

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1925

ENCOURAGING

It is an encouraging sign of the times to find a new interest being taken in the matter of continuing the education of those who for various reasons were unable, when young, to continue their studies. We note that night schools have been started in King's County and that others are expected to organize at the beginning of the year. Some of our School Inspectors have taken an active part in this movement and it is hoped that every possible assistance and encouragement will be given them in their efforts for the betterment of their respective communities.

A wholesome educational wave is sweeping over the province. While our School Inspectors and the Department of Education are doing their part in this general educational movement there is no doubt the Women's Institute, which now have branches almost all over the province, are stirring up men and women to the advantages of keeping abreast with the times intellectually as well as materially. All these institutions are worthy of very encouragement. Every community should lend its assistance and support and all men and women, particularly below middle age, should take advantage of the educational night classes, and it would be no waste of time for older men and women for there are a few of us who do not need a little brushing up on many subjects once known but now partly or wholly forgotten.

Out of the night school and the Farmers' and Women's Institutes there should grow in every community a circulating library which would provide the community with wholesome reading.

We hope to learn, during the coming winter, of many circulating libraries started in the country and shall be glad to record any such when started.

"A WINTER DUTY"

Each seasonal change brings its own peculiar duty. In Summer we wrestle with dust, flies and other nuisances. In Winter the snow and ice present their various problems. One of the regulations of this city is that the sidewalks must be kept clear of snow and ice; that immediately after each snow fall the owner or occupant of the adjoining property shall have the snow removed. Every good citizen invariably attends to this, every other one does not, unless he is compelled by threat of prosecution and by the time the threat takes effect his sidewalk has been so trampled that proper clearing is impossible.

We are now at the beginning of winter. The snow will be with us for several months. The comfort of our citizens and the fair name of our city demand that our civic regulations be lived up to. The time to begin is when the snow begins, and if all citizens do their duty and show by their deeds that they are good citizens we shall have a city to be proud of. Let us keep our sidewalks clear.

Another regulation, a very necessary one, is that sleighs or horses be provided with bells when driving on the streets. This regulation is very often disregarded. Let us in this winter right by insist

Notes By The Way

All public men are familiar with the mode by which governments are made. Assuming that an existing government resigns, the Governor-General probably sends for the leader of the Opposition and asks him to form a new administration. It usually happens that this gentleman undertakes the task and in due time submits the names of a number of members of Parliament whom he has selected as his ministerial colleagues. Usually His Excellency sanctions the appointment of these men and the next step is that those ministers to whom portfolios are allotted resign their seats in the House of Commons and proceed to call elections in their several constituencies to ascertain whether the people approve of the choice made by the Premier and approved by the Governor-General.

It will be noted that there are a number of links in the chain of proceedings by which a government is formed, the last and perhaps the most important of which links is the endorsement of the people at an election called for that special purpose. But what puzzles many persons just now is not how governments are made, but how they are unmade, a process that is apparently now going on. Premier King's government was defeated by the people at election of October 29 which left his party in a minority, but they can still hold on until Parliament meets and pass another test and they have decided to take that course as a government.

As individual ministers, however, the case is different. For instance, certain members of the ministry have been rejected by the people at the polls in the recent general election. The ministers so rejected include Hon. Mr. Foster of New Brunswick, Hon. Mr. Sinclair, of Prince Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Norris of Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Marler of Quebec, Hon. Messrs. Massey, Murdoch, Graham, Low and Mackenzie King of Ontario. As to these nine ministers the people have said, "We have no confidence in you," and that shuts the doors of Parliament against them. "The door is shut and the string pulled in."

Some of these defeated ministers have bowed to the will of the people and have resigned their seats in the government. Others have not done so. Among the latter are Premier King himself, Hon. Mr. Graham, Hon. Mr. Sinclair and perhaps one or two others. These men are as much out of Parliament as if they had never been elected and the only way they can get into Parliament is to find some city, county or riding that is willing to elect them. So far neither of them has as yet selected a place in which to seek election. But they are holding Cabinet meetings and carrying on, and cashing in their salary, mileage and expense checks, just as if they were a real government and not a shattered wreck.

Four Provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba have no other representatives in the government than those rejected by the people. That is the present position of over four millions of Canada's nine millions of people in their relations with the King Government. They are represented in the government only by men in whom they have no confidence and whom they have rejected. But the shattered government holds on to power. There are, however, yet two more rivers to cross. These are, first, if possible by the aid of Progressives, to get a whitewash vote in Parliament to cover up the black stain of defeat which the people laid upon them at the polls, and second, to find constituencies that will elect the defeated ministers, or others in their stead.

These are two pretty stiff propositions. Will Parliament, when it meets vote confidence in a government in which the people have so clearly shown that the country has no confidence? And if Parliament should do so strange a thing, where are the new ministers to be elected? First of all Premier King must be elected somewhere, or cease to be Premier. But where? Middlesex, Ontario was spoken of as a possibility but was thought to be too risky. Bagot had before been spoken of but did not want him and anyway Quebec was already loaded down with portfolio ministers who had been duly elected there. Then Prince County in this Province was hit upon as a possible

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barben, M.D. MEASURING THE WORK OF THE LIVER

The amount of time and discussion given to our old friend the liver at the various meetings of medical associations, is an indication of the importance of this large organ in that body of yours. You know about its various jobs in your system, making bile for digestive and other purposes, storing sugar for future needs, clearing poisons from the blood, and so forth.

And so our research men are now trying to get an idea of just how well the liver is doing its work. A certain amount of diluted dye stuff, which is harmless, is injected into the vein in the arm. The liver immediately begins to take this dye from the blood as the blood passes through it. At the end of a certain time, a sample of blood is withdrawn, and the proportion left in the blood tells the research man just how well the liver is doing its work.

Thus in a person with hardening of the liver, as it is called, where the liver is made up more of frame-work than real tissue cells, the dye would remain in the blood for a longer time. This is due to the fact that the liver has a smaller number of active cells to separate it from the blood. In cases where there were deposits of water in the tissues, and this was known to be due to obstruction of the circulation in the liver, the dye was not absorbed very readily by the liver.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

December 14, 1925. LET US GIVE THANKS.—Blessing and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honor, and power, and might, be unto our God for ever and ever. Revelation, 7: 12. PRAYER.—All praise, O Lord, to Thee, we give for all the blessings of this life.

IF LIFE WERE LIVED IN BOOKS If life were only lived in books how easy it would be; We then could soothe our consciences with clever sophistry, We then would wade in sin and shame of every sort and kind, And point to that as evidence of a superior mind.

If life were only lived in books, the traitor would be great, Smart alecks then would loudly praise his blow against the state; And he who stole another's wife and left his own to slave, Could prove to every cad on earth that he'd been truly brave.

If life were only lived in books, and if I were really in them, That smartness is to scoff at all the best of things men do; Then we could run amuck through time, and he who sinned the most, Of his superior intellect would have the right to boast.

But life is lived on busy streets, and not in words or rhymes; Nor all men's polished sophistry can vanish cruel crimes, Nor all the clever words—of men, nor all the critics' art, Can prove that sin and shame and vice and drunkenness are smart.

By Edgar Guest.

1919 when his kudos as newly chosen Liberal leader was in full flower and as yet unblighted. In October last Prince had given a large Liberal majority. And since Mr. Sinclair's defeat the Island Province would want to have another Cabinet minister, especially a Prime Minister in his stead. But neither the politicians nor the people there would stand for it. Prince County was no graveyard, they said, to take in all the defeated and defeated that might be brought there! And so it is all around, east and west. A King of shreds and patches is looking vainly for a seat, and until he finds one and gets elected the doors of Parliament are closed and barred against him. There are also eight of his late colleagues, one or more from each of five Provinces, in the sorry and disgruntled group, who cannot sit, or speak or vote in Parliament. But

The Public Forum

SENATOR HUGHES AND F. P. WAREHOUSE

Sir,—I will ask you to kindly publish the enclosed copy of a letter I received last winter from the Potato Growers' Association. This letter explains itself, and shows how important it would be to have a frost-proof potato warehouse at Georgetown. I might say that months before receiving this letter I had discussed the matter of a suitable potato warehouse at Georgetown, and with others interested in the potato trade.

Further, I will ask you to publish the enclosed copy of a letter I received some weeks ago from the Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, Ottawa. This letter also explains itself, and gives, I think, the assurance that the proposed warehouse will be provided next summer, and will be ready for business next fall. I think we can be confident that none of the present representatives from this Island at Ottawa will oppose a grant for this purpose.

Providence may be helping us in more ways than one. Millions are being spent every year in every other province of the Dominion to provide transportation facilities for our growing external trade, and why should we hesitate to ask that a few thousands be spent in this province for similar purposes? Such expenditures are good business, and a wise policy to pursue, for as you yourself quoted "There is a policy that scattereth yet increaseth, and there is a policy that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty. The opposition we encountered during the session of Parliament to the building of the proposed warehouse did not come from the representatives of any other province. It came from one of our own representatives.

I presume you will make the necessary corrections at an early date. I am, Sir, etc., J. J. HUGHES. (Enclosures.)

Charlottetown, March 2nd, 1925. J. J. Hughes, Esq., M. P., House of Commons, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—We understand the standardization of the P. E. Island Railway will be completed to the Port of Georgetown in the fall of the present year.

You are aware that steamer shipment from Charlottetown cannot be made after December 1st. We have a large market in the Southern States for seed potatoes, and the only way we can reach that market is by steamer freight. The buyers there want seed delivered in December or later, and Maine having a shorter haul, and a haul are now able to supply them at that time and for want of a late shipping Port we lose that trade.

There is at present a warehouse at Georgetown, that with a very moderate expenditure could be made available for shipping during December and at many times into January. The want of a late shipping port is one of our heaviest handicaps at present, and the fitting up of the freight shed at Georgetown would allow us to reach both the United States and Cuban markets at a time when potatoes are in demand there.

Last fall we had seed orders from South Carolina and points South for December, and although our growers had more potatoes than they could find storage room for, we were obliged to accept the want of facilities to stand back and let the Maine growers get the business.

Since the P. E. Island Potato Growers' Association was formed five years ago, and under its management the P. E. Island potatoes have nearly doubled in volume, and gained the reputation of being the best on the continent, both for seed and table stock, and if we had the facilities for shipping by water after the port of Charlottetown is closed in the fall, and before it opens in the spring, we could do a great deal in overcoming the U. S. Duty of 30c per bushel, and would enable us to send large quantities to the Cuban market in competition with Maine growers, and eventually to eliminate any serious competition from that source. Cuba is now, and will continue to be one of our best customers for potatoes, and if we could have all water freight we could make that market unprofitable to our U. S. competitors.

Trusting that you will use your influence with the proper officials and secure this facility. Yours very truly, P. E. I. Potato Growers Association, (Sgd.) A. E. Dewar, President, W. Boulter, Secretary.

Office of the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, Nov. 13, 1925. Dear Senator Hughes:—I have yours of the 7th instant, requesting that an amount be placed in the estimates to enlarge and

Pushing Coffee As Substitute For Alcohol

Someone ought to make a thoroughgoing study of the relations between coffee and alcohol. A good start might be made in the ingenious effort of Brazilian coffee-planters and their capitalist friends to exploit prohibition in the United States, says the Springfield Republican.

The adventure no doubt looked promising on general principles. Here was a great and enormously rich country, much addicted to spirits and beer, which was to be cut off completely and for all time from whatever refreshment alcoholic beverage may give. It was not unreasonable to suppose that the demand for substitutes would be immense, and that people who no longer had a chance to waste their money on highballs, cocktails and similar indulgences could well afford to pay a good round price for coffee.

Injury Done Soldiers

These calculations were not unreasonable because coffee has long been held up as a relatively harmless substitute for alcohol. Not long before the war which brought prohibition in its train there was a vigorously pushed movement in New York to establish coffee houses that would replace the saloons in the function of "the poor man's club," which was often attributed to it. That the movement had so slow a growth may have been due to the fact that the patrons of saloons, while they may have enjoyed the democratic sociability of the bar, went there primarily to consume alcohol. Yet the antithesis set up between the two beverages was not wholly without foundation, and it was strongly emphasized in Civil War days, as will be recalled by people who have associated much with veterans of that great conflict. The Civil War put into the field a great civilian population which differed strikingly from that of Europe in that part of it was accustomed to fiery alcoholic drinks while another large part had never consumed alcohol in any form. In the army, as in all armies of that day, there was a tradition that for soldiers strong drink was necessary. The moral havoc done by the exposures of inexperienced youths to this tradition was sorrowfully recognized during the war.

But along with this went a counter-movement which got growing support from officers, in favor of the coffee-pot in place of the whiskey bottle. Under hard conditions it was shown, advocates of the movement declared, that coffee was a better tonic than alcohol, giving stimulation which was not followed by reaction. Coffee was universally popular in the army, for it was one of the great American beverages. Tea was much less in favor, and quantities were consumed in the World War, had not yet come in. The West was settled on a diet of bacon flapjacks and coffee, with whiskey as a mere dissipation, to be indulged in only furtively after the towns one by one were "cleaned up" and put on a basis of law and order. Much might be made also of the case of the Turks, whose worst enemies have always admitted that they were gallant fighters, and whose abstinance from alcohol has been made up by possibly an excessive consumption of coffee. No doubt there are coffee-drinkers who show no particular prowess, but at least the history of the Ottoman empire goes to show that hard drinking is not essential for hard fighting.

Coffee is a Tonic

Made in Various Ways As substitutes for alcohol tea and coffee both have great value and physiologically are much alike in their effects but few countries are like the United States addicted to both. A curious case is that of the Riffians and Berbers who drink tea much as their coreligionists, the Turks, drink coffee, boiling it up with sugar in a potent syrup, taken in small doses but at short intervals. Apparently the technique of preparation came from the Near East and the ingredients, by a roundabout route, from China, Morocco, as we have seen, make their tea much as the Turks make coffee. The English distort the Chin-

ese beverage even more by adding Lizards of America, have originated here as a result of the growing predilection for afternoon tea in the English fashion. Rome's number of tea rooms is restricted, so each afternoon young men averse to strenuous work take seats and hold them until the tea-suckers arrive. Then instead of relinquishing the chairs the guards merely offer to make room for the arrivals, slipping back as soon as tea is over.

To-date, the new occupation merely is used as a means for social advancement, but there are indications of commercialization. Less Delicate Than Tea In the case of coffee there seems to be much less uniformity of practice or of ideals even among the most thoroughgoing devotees. Coffee is a less delicate and subtle drink than tea and offers more alternatives, both in regard to the raw material and the mode of preparation. In celebrity, Mocha still stands easily first, but certain regions of other parts of the world produce special flavors highly esteemed by connoisseurs who will take no substitutes. In America, Guatemala, Venezuela and Porto Rico all produce a limited amount of very high grade coffee of great potency and each with its distinctive flavor. Ways of preparing coffee differ all most as much as the berry. Much depends on the roasting, which in coffee-growing countries is almost always more thorough than in the north, making the berries almost black. In the southern countries, including Java, the use of "drip coffee" is general but not universal. It is curious that the coffee extract thus produced has not been put on the market.

Another 9 Million Coal Subsidy Given

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A supplementary estimate of £9,000,000 for the coal mining subsidy, making a total vote of £19,000,000, was adopted by the House of Commons tonight.

Winston Churchill, moving the vote explained that 90 per cent of the subsidy had gone directly to wages. Over the whole coalfields the mine owners were making scarcely any profit, he asserted, but were just able to keep themselves going. He estimated that the total cost of the subsidy would approach £21,000,000.

"SEAT GUARDERS" OF ROME RIVAL AMERICAN "LIZARDS." ROME, Dec. 12.—"Seat Guardians," somewhat like the "Lounge

Your Birthday

DECEMBER 14.—You are serious-minded and studious, a good talker, but have not much pity on those less gifted than yourself. You have a clear, quick way of understanding things, and always stand by your own judgment. You enjoy bright society, are very popular with men, and should receive a deep love. Your birth-stone is the turquoise, which means prosperity.

A Friendly Chat with our Manager. WHY not talk matters over with our manager—you may receive new light on a vexatious business problem. He comes into contact with many business men in varied lines of industry which gives him a composite view of conditions. Further, he has behind him the accumulated records and experience of nearly 100 years of service on the part of this Bank. To the ability and progressiveness of our customers we bring the partnership of money for legitimate business purposes, and seasoned financial advice. Moreover, there is a friendly tone all through the connection that you will appreciate.

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