

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Truth At Last

The conspiracy of silence with respect to the conditions prevailing in Summerside has been broken at last. The Premier yesterday made what must be regarded as a frank confession of the incompetence of the Government and the prohibition authorities to handle the situation. He cited particulars of bootlegging activities, revealed in a report of a detective whom he had brought here, that has no parallel in the history of the Province. Unfortunately, while the information seems to have been correct, the sleuth turned out to be such a boozier that it was deemed unwise to press certain prosecutions which had been laid on his evidence. His services, according to the Premier, cost the Province "easily \$1200 or \$1400." The situation in the Prince County jail, and the fact that the inmates on more than one occasion got access to liquor and became intoxicated, was admitted. The Premier insisted, however, that the Government had been vigilant at all times, and had lived up to its pre-election promise of giving strict enforcement of the prohibition law. The trouble was due, he argued, to the unbelievable resourcefulness of the bootleggers!

The Premier's statement, though rather belated, will be a jolt to his party press which not only suppressed the facts in connection with the situation in Prince County but insisted, time and again, that the whole thing was just "wet" propaganda. The statements made by the Premier yesterday surpassed in sensationalism anything that The Guardian has published.

The Patriot insists that the temperance people are well satisfied with prohibition conditions. Premier Saunders confessed yesterday that he was far from satisfied. The question is now one of veracity as between the Premier and the local Liberal organ. They can settle it between themselves. Our readers are pretty well aware of the true situation, and will form their own opinions. One thing is self evident. The Premier, in endeavoring to excuse the incapacity of his administration in handling the situation, has "spilled the beans" with a vengeance.

Port Churchill

Whether or not the new Minister of Railways has adopted a policy of frankness hitherto unknown in the matter, (says the Montreal Gazette), he at least made it plain the other day in Parliament that "no conclusive data is yet available" as to the length of the navigation season through Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay. In answer to a question, he announced that the river at Churchill had opened in 1927 on June 20 and closed on November 3, the corresponding dates for 1928 being June 19 and October 11, and, for 1929, June 20 and November 2. To this information he added: "This does not mean that the route would be completely available between those dates, as ice frequently remains offshore for several weeks after the opening of the river. Neither does it mean that the route would not be available to a later date by the use of icebreakers to be provided. . . . The length of the season will probably vary considerably from year to year." It will be observed that this statement as to the existing uncertainty bears out what has all along been contended by those who have questioned the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route as a grain outlet for Europe. Indeed, some of the warmest advocates of this northern route have of late swung away from insisting that it will be a great channel for export wheat, and are now pointing to its probable usefulness as an agency of colonization and for the transport of minerals.

A claim revived of Mr. Crenna's figures as given to Parliament must result in recognition of the fact (continues the Gazette) that the railway now nearing completion can never be used for the movement of any worthwhile volume of grain to Europe. Take the year 1928 as an example of the probabilities in that regard. In the average of years, export wheat does not begin to move, even in small quantities, until about September 20. If Regina be regarded as the geographical centre of the outgoing movement, it is certain that not a bushel of grain could be hauled to Churchill and loaded on a vessel before September 26. That would mean, in a year like 1928, a season of precisely 15 days for new grain. In 1927 and 1929 the period of water transport would be extended over 37 days. So far as human knowledge has gone up to this moment, that would be the maximum period for freshly harvested wheat. As to stored wheat, the export movement is invariably low in July, August, and September. Therefore, beyond a shadow of doubt the Hudson Bay route could not be used for the outward movement of more than five per cent. of new western wheat, since the really heavy outgo does not begin in a normal year until the strait is closed. The suggestion that icebreakers might be used must be received with reservation until actual and prolonged experiments had taken place.

Tolerant "Reformers"

It was surely in a tolerant spirit that the Prince Edward Island Temperance Alliance reviewed the activities of the organization and of the government during the past year. It is refreshing to find that the government has not been subjected to any undue criticism and that from that point of view everything is satisfactory. Of course the Government was well represented during the proceedings doubtless to avert any further outbreak of the usual vitriolic character to which we have been accustomed during the past several years. The revelations concerning the Prince County Jail after all that had appeared to the contrary were most encouraging, that is, if they are to be regarded as a correct picture of conditions there. Mr. L. R. Allen, M. L. A. gave a beautifully optimistic report of the proceedings in that institution. Conditions according to Mr. Allen are not nearly as hopeless as have been painted. In his address he expressed his political opinion in a clear unbiased fashion and his explanation left no doubt in the minds of those who saw eye to eye with him.

It is perhaps to be regretted that it was found necessary to point out how all the other Provinces of Canada with the sole exception of Prince Edward Island had been misled by the liquor interests to cast in their lot with the wicked government control. It is doubtful if the assumption of superior wisdom as expressed by some of the chief speakers will raise us in the estimation of our fellow Canadians, but our enthusiastic political prohibitionists must keep their courage constantly screwed up to the sticking point, and their appears to be no other way but by proclaiming their superior intelligence.

Editorial Notes

An Act for the prevention of fraud in connection with the sale of securities will be introduced by the Government. Why not some legislation against the commonest of all frauds—the pseudo prohibitionist who talks dry and acts wet.

The contest between the Government and prohibition officials on the one hand, and the bootleggers on the other, was compared by Premier Saunders to a checker game. The trouble is that the bootleggers are always a move ahead.

Notes By The Way

It seems the leading politicians at Ottawa have domestic worries as well as legislative ones. While three of the cabinet ministers and a leading member of the opposition are compelled to take active part in parliamentary affairs sickness in their homes brings added worry. Mrs. Dunning, wife of the minister of finance, is home from hospital after a serious illness; Mrs. Malcolm, wife of the minister of trade and commerce is ill in her Chateau Laurier apartment, Mrs. Euler, wife of the minister of trade and commerce is convalescing in Florida. Mrs. MacRae, wife of Maj.-Gen. A. C. MacRae, Conservative national organizer, recently underwent a serious operation. The Prime Minister is considered lucky in having no wife, or female relation at home to distract his attention from his parliamentary duties.

Sixteen new post offices were built in Canada last year, the total cost of the contracts, exclusive of sums for the purchase of land, being \$1,198,312. The largest amount was devoted to the city of Saskatoon, where a post office costing \$728,700 was constructed. The buildings were distributed by Provinces as follows: Nova Scotia 1, New Brunswick 1, Quebec 2, Ontario 3, Manitoba 2, Saskatchewan 5, Alberta 1 and British Columbia 1. In 1928 seven new post offices were built and in 1927 the same number.

In the shadow of the Houses of Parliament, barely a stone's-throw from where she was arrested as a militant suffragette leader, a statue to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was recently unveiled by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin in Victoria Tower Gardens of Westminster. Homage was paid to her memory by many political leaders once her bitter opponents, and Mr. Baldwin, recounting the woman's achievements, confessed: "I was opposed to her for many years, but it fell to my lot to put the coping-stone on her labors." In 1913 when a lecture on the suffrage movement, and the part Mrs. Pankhurst was playing in the Ladies' Club here, a prominent politician declared: "We don't want any women's suffrage here, so why bother with the subject." For lack of vision on the part of leaders, the people perish!

The great naval hero of the war was Admiral Campbell V. C. who had charge of the famous "Q" boats which accounted for many enemy submarines. The Admiral visited Toronto the other day, but bluff and sailor-like, he refused to be interviewed on his own exploits. All he would say was that the world was far from finished with wars the League of Nations and peace propaganda notwithstanding. The real menace to the British Empire and the United States, he said was the submarine.

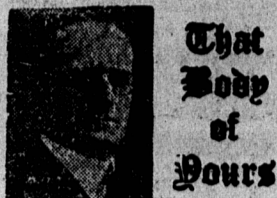
"The people of the United States are far more friendly towards Great Britain than they were a year ago," he said, "but as for abolishing war in the world, you've got to remember, that you cannot change human nature. Great Britain and the United States will not go to war against each other, but there will be more war. It will be different from the last war, for it won't be fought entirely with paid armies and navies. The big fellows—everybody in fact, is going to suffer next time."

The only subject on which he cannot be drawn out is the mystery ships. It was in connection with his amazing exploits as commander of three of the now famous "Q" boats that he received his V. C.

He has retired from the navy—his last command was H. M. S. Tiger—but he is still lecturing in England, the United States and Canada on the ships which broke the power of the U-boats.

"War?" he queried after the reporter. "War. There is going to be more. The League of Nations is all right; but it is like a man coming to you and me after we have decided to fight a duel and suggesting a compromise. Are we likely to listen to him? No. We have decided to fight and we are going to fight if we feel like it. That is the attitude which will face the world when the next war starts."

It appears that among the many matters to which Hon. James L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, is giving consideration while in England is the discussion of preliminary arrangements for the unveiling of the Canadian National War Memorial at Vimy Ridge. Although this event is not likely to be held before the summer of 1932, considerable progress has already been made with the plans for a great pilgrimage of Canadian ex-service men, their parents, wives and families, to France for this historic occasion. Before Colonel Ralston left for England, this subject was discussed with the Minister by Lieut.-Col. L. R. Le Fleche, Dominion President of the Canadian Legion and the Government, in an unofficial manner, agreed in principle there should be at the dedication of this memorial a vast number of Canadian ex-service men, parents of the fallen, and their families, and this the Canadian Legion is prepared to organize on a large scale. It is expected plans.



By James W. Bertie, M.D.

NATURE PREPARES YOU FOR EMERGENCIES.

I often think if that body of yours were not efficient you would be better off physically. You would be more free from the ailments that so often afflict you. But because your body is so efficient you do a number of things that you would not do if the body balked or refused to permit you to do them. For instance there are the two eyes, two ears, two kidneys when one of each could do the ordinary amount of work of the body.

There is only one heart but it can do many times the work, five times in fact as much work, as you require it to do. The liver, the largest organ in the body could have a large portion destroyed and it could still do ordinary work quite efficiently.

And the skin which usually gets rid of about 25 or 30 ounces of perspiration in 24 hours, can get rid of this much in an hour of hard work. I have examined and weighed heavy weight wrestlers before a bout, and after an hour's wrestling 6 or more pounds has been lost. Oarsmen get rid of even more perspiration.

And the Kidneys likewise have the ability to do a great deal more work than their ordinary do. The average amount of urine thrown off by the kidneys is about 52 ounces, a little over three pints, but this may be increased to 4 or 5 quarts if the need arises.

Now why is Nature so bountiful to you? Is it because you are only a poor human being who is going to do foolish things, and so a large measure of safety is provided for you? No. Nature provided the extra kidney, lung, eye, ear, the large liver, the efficient skin, and so forth so that when emergencies arise you will be able to meet them.

These emergencies may be the sudden need for your muscles to do a tremendous amount of work, for your lungs to increase their work in a similar proportion; your skin to get rid of heat from work or fever; your liver to rid the blood of an extra amount of poison and to store up sugar for some future need; your kidneys to separate poisonous wastes from the blood, and so forth. Truly we are wonderfully made. And it was meant that we should preserve the ability of these organs to do this emergency work, by not giving way to excesses of any kind.

The Poet's Corner OF SONG

Nay, not in treasures of priceless things Let us seek out our portion of fine gold; Not in a jewelled purse white hands may hold. But in the song that utters words for wings. We do not covet garments of delight, Nor silken trappings lying fold on fold; Nay, give us rather finger-tips of gold Plucking the purple harp-strings of the night. What shall it profit though we may possess All lovely stuffs that have been bought and sold, Curious gems and rings of beaten gold, And wine and meat to fill our emptiness? A valley road were better, and a tent Of golden singing when the day is spent. —From the Golden Books.

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK YEIGB

CANADA'S FIELD CROPS IN 1929 Q. What are the latest reports on Canada's Field Crops in 1929? A. The latest reports on the field crops of 1929 show a production of 763,870,900, valued at \$979,750,400, from an area of 61,207,034 acres. Wheat yielded the largest quantity, viz: 299,520,000 bushels worth \$346,502,000 followed by oats, of 282,838,000 bushels worth \$169,433,000. Hay and clover also represented the large sum that upon his return Colonel Ralston will be in a position to afford definite information that will permit the Legion to formulate the details of its plans.

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.

ALLIANCE MEETING

Sir,—I was not at the Alliance meeting, but, reading your report I am sure Chairman Brown of the Prohibition Commission has been misquoted in his references to myself. He is too straight a man to say that which is deliberately untrue.

First, that "he had had several conversations with Mr. Tanton." On the contrary, Mr. Brown and myself had not so much as come within eyesight of each other. Under such conditions, "conversations" were impossible—and never took place.

Second that "Mr. Tanton demanded the dismissal of Mr. Haywood the chief inspector, falling which he, Mr. Tanton, would resign from the Temperance Alliance." These statements are totally devoid of truth. I neither demanded the dismissal of Haywood, nor did I make any threat that "falling" I would resign from the Alliance.

Third that my correspondence, or some of it was "rather acrimonious." I may have failed, but nevertheless I made it my study to avoid acrimony as far as such was possible, but in describing the deplorable conditions of law enforcement I may have so appeared to Mr. Brown, for I have a penchant for calling a spade a spade, and could not easily relate revolting facts without the blow being felt.

I would suggest that Mr. Brown publish my letter to him of January 25th, in full. From this the public may judge as to whether it was unduly "acrimonious" or inconsistent with what I state above.

Of course I do not believe that Mr. Brown did make the two first statements (above), and only offer this by way of correction.

I am Sir, etc., L. P. TANTON

CAR LICENSES

Sir,—I have before me a clipping from the Montreal Daily Star in which comparison is made re auto licenses in the province of Quebec with that of Ontario.

The latter province has made a minimum charge of \$5 per car for all cars up to and including light sixes, and a maximum charge of \$20 for all cars over 3000 lbs. For instance a new Ford Sedan which weighs 2,400 lbs. costs in P. E. I. \$21.90, and in Ontario \$5. The Chevrolet weighing 2,500 lbs. costs in P. E. I. \$22.00, and in Ont. \$5. The Essex weighing 2,700 lbs. costs in P. E. I. \$23.60, and in Ont. \$5. The Chrysler weighing 3,000 lbs. costs in P. E. I. \$26.00 and in Ont. still the small sum of \$5.

Car owners in Charlottetown and throughout the country side WAKE UP! We are being fleeced too long in this way. The Speech from the Throne says that an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Act will be made during the present session of the legislature. Our Motor League should be interested in its members, and now is the opportunity for its officers and executive to wait upon our government and demand some relief in this regard.

Did the citizens of Charlottetown ever figure what it costs them in car fees? For example,—an Essex owner pays \$23.60 license to the government, \$10 to the city (a foolish and unjust tax it is); \$2 on his water bill for car washing also collected by the city, making a grand total of \$35.60 car tax.

I consider that these rates are absolutely unreasonable and extortionate, and I believe that conditions such as these exist nowhere else in any part of Canada or U. S. It then remains, Sir, for the Saunders government to lead the way for reduced car taxes, and the city to follow. Premier Stewart when in power intimated that his government would make a reduction, and he promised the abolition of the registration fee.

WAKE UP car owners! Let us hear from you in these columns. Cars are no longer a luxury, but a very necessary part of a good business man's or a good farmer's equipment. LETS GO, citizens of Charlottetown and country! This unfair rate of taxation must be reduced. All together fellows! QUICK MARCH! Let us see the O. C.—Premier Saunders.

I am Sir, etc., CAR OWNER

Germany is preparing for air mail service to South America. It is estimated that nearly 4 billions of capital is now invested in agriculture. The elevators have reached nearly 5500 in number. The value of agricultural products have increased four-fold in the last twenty years and the gross agricultural revenue \$1,600,000 (including field crops, dairying, animals, etc.)

A Holiday In London And Vicinity

VI (By E. Bremner)

It would require many days to see the contents of this great national storehouse, and nearly a lifetime to examine the titles of the four millions of volumes of books which occupy fifty miles of shelving, and the number of books is increasing at the rate of 50,000 per annum. The printed catalogue of the volumes comprise about 1,000 more volumes. The law requires that a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom be sent here.

Among the many Art Galleries, may be noted the following: The Tate Gallery, The National Gallery, The National Portrait Gallery, The London Museum, The Dickens House and Museum, Royal Academy, Wallace Collection, etc., etc.

THE TATE GALLERY This gallery has been aptly termed the "Luxembourg of London," the object being to gather in one great national collection the finest examples of modern British art. In addition, many foreign exhibits are on view, presented by different patrons of art. The Gallery was opened in 1897, and has been enlarged and added to at different times by oil and water colours and a number of sculptures. The original building, together with many pictures, were presented by Sir Henry Tate (who died in 1899) and on one of the walls is the following inscription: "This gallery, and sixty-five pictures were presented to the nation by Henry Tate, for the encouragement and development of British Art, and as a thank-offering for a prosperous business career of sixty years."

THE LONDON MUSEUM (Lancaster House) The collection in this building is designed especially to illustrate the history as well as the social and domestic life of London in all periods, the exhibits ranging from unpolished flint weapons of the Stone Age to examples of "air raid" precautions during the Great War. As you enter you see immediately the Grand Staircase with its most elaborate decorations, which alone is worth a visit.

On the ground floor are the collections represented by the Stone, Iron and Bronze ages, discovered in the London district. Then those of the Roman period (about 40 A. D. to 380 A. D.) Then the Saxon, Danish and Norman periods. Afterwards the Gold and Silver Room with collections ranging from about 1490 to 1912.

In the basement is shown a most important exhibit, viz. the remains of a Roman Galley of the early Roman occupation, discovered in 1910 in the course of excavations for the foundation of the New County Hall. Beside it is a dug-out canoe of a very early period, supposed to have been used as a Thames ferry.

The models of Old London at different periods are very fascinating, especially that of the Great Fire of 1666, in which the effect of real flames is produced. A section of the basement is devoted to gruesome prison relics, with reproduction of Newgate cells and wax figures of prisoners chained to the walls, and a display of old printed posters with descriptions of murderers and other criminals.

In the Royal Room can be seen the court and other dresses of Royalty, showing how fashion has changed from the time of the Stuarts until the present. The Coronation Robes of King George and Queen Mary are here to be seen, in addition to those of an earlier period.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE was erected as a national memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria by whom it was opened, its principal object being to promote the utilization of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire. The following are the principal departments: Indian and Colonial collections, Scientific and Technical Department, Library of 100,000 works, Reading Room, Art Gallery, and in the centre of the Main Gallery is a stand from which are distributed handbooks relative to Commerce, Agriculture, Mining, Emigration, etc.

At the eastern end of the Imperial Institute is the entrance to the Indian Museum, which illustrates the architecture, art, religion and daily life of the peoples of the Indian Empire and contains exquisite specimens of carving in eastern woods, as well as ivory. Here is exhibited a replica constructed in solid ivory (in size about 450 feet) of the Tago Mahal, an exact reproduction of the world-famous tomb of the wife of one of the Indian princes, considered to be the most magnificent structure of its kind in the world. The carvings and paintings in this museum are especially beautiful—the miniatures especially being simply marvellous expressions of the painters' art.

Not far from the Imperial Institute we come to the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, built in 1867-71, as a memorial of the Prince Consort at a cost of £200,000. It is one of the largest halls in the world and will comfortably seat over 9,000 people. It is in amphitheatre style, and though frequently used for political demonstrations and other



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great gatherings, it is principally famous for musical performances on a large scale. In it there is a picture gallery, also in the main auditorium a magnificent organ having nearly 9,000 pipes. Concerts and recitals are frequent, and it was our good fortune to secure seats for a recital given by Kreisler, the world-renowned violinist, at which their Majesties the King and Queen and party were in attendance. The entire proceeds of the recital were devoted to Queen Mary's Hospital, at the east end. THE CHARLES DICKENS HOUSE AND MUSEUM In 1925 the Dickens' Fellowship acquired and endowed No. 48 Doughty Street as a Dickens' Museum. Here Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839 writing the final portions of "Pickwick Papers" and "Oliver Twist," the whole of "Nicholas Nickleby" and the commencement of "Barnaby Rudge." The museum contains a most interesting and valuable collection of Dickens' relics. A very large number of prints and drawings descriptive of scenes and characters in Dickens' works hang on nearly all the walls of the house.

In another quarter of London still stands "The Old Curiosity Shop" immortalized by Dickens in the novel of that name. Speaking of Dickens brings to mind some of the oldest houses in London, dating from the Tudor period, their projecting timbered fronts, forming the street side of Staple Inn. No. 10 is of special interest, for here lived "Mr. Grewgious," one of the characters in Dickens' "Edwin Drood." "Staple Inn," wrote Dickens, "is one of those nooks, the turning into which from the dashing street, imparts to the relieved pedestrian the sensation of having put cotton wool in his ears and velvet soles on his boots." The visitor who proceeds through the courtyard and under the second archway will be rewarded by one of the most unexpected sights in London—a charming Old World Garden with flagged pathways, a trickling fountain, a pond with gold-fish and neat little rows of dwarf cypresses.

Of the many hundreds of monuments, memorials and statues that abound in the public streets, squares, and parks of London, we shall at present mention but a few of the more celebrated, such as the Queen Victoria Memorial, The Albert Memorial, The Nelson Column, The Monument (Great Fire), The Cenotaph, The Nurse Cavell Memorial, Cleopatra's Needle, The Marble Arch, etc., etc. THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL standing in front of Buckingham Palace, and at the head of The Mall, (the most splendid processional street in London). It was designed by Sir Thomas Brock, R. A., and unveiled by His present Majesty in May 1911. It is perhaps the most stately structure of its kind in England. The total height is eighty-two feet and stands on a plateau having a diameter of 104 feet. The central figure of the Queen (13 feet high) is carved from one solid block of white marble. The whole is surmounted by a winged figure of "Victory," and the upper part is richly gilt in contrast to the white marble of the massive pedestal. The lower portion consists of a marble basin with fountain highly decorated in sculpture. In all, about 2,300 tons of the finest Carrara marble were used. At each corner of the base are bronze groups representing Peace, Progress, Agriculture and Craftsmanship. THE ALBERT MEMORIAL situated about the southern extremity of Kensington Gardens and costing £120,000, erected to the memory of the Prince Consort, is a magnificent specimen of monumental art. It was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott on

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