

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Law Enforcement

According to the political prohibitionists who stumped the Province in the interests of the Liberal party during the last election campaign, the legal purchasing and drinking of liquor was as much a crime as its bootlegging or smuggling, and should be punished with the same severity. In the first Prohibition amendments of the Saunders Government this idea was embodied in a clause which made the penalty for illegal consumption not less than \$200, or, in default of immediate payment, jail imprisonment for not less than three months. This clause, 53a of the Prohibition Act of 1928, was on the statute books for a year, during which time over 300 drunks were arrested and convicted in Charlottetown alone; but, here is no evidence of the penalty ever having been enforced. At the 929 session of the Legislature the clause was repealed and substituted by one containing a nominal penalty of from \$10 to \$30 for first offence. In theory, however, prohibitionists have always maintained that illegal purchasing is as much a crime as illegal selling, and is equally culpable from a moral point of view.

How does the Saunders Government stand on this question? From evidence brought out recently in prohibition cases at Summerside, it would appear that inspectors appointed under the Act are engaging "stool pigeons" to buy liquor illegally for the purpose of securing convictions. This is a practice which has been reported to in the United States, along with that other typically American acquisition of the Third Degree for the extortion of confessions. Both practices have been condemned in every British court of law where the attempt has been made to introduce them. If a man can be hired to break, or to encourage others to break the law, for the purpose of securing convictions under the Prohibition Act, there is no reason why he could not be hired to commit, or to encourage others to commit, burglary, highway robbery, and arson for the same reason. The end, according to British law does not justify the means; and where the means are illegal the whole procedure becomes unjustifiable.

The Guardian holds no brief for violators of the Prohibition law. While it remains on the statute books we believe this law should be enforced in the most stringent manner. But its enforcement will not be aided, nor will the sentiment behind its enforcement be strengthened, by the introduction of such methods as have made law enforcement in the United States a byword among civilized nations.

A Crisis Threatening

That the present unemployment situation in Canada is serious will be admitted by all who have followed the accounts in the daily newspapers. The letter to Premier King from Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the all-Canadian Congress of Labor and of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, referred to in The Guardian last week, indicates that this condition is graver than it has been for some years past. While the Liberal press has been busy in denying Mr. Mosher's statements, further confirmation comes from Vancouver; where between 500 and 1,000 unemployed paraded the streets last week. In Winnipeg, at a recent conference of representatives of provincial and municipal government and labor leaders, resolutions were passed urging the Dominion Government to lend its assistance in solving the winter unemployment problem. One resolution regretted the failure of the Dominion Government to be represented at the conference and urged it to consider its responsibilities on the question of unemployment. The conference dealt with the statement

of Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor, that unemployment was a matter for provincial and municipal governments only. Another resolution called attention to the fact that there was a greater number of men and women unemployed in the western provinces at the present time than at any period during the past five years. This problem, the resolution declared, was further complicated by the immigration policy of the Dominion Government.

Premier King, on his return from the West, was asked if he intended to take action similar to that adopted by President Hoover in the United States for the stabilization and stimulation of business, to give employment to labor and maintain wages. The Premier's reply was that there was no need of such action in Canada, where there was no unemployment and where the most prosperous conditions prevailed. He has however gone so far as to promise to take into consideration Mr. Mosher's timely suggestion of a conference of labor and other interests to consider the situation, but in the meantime affairs are moving to a crisis. If the Prime Minister has any influence to hearten Canadian trade and industry it is to be hoped that he will now exert it to the utmost. He has been criticised, and justly so, for busying himself with political speechmaking in which misrepresentation of the statements of Hon. R. B. Bennett on the tariff question have taken the place of any constructive policy calculated to restore public confidence. He has still the opportunity of rising above petty politics by grappling with the unemployment problem.

The Way We Have Come

British engineers have figured exactly how much progress man has made mechanically in the last 5,000 years. At least, one of them has worked out the problem of building the Great Pyramid of Egypt in modern England, which is said to have taken 100,000 men twenty years to build. Nowadays 21,366 men would be required to erect the pyramid in the same length of time. The cost would be about \$330,000,000—enough to build a city for 230,000 inhabitants.

No mathematician, however, has yet been able to figure out how long it would take modern architects to reconstruct the Acropolis at Athens, or how many modern poets and philosophers it would require to duplicate the achievements of Homer and Plato. The world has advanced in mechanical ingenuity; the progress of science has been marvellous; but Art and Culture move in cycles of their own and are dependent on factors other than material prosperity and the development of labor saving machinery.

The time may come when the forces of nature will be harnessed to do all our chores, but it is more than doubtful if we shall ever succeed in finding a royal road to artistic culture. We need to bear this in mind every time we are tempted to congratulate ourselves on the scientific achievements of our age. The novelty and utility of these achievements tend to obscure the fact that there are other and finer things to be enjoyed in life. The musical culture requisite to provide one's own entertainment at home is a better investment than the most elaborate radio or phonographic equipment. It is better to be able to read good literature, as Abraham Lincoln read it in boyhood, by the flickering fire-light in a rude log cabin, than to dawdle over cheap literature in the most luxurious modern surroundings. The best that can be said for mechanical improvements is that they give us more time to devote to the things that are worth while. If our cultural powers have atrophied and we are unable to utilize this time, we are like the poor fellow who was all dressed up and had no place to go.

Notes By The Way

Premier King since his return from the west addressed a meeting at London, where he had with him on the platform his ministerial colleagues from Ontario. He had little to say about his western tour, or touching Liberal prospects there. But he spoke at length defending the right of the United States to make a tariff to suit Americans. As for Canada he held that her attitude, "should not be provocative or offensive." He believed that neither a very high nor a very low tariff is desirable and in that particular, Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, can agree with him.

Mr. King put forward the discredited claim that the debt of the Dominion is being rapidly reduced. This is based on the fallacy that the National Railway debt, forms no part of Canada's indebtedness. Nobody except Liberal partisans who want to believe it would credit that contention for a moment. He also claims that taxation is being reduced, and cites of the reduction in letter postage as "reduced taxation," which is not true.

A tax is a rate of duty on income or property, or on imported merchandise, hence we speak of customs and excise taxes. Postage on letters is payment for service rendered, and is not classed in the category of taxes in the official publications of the King Government. The payment a traveller makes for his railway ticket, or for the carriage of freight is not a tax, any more than letter postage is.

But Mr. King was passing off fallacies for facts wherever it suited his purpose. The revenue from customs excise and income taxes—all our big taxes—all our big taxes in fact—are much larger than they were when the King Government assumed office and prove greatly increased taxation but he would have his followers believe that taxation is being reduced. We can imagine the glib talker laughing in his sleeve as he states how eager his followers drink down the delicious delusion.

The Premier no doubt realised that London is far distant from Prince Edward Island. Hence he could indulge in another little fallacy that he would not care to repeat in Charlottetown. Here it might bring a blush to mantle the cheeks of his faithful henchmen, but in London he was reported as follows:

One of his first efforts, he said was to see that every province in Canada was represented in his Cabinet. This he succeeded in doing, although it was necessary to elect the Alberta Minister in the Province of Quebec.

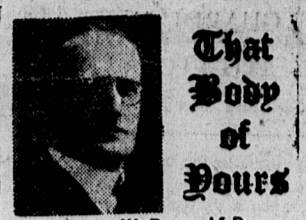
Did the Premier forget Prince Edward Island? Or did he think it is no longer a Province of the Dominion? Anyway he took away even the forecastle member of his Cabinet which at first he had bestowed. Perhaps the Hon. John E. Sinclair M.P. or one of his Liberal colleagues, or maybe, Premier Saunders, will throw further light upon this particular fallacy cherished by the Prime Minister of Canada.

The sudden illness of the beloved Pastor of St. James Church while conducting the morning service on Sunday last was a great shock to the members of his congregation, and to many others in the community. The reverend and gifted gentleman has ministered comfort and consolation to many sick and sorrowing ones here and elsewhere who will hope and pray for his early and complete recovery to health and strength. Mr. Muir has made for himself a large place in the affection and regard of the people of this city and province.

The outlook for world peace must remain darkly clouded so long as the United States, so rich and powerful and least in danger of armed attack still refuses to join the League of Nations and is spending hundreds of millions yearly in preparation for the next great war. One wonders what Woodrow Wilson would think of the situation if he were still alive.

Premier King some time ago intimated his intention to introduce a bill in Parliament to forbid the clearance of liquor laden vessels from Canadian ports to ports in the States. It is publicly stated that Quebec members are opposed to such action, fearing that it would disrupt the solidarity of the Liberal party in their province. Meanwhile reports from leading cities across the border tell of the growing sentiment in the wet states in favor of state rights to control the liquor trade within their own borders, as Canadian provinces now do.

It would require another constitutional amendment to enable the states to do this, but the majority in a number of the dry states it is said would prefer state control to federal control while still remaining dry. This is partly due to jealousy or state rights and partly to many violent deaths of innocent persons in the enforcement of prohibition hitherto. What may result from the present difficult and troubled conditions it is yet impossible to say with certainty.



By James W. Barton, M.D. IMAGINARY AILMENTS

If you see an individual on crutches, or in an invalid chair, or perhaps with extreme pallor or even yellowness of the skin you realize at once that something is wrong and he receives your sympathy.

Now there are individuals who are much "sicker" than those mentioned above who go about from doctor to doctor to get help, and you have no sympathy whatever for them.

Why? Because you say "they just think they are sick. They've been to a dozen doctors and every doctor says there is no organic trouble, no reason why they should think they are sick."

The fact that these individuals think they are sick, think they have heart, kidney, stomach, lung, or other ailment is the one reason you should be sympathetic towards them.

Because they themselves are not usually responsible for these 'fears' about their health.

In the majority of cases they were 'born' that way, inherited the nervous or 'fear' tendency.

Then as youngsters the training they received from their 'nervous' parents was just about the kind that would increase their nervous tendencies.

Unfortunately for these patients, they hear about the ability of a busy or popular physician and begin to make regular visits to his office.

After a few of these visits, the doctor has been able to discover that there is no organic trouble, and as he is busy he talks rather plainly to them.

Now this plain talk is helpful in a few cases, but a great many others feel that the doctor hasn't allowed them to tell all their story, hasn't completely understood their case because he has 'hurried' his examination, and so forth.

The result is that they go from doctor to doctor, and finally try to get help from other than the regular physicians.

Now the best physician for such a case is really the family physician, one who really knows the patient and the family. He knows the patient's whole background.

He will not let the patient (when telling his story) magnify some things and make little of others. He will keep him straight if he gets off the track.

However where the patient cannot or will not consult the family physician the next best thing is to consult a physician who gives his entire time to this work.

He knows how to carefully and patiently get the whole story, and gradually, gently, but firmly, enable this type of patient to 'forget' his imaginary ailments and become an average everyday citizen in the community.

Who, now, when evening darkens the water and the stream is dull, Slowly, in a delicate frock with her leghorn hat in her hand, At your side from under the golden osiers moves, Faintly smiling, shattered by the charm of your voice?

There, today, as in the days when I knew you well, The willow sheds upon the stream its narrow leaves, And the quiet flowing of the water and its faint smell, Are balm to the heart that grieves.

Together with the sharp discomfort of loving you, Ineffable you, so lovely and so aloof, There is laid upon the spirit the calmness of the river view; Together they fall, the pain and its reproof.

Who, now, under the yellow willows at the water's edge Closes defeated lips upon the trivial word unspoken, And lifts her soft eyes freighted with a heavy pledge To your eyes empty of pledges, even of pledges broken? —By Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Rise And Fall Of Tides

(Monsoon Times)

The tides in Northumberland Strait and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are not governed by those in the Bay of Fundy. In Northumberland Strait the flood sets southward through the Western narrows off West point of Prince Edward Island and through the Central Narrows at Cape Tormentine, and it sets westward through the Eastern narrows off Wood Islands; the ebb having the reverse direction. The tidal streams thus meet in the expanse between Hillsborough and Bale Verte. When the moon is in high declination, north or south of the equator, the two tides of the day are quite unequal. As this change recurs in the tropical month, which is shorter than the synodic month of the moon's phases, the one period over-runs the other. The current shows the same features. When the moon is in high declination, the turn of the current is alternately earlier and later than the average, in relation to the time of high and low water; and the strength of one flood and one ebb in the day is much greater than the strength of the other two. These inequalities occur in some months at the springs and again in other months at the neaps, for the reason mentioned above; and they are reversed, as between the day and night tides, at the opposite seasons of the year. Such variations are apt to be attributed to the wind, whereas they recur with astronomical regularity.

On the north coast of Prince Edward Island, and to a less degree on the west side of Cape Breton Island, the tide becomes diurnal when the moon is at its maximum declination. In applying the tidal differences at such times, only one high water and one low water in the day will be found, as the other two are then effaced. This occurs for a few days at a time, twice in the month. In Northumberland Strait proper, the tide never becomes diurnal, as there are always two tides in the day; but the diurnal inequality is highly developed, and increases with the progress of the tide westward. Pictou is therefore utilized as a secondary port of reference in the middle of the strait, as the inequality in the two directions can thus best be determined. The eastern and central parts of the Strait are referred to Pictou, and the area west of Cape Tormentine is referred to Charlottetown.

In the region at the western end of Northumberland Strait, when the declination of the moon is at all high, the tide shows in the same way a pronounced range once only in the day; but with singular reversals of its features in a short distance. At Richibucto, it is the rise which is pronounced, and the other tides remain near the low water level; while in Shediac bay the fall is pronounced, with little variation from the high water level on the other tides, whose range is not over 1.1-2 feet. At Buctouche, which is midway between these localities, the limiting type of tide is reached. The tide remains for nearly half the day within about a foot of the same level, and drops once in the day to lower low water. It is only when the moon is quite near the equator that this is not the case. Thus at high water there is almost always a

The Poet's Corner

TO A MUSICIAN

Who, now, when evening darkens the water and the stream is dull, Slowly, in a delicate frock with her leghorn hat in her hand, At your side from under the golden osiers moves, Faintly smiling, shattered by the charm of your voice?

There, today, as in the days when I knew you well, The willow sheds upon the stream its narrow leaves, And the quiet flowing of the water and its faint smell, Are balm to the heart that grieves.

Together with the sharp discomfort of loving you, Ineffable you, so lovely and so aloof, There is laid upon the spirit the calmness of the river view; Together they fall, the pain and its reproof.

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enforcement of prohibition hitherto. What may result from the present difficult and troubled conditions it is yet impossible to say with certainty.

long sand, which continues from two hours to as much as eight hours. It is only at Perlee Springs, when the rise is greatest, that the high water is sharp and definite in time. The middle point of this long stand is within an hour or two of the same time of day, without the usual progression, for 6 to 9 days together. The actual time falls between midnight and 7 a. m. in early summer (June and July) but towards the autumnal equinox, the mid-time of the long stand retrogrades into the previous day; and then remains during the autumn, between 4 and 9 p. m. as a rule. Because of the length of the stand at high water these hours may be depended on for practical purposes; except when its duration is shortened at Perlee Springs. The time of day of this high water period or stand is also indicated by the time of the higher high water at Charlottetown.

At Portage Island in the mouth of Miramichi Bay, the relation of high water to St. Paul Island is fairly constant; but the diurnal inequality in the time of low water is so extreme that no relation to any port of reference in Eastern Canada could be found on which a tidal difference that is even fairly constant could be based. After extended comparisons with tides of a similar type in various parts of the world, the time of low water was found to accord best with the tide at Sand Heads in the Strait of Georgia, where the diurnal inequality is extreme. The tide tables for Portage Island are computed on the basis of these relations.

Because of the rapid change in the type of the tide from the Miramichi region to Shediac, it is necessary to refer successive localities to different ports of reference. The

(Continued on Page 6)

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