

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. K. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1930

Sir Henry's Visit

Sir Henry Thornton is always assured of a cordial welcome on his visits to Prince Edward Island. As president of the Canadian National Railways, he fills with dignity and ability the most responsible position next to the Governor General and Prime Minister of any man in Canada.

Sir Henry's announcement of a decrease in earnings of about \$400,000 this year on the Canadian National Railways, the result of the business depression through which the country has been passing, is accompanied by the gratifying statement that there is also a reduction of \$300,000,000 in expenses and that the Atlantic Region is at present the brightest spot on the whole Canadian National system.

Passing the Buck

It was probably the wish that faded the thought expressed at the Ellerslie Liberal Convention by Premier Lea, that the Government's record with respect to prohibition enforcement "will not be an important issue in the forthcoming by-election.

Here is the Premier's statement as reported in the Liberal organ of Tuesday last: "So far as we could arrange it, enforcement was taken out of the hands of the Government, and left to the Commission which the Government helped to set up as great an extent as they could.

It will be recalled that in the hectic campaign of 1927, when the Liberal party solemnly pledged itself to the most drastic enforcement of the prohibition law that the Province had ever seen, bitter criticism was levelled at the Stewart Government because it was alleged, they had not interfered with the Prohibition Commission and shouldered the full responsibility of law enforcement.

The Premier's further statement at Ellerslie that "practically no pardon" had been granted to convicted bootleggers "to get the health of the

prisoner was in danger" does not tally with the facts or even with the statement of the Prohibition Commission submitted at the last session of the Legislature, which showed fifty prohibition cases "pending"—cases in which convictions had been secured and neither fines nor imprisonment had been imposed.

On August 28th last The Guardian cited several specific instances, occurring between March 19 and July 11, the city of Charlottetown, of bootleggers who had either been released before their jail sentences expired or had been permitted, through the connivance of someone in authority, to evade serving any sentence whatever. The charges made at that time have been ignored by the Government. They can easily, however, be verified, and they reflect anything but credit upon an administration that obtained power by unscrupulously exploiting the temperance sentiment of the Province.

Another evasion attempted by Premier Lea we shall leave to be dealt with by the electors. He is reported as saying: "The Conservatives say that the Liberals promised to make the province bone dry." The inference of course, is that the Conservatives have endeavored to distort the nature of the Liberal promises made in 1927. Yet the specific assurance of the Liberal press and politicians was "the boon of a banished liquor traffic." The Province was to be made so dry that it would be "harder for a smuggler to land his rum than for a camel to pass through a needle's eye." (Patriot, May 23, 1927). An "efficient inland preventive service," assisted by "those well-trained and continent-famed Royal Mounted Police," was guaranteed, and the electors were emphatically told (Patriot, same issue) that they could "count reasonably upon a thorough clean-up of illicit stills, smugglers and bootleggers, making a most convincing argument that Prohibition does prohibit." These were the promises given and reiterated throughout the campaign, and now repudiated.

Instead of a banished liquor traffic, as promised by Mr. Lea and his associates, what is the situation today? The public know only too well. In Charlottetown, the last two months have set an unprecedented record of arrests and convictions for drunkenness. The Summerside press reports a corresponding increase in liquor law violations in the western section of the Province. And this is during the regime of the new Attorney General, the candidate who is soliciting election at the hands of the people of Second Prince and of the new Premier, the gentleman who, as Lieutenant Mr. Saunders in 1927, stumped the country on a campaign of bone-dry enforcement!

Mr. Lea is a fluent and even, plausible speaker, but if his arguments before the Ellerslie convention are the best that he can advance on behalf of his colleagues and himself for the Government's failure to implement its prohibition promises, his case is a hopeless one indeed.

Editorial Notes

Commenting on the measures adopted at the emergency session of Parliament, the Bank of Montreal predicts that "greater industrial activity may reasonably be expected to follow upon the tariff revision, and the beneficial ramifications of industrial activity are wide." So wide, indeed, that what benefits industry may be expected to benefit all sections of Canada.

Six months ago, three months ago, the prevailing note in the business world was pessimism. It is not so today. A new outlook and confidence, with an entirely new psychology, have come into the arena in Canada and the best thing of all is that this is bound to grow as the country catches on to the new tariff policies of the Bennett Government.

Notes By The Way

Premier Bennett is right in asserting that adequate protection will not raise but lower commodity prices to the domestic consumer. He is quite as right in the contention that increased production will lower the cost unit, yield larger profits in the aggregate, make higher wages possible, and result in larger trade both domestic and export at reduced prices.

A small British automobile manufactured in the United States has met with amazing success. No less than 167,000 American Austin "Bantams" have been manufactured and sold in that country. This is equal to the total of all makes of cars produced in England this year. The London Morning Post says it is rumored that negotiations are in progress to build another make of small English car, "The Riley," in the United States. One result of the introduction of these cars has been a reduction in the price of the small cars of American design. The Post says that the American seven horse-power Austin is listed at \$89, the low price being due to the larger output. It was explained that the wide use of small cars in Europe is due to the fact that gasoline costs more than twice as much in Europe as in the United States. It is predicted that there will be a steadily growing demand for the small car, and British manufacturers are hoping to find a market in all parts of the world.

The suggestion that the next challenger for the American Cup may be built in Canada, is one that ought to be taken up by Canadian sportsmen. Instead of having English sportsmen build their boat in Canada, Canadian sportsmen might very well build a boat of their own. The conditions which require the challenger to sail from his country of origin to the race course, constitute a very heavy handicap on British-built yachts. A yacht built in Canada for racing off Sandy Hook should be able to compete on more equal terms than a vessel built in Britain, sufficiently strong to withstand the Atlantic crossing.

The tariff revision as passed at the special session of Parliament is but the beginning. The general revision will take place at the regular session next winter and Mr. Bennett has given the assurance among other things that steps will be taken to license the bringing into Canada through the mails or express of certain periodicals calculated to have a bad effect on the national life of this country. He would also include, we think, such magazines or other publications as are almost wholly devoted to the advertising of the products of foreign countries.

The Financial Post says: At no previous time has an Imperial Conference convened with such high hopes held for successful issue in the form of constructive Imperial policy. For months, the Dominions have looked ahead to the conference as likely to provide an opportunity for establishing agreements among Empire countries as to fiscal policies to be pursued in the future, policies having as their ultimate objective the economic integration of the British peoples.

The last Imperial Conference agreed upon a formula for something intangible—constitutional status. This conference, it is hoped, will agree upon a formula for something definitely tangible in nature—united commercial policy.

The oyster season is opening and we read in the New York papers that fifteen thousand men are employed along the coast of the Atlantic States in that fishery. The natural oyster beds there were depleted long ago, but oyster farms have been established along the coast for the purpose of supplying a part of the demand in the home market. The Maritime Provinces have immense areas of rivers, bays and coasts, capable of producing better oysters than any other part of the world. Now that the Maritimes have a forceful Minister of Fisheries, says the Moncton Times, it is to be hoped that he will formulate such a policy in regard to our oyster and other shore fisheries that their old-time greatness will be restored and the production greatly increased.

Says Hamilton Holt, former editor of the Independent, and now president of Rollins college, after a sojourn abroad: "It is perfectly evident to anyone who is interested in the subject that the chief difference between European and American educational systems is that in Europe young people are taught to think, while in America they are largely trained to remember. That is why young European students seem so much more mature than the average American student of the same age." Other educators, foreign and domestic, have said the same thing. It is a pretty serious charge to bring against our educational system.



By James W. Barton, M.D. HEALING THE MIND

You have often heard criticisms of the profession of medicine in that if medicine were a perfect science why are there so many other healers, so many other cults—faith healing, osteopathy, chiropractic, naturopathy and others?

As a matter of fact all the above, medicine included, have for their aim the healing of the sick, whether it is the mind or the body that is in need of such help.

Now as 50 per cent of all patients that come for help have no organic trouble you can readily see why these other healers have a vast field in which to work.

These healers whether or not educated as to the processes of mind and body, can often be of help to many of these cases, worried about their bodies, by giving them a brighter outlook on life, and a new feeling of buoyancy.

It is really for this reason that in many of our large cities, ministers of various faiths have become a part of the staff in many hospitals. Sometimes the medical men give the patient a thorough overhauling and if they cannot find any real organic trouble they hand them over to these ministers, priests, or rabbis to do what they can. The latter, knowing that there is no underlying physical or medical cause for the patient's disability, are enabled to do their part with a free mind.

Further, they often learn just what is troubling the mind of the patient, and are often able to straighten it out. If they are not able to do this they report the matter and a nerve specialist, with knowledge gained by these spiritual advisers, is able to "unwind the tangled skein" in the patient's mind, and bring about a cure.

There is only one point to the above.

If a patient has been thoroughly overhauled by competent physicians and surgeons, no trouble found, and the patient feels no better, other methods, other cults, may be used.

But to rely on these other cults, or healers, when there is really some underlying cause for the trouble, is not only dangerous but really criminal. The examination should be made by those qualified and educated to make it.

The Poet's Corner

FLOWERY ELEGIES

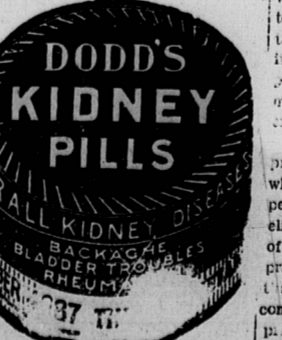
This is a dry midsummer garden burned by heat That sees white fires beneath each flower's feet. This is a place of early death, and pain That kills each flower crying out for rain.

Yet, here around the house, against the wall, And down the rows where other blossoms fall An army marches. Where the frail stem droops The larkspur forms in multi-colored troops.

Beside the beets, ambushed in potato vines, Some wait alone to join the platooned lines. Above, the cabbages, beneath the phlox, Zinnias and pinks, and broken hollyhocks.

In flaming sun where every flower frets The larkspur goes with flaunting bayonets To meet the charge of a white-flaming sun That grants no quarter to a helpless one.

—Raymond Kresensky in New York Times.



Auto Insurance Laws

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

Ontario made a distinct advance in automobile insurance by the new financial responsibility law which came into force on the first of September, but it is desirable to have uniformity in the legislation of all the provinces on this and other matters pertaining to motor traffic. Motoring, fortunately, do not confine themselves to their own provinces, but travel throughout the Dominion for both commercial and pleasure purposes, and accidents will be lessened if drivers are familiar with the laws, no matter where they may be.

The conference of insurance superintendents of six provinces held at Edmonton and attended by two hundred representatives of insurance companies, decided to take steps to clarify the laws of the different provinces relating to financial responsibility for automobile accidents. A report on the subject prepared by Messrs. R. Leighton Foster and Charles Heath, insurance superintendents for Ontario and Manitoba, respectively, stated that the provisions now contained in the highway traffic acts of these two provinces are so inconsistent with the provisions of the insurance acts that it is unthinkable that the latter should continue unamended. A danger is the possibility that two types of insurance policies, one of them not giving complete protection, might be developed unless laws are made consistent. Personally, Mr. Foster favored the development of financial responsibility laws which would encourage motorists to insure themselves, giving protection and providing compensation for possible accident victims. In answer to a plea for delay to ensure a conference of automobile associations with insurance companies, Mr. Foster felt that unless steps are now taken, the companies will lose the advantage they have had in the matter of uniform policies for the whole Dominion.

The financial responsibility laws of Ontario and Manitoba will necessitate alteration of their insurance laws, and he thought that in the interest of a uniformity it would be well to amend the insurance laws of the other provinces, so as to give broader protection to the public. After considerable discussion, the association passed a resolution favoring the principle of uniformity in such provincial legislation and the drafting of the necessary legislation to give effect to this principle for submission to the conference next year.

Protecting The Consumer (Vancouver Province) The Bennett tariff has two features which will appeal to the Canadian public—protection for the producer and the wage-earner, through the exclusion of competing foreign products, and protection for the consumer through control over prices within the tariff wall. The producer, given the shelter of the tariff, may be expected to look after himself. The Canadian market will be his, and if he can not take full advantage of it, that will be his own fault.

Completion, of course, there will be within the tariff wall, and when there is competition, it will work just the same as it does in the world market, holding prices down and enforcing economy and efficiency in production. Competition within the tariff wall will be a guarantee to the consumer that the tariff will not be made an excuse for the raising of prices against him. But the consumer must not look for miracles. He must not expect that the day after a higher tariff goes on a certain commodity, sufficient competition will develop to keep prices at their old level. He must not expect, for instance, that with an 8-cent tariff against New Zealand butter, the price of butter will not go up. It will go up because there is not enough Canadian made butter to meet the Canadian demand. New Zealand butter must be brought in and as it must pay the duty the amount of this duty will be added to the selling price. The amount of the duty will be added also to the selling price of Canadian butter, and, for a time, the Canadian producer will enjoy the higher price. But if the protection is sufficiently high to encourage more Canadian dairymen to go into the production of butter, the competition of these dairymen will bring the price down. It will bring the price down, eventually, to the point where it will no longer pay to import New Zealand product, and the Canadian producer will have the whole Canadian market to himself. It may even be, if the tariff is higher than is necessary, that internal competition will lower the prices below the level in the world market. The United States has had experience of this.

There will, however, be commodities produced within the tariff wall in which there will be little or no competition, an attempt may be made to eliminate it and fix prices by means of a combine or agreement. If the price is fair—not the world price plus the duty—the consumer will have no complaint. But if the producer puts the price beyond the consumer will have to look to Mr. Bennett to make good

A Judge Disappears

(Regina Daily Star.)

It isn't often that a Supreme Court judge disappears, but a forty-days search has failed to reveal the whereabouts of Supreme Court Judge Joseph F. Crater of New York.

Just at the time when he was needed to give testimony before a Commission which is enquiring into scandals affecting politics and the judiciary, Judge Crater disappeared. His family have no trace and no words of him.

At first it was believed that he had met foul play or had committed suicide. But a night club entertainer has recalled seeing him and identifying him, and a truck driver has told of giving the judge a lift towards the boundary. In the course of the conversation the stranger told the driver that he was Judge Crater. Now comes a proprietor of a lodge in the Adirondacks who recognises the picture of the missing judge as a man who stayed at his place for a day under the name of "Smith."

Judge Crater had been very active as a politician on the Tammany organization before his appointment to the bench. It is believed that he has disappeared out of party loyalty, so as to avoid having to divulge his knowledge of political secrets.

his promise of consumer protection. And Mr. Bennett, for the credit of his government and his party, must give heed.

Just what steps the government will take to prevent greedy producers from taking advantage of the tariff to gouge the Canadian consumer have not been announced. Possibly we shall have a tariff court to which appeals can be taken. The Premier has announced that there will be public hearings, but has said nothing of the nature of them. Gradually no doubt, machinery will be evolved which will compel producers who rely upon the tariff to share the benefits of the tariff with those to whom they sell their goods. It might be necessary, if things are to run smoothly, to take the details of tariffs out of politics and lodge them with a court or commission. But most Canadians would endure a hardship like this with equanimity.

EXTRA SPECIAL VALUE IN OLIVE OIL

Now is the time to prepare for the rigors of winter by fortifying and strengthening the body with the ideal vitamin-containing tonic PURE OLIVE OIL, which we are selling at a reduced price.

Large Size ..... 57c Small Size ..... 29c

Father John's Medicine helps the assimilation of all foods including Olive Oil. Save money by buying here at 88c per bottle

The Two Macs

Evening in Paris Toilet Preparations

We are now showing a full line of these superb Toiletries including— Face Powder, Perfume, Talcum, Rouge, etc.

For a short time we are giving away a bottle of Evening in Paris perfume (50c) with each box of Powder, the price \$1.00 being for Face Powder only.

Prepaid to any address

E. A. Foster Central Drugstore

GYPROC Fireproof Wallboard advertisement with illustrations of a man and a woman.

BRAHMIN tea advertisement: To get the real refreshing flavor of tea TRY BRAHMIN Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages

HYNDMAN & CO., Limited advertisement: There are only two kinds of widows— Homeless widows, Widows with homes. Mortgage insurance protects a woman against being a homeless widow. We will be glad to quote rates for our special Mortgage Protection Policy.

HICKEY NICHOLSON advertisement: Man! Look up at this sky-scraper, the size of the good twist you swap a few cents for when you ask for HICKEY NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING