

The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1936.

Those Calls Upon Governments

It is scarcely necessary to say that The Guardian holds no brief for the Liberal administration, federal or provincial. Nevertheless, it becomes a duty to uphold any government when it indicates its intention of acting in line with its pre-election obligations and assurances.

Our Boards of Trade should be the first to uphold the government's hands in this connection. It will be recalled that two years ago, at the instance of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade, an address was given here by Sir HENRY DRAYTON on the disastrous effect of governments according to "ill considered requests made time after time" for public expenditure.

Commenting on Sir HENRY'S address, the late Hon. Mr. LEA recalled that when the Liberal Government was last in office, no fewer than eight resolutions were presented by the Boards of Trade for projects involving increased expenditure.

This was evidently in the mind of the Hon. C. A. DUNNING, Finance Minister, when he remarked caustically in the House of Commons the other day: "It seems to be my lot these days to meet deputations and to hear representations both in the House and outside it asking for one of two things, either more expenditure of funds from the public treasury or a reduction in the taxes which contribute to the public treasury."

The same experience faced Mr. DUNNING'S immediate predecessor in office. We do not recall that the Liberal party, then in Opposition, did anything except to embarrass the administration and exploit every grievance, real or imaginary, for political purposes.

It is an ill-wind blows nobody any good. In addition to the hardware specialties industry, the recent severe winter weather on the mainland proved distinctly beneficial to the drug and sundries business. The spread of influenza in numerous sections of the country created a strong demand for all types of sick room supplies.

Our Pork Markets Threatened

Excerpts from Hansard in today's GUARDIAN throw a revealing light on the Washington trade treaty so far as it concerns the interests of Canadian pork producers. The situation is briefly as follows: During the past few years the price of pork in Canada has been regularly from three cents to four and one-half cents per pound higher than in the neighbouring Republic.

Under the new trade treaty, however, the situation will be totally changed. The Canadian duty against the United States product drops from five cents per pound to one and three-quarter cents per pound. That is the figure at which it stood when 14,000,000 pounds of American pork used to flood the market of the Dominion annually.

Editorial Notes

Bare for the most part, the road sections Kensington and Summerside is in some sections impassable by reason of snowbanks, which should be immediately attended to in order to facilitate transportation.

HITLER says the German troops are in the Rhineland to stay; FLANDIN says they're not; while LITVINOFF says he'll back FLANDIN. The question now is—how long will HITLER'S "stay" last, and how will it be made to terminate?

Probably it is just as well Premier CAMPBELL took time by the forelock and legislated to borrow \$3,000,000. If the Provincial Loan Council had been in existence they would have been wanting to know the reason why, and so far the public has not been enlightened.

It is announced that while the HEPBURN Government will embark on no new major road project in Northern Ontario this year, nevertheless \$6,000,000 will be spent to finish the work already begun and extend the road system to connect and complete stretches already under way, or scheduled.

Although Premier HEPBURN forecast only \$6,000,000 in his budget as the net return to Queen's Park from the first year's operation of the new provincial income tax, it is learned that the treasury actually anticipates between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in revenue from the levy; quite a windfall.

The King's brothers and sister are likely to benefit considerably under the will of Princess VICTORIA, their aunt who died last year, and whose will has just been entered at London for probate. No details of the legacies are given, but it was announced that Her Royal Highness left an estate of \$1,187,275.

Rev. Dr. RICHARD ROBERTS, Moderator of the United Church has attained to distinction in three countries, viz., Wales, United States and Canada; and in such metropolitan centres as Cardiff, New York, Montreal and Toronto. He is an original thinker, a polished essayist of the ANDREW LANG type; an inspired preacher; and a delightful conversationalist in any company.

The new Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland in succession to Lord TWEEDSMUIR is Lord KINNAIRD, twelfth baron of a peerage created in 1682. Lord KINNAIRD is a Perthshire laird who has taken a large part in county and religious affairs. His father was a favourite of Queen VICTORIA, who appointed him thrice Lord High Commissioner.

It is an ill-wind blows nobody any good. In addition to the hardware specialties industry, the recent severe winter weather on the mainland proved distinctly beneficial to the drug and sundries business. The spread of influenza in numerous sections of the country created a strong demand for all types of sick room supplies.

"The police are speculating as to where" the 29 gallons of rum came from which they seized when three young fellows stepped from the Eastern train at St. Dunstan's, Tuesday. Wonder if it has any connection with the recent raid on a barn in Kent Street when 86 gallons of rum were stolen; and wonder still further at the coincidence of a mounted policeman being at St. Dunstan's "busy" station at the identical time these young fellows stepped off to walk to Charlottetown with their new suit cases of red rum.

Manitoba is taking action to regulate the price of bread.

A Royal Commission appointed to investigate the causes of discord in the Manitoba baking industry, which reached a climax in November with bread selling at three cents a loaf, has recommended that legislation be enacted making it illegal for bread vendors to sell to consumers at a price lower than one cent under the average price in Canada.

The Special income tax on members of the judiciary and members of the military, naval and air forces of Canada and of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, other than enlisted men, will be continued for another year by a resolution on the House of Commons order paper sponsored by Finance Minister DUNNING.

Notes by the Way

Sir Norman Angell, the eminent Britisher who spoke in Detroit recently, made mention of a phase of the Italo-Ethiopian situation which is usually overlooked. "Some writers," Sir Norman said, "say there will be no peace until there is a fairer distribution of the world's resources among the nations. Mussolini says he needs raw materials in these days when there is a glut of raw materials in the world, when many states are taking steps to cut down production. Kansas will sell corn as readily to Italy as to California."

Radio, the combining form of radius from a Latin word meaning, among other things, a ray, came to be used by itself in a curious way. At a convention drawn up in Berlin in 1906, "radio" was adopted as the distinguishing mark of wireless telegrams, and was adopted by the United States Congress in 1912. Then when wireless telephony came along, "radio" was used for that, too, and its earlier meaning was eclipsed.

Britain could, if she chose, spend more on armaments than Germany and Italy combined. If Europe decided to starve herself to death to fatten the munitions makers, Britain would be the last survivor, but it would not be an entirely satisfactory victory. There is still hope that Germany and Italy will find their sanity when they lose the madmen who now rule them.—London Globe.

Arms are at a peak. The shares of firms engaged in the armament industry are rising sharply. Some bold, big men are making money. But the business is not going on indefinitely. Before long public opinion is going to hold the Government to their promise that undue profit-making will not be permitted out of the country's necessities for rearming. By that time the big fellows will have "got out." So don't suppose, Little Man, that if you now rush into an armament shares you will presently step out with a fortune.—London Daily Express.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will attend one of next week's performances of Mr. T. S. Eliot's play about Thomas A. Becket, "Murder in the Cathedral," which has broken all records at the Mercury Theatre in Notting Hill Gate. The play will reach its hundredth performance on Feb. 25, and as the proceeds of every tenth performance are given to Canterbury cathedral, a sum has already been raised sufficient to restore part of the Great Cloister roof.—Manchester Guardian.

Two Montreal youths who set out by the bandit route in search of money were not long in reaching the end of the road. With police on their trail, one shot himself, and now the other is condemned to die on the gallows. The usual moral is here for all who care to heed it: Crime never pays.

During the Greco-Turkish war of 1912 Condylis' regiment was cut to pieces. The story is told that he was reported dead and that all the members of his family were mourning. Only his mother refused to do so. She said that a gypsy had told her that her son would not die until he had filled the highest position in the land. General Condylis' death comes just two months after he surrendered his post of regent for the king.—London Daily Telegraph.

The great majority of men do want to be led, and are capable of wonderful loyalty to any leader whom they can respect and trust. And they can recognize and respect sincerity, courage, ability and knowledge. But there are not arguments for dictatorship, whereby a "leader" is imposed by force upon passive subjects. They are arguments for democracy, for leaving men free to choose their own leaders.—Ramsay Muir, quoted in Public Opinion, London.

What many Kingston children of the year 1919 will remember about the new British King is when he played for them on his snare kettle drum. Drum playing was one of the then Prince of Wales' hobbies and he carried his drum on his Canadian travels. His private car stood in the old Grand Trunk yard near the foot of William street and H.R.H. amused in crowds of children who gathered about it by playing to them as he sat on the end platform of the car.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A vital shipping question, which was mentioned in a recent debate, is that of national support for British shipping lines in the Pacific. Their existence at this moment is imperilled by the competition of heavily subsidised American vessels. The co-operation of Canada, Australia and New Zealand is required to secure British tonnage fair play, but till that can be obtained a subsidy should be given, and given at once.—London Daily Mail.

Another expedition is to attempt the scaling of Mount Everest's highest peak. So far nine lives and millions of dollars have been lost in this enterprise, but man is un-

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.

POSSE COMITATUS

Sir—At the Paradeburg dinner, when called upon to make a few remarks, I read a short article on the "Posse Comitatus." It was surprising to learn how few knew anything about this incident of Island history.

On seeing a reference in the press yesterday of those stirring times, I thought that information contained in the article might be useful to the rising generation, and also a relief from the long series of letters appearing in the press on the possibility (personally I think the impossibility) of making our people abstain from the use of liquors by simply passing laws.

In your issue of yesterday you mention an important incident in the long life of Mr. Charles Dickenson, who has rightly just been honoured by his neighbours. Much information is given in detail in Appendix 6 of the Legislative Journal of 1866. The main part of the incident is connected with Mr. Dickenson taking place on the bridge near the fork in the roads at Milton.

Of the Tenant League Lieutenant Governor Dundas said in his speech opening the Legislature on the 9th of April, 1866, "The avowed intention of the Association was the withholding payment of their rents, unless their landlords consented to sell their lands on such terms as their Association chose to dictate."

At the request of the authorities regular troops arrived from Halifax in August of 1865 to maintain order. They first camped near Spring Park. On the approach of winter the barracks were erected and the troops were quartered in them until their departure in May, 1867.

The following is a brief review of an article from "The Island" magazine of Feb-March, 1900, by the late John Ross, Editor of the "Ross Weekly." Ross himself was a great sympathizer with the members of the Tenant League.

I am, Sir, etc., T. E. MACNUTT, Charlottetown, 18-3-36. The following brief synopsis regarding the "Posse Comitatus" is taken from articles written by the late John Ross, Editor of the "Ross Weekly," and which appeared in the Island Magazine of February and March, 1900. Ross himself was a great sympathizer with the members of the Tenant League.

On the morning of the 7th of April about two hundred men, composed principally of citizens of Charlottetown, who were supposed to be in sympathy with the Tenant League were called out by the Governor. The Cavalry of this force was under the command of the High Sheriff, John Morris, (Major Benjamin Davies of the Militia Cavalry was present), and largely composed of proprietors, their agents and friends, who were anxious to see the so called rebel Samuel Fletcher arrested. The Infantry was led by the Deputy Sheriff.

At ten o'clock the force left Southport in search of Fletcher. The Cavalry started off at a gallop. The Infantry of which John Ross was a member, moved along at an easy pace. Several hours were made before arrival at Tea Hill, when flasks were taken from inner pockets and the thirst quenched with the exhilarating contents. "These drinks were at the same time bumper toasts to the speedy termination of the novel enterprise. Dinner and liquid refreshments were served at Pownal where also the members of the Infantry addressed the inhabitants of the village on "the burning question of the day."

In the meantime the cavalry were far in advance and nearing "Fort Fletcher" on the brow of a hill near Vernon River. The fort was besieged with cannon which rather overawed the Cavalry. However, on closer investigation the cannon turned out to be pieces of old stove pipe stuck through boards. A numerous and determined, and will continue until he reaches the top. Then, of course, there will be nothing to do but come down again—and write a book.

Whether state health insurance arrives six months hence or some years hence, it is on the way. Public opinion has been flowing strongly in that direction, and sooner or later health insurance will be established in Canada, either through the agency of the Dominion Government or the provincial Governments or a combination of both.—Vancouver Province.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS. THE 2 MACS. Great George Street. Orders C. O. D. Given Prompt Attention. Prescriptions a Specialty.

ber of hats were placed on polls to represent the garrison. The Cavalry then advanced to Fletcher's house, where he was apparently patiently waiting for them at the gate, but to the surprise of the gallant horsemen they found Fletcher to be only a well got up straw-man. Fletcher lay concealed close by laughing at them.

The Cavalry took the effigy and placed it in front of one of their stalwarts and started on return until the Infantry was met. The Infantry seeing what they naturally supposed to be Fletcher gave three hearty cheers on the success of the venture, but when the truth was discovered and after a Council of War it was decided to blot out the memory of the incident by committing the effigy to the waters of Elizabeth Mill and so a watery grave.

The Sheriff seeing that the mission had indignantly failed discharged the force from further service. Many of the Infantry had fallen out as footsore or from other pretences.

PROHIBITION AND LAW OBSERVANCE

Sir—We confess we are arrested by "Pro Moderation's" reasoning in respect to the morality of keeping or breaking a law. He argues, in effect, that it is not necessarily immoral to break an unjust law, but as none of our statutory laws are perfectly just and equitable, it is, indeed, hard to say where the application of "Pro Moderation's" theory would stop. We have no doubt that Socrates threshed out this question with his pupils.

"Pro Moderation" may argue that it was not immoral for the dissenters of England to break the Act of Uniformity requiring all religious worshippers to worship according to a state-established form; he might argue that it was not immoral for American citizens to break the laws forbidding refuge and assistance to run-away slaves; he may argue, as I have already done, that it would not be immoral for Prince Edward Islanders to break a law forbidding singing in public schools, although this argument might be seriously contested.

We feel, however, that in respect to these three specific cases "Pro Moderation's" doctrine is mainly right, and at first he might be inclined to fancy that he has necessarily deduced that it is not necessarily wrong to break the Prohibition law of Prince Edward Island.

But are we reasoning correctly if we conclude thus? We hardly think so. In the first three specific cases cited, we have no doubt whatever as to the dissenters' consciences. It is not clear when he broke the law. Clearly he defied a law that he considered inimical to the happiness and welfare of himself and his fellow-men. But how many of those who violate our Prohibition law feel that they are breaking a law that militates against the welfare of their fellowmen? Not one in a hundred, we venture to say. On the contrary the majority of these offenders are entirely persuaded that no real good comes to any man from indulgence in intoxicating liquors; and their consciences must therefore loudly protest, that they are not only breaking a law, but breaking a good law. Similarly, we could say that the officers entrusted with the enforcement of this law, will always have the sanction of their consciences, to the effect, that they are not only enforcing a law, but that they are enforcing a good one.

MINISTERS AND LIQUOR SELLING

Sir,—In your issue of Mar. 16th, in a letter by "Pro Moderation" there appears the following sentence, "Prohibitionist" makes deparaging remarks about the Reverend Mr. Fulton whom he would no doubt intrude if he had the authority to take such action."

In the Minutes of the Third Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada, held in Sackville, N.B., June 7th to 10th, 1927, page 22, there is found the following. We find that on May 16th, 1927, R. G. Fulton presented his resignation as a minister of the United Church of Canada to the St. John Presbytery. This resignation was accepted by the Presbytery. On motion the action of the St. John Presbytery was confirmed.

We cast no doubt on the sincerity of Mr. Fulton's motives in changing his occupation, but for the information of "Pro Moderation" and others, it is to be pointed out that since 1927 Mr. Fulton is not a minister of any church, and therefore not entitled to be called "Reverend." Further, that his resignation took place because it was made clear that unless he resigned from the ministry he would have been expelled from the United Church, and would retain among her ministers one who was engaged in selling liquor.

"Pro Moderation" also makes an attempt to use the New Testament as an excuse for the use of intoxicants "in moderation." In a previous letter I went into this matter more fully, and do not propose to cover the same ground here again. It should be enough to say here that Government Sale results in excess not moderation. It is not so easy to make us forget the overcrowded jails, the mounting accident toll, the universal increase in crime, the decreased consumption of milk, etc., etc., which have followed the repeal of Prohibition and the introduction of Government Sale in all the rest of Canada and in the U. S. A.

Anyone who expects us to believe that the teaching of the New Testament results in that sort of thing is expecting entirely too much. I am, Sir, etc., T. R. GOUDGE, Murray Harbor, P. E. I.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION

Sir—One protagonist of "rum and yet more rum" has let the cat out of the bag by heading his letters, "Control of the Consumption of Liquor." It is quite evident that there is all too little liquor sold in P. E. I. so far as he is concerned. If that is not true, then why is he arguing for that system of liq-

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea. Includes an illustration of a teapot.

That Body of Yours. Includes an illustration of a person's face and text about skin care.

ECZEMA. It is estimated that a little more than half the patients who consult physicians have, after careful examination, no organic trouble. The very fact that this examination revealed no trouble is often enough to quiet the fears of a large percentage of these cases.

Most skin specialists believe that eczema is caused by the way the body handles certain foods. They can't be anything wrong with the foods because others eat these same foods without having any symptoms such as eczema or indigestion. This is in line with the fact that we all breathe in the pollen of ragweed in the late summer, and early autumn and yet only one in every five or six is troubled with hayfever; the other four or five have no symptoms whatever.

Just as hay fever patients by avoiding pollen by going to certain districts or living for a certain number of hours daily in rooms which filter out the pollen, so also can many eczema patients be cured by avoiding certain foods.

The big point of course is to find the particular food or foods causing the trouble. In babies and little children it has been found that in an effort to keep up their weight the youngsters have been given too much food. Avoiding overfeeding and using skimmed milk or buttermilk instead of whole milk cures a number of cases. If this does not give results other foods—eggs, certain types of flour foods, and certain kinds of prepared milks—which may be the cause, will have to be searched for and avoided.

In older children, particularly of the late summer, eczema is often cured by the use of a vegetable diet. Notwithstanding the fact that the food treatment and the use of gland extracts give good results, most skin specialists still advise the use of various ointments containing sulphur, zinc, tar and other substance to help correct the skin condition itself.

The Poet's Corner. EARTH LOVER. Includes an illustration of a globe.

Earth, send your gentlest ministers To this plot which lies no hers. Where she lies in still content Make for her a firmament Lovely as the one she knew. Let the shining drops of dew Shine for her a thousandfold; Bid the dandelion's gold Be more golden than the sun. Where the little spiders run Under veils of gossamer, Let the crickets make a stir. And if for music she is fain Give the message to the rain. Tell the grass and tell the clover What sweet dust they blossom over: One who saw and loved her God In the lowly holy sod.—Josephine Johnson in New York Times.

MACS Pig Worm Powder. Includes an illustration of a pig.

MAC'S CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the blood and as an eradicator of worms it is an unfailing remedy.

MACS HAIR RESTORER. It will restore gray hair to its original color. An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood-vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair. Promotes new growth where hair is falling and remarkably useful in preventing dandruff. Price 60c.

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