with increase in consumption of goods only 20 per cent., thus upsetting the economic balance. As a consequence, the government plans new tax burdens and levies, but since these can never catch up with current expenditures it also faces the alternative of either reducing outlays or causing new inflation. This year—the fourth of the Hitler regime—will bring the test. And with the registered jobless in Germany increasing, according to the latest figures, by 802,000 between August and December—this despite rearmament—the test may come sooner than expected.—Ottawa Journal.

Dr. Fullast, a prominent dentist in the West, received a letter the other day from a man in the next county who had heard tell of your skill as a dentist and would like some of your teeth. As I am busy with my spring work I will give you the measurements. My mouth is three inches wide across. The length of an inch threw the jaw and some bumps on the edges. Jaw is shaped like a horse's shew, with the toe forward. If you want me to be more particular I will have to come there.—Ex.

The other day, when scrutinizing an old group photograph, we were amazed at the quantity of whisker there displayed. Everyone had facial trimmings, varying from the "eleven a side" moustache to the "full set" stretching from the eyebrow to the third button of the vest. Of recent years, as everybody knows, men have become more and more clean-shaven, so that today, in any crowded gathering, you may look in vain for symptoms of whiskeritis. We cannot agree that this wholesale doffing of the human alfalfa is a brainy move. In the old days hair on the face connoted dignity, poise, learning. Put the village idiot behind a goatee with side fittings, and he stood a fair chance of being thought a Solon. Providence kept his mouth shut. But now each and every one of us has to deliver the goods. There is no friendly window-dressing to help us out.—Royal Bank Magazine.

When nations are fighting for a vital goal or for their existence, the rules of war mean nothing. Ethiopians will continue to bomb hospitals and Italians to beat hospitaliers, following in policy the practices of belligerents in past wars, among "civilized" as well as "barbarous" peoples. War is mass murder, and murder cannot be controlled by rules of etiquette.—St. Paul's Post Dispatch.

It is useless for the League of Nations to make any decision as to

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SINUS TROUBLE MAY BE DUE TO SENSITIVENESS TO CERTAIN SUBSTANCES

The question is often asked as to why there is now so much sinus trouble, sinusitis; it must be a new disease. Sinusitis is not a new disease; it has likely always existed. However, as you know, appendicitis was called inflammation of the bowels in the old days, the pain of sinusitis was called neuralgia and the profuse discharge from the nose was called catarrh.

What is sinusitis? The sinuses are cavities in the bones of the skull, all of which open into the nose. They all have the same moist or mucous lining (membrane) as the nose. This means that any inflammation of the lining of the nose can and often does extend into the sinuses and causes sinusitis. You can understand this when you remember that if water is spilled on the hall floor of the house, it will flow along the floor to the dining room, living room and bedrooms, because it is all on the same floor.

While colds, influenza, and other ailments can cause inflammation of the lining of the nose and the sinuses, Dr. Lee M. Hind tells us in Hygiene that allergy—being sensitive to certain substances—is the cause of sinusitis in about half the cases. The lining of the sinuses are inflamed by these substances either directly by being in the air or by the eating of certain foods. For example the offending material in the air which is being inhaled or breathed into the lungs may be house dust, orris root, feathers or some other unsuspected substance. Or a person may be sensitive to any food and sometimes to certain drugs used in the home such as quinine, aspirin, and many others. The symptoms are similar to hay fever except that they continue the year round. Sneezing, obstruction of the nose and headaches are present and the patients think they have a cold and the continuous cold. The lining of the sinuses swell—become waterlogged—thus losing their power to fight off harmful organisms so that a chronic infection results.

Dr. Hind says that while medical and surgical treatment may be necessary in some cases, improving the general health should be the first thought and suggests: eat a well balanced diet of meat, vegetables and fruits; eat a crescent moon; eat vegetables and less meat if little or no physical work is done. Cutting down on salt and liquids is recommended by some research physicians.

The Poet's Corner

ECSTASY

To feel the salt breeze kiss your cheek where mighty breakers surge and foam; To ride the billows where the white-caps sail and know no dread; To watch the sea-gull swoop and dive, the swift-winged swallow scold; To see the fleet sail home to port when skies are tinged with red! To dream at eve when dusk of twilight clothes the distant hills, To hear sweet woodland vespers as they rise from countless throats; To see the feathered songsters wing their way by answering rills, To feel both Heaven and earth respond to gladness of their notes!

To wander 'neath the solemn azure of the vaulted night, To count the scattered stars, to gaze upon a crescent moon; To glimpse the dazzling, serried clouds, faint-tipt with silver light, To wake with rosette dawn—to greet the cheerful blue of noon! To "find a violet nestling shyly at the old oak's feet"— To catch the fragrance of wild-roses, borne on upland wind; To rest beside a burn, to be at peace with all mankind— This is ecstasy!

—Estelle Jean Worfolk.

oil sanctions contingent upon United States policy. It is quite evident that if League members prohibit the export of oil from their own territory Italy can draw increasing supplies from the United States under existing neutrality laws, which put an embargo only on shipments of arms and munitions. But the fact that Italy would be able to pursue her conquest of Ethiopia mainly because of United States oil supplies would prick the American conscience and result in an overwhelming popular demand for the restriction of oil exports to the normal peace-time volume.—Ex.

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A Royal Progress

(Toronto Globe)

Reports that after his coronation King Edward VIII may make a Royal progress through the Empire lack official confirmation, and are likely to lack it for some time to come. A year and more must pass before King Edward is crowned at Westminster; the time is early for official announcements regarding his Majesty's plans for a succeeding year. But the eagerness with which the report was welcomed in Canada is evidence that such an Empire-girdling journey would be the happiest of beginnings for the new King's reign.

Edward VIII has come to the Throne of Britain already rich in the real and personal affection of the people of his Empire. That is good fortune, alike for the Empire and its ruler. In such times as these it is good fortune that the whole Empire may well desire to see strengthened and ensured. The wisdom of a great King made the heir to the British Throne known and a citizen of Empire at home and abroad in every part of his father's dominions. If affairs of the Empire and the State permit, Edward VIII could do no better thing than come again as King to renew the affection and strengthen the loyalties of the Empire peoples.

Precedents for such a Royal progress are many and ancient. They go several centuries back to the 1911 Durbar, when, for the first time in history, a British Monarch received on Indian soil the allegiance of the kings and princes of his Indian Empire. Among King Edward's predecessors, Elizabeth I of England knew best the uses of a Royal progress and profited most by them. The number of still-standing homes of England that count their fame from the night that Elizabeth slept in them stand as an arithmetically overwhelming evidence that Good Queen Bess knew a thing or two about the place of progress and publicity in the art of government. As for the obstacles of time and travel, Elizabeth knew them, too. Edward VIII, making a Royal progress all around the British Empire, would face rather fewer of them than his predecessors had to overcome in a Royal progress to York. In the matter of time, Ottawa is nearer London than York was in the sixteenth century. In the matter of accessibility, Carleton is closer to the Capital of the modern British Empire than Doncaster to the London that Elizabeth once rode out from in her day. Rumors of a Royal coronation ceremony in every British Dominion need not be regarded. They are as fantastic as the ceremony would be unwise and unnecessary. But the rumor of a Royal progress through the Empire is one that deserves a welcome.

Falkland Islands

(Vancouver Province)

Only once in a blue moon do the Falkland Islands get a mention in the news. The last time they figured prominently was in December, 1914, when they were the scene of the most decisive naval engagement in the Great War. Vancouver should remember it, because that engagement and the destruction there of Von Spee's German fleet, which had just left the Pacific, lifted a weight of anxiety from the city. It will be recalled that, when the war broke out, Von Spee, with his two great cruisers, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and a couple of smaller ships, was in Oriental waters and set out across the Pacific, meeting Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock at Coronel on November 1 and sinking his two ships, the Monmouth and Good Hope. After the battle the Germans proceeded down the coast of South America, rounded Cape Horn and were caught off the Falklands by Sir Doveton Sturdee and a superior squadron. Eighteen days after their victory at Coronel all the German ships that took part in the action were at the bottom of the sea. Now the Falklands are back in the news again, but not in any spectacular way. The news this time is that Argentina has issued a new stamp showing the islands as part of her domain. This, of course, is mere propaganda. The old republic of Buenos Aires laid claim to the islands as long ago as 1820, and Argentina has never relinquished the claim. The Falklands are more or less barren islands lying east of the entrance to the Strait of Magellan, about 260 miles off the coast of Patagonia. They have an area of less than 6000 square miles and a population of about 3000, mostly Scottish shepherds and merchants. Their climate is said to be much like that of the Orkneys, healthful but bleak. Their two industries are whaling and sheep-raising. The Falklands were discovered by British navigators toward the end of the sixteenth century and named after Lord Falkland, then treasurer of the navy. Not much attention was paid them until 1764, when France took possession. Three years later, France ceded the islands to Spain and in 1769-70 they nearly caused a war between Britain and Spain. Spain yielded possession, however, in 1771 and they have been under the British flag ever since, though no attempt was made to colonize them until 1833. They constitute the most southerly colony in the Empire.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

RESPONSIBILITY

Sir,—When a crime has been committed or a disaster occurs, it is a public obligation to find out the person or persons responsible, in either case. Now responsibility is not always direct. There is generally more or less indirect responsibility. When a druggist sells a poison he is responsible to a certain degree, if the poison causes a sickness or death. Alcohol is a poison for both body and mind. If a person or a government sell rum to a person and that person dies from its effects or injure or kill another while under the maddening influence, will the person or the government that sold the alcoholic poison not be responsible at least indirectly? Again, if a person is in the habit of doing anything that leads others into danger, such as drinking, though he may not endanger himself, is he not a dangerous character? For a man of character, there are perhaps no greater mental pangs than those of remorse. To be even indirectly the cause of sickness, sorrow or death, bringing life long grief to fond parents, to the wife and sisters, will put a weight upon the heart till death. Let me illustrate:

A good many years ago a friend was visiting at my home. It was in the Spring when the ice was getting bad on the rivers and lakes. He was very fond of fishing and had just gone to try for trout. "Oh no!" said I, "the ice is bad, it would not be safe." "I know it is not very good," said he, "but we know bad ice and will not go where it is dangerous." I reluctantly consented. We had not gone far when a neighbor's little boy came running after us to go to school. We tried to turn him back, saying the ice was bad. He merely laughed, thinking no doubt that if it was strong enough for us it would carry him. I wanted to go back, but my friend said, "let him come and we will take care of him." We got on the ice and all went well for a while. We cut a hole for him and gave him a line and told him not to move away. My friend went a round-about way and cut another hole and while we were not watching the boy started directly across the bad ice and went in to the shoulders. We shouted to him to keep still and he did so. I being the lighter ran to the nearest fence for poles, back and forth several times, while the other man struck them out on the ice. By creeping on them he managed to reach the lad and pull him out. No more fishing for us that day. We removed his clothes and wrung them as dry as possible and started for home. He was a little better.

We had a narrow escape. Had that lad been drowned, how could we look in the faces of the bereaved parents and sorrowing children? "Yes, the moderate drinker may be able to travel on the dangerous ice of so-called moderation, but should he not forego a selfish pleasure for the sake of the little ones who do not know the danger?" I am Sir, etc.

CRUSADERS ALL

Sir,—The ignis fatuus of the Moderationist's conception of manliness has ever been a lure drawing from the domain of sobriety an immense throng who have discovered all too late that their qualifications have been inadequate, and that they have altogether failed to measure up to the test. Judged by the persistency with which the character of a man has been presented to the public for his admiration the cause must, in their view, have been a worthy one. Those whom weakness prevented from continuing the pursuit of the phantom, need not inquire. The very least he is entitled to the encomium, "He tried to measure up to the Moderationist's standard, but he died a drunkard." Just how many tears are being shed at his downfall by his more successful competitor we need not inquire. The very least the Moderationist should say of his friend the drunkard is that he died in a good cause. Far be it from him

to sneer at a weaker brother who died trying. When however the law, which was designed to help this weaker brother, is spoken of, the Moderationist exclaims, "Away with it, we want no interference with our liberty, we are not the Prohibitionists." Justice would seem to demand that the Moderationist take care of his fellow-crusader and his wife and family, and that he should not leave them and their care to be a matter of concern to the general public. It was not the Prohibitionists who expressed wish in moderation. His expressed wish has been to prohibit liquor entirely. The Moderationist must therefore bear the sole blame for the drunkard.

The history of the beverage sale of liquor has its own record regarding these unfortunate, whose one fault may be said to be that they tried to prove their manliness as urged by the procurators of Moderation and that they failed. Some seventy odd years ago, after Legalized Beverage Sale of Pure Liquor had been in operation for ninety years, the legislature declared, (1862, Chapter 5): "It frequently happens that many persons have by means of excessive drunkenness and habitual intoxication impaired their mental faculties, and in a great measure lost their self-control, and have been incapable of managing their own affairs, thereby entailing ruin on their families and great loss of property." The statute then proceeded to enact a method by which upon application of any three persons, whether related or not, acquainted with the character and circumstances of the post-graduate Moderationist, his affairs might be taken care of, a committee appointed, and the victim of the Moderationist's illusion be himself declared a lunatic.

Similar legislation was repeated in 1871 with another declaration from the legislature of that day of the existence of the same condition. Again we find by a statement, in 1876, that the same conditions then existed. Beverage sale was prohibited in 1878-1880, at which time these statutes were abrogated. Since the prohibition of the beverage sale of liquor it has not been found necessary to pass any such statute regarding drunkards and their property.

Is any comment necessary? Has legalized beverage sale been found to be a success or failure? The Moderationist will no doubt say "Oh, but we have in the present Government Sale Acts a provision that such habitual drunkard can be declared a 'proscribed person' to whom no liquor may be sold." My friend, the provision you refer to is copied practically word for word from the Legalized Beverage Sale Acts. Provisions to the same effect were adopted in this island as far back as 1860, and continued as long as legalized beverage sale lasted.

As we have seen from the repeated declarations of the legislature, however, the provisions regarding "proscribed persons" did not prevent Moderationists from being converted into habitual drunkards with impaired mental faculties and loss of self-control. These were collections under legalized beverage sale of liquor. Yet to legalize beverage sale of liquor there are some who would have us return.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. E. BENTLEY.

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As we have seen from the repeated declarations of the legislature, however, the provisions regarding "proscribed persons" did not prevent Moderationists from being converted into habitual drunkards with impaired mental faculties and loss of self-control. These were collections under legalized beverage sale of liquor. Yet to legalize beverage sale of liquor there are some who would have us return.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. E. BENTLEY.

MR. TEA POTT SAYS To Get That Fine Fresh Tea Flavor Use BRAHMIN Orange PEKOE TEA