

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Vaulting Ambition

By this time, the Premier's extraordinary "confession" on the prohibition situation under his own administration will have been read throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Echoes of it will have travelled over Canada. It will be quoted in the press and legislative chambers of our sister provinces and in the United States. Months and years will pass before it will be forgotten. It may, indeed, make history. But it will be a sad kind of history-making for this Province. If what he states is correct, and if the statements of himself and his followers at the last session with respect to the "vastly improved" conditions at that time are correct, then a change for the worse has taken place within the short space of a year for which the present Government must take full responsibility. It is a responsibility which they sought and which they assured the people of this province that they were capable of undertaking. It was not then a question of "doing their best" but of doing a certain specific thing, namely, of cleaning up the lawless traffic in liquor and enforcing the Prohibition Act in such a way that bootlegging, moonshining and rum-running would be, if not absolutely eliminated, then at least suppressed to such an extent that they would be a negligible factor in the life of the community. That assurance was given on every public platform and in many pulpits throughout the Province. It was repeated, ad nauseum, in the Liberal press. The revelations made by the Premier last week show that he, at least, is convinced that his administration has completely failed in this respect, that the liquor traffic has grown to alarming proportions and is getting steadily worse, so that it is now hopeless even to attempt to conceal the true situation of affairs. And because the traffic has developed to such an extent, and because the methods now pursued by law-breakers are "almost beyond the comprehension of man," he asked that the Government be excused of the responsibility it solicited, that it be "commended," even, for the efforts — admittedly futile — which it put forth.

The Premier cannot thus easily wash his hands of the situation. He cannot excuse the incapacity of his Government by crediting bootleggers with such diabolical resourcefulness that their movements are like a complicated "checker game" in which the authorities, with the best intentions, of course, are continually being out-guessed and defeated. If the law-breakers are super-men of this type, it is all the more necessary for the Government, through its appointed Commission, to show the brains and ability necessary to cope with the situation. For always, to every excuse that the Premier persistently offered in his humiliating speech of last Thursday, there comes the answer: "Why did you seek this position? Why did you run after it? Why did you solicit the support of temperance and moral organizations on the ground that you could handle it efficiently. If you did not know the difficulties in the way, why did you not listen to men who did know, and who were endeavoring to cope with them?" Those are the questions which the Premier's excuses seem only to aggravate. Truly, his has been a sad case of "vaulting ambition," which over-leaping itself, "fell on the other side."

Treaty With Newfoundland

Among the treaties to be negotiated, or being negotiated, by the King Government is one for the promotion of trade between this country and our nearest British neighbor, Newfoundland. To what extent these treaties with Newfoundland, New Zealand and Greece will be effective in providing export outlets for Canadian products which are being denied entry into the United States is in the opinion of a Montreal contemporary problematical, but on general principles it is both natural and desirable that commercial relations between the Dominions should be as close, as extensive and as mutually profitable as possible. Premier Squires, present head of the Island Government, has been in Canada for some weeks and may be credited with having made the overtures which have resulted in the trade arrangement now under consideration.

The question of trade relations with Newfoundland was before the Government a year ago. A year before that an arrangement had been entered into by Sir John Bennett, acting for the Government of Newfoundland, Canada receiving most favored nation treatment, and undertaking in return to subsidize a Gulf steamship service operating between Cape Breton and the Old Colony. Some misunderstanding arose as to the precise scope of the concessions granted by Newfoundland, and the Canadian Government, expressed its dissatisfaction by withholding the steamship subsidy. Just how this misunderstanding arose was never disclosed officially, but according to a version published in Newfoundland, Canada expected a 25 per cent. tariff reduction which Newfoundland had granted to Jamaica and which would have given most of the trade of Newfoundland to this country; instead of this, the concessions extended to Canada were those enjoyed by Spain and Greece, to the advantage of Spanish and Greek exporters of cork, nuts, grapes, olive oil, and so forth. Explanations were exchanged in March of last year and the then Minister of Finance informed the House of Commons at Ottawa that the agreement was still in force. This was all the information that was given to the Canadian public, or, so far as is known, to the people of Newfoundland, and the presumption was that the interpretation placed upon the Bennett agreement by the Newfoundland Government had been accepted, at least temporarily, by the Government of Canada. No doubt this agreement, with whatever may have been its unsatisfactory features, will be superseded by the treaty now being negotiated. It is stated that Canada will pay a steamship subvention amounting to \$35,000 annually for a service between St. John's Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton, and will also pay subsidy arrears under the old agreement, amounting to \$160,000. Canada is to receive, in return, free access to the Newfoundland market for agricultural machinery and implements, fishermen's equipment, and educational supplies, while similar commodities of foreign origin are to be dutiable at 10 per cent. Other exports from Canada will be admitted to Newfoundland under the most favorable terms extended to any other country. These are said to be the principal provisions of the new agreement, but it is reasonable to suppose that in addition to the transport subsidy there will be some provision to facilitate access to the Canadian market for some of the products of Newfoundland. If better relations are now to be established, and a better understanding is to be created between the two countries, nothing but good results should follow. Unhappily, such results have not always presented themselves in the wake of the King Government's treaty-making activities, owing to this country's inability, under the existing tariff, to grant worth-while concessions to other trading nations.

Editorial Notes

Approximately 25,000,000 pounds of butter entered Canada from Australia and New Zealand during the months of January and February, 1930. It appears that the Dairy Council's prediction that we will import 50 million pounds in this fiscal year will come true.

Notes By The Way

Mr. L. P. Tanton finds it incumbent on him to correct statements regarding himself made at the Temperance Alliance by the Chairman of the Prohibition Commission, and Mr. Steele, ex-Jailer of Summerside, does the same with regard to a statement by Mr. L. R. Allen, M. L. A. Mr. Brown has no come back, but Mr. Allen has produced declarations in the Legislature by the present Jailer and an ex-prisoner that two stills were found when Mr. Steele retired. The obvious comment upon this by the Opposition is to question the Government why they kept this alleged thunder up their sleeve for three years, and only mentioned it in a secret meeting of the Temperance Alliance when they thought it would not be reported. It smells fishy, to say the least of it.

Mayor Fey, of Carbondale, Pa., and Chief of Police Hobbs have admitted that they levied tribute last autumn on all known violators of the prohibition law and that the money thus raised was contributed to the Republican committee. The admission, (says The Montreal Gazette) gives an idea of the difficulty in enforcing the law. If chief magistrates and police chiefs act as collecting agents for party funds, how can the law be expected to suppress the boot-legger and his multitude of customers?

Evidently there is something in that story about the ground hog and its shadow; at all events, so far as cold winter weather is concerned.

Outdoor workers are anxious for an early spring; there is so much work to be done that the earlier they are at it the better all round. As soon as the steel work on the new hotel is finished there will be employment for a good many there; and then the new Sanatorium requires its complement; besides the other building work scheduled for this spring and summer.

The Royal Winter Fair at Toronto showed a surplus of \$14,380 over liabilities this year. The total entries numbered 16,368. The celebration of "Provincial Days" has developed a spirit of friendly rivalry between the Provinces, and it has been unanimously decided to continue them. At last Fair the Maritimes had the most outstanding display on their day.

How the Dominion civil service staff does increase in numbers. Before the war the numbers of inside employees did not total more than about 9,000. Today there are about 11,000. Their salaries are correspondingly on the up-grade, totalling now \$17,653,891 or an average of about \$1,600 each. There are 10,599 full-time employees and 7,397 part-time employees of the civil service exempted from the operations of the Civil Service Act. Of this number 6,849 are postmasters. Other large departments are as follows in respect of full-time and part-time employees, respectively: National Revenue, 1,481 and 1,020; Marine, 1,016 and 913; Public Works 613 and 1,433; Trade and Commerce, 560 and 8; Railways, 939 and 45; National Defence, 610 and 15, and Soldier Settlement Board, 527.

Naturally the defeat of the Ramsay MacDonald Labour Government on one of the clauses of the coal bill has caused a great deal of speculation as to the next election. The opinion, generally expressed in the British newspapers is that there will be a general election immediately the budget is disposed of because the Government and its supporters are getting tired of the growing tendency of the Liberals and Conservatives to combine against its legislation. The slow progress of the naval conference and the likelihood that the results from it will be small are causing much agitation and anxiety among Labor members. Consequently they are pressing for quicker action and for the fulfillment of the high hopes that were entertained when the delegates first assembled.

These Labor members, however, are not willing to allow Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to involve Britain in anything like the proposed, Mediterranean Locarno; but on the other hand they want practical effect to be given to the guarantees provided by the present covenant of the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact and the Locarno Pact, which they assert no longer makes a two power standard throughout Europe necessary. They want the British forces reduced to the lowest possible figure, though they fear the final outcome of the conference may be more and not less building.

Officials state that they are pleased with the progress so far made, but Labor members are telling the Prime Minister they are not. The Government's decision to carry on despite their defeat in Parliament on an amendment to the coal bill has not even been questioned by the opposition press. These newspapers pointed out the question at issue could only be a stretch of imagination to be treated as one of confidence.

That Body of Yours By James W. Barlow, M.D. LOCATING CAUSE OF PAIN. A mean ailment that occurs frequently is a deep seated pain in arm, hip, or leg, that can be relieved only when the patient changes the position of his body. For instance a patient suffered with a numbness and pain in left arm, forearm and hand. If he lay on the right side resting his head on three pillows the pain was provoked. Resting on the right side without any pillows relieved the pain. The X ray showed an inflammation between joints of the upper part of spinal column. A railroad conductor, injured in a wreck twelve years before, complained of pain in right hip sometimes going down back of leg. There was no tenderness in the hip. An X ray showed an old break or fracture of two bones of lower part of spine. An other patient complained of severe pain in right hip, which continued down back of thigh, back of leg right to region of ankle bone. He was unable to stand or sit without the most extreme pain. By taking heavy doses of a sedative he was able to remain on his feet for an hour or two, but then had to get off his feet and lie on his left side. And just free from pain. Other complications occurred and he died. On examining the bones of the spinal column and hip joint it was found that the side projection of the last spinal bone had been pressing against the hip bone. This pressure had caused a bursa or bag of water to form. Thus when the patient stood or sat erect, or lay on right side, there was pressure on this bag of water, and it in turn presses against the nerve supplying the hip and leg, and so caused pain. When he lay on his left side the two bones were drawn apart, thus making more room for the little bag of water so that it did not press on the nerve. Now why am I talking about this condition? Because despite the fact that three out of every four cases of pain in arm, shoulder, hip or leg are due to irritation from the teeth or tonsils, there are other causes due to injury, that may be causing the pain. Don't suffer with these pains. This suffering takes away the joy of life and unites you for your work. A careful examination with the help of the X ray will usually locate the trouble.

The Poets Corner SPIRIT AND REALITY "Silence, silence—and trembling. Not a sound. The arch of Heaven is heavy with its stars. This is the universe of life and death, The sole Reality, the shining All. "How many generations now are dust, That looked upon this thing! How many more Shall look upon you, everlasting truth, After these eyes are sealed! And shall you burn, Altered no whit, over me altered? No— For the brief spirit that regards you here Gives glory to your light. O trembling flames, Reticent loveliness, august design! You lived in me and here in me you die, Losing once, more the meaning of yourself." —John Hall Wheelock, in the Saturday Review of Literature.

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK YEIGS THE TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE Q. What is the history of the Toronto Mail and Empire? A. The Toronto Mail was first founded in 1872, as a Conservative Journal under the editorship of T. C. Patterson, later passing into the hands of John Riddon and C. W. Bunting. On account of its growing independence the Empire was estab-

A Holiday In London And Vicinity IX. (By E. Bremner) REGENTS PARK This is one of the largest of the London parks, having, with Primrose Hill to the north, an area of 473 acres. Around it runs a fine carriage drive two miles in circuit known as the "outer circle." The much smaller "inner circle" encloses the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens. On the western side of the Park is a large, many armed lake, with islands and bridges. An attractive feature of the Park is the Broad Walk. Its flower-beds present at nearly all seasons a display of great beauty, and the Chestnut avenue in spring rivals the more famous avenue in Bushey Park. The Zoological Gardens occupy an area of about 34 acres in the northern part of Regents Park. The houses of the larger animals—elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotami, giraffes, etc., are in the middle portion; while the bears, lions, monkeys, reptiles, etc., are in the southern portion of the gardens. The northern strip bordering the Regents Canal accommodates the cranes, owls, pheasants, parrots, etc. Many improvements have been made in the Gardens in recent years, notably the Mappin Terraces, which have tiers of enclosures for the animals, rising one above the other, with walks in between for the public, the animals being retained by deep ditches and walls, without the aid of the usual prison-like bars. In 1923-4 an Aquarium was installed at a cost of \$26,000 beneath the Mappin Terraces. It is the largest of its kind in the world, and its 3,000 inhabitants provide one of the greatest attractions of the Zoo. The number of visitors exceed two millions annually, for the Zoo is now London's greatest place of outdoor amusement.

HAMPTON COURT the largest and in some respects the finest of all the Royal Palaces in England, was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1515, when on the threshold of his career of greatness, and here he dwelt in more than regal splendour for fifteen years, attended by an enormous household of some five hundred retainers, and dispensed a most splendid hospitality. In 1525 he had handed over (not very willingly, we are told) Hampton Court with all its contents to Henry VIII, who taking a great liking to the place, entered into possession and enlarged and improved it a great deal. (Reminding one of Ahab, and Naboth's vineyard.) No visitor to London, however pressed for time, should fail to see this beautiful and stately palace, the greatest of all the Royal palaces of England, though it has not been occupied by the sovereign since the time of George II. It contains about 1,000 apartments of which four-fifths are occupied by royal pensioners and other privileged persons; but the magnificent state rooms, with their pictures, the courts and the charming gardens are open to all. Notable features of the beautiful gardens are the Great Vine—one of the largest in the world—planted in 1768, and the Maze, adjoining the Lion Gates. When you enter the Maze you have got to keep careful count of the number of turns, else you may find it difficult to get out. Other great attractions are the Fountain Court, William III building, the Long Canal, Queen Mary's Bower, the Broad Walk, the Diana Fountain, King's Guard Chamber, the Lion Gates, and the Astronomical Clock, which goes for a year, and on which are shown the moon's phases, the signs of the zodiac, and the months and days of the year. The Clock was originally made for Henry VIII in the year 1540. The long vistas of beautifully trimmed trees, the Broad Walk, the immense flower beds and magnificent gateways are sights not easily forgotten. It is reckoned that no less than twenty million persons have passed through the state rooms, and probably four times that number have visited the garden and parks since 1837. "Who shall estimate the amount of instruction and refining influence thus diffused, or gauge the pleasure and happiness afforded these vast multitudes?"

RICHMOND PARK No place in the environs of London is more attractive than Richmond, delightfully situated on the slope of a hill overlooking the Thames on the Surrey side. It is an up-hill walk of about a mile from the Station to the beautiful Terrace Gardens, from which is gained a matchless view of woodland, water and tranquil pasture land that poets and painters have vied with each other in depicting. Inside the gates of the park is situated the Star and Garter Home for disabled soldiers and sailors, a beautiful building forming the Women's Memorial of the Great War. Richmond Park, 2,250 acres in extent and nearly eight miles in circumference, was first enclosed by Charles I. Large herds of deer roam the Park. The

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

THAT SPEECH Sir—Never since that immortal speech delivered by Titchell Titmouse on the "Bill to give Everybody Everything," related in Sir Samuel Warren's imitable novel "Ten Thousand a Year" has there been such a spectacle in or outside of Parliament, as the Speech of Premier Saunders on the Draft Address, dealing with the enforcement of the Prohibition Act in this Province. Shades of Davies, Peters, Farquharson and other lesser Liberal luminaries, what has become of the once great Liberal party? Those responsible for this, including Hon. J. E. Sinclair, Senator McArthur, Messrs. Lea, Jenkins and others of the faction will, I fear, some day, have to answer for this grievous political sin. —ab uno disce omnes. I am, Sir, etc., DISGUSTED LIBERAL

public golf courses are extremely popular. Nearly in the middle are the Pen Ponds, covering eighteen acres, a favorite resort for winter skaters. The Park is one of the most popular resorts of Londoners, and during week-ends and on public holidays the stream of motors, carriages and cycles on all the principal thoroughfares is unending. The White Lodge was, in 1894, the birthplace of the Prince of Wales. WINDSOR CASTLE AND EATON COLLEGE Windsor Castle, famous the world over as the summer residence of the British Sovereign, was founded by William the Conqueror, and has been extended and altered by nearly every succeeding monarch. (It was our misfortune to visit there one day too late as the interior was being cleaned and renovated for the occupancy of the Royal Household.) But even when the State Apartments are not accessible, the visitor will find plenty to occupy and interest him. The massive Round Tower should be ascended for the sake of the extensive view over the Thames Valley. The Castle is nearly a mile in circumference. Passing under Henry VIII's Gateway, we see before us St. George's Chapel, a beautiful example of the perpendicular style, begun by Edward IV and completed by Henry VIII. The Albert Memorial Chapel, originally intended by Henry VIII for his own mausoleum, was restored and sumptuously decorated by Queen Victoria in memory of the Prince Consort. The State Apartments, in which foreign sovereigns visiting His Majesty are accommodated, were redecorated and rearranged during the last reign. They are beautifully furnished, and are hung with priceless pictures by Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyck and others. The HOME PARK, immediately adjoining the Castle, comprises about 400 acres, and is bordered on three sides by the Thames. Close to Frogmore House is the Royal Mausoleum, where rest the bodies of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. If possible, a drive should be taken through

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Nearly 310,000 one-family apartment were constructed in Germany last year. Germany expects nearly 2,000,000 foreign visitors this year. Buenos Aires, Argentina, plans radio show. Brazil's tourist trade is increasing rapidly.

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