

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1927

A "CLEAN-UP" BEGUN.

THE City Council, as the result of the Thiel Detective Agency's exposure, has begun a "clean up" process in its civic administration of police affairs. The Council is to be commended upon the promptitude with which it has taken action, and will find that not only the citizens but the whole of the Province are behind it in its endeavor to restore respect for law and order in our midst. The City Council may be relied upon to do everything in its power to assure that confidence in police administration so necessary to make the law a "terror to evil-doers and a commendation to them that do well."

A SLANDER NAILED.

AT the joint meeting in York, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Guardian, Premier Stewart, in the course of a very able address, branded as absolutely false the Saunders-cum-Bentley-cum-Tanton insinuation that the expenses of the present campaign and particularly of Mrs. Fallis' visit were paid by the distillers and brewers of Ontario. This insinuation has been whispered not only at public meetings but in private canvas. Insinuation is the meanest form of falsehood and slander. It is the action of the coward who raises his hand but has not the courage to strike. They dare not make their charge in a manly way, and take the consequences, so they resort to contemptible slanderous insinuation and private conversation. Such tactics are in keeping with the rest of their campaign which consisted almost exclusively of misrepresentation and abuse. If the political Parson party has any misgivings as to where the Conservative expenses come from let them have the courage to state openly, and stand behind what they are now only insinuating and their "doubts" will very shortly be set at rest.

BEATING THE AIR.

A good deal of eloquence is being poured forth these days in telling of the evils of liquor drinking. All this is admitted. Probably no other agency has been instrumental in producing so much poverty and vice and misery as liquor has, and the evils of the traffic cannot be over-emphasized. The question, however, is what are we going to do about it? Various means have been tried, including teaching, preaching, warning, and legislating against the use of it. The only success that has been achieved has come through the sane teaching and warning concerning the evils and the dangers of it. The sober, abstemious men and women of every country in the world are, generally speaking, the products of such teaching and warning. They are those who know its possible dangers and have enough self-control to avoid it as they avoid other possible dangers.

The history of prohibition is the history of a lamentable failure wherever it has been tried. Every province in Canada has tried it and found that it not only did not stop the drink evil but was the direct cause of even worse evils than drinking. Seven have since tried other means, common sense means, namely, to as far as possible control the traffic and reports from the places in which this has been tried show conclusively that it has brought about a marked change for the better and a greater respect for all law.

frame of mind stand before the people nightly and tell men and women who know better of the paradise prohibition has made of the United States!

The role of many political prohibitionists during the present campaign has been one of clear and deliberate misrepresentation. They harp on the recognized and universally admitted evils of intemperance and they lift holy hands and say "stop it!" "Prohibit the sale of it!" Well, they have been stopping and prohibiting it for over twenty-five years and the result is as we have it today, as it was disclosed by the recent survey in Charlottetown. There are two main factors which make the prohibition of the use of liquor impossible, namely, that the great mass of public opinion is against it and that alcoholic liquors are being manufactured in immense quantities and every quart manufactured is intended to reach a consumer. To say that the use of liquor has been curbed to any appreciable extent by prohibition is to say what everyone knows is not true. The present campaign for the continuance of prohibition is fifty per cent. ignorance and the rest hypocrisy. We must face things as they are, not as a few zealots think they ought to be.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

IT would be reasonable in this Diamond Jubilee year to make a systematic effort to establish British families on some of the vacant farms which are becoming an eyesore in our Province. Although a larger number of immigrants than usual have come within the past year or two, the efforts to induce settlers to come here have hitherto neither been satisfactory nor successful in proportion to the opportunities we have to offer to immigrants. It is as important to visit our settlers in their new homes and to see that they are contented, as it is to bring them here. We might profitably follow the method adopted in Alberta and Saskatchewan, where patriotic women have organized themselves to procure definite information as to actual conditions among the newcomers, whether they need women and girls as helps and whether they would take British helpers if they were brought out and what lands were available for settlers. In one case two school teachers showed their public spirit by spending their summer vacation in this work. Later "locals" were formed throughout the provinces which reported to the central office where in each district women and girls and families might be settled, how many could be used, what kind of settlers would be most suitable, whether English, Irish or Scotch; Protestant or Catholic, etc.

A woman of intelligence and tact is employed to go to each district to verify conditions as stated, to arrange with the proper authorities for the settlers to be brought out and to visit them after they are settled.

A woman can go into a home and talk things over with another woman and soon discover if all is well. This is as it ought to be.

In this Province we have the Women's Institute, a live organization ready to take up anything for the good of the country or the community. They can do much for the settlers who are already here and much also by way of ascertaining what the prospects are for newcomers. We have unbounded faith in our Women's Institutes; they have already abundantly proved their effectiveness in many ways, and we feel sure that, if they bend their energies towards immigration by giving such information as our authorities may need in the way of directing new settlers, they will do much towards supplying our greatest present need, more new blood from the Mother Country.

Notes by the Way

WE note that the advocates of prohibition, including those worthy clergymen who have made themselves prominent in the political campaign, are loud in their declamations against what they call the Government engaging in the liquor business. They have not, however, a word to say against the Federal Government which is taking into its coffers every year tens of millions of dollars in excise and customs duties on liquors manufactured or imported in Canada along with license fees paid by distillers and brewers. These revenues gathered from the liquor traffic by the Ottawa Government are counted in tens of millions as these advocates of prohibition well know. But they never refer to such trifles as that in their advocacy of prohibition.

They lift up their hands in holy horror of brewers and distillers, but shut their eyes to the fact that the Government's profits on a gallon of whiskey is larger than that of the distiller. And who is the greater sinner, the distiller or the Government who license him? Actually, they license him for a good round price to make what fanatical advocates call "liquid fire and distilled damnation," and the fact is not even mentioned by these holy men who are horrified at the thought of a provincial government attempting to control the liquor traffic!

Of course, the Ottawa Government is Liberal just now, and any reference to such matters would be inconvenient. So this is concealed as far as these artful dealers in half-truths can conceal it. There are times when it is convenient to strain at a Conservative gnat and swallow the Liberal camel. This has been characteristic of the hypocritical prohibition campaign from the beginning. Its advocates have dealt in half-truths, in concealment of the real truth to such an extent as to stamp their advocacy with indelible hypocrisy, flavored with rank abuse toward all who do not agree with them.

Another batch of imported advocates from across the Straits has appeared to tell the people of Prince Edward Island how to vote. Political missionaries who have come to this benighted land to enlighten our ignorance and instruct us in the rudiments of politics and the A. B. C. of moral conduct. Why have they come? For more than 150 years the people of Prince Edward Island have chosen their own legislatures and their own Governments. We also have had churches and schools of our own. The people have not invited these would-be instructors from abroad. There is a growing sense of disgust and resentment at their presence here on such an errand has brought them here.

There may be some hope, however, that from warnings given them they may prove to be more rational, less fanatical and slanderous than some of the home-bred advocates who have hitherto figured in the campaign of slander and hypocrisy. We have had enough of blind guides, instructors in aid and fenders of the Great Hypocrisy. We have had enough of pastors who have divided their congregations and brought in dissent to their churches by mixing religion with an over-dose of politics.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, June 15th

"Phiz" (illustrative of Dickens) born 1815; Campbell died, 1844.

Why are there trees I never walk under but large and melodious thoughts descend upon me?—Walt Whitman.

If all would lead their lives in love like me, Then bloody swords and armour should not be; No drum nor trumpet peaceful sleep should move, Unless alarm came from the camp of love; But fools do live, and waste their little light, And seek with pain their ever-during night. —Thomas Campion (1567-1620)



By James W. Burton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

WORK AND REST

There were a few, a very few, good things that were discovered during the war. One, as mentioned before, was the knowledge of heart ailments; and that a heart murmur didn't necessarily mean a weak heart, if the heart muscle and heart reserve were good.

And now the matter of fatigue, or tiredness from marching or other exercise, has been learned, and the lesson is worth much to us all. For instance it was found that where marching was continued day after day, the reserves of sugars and starches stored in the body became so low that the body tissues became hungry for them and used up a great percentage of the other foods, meats and fats, in manufacturing sugar and starch for the system.

Now when you remember that meats are needed to repair worn parts, and that when fats are eaten with the meat less meat is required, you can see what is going to happen if fat and meat are being converted into sugars, instead of being used to repair the worn parts. The muscles will not be getting the proper amount of repair material from the blood, and will thus become weaker in a shorter time.

After careful experiments it was found that a day of complete rest after any three days marching, was sufficient to enable the worn muscles to get repaired completely and start work afresh. In fact it was found that this three days of marching and one day of rest, after a certain period found the men in better shape. This is just what should be expected because marching acts in a similar manner to any other exercise.

A runner, boxer, swimmer or other athlete works gradually up to his perfection point, and then rests from his work two to four days before his match or bout. This gives every opportunity to the blood to get rid of wastes, and to replenish tired or worn muscle tissue.

What is the lesson? That a short period of work, needs only a short period of rest. Prolonged work like marching or other heavy work for a few days, needs a longer period of rest. And yet daily walking, or other daily exercise, will cut down the amount of rest needed, if the exercise is persisted in for some period of time.

We also learn from the above that when heavy work is done, meat and fats should be added to the dietary.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I have heaps of work to do." Say "much work."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: facsimile. Pronounce fak-sim-ile, a as in "at," both I's as in "it," e as in "the," accent second syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: plutocracy; cv.

SYNONYMS: extent, degree, amount, ratio, scope, grade, range.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: PERCEPTIBLE; that may be seen or apprehended; evident; "it is only when these things are perceptible, that I shall accept them."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 15, 1927

STEADFAST STANDING:—O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of his praise to be heard; Which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved. Psalm 66: 8, 9.

PRAYER:—We also, O Lord, will go unto the house of the Lord with the multitude that keeps holy day.

THE LANDSCAPE GARDEN (Lord Darling, in the Sunday Times.)

"Deep stands the present to the past in debt; The seen to the remembered owes its soil; The best we heard because we much forgot, And hold some fragment dear beyond the whole. These pictured lawns and woods are stately prose, But in them legend hides a poem yet; 'Tis not the heart that shows.

"To me those stems that huddled closely stand— As though defence from charging foes they sought— Tell how they, saplings, marked rude Cumberland Destroy the Clans who round Prince Charlie fought. Them—of Culloden's spoil his slender share— A soldier snatched with combat crimsoned hand.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

NOVA SCOTIA AND CONFEDERATION

The history of Nova Scotia is older than that of any other Province of Canada. Cabot landed on Cape Breton in 1497 and first taken St. George's Cross on American soil. De Monts and Champlain, in 1605, made a settlement at Port Royal (Annapolis Royal). For over a century there was almost continuous conflict between the English and the French, until, by the capture of Louisbourg (1758), French rule ended in what is now called the Maritime Provinces.

Nova Scotia, with a population approaching 600,000, is a peninsula 386 miles in length by from 50 to 150 in width. The coast facing the Atlantic is for the most part rocky and barren, but the waters yield a rich harvest of fish; the land along the Bay of Fundy is highly productive, particularly noted for its fruit growing.

In early days Nova Scotia was known as Acadia, but its present name really dates from 1621, when Sir William Alexander obtained from King James I a grant of the territory which now constitutes both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The British gained a firm and abiding foothold in the province when Halifax was founded in 1749.

From the first days of British rule almost to Confederation the history of the province was a history of the struggle for responsible government. Nova Scotia sent delegates to both the Charlottetown-Union Conference and the Quebec Confederation Conference but there was a battle royal against entering the Union. Two strong men led the opposing forces, Howe and Dr. afterwards (Sir Charles) Tupper in the end Tupper won; Howe yielded to the inevitable; Nova Scotia received "better terms" and with no degree of enthusiasm became a part of the Dominion.

The province is rich in natural resources. Its fisheries are vast and practically inexhaustible. In 1924 they had a total value of nearly \$9,000,000. If the waters yield a rich harvest an even greater one can be dug from the earth. Vast coal beds exist, capable of yielding a supply, at the present rate of consumption, for seven hundred years. Besides coal and its by-products the province is rich in iron, gypsum, limestone, etc. Since 1866 there has been a steady production of gold; in one year, 1902, the yield being 30,348 ounces. Lumber and pulpwood to the value of about \$30,000,000 are annually produced.

Nova Scotia has a fine Agriculture College, a general stock farm, a poultry farm, a horticultural farm, and two experimental farms. Although there has recently been a falling off in the field crops they are still about \$20,000,000 in value. The chief industry, apart from lumbering and the fisheries, the latter employing over 200,000 men, is the manufacture of iron and steel. About 20,000 people are employed in purely industrial occupations and the products are valued at about \$30,000,000. Since 1905, when the first vessel built in Canada was launched at Port Royal, Nova Scotia has built, and is still building many staunch and swift merchant and fishing vessels.

Her contributions to Canada have been great commercially, politically and intellectually. The heads of the three leading universities of the Dominion have been from Nova Scotia—Principal Dawson, McGill; Principals Grant and Gordon, Queen's; and the present principal of the University of Toronto, Sir Robert Falconer. Like wise three prime ministers were born in Nova Scotia—Sir John Thompson, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Robert Borden.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Ironing Sleeves

Where a sleeve is too narrow for the ironing board, turn it wrong side out, insert a towel or some kind of padding folded to the width of the sleeve, and then iron on both sides.

Register Traps

Small articles will not roll down the furnace registers if some fine wire netting is placed over the top of the pipe directly below the register.

Squeaking Porch Swing

If the porch swing squeaks, try wrapping the hooks with pieces of thin leather, or other suitable material that will not wear through easily.

And planted, exiles, there.

"From cone by Emma found, and Nelson kept, Sprang upon aspiring shaft—Italia's pine— Beneath whose perfumed plumes I mused and slept, When vacant hours, unclouded days were mine. Till one, rose-laden, laughed he, and by chair, Or, breathless, through the shadowy circle crept, To kiss me unaware."

When buying fish see that the eyes are not sunken in and dull. A fresh fish has clear eyes and the flesh is firm to the touch.

"The Haberdashery" Outstanding Values! In Men's Suits \$15. Most Suits in this lot are worth \$22. Just one or two of a kind, mostly tweeds, good Suits if you can find your size. \$15.00 Smart Tweed Suits \$18. Very smart light colored Tweed Suits, in either single or double breasted models. 2 pairs of pants if you wish them. Extra value for the money \$18.00 We are making a record with these suits. Fashion - Craft Suits \$25. Made by the best tailoring house in Canada. Your choice of many handsome tweeds in the newest models, designed for young men who are particular. Suits of this quality have rarely sold at this low price \$25.00 Guaranteed Blue Suits \$29. We are giving a special price of \$29.00 on a line of extra quality Blue Suits. These Suits are very carefully tailored in three-button models, also double-breasted, wool serge linings. A Suit you have been accustomed to pay \$35.00 for. While they last, \$29. Sizes, 36 to 44 inch. HENDERSON & CUDMORE 101 GRAFTON STREET

AN INVESTMENT IN BEAUTY Condensed from the Woman's Home Companion (March, '27.) Anna Steese Richardson.

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WHAT is Good Citizenship? Recently we decided that it might be a matter of beauty. That was the day on which the Playground and Recreation Association of America exhibited the before-and-after photographs of the 312 playgrounds entered in the Playground Beautification Contest.

Here is an idea which will appeal to teachers who know how the spirit of mischief can be transformed into constructive energy; to club women who wish they might construct some sort of outdoor campaign which would arouse community interest; to business men who recognize that beauty of environment increases the value of property. Here is a campaign which a few men or women can present to the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education, the Rotary, the Kiwanis or the Lions Club, and secure the type of support which spells unqualified success.

William E. Harmon organized the Harmon Foundation in 1922 largely for the purpose of lending financial assistance to communities wishing to open playgrounds. Field workers of the Playground Association reported that many of the playgrounds were hideously ugly. Why not make them beautiful as well as useful? The Harmon Foundation put up \$3000 in cash prizes. The nursery companies contributed nursery stock worth \$1600. The Playground and Recreation Association handled the details. Prominent men acted as judges.

Communities were divided into three groups: those under 8000 population; those between 8000 and 25,000; those over 25,000; and the prizes were not offered for the most beautiful playgrounds but for the playgrounds which showed the greatest progress in landscaping, plantings and other development between Nov. 1, 1925, and Nov. 1, 1926.

Three hundred and twelve playgrounds, representing every section of the country, entered the contest. Among communities under 8,000 population the first prize was won by Stillman Valley, Ill., whose population is 300. The entire population contributed to making over its Community Recreation Park and all labor was volunteer. An unsightly signboard was removed and 30 loads of rubbish were carted away. Three old buildings were removed and 100 tons of crushed stone were hauled to the park and laid in streets and walks. Drinking water was installed; fence and shelter house were repainted, shrubs and plants were set out and the improvements were dedicated at a Community Night by the citizens united in a new co-operative spirit.

La Porte, Ind., with 17,000 population, won first prize in the next larger group. Its story is equally interesting. This city had received as a 1924 Christmas present a fine playground tract, Scott Field; but for a year it remained undeveloped. When the Beautification Contest was announced a woman, the supervisor of physical training, took the initiative and entered Scott Field in the contest. It was she who aroused community interest, addressed all sorts of organization meetings, and raised funds. With the exception of the fence built by the Board of Education and the leveling of the ground by the city, every dollar in cash and every hour of work, representing \$4,420, was contributed by public-spirited citizens. School janitors mowed the grass and cultivated the trees. Individual carpenters built an artistic log shelter house. The Kiwanis Club gave the proceeds of a baseball game toward athletic equipment. The Business Girls' Association supplied the swings. Schools, clubs, business organizations and individuals responded to the appeal for trees and shrubs. In Pauline, S. C., the project was carried through by half a dozen women working for the upbuilding of this rural district. They raised the funds by giving plays, holding sales and suppers. At the start the larger group. Its story is equally interesting. Here grounds had not a single piece

MILLIONS OF TROUT are now in our streams, ponds, etc. There is no better or healthier pastime than trout fishing but to be successful you want good tackle. We have the good tackle, the kind you can land the big ones with. RODS We can fit you out with cheap rods for just a few days outing or fine split bamboo, or lancewood that will last for years. Now is the time to invest. We can save you money on fishing tackle. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS (Continued on page 5)