

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1930

The Unemployment Grant

According to a Canadian Press dispatch from Ottawa, Prince Edward Island will receive \$90,000 from the Bennett Government to be expended on a programme of works and constructions to be carried on jointly between the municipalities, the Province and the Dominion. It will also, it is intimated, share in the \$4,000,000 fund set aside for direct relief of unemployment. This announcement furnishes abundant proof, if such were needed, that the Federal Government does not purpose to discriminate against any province simply because it happens to have in office a local Liberal administration. Fortunately for Prince Edward Island, the "not a nickel" speech of Ex-Premier Mackenzie King will not be the basis of any policy tolerated under the Bennett regime.

It is regrettable, however, that a government more in line with the Conservative policy of federal aid to the provinces is not now in power in Prince Edward Island. The amount which the province receives under the unemployment appropriation is dependent upon the willingness and ability of the municipal and provincial administrations to co-operate in whatever work is undertaken. How much harmonious co-operation can be expected from a provincial Minister of Public Works who actively campaigned against the Federal Government's policies in the election of July last, or from a provincial Premier who is still busy campaigning, presumably in preparation for the next federal election five years hence? How much co-operation can be expected from a newspaper, the mouthpiece of the Provincial Government, which on Sept. 11th condemned the grant in which the Province is now to share as "a Tory cure-all," "a type of compulsory charity," "the method of a quack doctor," "a superficial ointment," etc., etc.? Now that the Hon. Mr. McIntyre's hand has been greased with some of this "ointment," we may expect criticism of a different tune; but in the meantime the hostile attitude of the Liberal press, its refusal to accept Premier Bennett's assurance that this Province would receive the same consideration as other parts of Canada, its insistence that our people "will pay their share but will receive no return because they have no unemployment," and its prediction that the Prime Minister, "with his usual holy air," would tell us "it is more blessed to give than to receive," must have been anything but helpful to the delegates who went to Ottawa this week to secure a portion of the federal grant in the interests of this Province.

The Bennett Government might well have said to Mr. McIntyre on this occasion: "Your party press does not expect Prince Edward Island to get any share of this money. It says you have no unemployment down there, and therefore have no claim upon a grant specifically voted for unemployment relief. It says further that a money appropriation would not cure unemployment if you did have it. You yourself have endorsed the policy of your federal leader that 'not a five cent piece' should be given to an opposition provincial government for unemployment relief and that in the matter of highway construction, for which you purpose expending a portion at least of this money, assistance from the federal government constituted a thoroughly vicious principle."

The Bennett Government might have said all this and more to Mr. McIntyre; but it did not do so. On the contrary, it heaped coals of fire upon his head and sent him home with the assurance of its financial support and co-operation. But how much better would it have been for the Province if we had had provincial representatives who could approach the Bennett Government in friendliness and not in suspicion, with dignity and not as surly petitioners for "compulsory charity"!

How much better, in short, would it have been had the Lea Government walked the plank with the Mackenzie King Government, and both administrations been replaced by governments capable of harmonious co-operation, mutually pledged to aggressive policies in the interests alike of the province and the Dominion!

A Contemptible Defense

In a remarkable editorial comment on the prohibition situation, the Libera organ professes to find gratifying evidence of better law enforcement in the steadily increasing number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness. We wonder what the sincere prohibitionists who assisted in the election of the Saunders-Lea Government will have to say to this argument! No longer is the contention advanced that "bootleggers, home brew makers and sellers and smugglers of liquor, if the Liberals remain true to their pledges and true to their affiliations with the Temperance Alliance, must be put out of business." Now it has become a matter of pride that the victims of the traffic are furnishing so much "business" for the police officers and magistrates!

It is unnecessary to expose the fallacy of such an argument. There is, we admit, a class of people to whom it will appeal. That class includes a formidable army of bootleggers and bacchanalian shock-troops who will continue to vote for political prohibition as long as they can stagger to the polls. But to the great majority of our people, Liberal and Conservative, this brazen attempt to whitewash the Government's notorious maladministration of the Prohibition law will be received with the contempt which it merits.

That satisfactory prohibition enforcement necessarily implies a reduction in convictions for drunkenness should be self-evident. Apparently it was evident to our contemporary in the last election campaign. In an editorial dated June 18, 1927, it stated:

"During the period of license, from 1877 to 1880 inclusive, the convictions were 1600, or on an average of 400 a year. In one year they amounted to 737. "Under the Canada Temperance Act and Liquor Regulation Act, from 1881 to 1900 inclusive, 19 years, the average was about 250 a year; and during that time the Liquor Regulation Act was in force for five years, and in every year of the Liquor Regulation Act the number of drunks was above the average. "During part of 1901, Prohibition came into effect and the number of drunks for the year was only 200. "From 1902 up to 1928, under Prohibition, the average fell to 170 a year. In the year 1918, when the Prohibition Act was consolidated and amended, the number of drunks was only 88. Last year (1928) the number was 127, and the year before 131."

In 1928, the first full year of the present government, the number of drunks arrested and convicted in the city of Charlottetown increased to 334. In 1929 they totalled 324. For the present year, up to the end of September, there were 228, or twenty-six more than for the whole twelve months of 1901, the year in which the Prohibition Act came into effect.

On the Liberal organ's own showing, therefore, and by the only statistical comparison available, drunkenness has increased under the Saunders-Lea Government to a greater extent than under any administration since the Canada Temperance Act came into force.

This is the sum and substance of three years of Liberal "prohibition" government, the net result of all the pledges and promises given by Premier Lea and his colleagues in 1927.

Can they expect any verdict at the hands of the people but one of condemnation and repudiation?

Editorial Notes

The New York Times, in its cabled report of the Imperial Conference, says "R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, was all business." That is just Mr. Bennett's way

Notes By The Way

The decisive tariff action taken by the Federal Government at Ottawa can leave no doubt in the mind of anyone but that they are going to give Canadian Industry a chance to show what it can do to help overcome unemployment and lead Canada out of the trough of depression. It is many a long year since substantial tariff protection has been recognized in Canada as being necessary and the results of the drastic initial action taken by the Bennett Government will be awaited with deep interest.

Mr. Baldwin is regarded with pride as the typical Briton: calm, set in his ways, averse to unnecessary publicity, scolding the petty wiles of the politician, and animated by an intense love of country. It now is common knowledge that during the distressful period following the Great War Mr. Baldwin quietly donated to the State some 20 per cent of his private means. This was done without any flourish, and the identity of the donor was not discovered until some years afterward. It was carried out in the modest Baldwin way—the English way.

New York woman who has just celebrated her 100th birthday attributes her long life to hard work, plenty of sleep and no worry. Hundreds of people, including many children, greeted the aged woman on her birthday and all she asked was that some of her friends give her a bottle of wine.

An exchange says: While a railway centenary celebration is in progress at Liverpool the announcement has been made that 90 railway stations are to be closed to passenger traffic because of motor competition. And long before motorists celebrate their one hundredth anniversary it is quite likely that there will be something else.

What a world! If you say something everybody believes, it's a platitude. If you say something new it's heresy. If you don't say anything at all you're a dumbell.

According to the Victoria Colonist American actuaries have discovered that people who use their brains diligently live long. The great ages attained by newspaper men are an example in point.

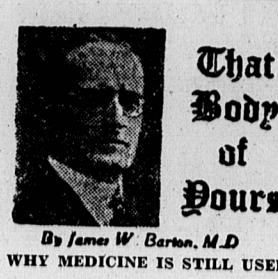
The terrible disaster which overtook the world's greatest dirigible the R 101 emphasizes once more the price we are paying for progress. The path of progress, blazed through the centuries by brave, daring and self-sacrificing leaders, is literally drenched in blood, but the sacrifices will neither daunt nor check the daring. The inherent urge to go forward is unconquerable and men will pay with their lives the price which progress demands. To the men in the street, and to the survivors of a slower age the price seems out of proportion to the progress achieved but the price shall be paid, and progress will go forward unchecked.

With regard to the protection campaign in Great Britain, Sir William Morris, chairman of the proposed National Council of Industry and Commerce, declares that a protective policy must be adopted that will safeguard every industry suffering from competition from imported manufactured goods. He insists that protection does not necessarily lead to high prices, and cites the motor car industry as an illustration. Great Britain, he says, has the finest materials in the world and its people are capable of efficient and enthusiastic work. He predicts that, given sound leadership and freed from the fog of party politics, the present state of depression can be overcome and Britain regain her pre-eminent position in the world.

We hear a great deal about the disturbances in China, and it is therefore interesting to learn that the country steadily grows. Her import trade, Sir Ernest Thompson points out, has almost doubled since 1913, and in 1928 amounted to \$176,000,000. There was a time when England was predominant in that market, but her trade today is only about half what it was in 1913, while that of her principal competitors has risen by leaps and bounds. China contains about a quarter of the world's population, and Sir Ernest points out that even a very small rise in the standard of living in so vast a population would mean a great expansion of international trade.

Germany is producing a paper currency sprayed with a metal solution that will not burn. This would be fine for the safety first financial experts who hide their currency in the parlor stove in the summer—and forget it until after the fire is started.

Oh, That's Different Has!—Why did you tell Edith that secret that I told you not to tell? Helen—I didn't tell her. I just asked her if she knew it.



By James W. Barton, M.D. WHY MEDICINE IS STILL USED

When you try to think of how old this world of ours is, you cannot help but wonder why all the centuries had to pass before we learned the real things about the body, the mind, and their healing. The trouble of course was that each generation did practically the same as the preceding one. Thus we continued to have horses for transportation, and candles for light. And medicine was somewhat the same; each physician doing what had been done before with very little change in method as the years passed.

However, there are always thinkers, besiders doers, and it is to these thinkers we owe our progress in everything.

And so one thinker began to trace the circulation of the blood and its cause; another the digestive processes; another the way the nerves controlled the muscles and other tissues.

And then when it came to the use of medicines or drugs there had to be slow and painstaking investigation. Of course certain drugs were handed down from one generation to another because actual results were seen from the use, although why they gave such results was not known.

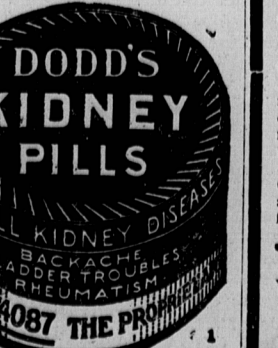
As a matter of fact every physician would be pleased to do without drugs.

There is not only the drug itself to be considered but just how the particular patient may react toward a drug. However when a leg is sprained it is given rest by a splint; when a lung is too active it is given rest by a splint, or the nerve supplying it is cut or put at rest; when an intestine is too active it is given a rest, but may need a drug to quiet it for a little while; when a heart is working too fast it needs rest, and so a drug is given to slow it down; when it stops entirely a drug is used which has often been able to start it beating again.

What is my thought? That we can do without many drugs and medicines of the past but there are those whose worth our patient investigators have been able to prove; so don't hesitate to use medicine if your doctor orders it.



Ribbons of russet bacon, crisp and sweet; An egg like a golden dome in an ivory moat; Toast like a maple leaf of flavoured wheat; Butter, a yellow plum ripe in the throat; Honey as lush as clover, amber as beer; Cream like molten pearl; sugar like sleet; Coffee, a flagon of garnet, bitter and clear; Grapes that have purple music in their meat. These on a linen cloth as blanchéd as chalk, With pears and apples in an earthen bowl, China and pewter and glass and a bit of talk, A rose in a Wedgewood vase to save the soul— And all Belshazzar's feasts wilt like a flower Before the sturdy brilliance of this hour! —Ernest Hartsock



Airships Of 1950

(Manchester Guardian) Colonel Richmond has admitted some doubt whether it would be 20 or 40 years before the British Association delegates arrived for their annual meetings by airship from the United States. But he was quite sure that airships would be the regular method of passenger transport in the near future. He pictures them as 1,000 feet long and 200 feet round the middle—twice the size of the present largest dirigibles—and he expects that the several hundred passengers will find them smoother and safer than the liner of today, and, in some ways, even more comfortable. There are, of course, limits: a roof garden, for instance, he regards as an unreasonable luxury to expect from a "flying inn." This prosy view of the future of the airship may be perfectly justified. The immense technical difficulty that arises from the weight of the engine in the case of the airplane does not trouble the air-ship-builder, and Colonel Richmond made some remarkable suggestions for dealing with the airship's peculiar problems by providing it with "scales or feathers." But one must allow something for the enthusiasm of the expert enlarging on his special topic. There is a long way to go yet. The R-100 recently reached the Canadian coast from Cardington in 47 hours; but one must remember that she had waited for some weeks for favorable weather conditions, and even with the greatest skill in negotiating air currents on her way she suffered severely in the last stage of her East-to-West passage. Her real time was not 47 hours but 47 hours plus several weeks. We have triumphed over the air, but so far, not by any means subdued it.

Higher Education

(Ottawa Journal) If a mass of detailed statistics are any basis for judgment, Canada is in a wholesome state in the matter of higher education. For the figures show that facilities for scholarship are rapidly increasing, those taking advantage of them growing proportionately in number. The data is from the Bureau of Statistics. It is interesting to know that there are 23 universities in Canada, all of fairly high standing, several outstanding. Six of these are provincial, four are undenominational and endowed, the rest denominational—Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, and United Church. The total teaching staff of all these numbers over 4,000, and the gross enrolment is 57,254. There are 97 colleges, mainly devoted to the Arts and Theology; but notwithstanding the great difference in the number of colleges, the enrolment stands at 25,139.

To many people these things stand as merely figures in the ordinary statistical way, but they have an important, almost grave significance. Students to the number of over 82,000 would be considerable of an army if employed for military purposes, and enrolment of that number eventually means an annual product of 82,000 to be thrown upon the world of realities.

It is difficult to know how all of them, or even a quarter of them, are to find suitable positions, that is, positions for which they have been specially qualified. In recent years, at least sixty per cent of our university graduates have found their way to the United States and are American citizens. In other words, our educational institutions have been a fertile breeding ground for educational and other experts in another country at the expense of the people of Canada. The total income of the universities in 1928-29 was \$15,203,935, of which \$3,383,338 was supplied by Government aid.

We are, undoubtedly, creating a situation which will be difficult to handle. The same problem has already risen in the United States, where it is a matter of grave concern

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Dark Ages In New York

(New York World) There are eighteen penal institutions in New York City. Every one of them, Commissioner Patterson says, is overcrowded. The Tombs was built to house 446 prisoners. It had 801 prisoners at roll call yesterday. Similar conditions exist in other prisons. There is a state law which requires that every prisoner be provided with a separate cell. This law is nullified by force of circumstances. Prisoners are doubled up. Sanitary conditions become unsatisfactory. It is difficult to maintain discipline. The last possibility of salvaging young criminals disappears and prison becomes a very perfect school of crime. Commissioner Patterson is an able and a conscientious executive who has made excellent use of entirely inadequate equipment. He deserves more support from the public than he has had. The barbarous conditions which exist perform in many of the city's prisons are a throwback into the dark ages and a shocking monument to the indifference of the public.

among educationists themselves, and efforts are being made to restrict the number of students entering institutions of higher learning by a selective process; but this is bound to be largely thwarted by the ambitions of parents to give their children certificates of respectability in the form of a degree. Rather, we are afraid, for social than intellectual purposes.

In Canada the same influences are at work, hence the difficulty of making a selective process operative. No two human beings are similar, or at least the same, in their adaptabilities. The original purpose of the university, and the present theoretical purpose, is to give those with special abilities an opportunity to develop; but to run them all through the same educational mould is not calculated to develop individuality and initiative, which are essentially waning factors in modern life.

Educationists themselves realize this apparent defect in our educational system, and nothing is more seriously discussed at educational conventions all over the continent; but little has come of it. A solution seems to be next to impossible where there is so to speak, mass production. A teacher with twelve pupils can devote his attention to individual peculiarities, but with fifty or sixty he literally cannot. That principle applies all the way through from the A B C class to the graduating day in University.

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