

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLaughlin... Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon... Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1927

WHAT EMPIRE MEANS

EMPIRE Day and Victoria Day were generally observed throughout all the British Dominions. In this part of Canada the weather was bright; but—with a strong Northerly wind—rather too cool for picnics and other outdoor pleasures.

From early morn till dewy eve flags flew gaily in the breeze, patriotic feelings were stirred, many maples were planted, recreation was obtained in gardens, and the general holiday was greatly enjoyed.

The continuous growth of the British Empire from the days of Caesar and the Saxon and other Conquerors until those of Victoria the Good, was an ample subject for thought; and the further development of the great Community of Nations a matter for consideration and speculation.

The British Empire now comprises, first of all, England, Scotland and Ireland—the Mother Countries of the men and women who made it world-wide; then Canada the first and largest of the great Dominions, Australia the largest of the Islands, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia—together with India and the numerous Islands which claim Great Britain as their friend and protector. It is a splendid Family of Nations. Each member, each individual, in it is free to do all that is consistent with justice and the equal freedom of others; and yet all are bound together by cords of sentiment and sympathy and are ever ready to help each other. "They are members, one of another." "Untied they stand; divided they fall." Co-operation, they will certainly prosper. To every reflecting mind it is evident that unity and co-operation on the part of the various countries and peoples comprising the British Empire are essential to their further prosperity and development.

Yet there must of course be family squabbles and competitions in which the larger and stronger Dominions and Provinces will obtain advantages over the smaller and relatively weaker. The spirit of fair-play must be exercised and generosity rather than selfishness must prevail—if the British Empire is to be maintained throughout the years to come. In the event of war and disaster the history of recent years has proved that all will fight and work together for the benefit of each. The same unity of action will result in the preservation of the British Empire and the blessings of freedom and self-government. At the last Imperial Conference held in London the fact was emphasized that "Every self-governing member of the Empire is the master of its destiny, in fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no compulsion whatever." The Overseas Dominions, as the Mother Countries, are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In this assurance Hertzsog, for South Africa, is now contentedly administering public affairs, and King, in Canada, is maintaining—outwardly at least—a government in hearty co-operation with the Mother Country and the British Community Nations; and in this assurance every Dominion and Province in the British Empire may develop its natural resources and go on in freedom and in peace, to higher and better conditions than those which now prevail.

Mr. J. L. Garvin in the London Observer remarks that "the wide dominion and the lands of promise"

institutions including India, are responsible to-day for a quarter of the earth and of all its people. Great Britain is like the pig that held Delos fast in the sea, and it is something more. Without it the Community of Nations called the British Empire would lose all community, leaving every one of the Dominions weaker than now and with less control in its new future."

That's the plain truth!

PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

It is not necessary to remind our readers that prohibition and temperance are not synonymous. They have entirely different meanings. One political party in this province is advocating prohibition and calling it temperance as the latter word is calculated to throw a halo of righteousness over the harsher word, prohibition. No one, it is assumed, can raise any objection to temperance and, as a matter of fact, no one does. Everyone agrees with all that is said in denunciation of intemperance, but there are wide differences of opinion as to the efficacy of prohibition in stemming the evils of intemperance. We have had so called prohibitions for a quarter of a century and along with it all the evils that accompany intemperance. We have had prohibition and intemperance; now we want temperance.

The Temperance Alliance is masquerading under a misnomer. If it were called a Prohibition Alliance its aims and purposes would be better understood. It advocates prohibition of the use and yet tacitly authorizes the sale and distribution of intoxicants which is not temperance. Experience here and elsewhere has proved that the enforcement of Prohibition is impossible without resorting to armed force. This having been demonstrated, sane, temperate men and women are advocating systematic and legal control of the traffic in order to minimize its evils. The latter course is the policy of the Liberal Conservative party and the method proposed has been clearly set forth by Premier Stewart. It proposes to control the buying and selling, the use and abuse of intoxicants. They believe in temperance, in moderation in eating and drinking, in speaking and writing and in calling things by their proper names. Prohibition is not temperance and in trying to enforce it the opposite extreme of intemperance and lawlessness has been achieved. Let us have temperance by all means but let us not try to attain it by means that experience has shown to be impracticable.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The first summer holiday is gone with the by-gone Christmases. There are others coming.

Now that we are looking forward to the good old summer time it is time for the occasional pessimist to predict that we shall have frost in July and August, our real picnic months.

Argument and reason and truth, not sentimentalism and childish sob-stuff and emotional exaggeration and misrepresentation is what sane men and women are looking for at this juncture in our history.

The summer visitors are already arriving and it is expected that the little stream will very shortly swell into a mighty river when all the favourite resorts will be filled up. Let 'em all come.

The Montreal Gazette quotes the Federal Bureau of Statistics to show that in Quebec Province under Government Control (loose as it is) the number of convictions for crimes and serious offences was

Notes by the Way

When Government control of the liquor trade was put in operation recently in Ontario there were expectations of a very large sale of permits on the opening day in Toronto. It was confidently predicted that there would be an exciting rush to buy permits and that many thousands of them would be sold. These expectations were not realized. There was no rush, no excitement, and apparently but little interest felt in the matter according to the newspaper accounts. At seven different places about the city there were opportunities to purchase, and only 2,200 were disposed of, in a city of 641,780, and although the city was crowded with visitors.

Sir Hugh John Macdonald of Winnipeg and George M. Brown, of London, England, sons of two of the Fathers of Confederation, have advised Premier Ferguson that they will be unable to accept the Ontario Government's invitation to visit Toronto for the Diamond Jubilee celebration. Many citizens of Toronto would be pleased to see these sons of such distinguished fathers, but if they feel shy of being put on exhibition it would be ungenerous to blame them for their absence.

The Liberal lawyers who fared so well during the days of the Bell Government are very human as well as grateful persons—human in the way of desiring liberal remuneration for their services and grateful in that form of gratitude, which consists in a hope of favors that may come hereafter.

Not since the war ended has so many airmen risked their lives in most perilous ventures. The fatalities that have occurred seem to act as a lure rather than a deterrent upon the survivors and millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic are taking a deep interest in their adventures. After all there is a very important problem to be solved. Can Transatlantic air navigation be made reasonably safe and practicable for either airplanes or air ships? The question is yet unsettled, although high authorities in such matters have decided in the affirmative.

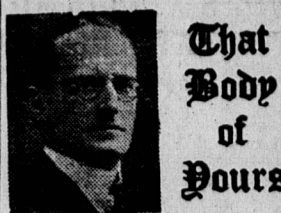
Sites for landing places and mooring masts are being looked for in Canada preparation for an air service between England and the Dominion. But that settles nothing. Nothing short of proof by actual satisfactory service continued for months without disaster can establish public confidence. It is to be feared that the lives of many brave men may be lost by reckless ventures over the Atlantic before the problem is solved in a practical way.

There are many who would like to hear Mrs. Fallis and Mrs. Gordon Wright in the proposed debate on the two forms of temperance legislation, but the belief is freely expressed that it will not take place. The woman's point of view in regard to the question in controversy should be both valuable and interesting to men folk and those who favor the Stewart Government's policy have an abounding confidence in Mrs. Fallis' ability to expound and defend it. Whether there is equal confidence in Mrs. Wright on the prohibition side we have some reason to doubt.

Froth and foam are evanescent; bubbles soon burst and vanish in the air. So it is with the emotions that are stirred up by the fervid and frantic appeals of the advocates of prohibition. They paint it in glowing colors and black was the system of state control. But thinking people, after listening to these appeals recall to mind the actual conditions now existing under prohibition in our city and province. And they see and know that had as these conditions arg they are the heat that can be hoped for if the old law is continued.

Sober common sense asserts itself and it is realized that in other provinces the fruits of prohibition were no better than they are here after long trial. And seven-eighths of the people of Canada have rejected it. They live in a land of churches as we do. They are as much concerned for the moral welfare of their children and the communities in which they live as we are. They cannot all be "rummies" and "soaks." And they have rejected prohibition in order to try another plan that promises better results.

population, while in Ontario (under prohibition) the number was 252. As to drunkenness in Quebec the average number of convictions per month in 1920 (before Government Control) was 634, and during 1925 (after Government Control was made law) the average number was



By James W. Burton, M.D. THE MORNING COLD BATH.

It is surprising the hold the morning cold bath, or cold tub, has on a considerable number of intelligent folks. Now that the cold tub is good for some individuals cannot be denied. After a morning cold dip or cold shower, with a vigorous rub down, almost everybody feels that he "owns the world."

However, that the cold bath is only advisable for about one person in four is the experience of many competent observers. Why? Because in the early morning the vital forces are at a low ebb, the blood pressure is low, the temperature is low, and the circulation is a little slower than later in the day. Now if at this time you subject yourself to a cold plunge or shower, you can see at once the shock will give the system.

If after the brisk rub you get a glow and feel good from the reaction, and if later on in the morning say at eleven o'clock you still feel strong with plenty of energy, then you are one of the twenty-five per cent who should continue the morning cold bath habit. If you feel sluggish, and lack energy, the regular cold shower or plunge, is not for you.

However there is no reason why everybody shouldn't take the morning cold shower if they just use a little thought. When you get up in the morning, take three or five minutes exercise, and then run two or three inches of warm water into the bath tub. Stand in the tub with the water up to the ankles, and then use your cold shower or spray over the body.

The little exercise gets the blood circulating, the warm water up to the ankles likewise helps the circulation, and when the cold water strikes the skin, there is a little shock all right, but just really enough shock to give you a beneficial reaction. Then take your rub down and you are all set for the day. It is quite possible that after a few weeks or months, you will find less and less shock from the cold shower, and gradually be able to do without the warm water up to your ankles in the bath tub.

And if you are tired into the ranks of the morning cold bath society of the world.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "your plan corresponds with my ideas." Say "to my ideas." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: gondola. Accent the "gon," not the "do."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS Thursday, May 26th (The Venerable Bede died, 735; Pepys, 1703; Haydan, 1809)

Immense depth of thought in popular phrases, hollowed out by generations of ants.—Baudelaire. ROBIN'S GRAVE Tread lightly here, for here, 'tis said, When piping winds are hushed around, A small note wakes from underground, Where now his tiny bones are laid. No more in lone and leafless groves, With ruffled wing and faded breast, His friendless, homeless spirit roves;— Gone to the world where birds are blessed! Where a new cat glides o'er the green. Or schoolboy's giant form is seen; But Love, and Joy, and smiling Spring Inspire their little souls to sing. —Samuel Rogers (1763-1855)

Each to its Own.—It is but a little time—a few days longer in this prison-house of our degradation, and each thing shall return to its own fountain; the blood-drop to the abyssal heart, and the water to the river, and the river to the shining sea; and the dewdrop which fell from heaven shall rise to heaven again, shaking off the dust grains which weighed it down, thawed from the earth frost which chained it here to herb and sward, upward and upward ever through stars and suns, through gods, and through the parts of gods purer and purer through successive lives, until it enters the Nothing which is the All and finds its home at last.

The Proposed Jubilee

TIME GROWING BRIEF AND PROJECT DULL

So far the preparations for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation in this Province appear to lack enthusiasm, and active organization. This is not as it should be. The time for accomplishing the work necessary is growing very short. Inasmuch as the semi-centennial was not carried out owing to the war, the demonstration now should be made doubly memorable in our history. Some time ago a committee was appointed to conduct the work of celebrating the event, but little details have yet appeared from those responsible for the success of the program; and, indeed, the steps being taken by the Province at large are yet unpublished. This is not as it should be. Full details of the progress being made if any should be given the fullest publicity in order to create a general interest in the undertaking. There are many features of the project which require fair minds and well-informed heads to deal with them.

Those features, in the first place, should act with fairness to citizens who are capable, if they are able to take part, and above all no attempt to ignore the real Fathers of Confederation allowed. Prejudice of all kinds should be rigidly excluded at the very outside. There was not a complete absence of prejudice in the program which was promulgated in 1924; in fact, it was so glaring that many strong Confederates had reason to complain. All objections of this kind should be guarded against on this present occasion.

It is frequently remarked that the Women's Institutes all over the Province should be asked to send delegates to take seats in the Central Committee. These aspirations are very laudable on the part of those who feel them, and the call should be complied with. Island men have until now received nearly all the laudation in the press for the Island's achievement; this Jubilee offers an opportunity to do honor to women through their delegates to the fair sex—perhaps it would be in order to distinguish them as Daughters of the Soil. They have done a noble part in the work of upbuilding our Island in every way and should always be paid high honor. This is the tribute Fitz-Greene Halleck a poet of much distinction, conferred upon them in writing his views of the Women of Connecticut:—

"They love the land because it is their own, And seem to give naught to other reasons why, Would shake hands with a king upon his throne, And think it kindness to his majesty, A stubborn race fearing and flattering none, Such are they nurtured, such they live and die." There has not been an opportunity to do honor to women in the noble part performed by the women all over Canada, and particularly in our own Province. If this suggestion were put to a vote it would be carried unanimously. Then hate off to the Women's Institutes. Now is the time to send out a thousand welcomes to them.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers May 26, 1927

THE WAY OF SAFETY.—The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous; but the way of the wicked shall perish. Psalm 1:6. PRAYER.—Grant us, Lord, the continual presence of the Holy Spirit to keep us in the way of righteousness.

Household Scrapbook BY ROBERTA LEE

Flour Paste When it is desired to keep flour paste for any length of time without its becoming sour, chop up a few cloves as fine as possible and add them to the paste. They will preserve it.

Umbrella Handle If the umbrella handle becomes loose, fill the hole in the handle with powdered resin, heat the rod and then press firmly into the hole.

Varnish Stains To remove varnish stains from goods, rub the spot with turpentine or benzine; then wash the goods thoroughly.



Confederation and After Sixty Years

Of Progress

THE FIRST DOMINION PARLIAMENT

On July 1 (Dominion Day) Lord Monck, who had been Governor General of British North America since November 2, 1861, announced his appointment as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada. By the authority of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, on that day, he conferred the Order of Knighthood on John A. Macdonald, and the honour of Companionship of the Bath on S. L. Tilley, Charles Tupper, Georges Edouard Cartier, A. T. Galt, Wm. McDougall, and W. P. Howland. These honours were conferred in recognition of the part the recipients had played in bringing about the Union of Canada and the Maritime Provinces.

On the following day, Lord Monck was sworn in as Governor General and Sir John A. Macdonald, at his request, formed a Coalition Government of both Conservatives and Liberals. The first House of Commons consisted of 181 members—82 from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from New Brunswick. Simultaneously the Senate came into being. It consisted of 72 members, appointed for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 12 from Nova Scotia, and 12 from New Brunswick.

The first Dominion Parliament held in its five sessions during the first Wm. McDougall moved a series of resolutions praying that Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories be added to the Dominion. These resolutions bore fruit and on June 23, 1870, an order of the Queen-in-Council transferred the territory designated to Canada. A Bill was also passed empowering the Government to raise money for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

While the Dominion Government was in session the Legislature of Nova Scotia prayed the Queen for a repeal of the Act of Union, so far as related to Nova Scotia, but, due largely to the acute manipulation of Charles Tupper the repeal movement came to naught and the Imperial Government would not consent to the province withdrawing from Confederation. Early in March, 1868, the first Canadian three-cent letter stamp was issued, and on April 1, Post Office Savings Banks were first opened.

During the second session the Government was faced with a momentous question. The half-breeds of the Red River, under Louis Riel, were made to bring about a peaceful settlement, but during the third session of Parliament an Expeditionary Force under Col. Wolsley had to be sent to quell the uprising. Wolsley won a bloodless victory, the rebels fleeing at his approach.

The fourth session saw the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington, a treaty that dealt with such important questions as the San Juan boundary, the fisheries, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Canadian Canal. While the House was in session the Imperial Parliament passed the "B. N. A. Act, 1871," granting the Province the right to create new provinces. On July 20, 1871, British Columbia was admitted to the Dominion.

After the close of the fifth session, Parliament dissolved. The Coalition principle was abandoned and the ensuing election, from which the Conservatives emerged victorious, took place along strictly party lines.

Mrs. Duvar's Letter

(W. L. COTTON)

Mrs. Duvar's letter, published by The Guardian on Saturday, shows how necessary and important it is that those who take part in the discussion of the question soon to be decided by the electors of this Province should know what they are talking about and be careful of the language they use. Mrs. Duvar was born and bred in Carlisle, and is acquainted with the conditions which prevail in that city. Naturally she was indignant when she read in The Patriot the untrue statements made by Mrs. Wright, of Ontario concerning the drunkenness and degradation of her native place. Mrs. Wright was evidently misinformed; and in her enthusiasm for Prohibition she eloquently misrepresented Carlisle. There can be no doubt that Mrs. Duvar's clear description of the system of control that prevails in Carlisle, is exactly true. It is in accord with the statement of Lord Meston, a leading advocate of temperance in Great Britain, who is described as an enthusiastic and most interested manager of the liquor business. Lord Meston declared that "those who have followed the working of the Carlisle system will appreciate how successful this movement has been in diminishing drunkenness and improving the happiness and well-being of the neighborhood," and asks "why there should be one moment's hesitation in offering similar blessings to other neighborhoods is a question that we cannot too insistently press upon the conscience of England."

A writer for The Spectator (of London) who lately wrote "Thoughts on the Drink Question," states that "what Lord Meston aims at is precisely what I also want." While Carlisle has not abolished drunkenness it has undoubtedly improved conditions. The Spectator's Correspondent, in his interesting article about Carlisle, wrote:—"At Carlisle, however, the average improvement of the public houses is far above the average improvement to be found anywhere else." The editor of The Spectator quotes, also, Lord Milner, as having said that "We shall never get out of the interminable controversy so noxious, to our political life, nor shall we be able to materially reduce these evils of the

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Liquor traffic remains in private hands. It is to be noted that the policy of the government led by Premier Stewart is, first of all, to take the liquor traffic out of private hands and to place it under "disinterested management." Premier Stewart's opinions conform with those of Lord Meston, Lord Milner, and the Editor of The Spectator and other thoughtful and able men in the Mother Country who have given the liquor problem their careful consideration. He goes further than persons in the Mother Country can go; for there public houses are still open. Here the public house is gone—gone forever—and Premier Stewart intends that liquor shall in future be partaken of only in the privacy of the home or temporary residence of those who use it. This is a step further than that which Mrs. Duvar and others have shown to have led to good results in Carlisle.

Mrs. Duvar's letter is a word in season. It will tend to lessen the flood of misrepresentation by which certain orators and writers would like to see the temperance policy of the government led by Premier Stewart overwhelmed.

OYEZ! OYEZ! PAY UP! (By British United Press.) LONDON, May 23.—The taxpayers of the Derbyshire town of Pinxton today enjoy the enviable distinction of not being a penny in arrears.

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