

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1926

GROWING PROSPERITY.

Canada is making a good recovery from the industrial and commercial depression of a few years ago. Years of uncertainty and political tinkering which almost resulted in ruin. In spite of these hindrances and handicaps, prosperity, the natural condition of this vigorous young country, reasserted itself. Bountiful crops, the exploitation of our mineral resources and the indomitable pluck of its people, persevered and the country is once more on the road to prosperity.

In the monthly statements of our Banks, the watchdogs of the country's finances, there has for a year or more been a note of optimism which may well be heeded. The Banks know the value of accurate statements. They know that the empty cry of "Prosperity, Prosperity," when there is no prosperity, is as useless and misleading as the cry of "Peace, Peace, when there is no peace." When the country was at its worst, when our people were tumbling over one another to get away from our diminishing industries, many of our frightened politicians fairly rent the air with the reiterated cry of Prosperity!

We may look for the facts of the economic situation in the Banks' monthly letters and they are distinctly and sanely optimistic. At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal a few days ago, a report of which appeared in the Guardian, the President, Sir Vincent Meredith, said that during the past year there was much to hearten and little to discourage. In almost every department profits were larger. Increased capital investment was made in the development of natural resources, and to a lesser extent in the expansion of manufacturing plants. The growth of the pulp and paper industries, the exploitation of mineral deposits and the harnessing of water powers were particularly notable in the twelvemonth. When the plans for the power development on the Saguenay are completed 1,100,000 horsepower will be available there. Unemployment is now less than at any period during the last six years. Canada's external trade still expands, its value in the seven months ending with October being \$1,290,500,000, which is \$42,000,000 more than for the corresponding period last year.

CONFEDERATION STORY.

"The true story of Confederation," is the title of a pamphlet issued by authority of the Government of New Brunswick and which is being distributed by the Saint John Board of Trade. The pamphlet is now in its second edition, the first having been exhausted, a pretty conclusive proof of its importance and its popularity.

The terms upon which the Maritime Provinces entered Confederation have been the subject of much discussion recently in connection with Maritime claims, and the recent Royal Commission under Sir Andrew Rae Duncan. Few men now living have any recollection of the movement which finally led up to the Confederation of the Maritime Provinces with Upper and Lower Canada, and comparatively few are acquainted with the history of that movement. To know plainly the history of the greatest movement in the history of Canada, and this pamphlet tells the story clearly and concisely. We heartily commend it until after Christmas.

it to everyone who desires to take an intelligent interest in the history of Confederation.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

A lively discussion as to the jury system in Canada, says the Saint John Globe, has resulted from a slashing attack made upon it recently by Magistrate T. H. Brunton of Toronto, who has had a long and honorable experience on the bench in the County Court and who occupies a respected position in the judicial life of the province. He describes the jury system as "an utter farce" and believes it should be done away with and three judges appointed to act instead.

The magistrate says that a great many men who should be in jail have been set free by juries largely chosen from the panel by counsel for the defense, and that although the British people have become accustomed to jury trial as a right, granted long ago when conditions were entirely different, and when the common people were oppressed, there is no longer any necessity for an institution which results in excessive cost and which too often fails to deal out justice. "How much better it would be," he says, "to have three judges to sift the evidence—three trained men who could give the prisoner just as fair a trial."

This has brought replies from many Ontario Judges and from some public prosecutors, who point out that while the jury system is necessarily marked by the ordinary human weaknesses, it still is the best that has been devised through long experience. It is by no means demonstrated that the radical change proposed by the magistrate would result in economy, but even if there were an inviting prospect in that direction it would have to be regarded as a minor consideration in comparison with the other issues involved.

A SUGGESTION.

There is much complaining, and with good reason, regarding the uneven condition of the sidewalks. Sober men and women resent the suspicious looks which assail them and many of them even find it necessary to stop and explain to onlookers that the reason they walk that way is because of the hogsbacks and ups and downs on the sidewalks. May we suggest that the narrow which was drawn over the sidewalks last spring to hurry the ice away be now used for smoothing purposes? There is no doubt that the process would very materially improve the condition of the sidewalks and add greatly to the comfort of pedestrians, at the same time relieving them of any suspicion as to their stand on the prohibition question.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Those who forgot to clean off their sidewalks after the last snow storm will still have their opportunity.

Christmas is coming nearer and nearer every day in every way. Have you completed your buying, and spent all your money? Now our sidewalks will reveal what manner of citizens we are. They are our winter certificate of character.

Less than two weeks now to do your Christmas shopping. Only a few days till the boys and girls return home from school and college.

The spirit of Christmas, like breath in the frosty air, is now plainly visible throughout city and country. Everyone you meet on the street is, perhaps somewhat history of Canada, and this pamphlet tells the story clearly and concisely. We heartily commend it until after Christmas.

Notes by the Way

One of Parliament's first serious duties will be to vote a lot of money to carry on the public services of the country until the end of the financial year, which will expire 31st March. The total estimates requirements for the year were \$360,000,000. During the last stormy session only one quarter of this total was voted and that by piecemeal. Four times an interim supply was passed, in each case \$22,500,000 or \$30,000,000 in all. To keep the machine running requires about a million dollars a day. Already more money has been provided by Governor's warrants than was voted by Parliament and this must now be made good by Parliamentary vote endorsing what has been done.

There was a considerable outcry against the Meighen Government before the last election for raising money by Governor's warrants and expending it. Liberal politicians and newspapers made loud protests against it, and declared it unlawful and unconstitutional. But since the King Government has returned to power it has quite rightly made the same use of Governor's warrants as the Meighen Government did and on a larger scale. They had to do it. The public services must be carried on and this cannot be done without money.

Three new Senators have been sworn in at Ottawa including Paul H. Hatfield, of Yarmouth, N. S. Mr. Hatfield was elected to the House of Commons at the last federal election, but when a seat was wanted for Hon. Col. Ralston, the new Minister of Militia, Mr. Hatfield resigned to make room for him. The rest was easy of accomplishment. Col. Ralston was elected by acclamation as member for Yarmouth. Mr. Hatfield has become a Senator and the Liberal membership in the Red Chamber is now not far behind that of the Conservatives.

"The people should not jump to the conclusion that the National Railway system is out of the woods," says the Toronto Globe. "It is getting there, most assuredly, but when it is realized that the funded and unfunded debt has increased by \$636,655,000 in the last six years, it is plain that there must be patience and faith in the long pull." The Globe's candid statement shows that the railway debt has increased at the rate of more than 100 millions a year for six years past, yet who would get that impression from the Liberal propaganda sent out from Ottawa?

As for this province, after fifty-three years in the Dominion, all of our railway mileage is National and half of it is of the 3-foot 6-inch gauge, and only half ballasted at that. And the National management can't find the money to standardize the gauge. Now that we have three Liberal members at Ottawa and are presently to have a full-fledged Cabinet Minister there also, may we not hope for something better? This National Narrow Gauge Exhibit is something no other province would submit to without raising a rebellion.

Already they are counting noses again in the new Parliament, much as they did before. The country wants stable government and would feel a little surer of it if some one party had a clear majority over all. The straight Liberals number 115 against 91 Conservatives. Then there are the smaller groups of Liberal Progressives, other Progressives, Independents and 3 Labor members, aggregating 39 in all. Some of these are hostile to the Government, but the majority are favorable to it. On most questions the Government can count on a majority of 30.

At length the Duncan report on Maritime Rights and Claims has been made public. It turns out to be a very elaborate document packed full of information of historic value and importance. Evidently a most painstaking investigation was made by the Commissioners, and from the vast amount of evidence before them they felt in duty bound to render a judgment strongly in favor of the complainant provinces. But why this report, which has been in the possession of the Government for months past, has been so long concealed from the general public still remains a mystery. We presume that some explanation or excuse for the long delay will be made or attempted when the report comes up for discussion in Parliament.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada has a non-Christian population of three millions in its foreign mission fields in India, China, Formosa, British Guiana and other countries.



By James W. Barton, M.D. COMMON SENSE REDUCING

For the person who has simply allowed himself or herself to get too fat, the cure is, of course, in their own hands.

It is annoying to know that you eat less than another man or woman your own age, and yet you increase in weight while they remain the same weight exactly.

There is also that you take as much exercise at least, and yet do not prevent the increase in weight, simply because your tissues do not act toward food stuffs as does those of another person.

You can work out this matter of overweight for yourself with the help of your physician, because overweight is not only annoying but it can become a menace to health. Formerly all cases of overweight were told to eat less and work or exercise more. As a matter of fact this advice, if followed, would correct most cases of overweight.

However, there are those individuals who have always been overweight, practically from birth, or immediately after emerging from youth to manhood or womanhood, that is fourteen to sixteen years of age.

A French physician before undertaking to reduce a patient's weight uses the basal metabolism apparatus, which as you know measures the amount of work the body does when it is lying at complete rest and no digestion going on.

Now the reason some individuals find it hard to reduce their weight is because their processes are not working as hard as they should, and the fat does not get burned or used up.

In this type of case this physician would use thyroid extract to help make the tissues burn up the excess fat.

Where the individual is overweight, and the apparatus shows that his processes are working real hard and yet do not burn up the surplus weight, he advises a very common sense treatment, and that is the cutting down on the food intake.

You see even if they are not eating very much their particular processes do such a good job on the food that they get enough material to keep their tissues well built up, and also a surplus which is deposited in the form of fat.

In other words, why carry too much extra weight when if the reduction is made from a scientific standpoint, there is not only no danger attached thereto, but really an improvement in general health and strength.

Claymont, Del. RUTH G. LARKIN

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor of the Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SALARIES AND METHODS OF TEACHING

Sir,—Undoubtedly P. E. Island has as many up-to-date people as any other province or state per capita, yet one would surely wonder where they might be in discussion on methods of teaching and teachers' salaries.

May I quote a letter to the Charlottetown Guardian, dated Nov. 24th. "Project method requires courses of study, teacher training, departments and materials and supplies specially selected and arranged for this type of work."

This sounds ridiculous to one who has taught this method combined with the Platoon system of teaching, providing this were the case, why could not P. E. Island provide what the smallest and poorest state in U. S. A. can afford?

The essentials used in Project Method are: a few months in college common horse sense, a use of everyday material around us, pencil, paper, occasionally flour and paste, and Stevenson's book on project work.

"The Rural School Fair is the best illustration of this method known to P. E. I. Well—if this be so, poor pity to the poor project method now adopted on P. E. I. with all due respects to the fine results of our great fairs. But why stress Project Method if the Dalton system or the Platoon system could be blended?"

To the writers' knowledge up to a year ago, there was no fine method stressed on P. E. I. Teachers spent a few months in college—instead of two to three years in Normal School, as elsewhere—came out—as would be expected—with a hit and miss idea of teaching, and without a finger-tip knowledge of any one standardized method, not being able to give even a definite classified name to more than one method, in some cases not that.

Many experienced teachers on P. E. I. today are not versed in even one or two of the best and latest methods now being universally adopted. Few know that the question and answer method has long been buried by the up-to-the-minute educationalist.

But, again, the system of teaching should not overshadow our intended question of teachers' salaries. What about them? Can we not blend the two and improve both? Remember—the smallest State in 'llis, pays \$100. to \$300 a month with living expenses no higher than those on P. E. I.

I am Sir, etc. RUTH G. LARKIN

PRESBYTERIAN RECORD

Sir, in his recent communication to the Press of Canada, entitled "Promoting Friendly Relationships," Dr. Ephraim Scott writes of the government and its regard of the full facts of the case. One may pass over the bitterness but his misleading statement in regard to "The Presbyterian Record" requires comment. The public has been misinformed.

used its record in the United Church. I am Sir, etc. P. M. MACDONALD Chairman Committee of General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Toronto, December 4, 1926.

SOME OBSERVATIONS

Sir,—The recent election which lined Ontario up with the "wets" must cause temperance people everywhere to do some serious thinking. The result might or might not have been different if a plebiscite had been taken. Some how- ever are consoling their souls by thinking that political leanings had a good deal to do with the outcome. Perhaps they had. Perhaps too the temperance people were resting on their oars. At all events the Ontario Temperance Act has fallen on evil days. During the past year or two there has been a good deal of what I may call "Churchianity" and not quite enough of what is fitly called "applied Christianity" in this country.

Just why some church dignitaries should lend their voice and sympathy to the "wet" forces, while others just as conspicuous in the ecclesiastical world, should hold out stoutly against the wets, is not very clear to the layman who sits Sunday after Sunday in our churches to listen to sermons on the bringing in of the Kingdom of God in the world.

Now it is not too much to assume that an analysis of the Ontario vote would show that the liquor party used every available means, foul or otherwise, to swell the vote in their favor. It is also safe to assume that the temperance people did not buy any votes. The liquor traffic has never been known to be honorable and humane! To find it so would surprise us as much as if Satan should suddenly turn pious! There can hardly be any doubt that a fair and honest election represents the better class of society.

This leads to the thought that there should be some better qualification for voters than at present obtains. The fact is that the country is ruled not by the best people. As long as political corruption continues there will be the chance to win an election by appealing to the baser sort in society. I mean those who can be bought for money or rum. Hence the vote of the drinking man or the man ready to be sold or bought, will cancel the vote of the best man in the country. And as long as politicians are willing to buy votes, it does not seem to be remedied? No, it is at present in sight—except education regarding the duties and privileges of good citizenship and the responsibility of human brotherhood.

Then the Ontario wet victory raises some other questions. How far did the matter of revenue enter into the policy of the Premier? When people are tender on the question of taxes, the politician who can lighten their load will win a cheap applause from certain classes of the country. To expect the poor unfortunate man, who has the drink habit, to pay your taxes is the very essence of selfishness. For the government to go into the rum business is just what that amounts to. It takes some people a long time to learn that a country cannot possibly prosper when it spends millions on strong drink. The money that is spent on booze cannot be spent on roads and shoes. Do merchants realize this fact? I should think that no sensible sane merchant would support any policy that makes it easier for drink to find its way into the throats of men. The question of government control is only another way of saying that the liquor party controls the government.

Then it should be patent to all open-minded people that it is the business of the liquor party to make money out of their investments in breweries. Do you think that they will support any political policy that will mean cutting down their dividends? Not if they are business men. They are anxious to extend their trade, and to do this they must have the financial turnover the more profits to divide up among the shareholders. If this be so then can you conceive of any man interested in the rum traffic supporting a policy that makes any claim to be for the lessening of the consumption of strong drink? Not on your life. Therefore, the very fact that the Ontario liquor policy was very much to the liking of the liquor party should condemn it root and branch. It does not mean that less liquor will be consumed. If it did it would not please the liquor dealers. The thing for parents to take seriously to heart is whose boys are going to supply the recruits for the booze army? What wives are going to see their husbands spend their earnings for drink when the home needs all they can make?

If I had been in Ontario I would have voted for the retention of the Ontario Temperance Act, because of what good it has done, and also because the liquor men are opposed to it. Billy Sunday, said that he was "opposed to everything that the devil was in favour of." And I am soundly persuaded that the devil is in favour of the drink traffic.

Now in these days, when the tyranny of custom is so prevalent we may expect to find that the liquor men will be casting about in the Maritime provinces for more ground to conquer; indeed the Premier of New Brunswick is reported to have said that he is well pleased with the result of the election in Ontario. Just what that means is not quite clear. If he only meant that he was pleased that the Conservatives won, we may understand him, otherwise New Brunswick had better keep an ear to the ground for her turn may come to grapple with the proud victor of Ontario before another twelve months role round!

Already Nova Scotia has a number of admirers of the liquor "control" policy. Then what about this little province? We have a record of which we may well be proud. But eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the inroads of drink. It is true that this Dominion is like a great family and when one member suffers they all more or less suffer with it. So this province found it hard to deal effectively with prohibition because of the provinces where control? (?) is in vogue. At all events it will not do to take too much for granted and say that there is no danger of P. E. I. lining up with the wets. I have confidence enough in the present Premier to think that we are safe as long as he is Premier. But should he be succeeded by one less honorable, less concerned for the moral as well as the material good of the province, then we might wake up too late to kindle the necessary enthusiasm for temperance principles to stave off a liquor control policy. The Divisions of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars' lodges have done a great deal to inculcate temperance truth in the past, but what has become of the latter especially? There was a time when Juvenile societies were a common thing in connection with our Divisions and even in the day schools such societies were sometimes found to be doing good work. But these have all disappeared as far as I know.

Look out P. E. I. the liquor men are watching you. I am Sir, etc. ANOTHER OBSERVER.

It's Time to Choose Holiday Gifts WE MAKE IT EASY To those who come now the usual holiday worry will be practically unknown. It is due to the extent, variety and high character of our goods and our money saving prices. Two things were kept constantly in mind when selecting our present stock. IT WAS TO BE AN UNUSUALLY LARGE ONE — THE LARGEST STOCK OF TOILET GOODS EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY — THE PRICES WERE TO BE THE LOWEST THAT LARGE BUYING WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE. Any gift you select will be laid aside for you. Gifts will, when so ordered, be securely packed and shipped. Gifts will be delivered to any address in the City. THE WHITE DRUG STORE J. G. JAMIESON, Druggist

"The People's Railway" And Patronage W. L. COTTON That the C. N. R. should be kept out of politics to the extent that is possible; that there should be very few political appointments to positions on the railway service, and that promotion to positions on the railway should be made only on the ground of good service on the railway are propositions to which all reasonable men of business will agree. The people of Canada are it is true the shareholders in this great organization; but it is not in their interests that politicians should interpose their pressure to bear for the purpose of assisting their relatives, friends and supporters. This fact has been repeatedly set forth in the record of the railway. For this cause it is no longer "The Government Railway." It is "The People's Railway." The idea of the statesman who had the Canadian National Railway Act passed was undoubtedly the right one. They days when politicians and their agents could stand in the way and admit to railway service only the more lively and ardent supporters of their party, are gone—gone, it is hoped, forever. Railway operation and business is emphatically a business to be learned by actual experience. Nor should promotion be restricted to the particular province or part of Canada through which the railway passes. If a man, selected on his merits, proves that he is possessed of exceptional ability and has the interests of the railway as a whole at heart, he should be kept always within the sphere of his first work and his locality. He ought to have a chance to fill higher positions in the larger spheres of the service. In the interests of the railway and the country he ought to be given greater responsibility and to receive better pay. The C. N. R. belongs to Canada as a whole; and those who are in its employ ought to have the right and the opportunity to exercise their talents and industry throughout its whole extent. In the past there has been a disposition to keep the P. E. Island employees and officials in the Island, and to debar them from employment in the larger provinces. This ought not to be so. There should be opportunity afforded and promotion given to the railway men of this Province as well as to those of the larger provinces. No one should be forgotten that railway cars can be built here just as well and just as cheaply as in any of the workshops or factories of the mainland. The railway

Active Trading Greatly increased private wire connections with New York and Toronto permit us to offer an exceptionally complete Trading service in all classes of listed and unlisted securities. Quotations and statistical information furnished on request. Royal Securities CORPORATION LIMITED 115 BATHURST STREET CHARLOTTETOWN

Economic Conference (Special to The Guardian.) GENEVA, Dec. 11.—The League of Nations Council today decided to invite the United States and Soviet Russia to participate in an international economic conference to convene in Geneva May 16th. The purpose of the conference would be to further the work of post-war economic rehabilitation.

C. M. LAMPSON & CO. 84 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England PUBLIC AUCTION SALES OF RAW FURS Represented by ALFRED FRASER 212 Fifth Avenue New York

GIFTS for SMOKERS Cigars the favorite brands in Christmas packages that will delight any smoker, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Briar and Meerschaum with real amber mouth pieces, \$2.50 to \$10.00. Cigars and Cigarette Holders, Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases. Priced from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Cigarettes and Tobacco in Holiday Wrappings.

THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315