

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1927

WOMEN'S PLACE IN POLITICS

Men and women live and work together better than they do apart from each other. "It is not good for man to live alone," and women, generally, are happier, more contented and more useful to themselves and others when accompanied in their homes by men.

As civilization advances the co-operation of men and women is the more needful and the more advantageous to each other, and their equality of service to the community and the State is the more pronounced. The woman is more than ever "Queen of the Home."

Referring to the age in which he lived, the great Dr. Johnson remarked that "Nature has given women so much power that the law has very wisely given them little." But in spite of the law, the influence of women has constantly increased ever since the days in which Dr. Johnson flourished.

The breeding of horses was for many years a profitable business, and the province was famous for its splendid horses. For one reason or another the horse-buyer has gone out of business. We now import many horses from Western Canada, where they are fed in the open throughout the winter and consequently at a much lower cost than they can be reared here.

Impracticability of the present law has been demonstrated and is admitted; the greater practicability of the proposed law is apparent. More than that, it has been demonstrated that in Premier Stewart and his colleagues, the Province has a government that will perform its promises and carry out its proposals.

PROFITABLE LINES.

SOME once profitable lines of agriculture have been abandoned or, in some cases, reduced, because it was found more profitable to import than to produce. Wheat, for example, was grown very successfully for many years almost all our farms producing enough to supply the home with flour and often a surplus. Insect pests, blight, rust and other diseases for which there was then no remedy, gradually invaded the wheat fields, and it became more economical to import flour and devote the wheat fields to other crops.

In recent years those diseases have been largely overcome, thanks to the research work of the agricultural colleges and experts, and very many of our farmers today grow their own wheat and find it much more economical than buying imported flour. It would mean many hundreds of thousands of dollars saved to the province if all our farmers grew their own wheat.

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At a juncture, such as there is now in this Province, the ladies have a rare opportunity to correct conditions which have lately "gone from bad to worse." They have seen that the Liquor Evil, together with other evils, is increasing despite the law now on the statute book; and they are called upon, equally with the men, to use their discretion, their good judgment, in respect to these two proposals that have been submitted to the electorate of the Province for consideration and decision.

Prohibition has undoubtedly done much good by the abolition of the open bar in this Province. The open bar has gone and will not return, but the Prohibition Act has led to many evils and much injustice—bootlegging and moonshining—brewing—and a startling increase of perjury and disrespect of law. The time has now arrived to more effectively prevent and limit not only the evils of intemperance but also the evils which Prohibition has fostered and developed.

Notes by the Way

There is a controversy in the British press over the question, should women teach boys? The controversy originated with a declaration by the President of the National Association of Teachers that women should not teach boys who are above the age of eight or nine years. It well known that co-education is not favoured in England as it is in America.

The subject it not without interest here where so large a proportion of our school teachers are feminine. We have many excellent and well qualified women engaged in teaching in our public schools, whose weak points are a national lack of authority in enforcing order and discipline, and in developing manliness in their boy pupils.

There is at this writing no news from the "White Bird," or the two brave airmen who were guiding her in the perilous flight across the Atlantic. They were due to arrive in New York on Monday, afternoon. The White Bird had but a single 450 horse power motor and carried no wireless equipment, this being dropped in order to reduce weight and air resistance.

Hope that the fliers may be yet alive has not been quite abandoned. Their craft was capable of keeping afloat for some hours in a calm or even a moderate sea. They may have been picked up by some fishing vessel of which there are many off the coast of Newfoundland, or may have been forced to descend when flying over some far inland and uninhabited portion of that island-province.

Lord Rosebery, the last surviving Prime Minister who filled that position during the reign of Queen Victoria, celebrated his birthday on Saturday last. He was born on May 7th, 1847. He held under Mr. Gladstone the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs and on the resignation of the great leader in 1894 succeeded to the Premiership which he carried on with a considerable measure of ability and success until July, 1895.

It is given out that the present population of Canada is 9,389,300. This is the estimate of the Bureau of Statistics. Quite naturally some Canadians would like to know how our growth in population compares with that of the United States in the early days of its national life. The population of the Republic in 1787 was 3,929,314. That was eleven years after the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and is only a little more than the population of the Dominion in 1867.

Forty years hence Canada will celebrate her Centennial anniversary, as the United States did in 1876. The Republic had then something over forty millions of people after receiving a vast host of immigrants from Europe. This great stream of immigration is now much reduced in volume by the limitations imposed and a diminished rate of the increase of population in the Republic may be anticipated.

JOURNALISM AT CONFEDERATION

By J. E. B. McCREADY.

Dealing with the time when telegraph despatches were dear and scarce, but when big men in journalism were plentiful.

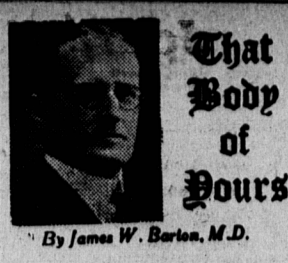
It would be, perhaps, within the mark to say that when the Dominion was formed, no daily newspaper within its borders had a circulation of 15,000 copies. When Thomas D'Arcy McGee prepared his lecture on *The Mental Outfit of the New Dominion*, recalling the number of colleges, institutions of learning and newspapers with which the country was equipped, there were but few more than a score of daily newspapers in British America.

But Canadian journalism at the date of the union, despite the limited number and circulation of newspapers as compared with the present time, was a great power in the land. At no period since have there been more forceful writers or men of wider influence at the editorial desks of the leading journals than during the Confederation era. In Ontario, George Brown, William McDougall, John Cameron, James Beatty and Thomas White (Mr. White was first of the *Hamilton Spectator* and afterwards of the *Montreal Gazette*) have since had no successors of greater ability, and few equals as editorial writers.

At Confederation the leading journals of Canada were all strongly partisan; the independent newspaper had hardly yet come into being. The leading journals of Ontario and Quebec confined their parliamentary reports mainly to the sayings and doings of their party leaders and favorites. Political opponents were reported, if at all, with marked brevity.

I remember well trying to condense into one or two hundred words an outline of some field night in the Commons in which Canada's greatest men discussed the weighty questions of the time. These telegrams were of necessity condensed to the last limit, and when they appeared in print, after being somewhat amplified by the night editor, the result was sometimes amusing, and at other times almost tragic. The names would often go wrong, for the rank and file of the Ontario and Quebec members were almost as unknown in the Maritime newspaper offices as are the names of the members of the Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth today.

And when the four new men from the breezy prairies came in 1871, and the six members from beyond the *Great Divide*, the letter-writers had also to introduce them to newspaper readers. They were indeed objects of no small degree of curiosity. Donald A. Smith and John C. Schultz, destined later for titular distinction; Omar De Cosmos, "lover of the universe"; big, burly Bunster, and long-haired, picturesque Thomson, of Cariboo, served as subjects of much more or less lurid description. They had come so far, by the circuitous routes of those days, that to some of their number the mileage exceeded the indemnity. Even one of the Ontario members, Simpson, of Algoma, was forced to travel hundreds of miles on snowshoes to reach a point where he could find the means of conveyance by train. These far-westerners came not only from a far country, but from a thinly settled one. There were few voters, indeed, beyond the Great Lakes, in 1871. Manitoba's first four members, at their election, polled an aggregate of only 1,008 votes. Of the first six members from British Columbia two were returned by acclamation, and the four who went to the polls received altogether but 497 votes, not one of them getting 200. Contrast this with the last election to the Commons in Winnipeg, when Mr. Bole was returned with the support of 4,308 votes, while his unsuccessful opponent had more than 4,000. To read again one of those forty-year-old letters from Ottawa is to see portrayed many stately and commanding figures and some that



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MIDDLE AGED FOLKS

When we read that in the last twenty years, the general death rate has fallen 32 per cent, the infant death rate by 45 per cent, the tuberculosis death rate by 33 per cent, some one might ask what is going to happen when "lives" are being preserved to such an extent. Will it mean a tremendous number of "old folks" in the homes, and the affairs of the world?

Dr. Leonard Hill tells us that "There is no problem of what we are to do with our grandfathers, they are living scarcely any longer than they did 50 years ago." Why? Because heart ailments and cancer have increased tremendously in the past few years, and take off our middle aged and older folks. And yet never was there as much thought expended upon these conditions as at present.

Heart associations have been formed throughout the world, and the family doctor now advises parents regarding the dangers from simple ailments of childhood, such as scarlet fever, and he followed by an inflammatory condition of the heart, and permanent damage done. Thus by care in attending children with the usual contagious diseases and not permitting them to get out of bed too soon, heart ailments will be prevented or greatly lessened in number.

Cancer can be removed if discovered early, and the only fear we should have is the fear of delay; the fear that a simple disease may become cancerous, the fear that a local cancer should increase until it becomes generalized and incurable. Having lessened the death rate in children, the next work is to lessen the death rate from cancer and heart ailments, and then the human span of life will be greatly lengthened.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Weighing the Baby

A simplified method of weighing the baby, the next time one goes shopping, is to step on the scales with the baby in the arms, then again without holding the baby. Subtract the latter weight from the former.

Stain On Wall Paper

It is always well to save a few remnants of wall paper when papering. Should there be a stain that will not yield to other methods, take a remnant of the paper and tear off a piece in an irregular shape, paste it on to match the design and it is difficult to detect the mend.

Hiccoughs

To stop hiccoughs, take a small sup of hot water, hold it in the mouth until it is felt that the hiccough is approaching, then swallow quickly.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Friday, May 13th

Rainy days will surely come, Take your friend's umbrella home. —Anon.

DOG PHILOSOPHY:

To eat is good. To have eaten is better. For the enemy who lieth in wait to take your food is quick and crafty.

Men possess the divine power of opening all doors. I by myself am only able to open a few. Doors are great fetishes which do not readily obey dogs.

Men, beasts, and stones grow great as they come near, and loom enormous when they are upon me.

That Body of Ours Sale of Silk Dresses \$9.98 Regular Prices from \$15.00 to \$22.00. They arrived here Thursday evening by express. On sale Friday morning at \$9.98. All up-to-date in style, material and make. We advise our customers to take advantage of this special offering. Bargain Basement 1000 Ladies' Vests at 33c. Those are a millie sub-stands offered us at this remarkable price. The average prices are 50c to 75c for 33c Each. S. A. McDONALD

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I remain equally great wherever I am. My master keeps me warm when I lie behind him in his chair. It is because he is a god. In front of the fire-place is a hot stone. That stone is divine. I speak when I please. From my master's mouth proceed likewise sounds which make sense. But his meaning is not so clear as that expressed by the sounds of my voice. Every sound that I utter has a meaning. From my master's lips come forth many idle noises. It is difficult but necessary to divine the thoughts of the master. It is impossible to know whether one has acted well towards men.

Bichloride of Mercury FOR TREATING SEED POTATOES Small quantity arrived, secure at once as quantity is scarce. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRUISES DIABETES BACKACHE 14087 THE PHARMACEUTICAL CO. Men, beasts, and stones grow great as they come near, and loom enormous when they are upon me.