

PLENDID ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK MACPHEE

As Broadcast Last Week from Charlotte-town Station C F C Y.



and more efficient public service.

3rd—Our Hospitals, our Orphanages, public health and many other beneficial organizations received greatly increased assistance.

4th—The public services generally were improved and controllable expenditure reduced.

Those are a few of the benefits resulting from that policy, and so you may conclude that it was a wise and beneficial policy and you will be properly disposed to place the largest measure of confidence in the judgment of Premier Stewart as to what is a good policy for this Province.

For the Next Four Years.

A short time ago Premier Stewart announced his policy for the next four years. His platform is broad and comprehensive and his policy in every department of Governmental activity is clearly outlined. You have only to read his platform to realize unbounding faith in the possibilities of our Province. He believes that Prince Edward Island is at last coming into her own, and that it is the duty of the Government to assist in the development of her every resource, so that commercial, educational and social advancement may go hand in hand. That is the aim of his policy and that will be the purpose of his Government when returned to power.

Temperance Policy.

I have said that this platform deals with many important questions of policy. There is one of paramount interest. I refer to the Temperance policy of the Government. In this Province for a long period of time we have had prohibition. It has been in effect under successive governments, both Liberal and Conservative, and it has been administered by independent commissions of clergymen and of laymen. In judging of its merits and of its success or failure we must bear in mind what it set out to do. The Prohibition Act put the stamp of illegality on the consumption of liquor as a beverage. It made it a serious offense to have in one's possession or to drink liquor for any purpose except as a medicine. It set out to prevent entirely the consumption of liquor for any purpose except as a medicine. Without debating the fundamental right or wrong of taking a drink, let me ask you, has the Prohibition Act accomplished what it set out to do?

Has it prevented the consumption of liquor as a beverage? You know it has not, and you know that it cannot.

You know that during all these years while prohibition has been in force, under both Liberal and Conservative governments, under both clerical and lay commissions, liquor has been used for beverage purposes.

You know that in spite of whatever additional repressive measures might be enacted, such use would continue.

You know that the Act has not accomplished and cannot accomplish what it set out to do.

It has failed and we must acknowledge its failure.

It is manifestly not in the public interest, not in the interest of law observance generally, that there should be continued in effect a law so generally disregarded. Disregard and disrespect for one law leads to disrespect and disregard for all laws.

Need I develop this proposition? Need I set forth specific illustrations? I think not. Read the crime sheets of the American newspapers if you require proof of the disrespect for all law which exists in that country which prohibition advocates point to as a shining example. We believe that it is not in the public interest that there should remain in our statute books a law which has not behind it the solid

Railway Mail Clerks Hold Convention

(Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, May 31.—The biennial convention of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which represents the interests of 1,300 persons, opened here today and will continue for two or three days. Every postal district was represented. Three subjects are prominently before the convention for consideration. These are reclassification of the position of railway mail clerks as related to the civil service; recommendations as to improvements in the Railway mail service; re-organization of the benevolent development.

Tentative Plans For Canadian Visit

(Special to The Guardian)

OTTAWA, May 31.—By the present tentative plans the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin will sail from England on July 23 arriving in Quebec on July 29. The Prince and the Premier will spend August 2nd, 3rd, and 4th in Ottawa as the guest of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Willingdon and of the Government of Canada.

From the capital His Royal Highness and Mr. Baldwin will go west to the Rockies. It is understood that a visit will be made to Banff and Lake Louise. Mr. Baldwin will leave the Prince in the west returning alone via Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg. It is expected that he will spend a day in Toronto. The later programme of the Prince is still in the process of formation.

Discovered in Canada as a bride nearly a year after her disappearance in Boston, Mass., Isabel Foley above, says she ran away from her guardian, Mrs. Victoria Booth Demarest, noted evangelist, because she objected to looking after the evangelist's children and being used as a "platform example" from city to city. Isabel had been placed in the evangelist's care after being found in a home when two hold-up men were arrested.

support of public opinion, and private observance.

Lawlessness and Abuses

But there are other counts in the indictment. Prohibition is responsible, wherever it is in effect, for forms of lawlessness and abuses heretofore unknown. When public opinion is not in support of a law people soon find means to evade that law. Those upon whom is placed the task of law enforcement are helpless without the active sympathy and moral co-operation of the public. As repression increases new means of evasion are discovered and new evils and abuses arise. The brewing of liquor at home and its surreptitious sale, the bootlegging of poisonous imitations of standard brands, the all-too-frequent perjuries in prohibition trials, these were practices happily unknown to a former generation, but unfortunately widespread now.

And so it has been decided that in the interest of this Province and its people a change must be made, and our Premier and his government have reached a decision. Our temperance policy has been put before you. I would ask that every voter read that policy carefully for himself. Do not let the partisan worker or professional prohibitionist mislead you. Read for yourself and judge of that policy's merits in the clear light of reason.

I make this request and I emphasize it because our policy and purpose have been again and again misinterpreted. Our purpose is to remedy conditions as they now exist, to remove those abuses which have arisen and to bring into being in this Province better moral and social conditions.

Will Improve Conditions.

In the judgment of our Premier and his followers the initiation and pursuit of his new temperance policy will accomplish this purpose. You have found his judgment good in the past. Then trust his judgment now. He has promised you that if he is returned to power with a mandate from you to adopt our new Temperance Policy, that he can and will improve conditions and remove those evils and abuses which now exist. He kept every promise and redeemed every pledge which he made you in 1923. You will then, I am sure, repose in him now, an even greater measure of confidence and trust.

Discarded Elsewhere.

One by one the Provinces of Canada and the prohibition countries of Europe, have discarded the system. One by one they have abandoned Prohibition. All of our nine Provinces, except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, have adopted some system of Government Control. We have not so poor an opinion of our sister Provinces, their people, their leaders and their Governments, as to believe that in doing so they had any purpose in mind or any actuating motive other than the public good. It has been instigated by the partisan press and the apologists of Prohibition that the organized liquor interests are responsible for the abandonment of Prohibition in our sister Provinces. I have not so poor an opinion of the people of our great Dominion as to believe that they can be bought or improperly influenced en masse by any interest. Such an insinuation or such an argument is unworthy of a Canadian, and may be brushed aside as beneath our notice. They made the change as we are making the change for moral and social betterment and it is noteworthy that in all these Provinces there has been no suggestion of a change back to the old system of Prohibition. In several of these Provinces general elections have been held since the inauguration of the new system and in no case has any party made it a part of its policy to return to Prohibition. We must conclude, therefore, from this fact and from the testimony of outstanding citizens, churchmen and laymen, all over Canada, that the change was in the right direction and that the people are universally satisfied with it. You have heard tonight the opinions of several citizens—outstanding citizens of this Province. Will any person question their motives or intimate that they have at heart any other interest than the welfare of our Province and our people? I am sure not.

Want Temperance Fostered.

It is the desire of every one of us, whether he be Liberal or Conservative, that Temperance should be fostered. Temperance is a

shining virtue—Temperance in the use of liquor; Temperance in the use of food, and Temperance in speech.

But we must not confuse Temperance with Prohibition. Prohibition is a system which was adopted with the aim of making compulsory temperance in one particular matter, that is, in the use of drink. I have mentioned the respects in which Prohibition has failed, and the abuses and evils which have arisen under the system. Our new policy is designed also to serve the cause of true temperance, but it is designed to succeed where Prohibition has failed. It is designed to remove the abuses which have arisen under Prohibition and to create better moral and social conditions without robbing reasonable men of the liberty which they should endeavor to succeed where Prohibition has failed. It is designed to remove the abuses which have arisen under Prohibition and to create better moral and social conditions without robbing reasonable men of the liberty which they should endeavor to succeed where Prohibition has failed. It is designed to remove the abuses which have arisen under Prohibition and to create better moral and social conditions without robbing reasonable men of the liberty which they should endeavor to succeed where Prohibition has failed.

Some of our political opponents on the platform state that they have been very busy of late. You have heard and read some blood-curdling accounts of what will happen when Prohibition is replaced by Government Control. Our friends who are opposing us grow eloquent about Temperance. But they seem to forget that Temperance and moderation in speech may be as much a virtue as Temperance in the use of liquor.

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THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION



MEMBERS OF THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE, OCTOBER, 1864

F. Palmer	F. B. T. Carter	John A. Macdonald	Peter Mitchell	R. B. Dickey	W. H. Pope	J. M. Johnson
Hewitt Bernard (Secy.)	Ambrose Shea	Adams G. Archibald	George E. Cartier	Thomas H. Haviland	J. H. Gray	A. A. Macdonald
W. A. Henry	E. B. Chandler	Charles Fisher	Sir Etienne Paschal Taché	Alex. T. Galt	William McDougall	J. McCully
George Coles	J. C. Chapais	John Hamilton Grey	Hector L. Langevin	George Brown	Charles Tupper	Thomas D'Arcy McGee
Edward Whelan	Samuel L. Tilley	Alexander Campbell	George Brown	Charles Tupper		

After the painting by R. Harris. The picture shows the Charlottetown conference of 1864. John A. Macdonald is standing in front of the centre window. Left of him, seated, is George Etienne Tupper. Further to the left and seated in front of the table is George Brown. To his left are Oliver Mowat, seated, and Dr. Charles Tupper, standing.

Famous Confederation Pictures Reproduced for Guardian Readers



A COUNTRY DANCE IN THE EIGHTEEN-FORTIES

Life in Canada in the early days was not all toil or warfare. There was much rude comfort, hospitality and good living, and the pioneers had their times of diversion and gaiety. In winter, particularly, when the work of the farm lessened, there were many occasions for festivity. Neighbors visited, old friends met, and newcomers were welcomed. Frequently work and merrymaking were combined. Logging bees, barn raisings, corn husking and apple paring parties brought together all the settlers within the circuit of many miles. Most localities could supply a fiddler, or in the Scotch settlements a piper, and these community labors generally ended with a dance. Charlesons and Black Bottoms were unknown, but the performers of those days required quite as much agility, wind and endurance as the modern dancer, to be able to execute the springe, pigeon wings, and double-shuffles of their period, handicapped as they were by tight lacing, voluminous petticoats and wide deep skirts, or by the masculine tight collar and stiff stock, frilled shirt front and heavy cowhide boots.

The picture shows a somewhat formal dance in the eighteen-thirties. It was still, in select British circles, largely a clean-shaven era. At most a mutton chop side whisker descending no lower than the bottom of the ear was permissible. Only cavalrymen wore mustaches, only foreigners. Highland clansmen, patriachs and backwoods-

men wore beards. There were signs of approaching change to be seen on some faces, but the golden age of whiskers did not come in till the sixties, when individual taste cut all sorts of fantastic patterns, from full beards to fringes round the jaws, goatees, Donegals and Dundrearys. The waistcoats of the men were often double-breasted, cut low, and of cloth in large plaid patterns or flower spring designs. The women are dressed in low-cut tight-fitting bodices terminating in a sharp deep point in front, with elbow-length balloon sleeves and a lace frill falling over the forearm, and ankle deep wide-bottomed skirts with flounces and tucks, and gathered at the waist. A white kerchief or fall of lace is draped like a cape over the shoulders and busied fastened in front with a brooch, a bow, or a spray of flowers. The slippers are low-heeled, with straps or wide laces, cross-gartered over the instep, round the ankle. The hair is parted smoothly in the centre and drawn tightly down over the ears and tied in a knot at the back, while long ringlets fall on either side of the face. Some of the elder women wear caps.

The house is built of logs, squared and smoothed by the adze or the broad axe. Candles in scones with bright tin reflectors behind them are fastened to the walls. From the ceiling beams hang ears of corn, hams and strings of onions. A rude stair leads to a trap door to the low half-story sleeping quarters above.

Some Benefits Received.

I have said that in 1923 he laid down a definite policy and pursued it, but you may properly inquire, was his judgment good, was it a beneficial policy and how have the people and Province benefited? Let me remind you of a few of the benefits you have received from the adoption and pursuit of this Government's policies.

Your taxes have been considerably reduced; the Poll Tax was abolished; the Land Tax reduced; the Income Tax reduced; and the Automobile Tax was reduced.

The Provincial Revenues have been greatly augmented. It was part of the policy of 1923 to press our Federal claims to a successful issue. This Premier Stewart has done, thus adding to the revenue from Federal sources \$165,000 annually and making possible tax reductions



PLOTTING THE ROUTE with a rival pilot, Clarence Chamberlain, and comparing notes on the merits of two possible cross-ings, via Newfoundland or along the southern steamship lane