

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1927

GOOD WORDS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

UNDER the heading "The Greatness that is Canada's", the Canadian National Railways Magazine begins in its May number publication of a series of sketches of the various provinces, their industries, natural resources and development and opportunities offered to investors. The first of the series is an excellent and informative write-up of Prince Edward Island. A photograph accompanying the article shows "where Confederation was born," the Executive Chamber, Parliament Building, Charlottetown tablet commemorating the signing of the articles of confederation and inset, a photograph of Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island.

The article, contributed by the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways, makes a valuable and striking advertisement for Prince Edward Island. It is comprehensive, excellently written and has many good words for the "Little Sister of Confederation" which, to quote, "is in many respects the most remarkable part of Canada. It is rich in possibilities for the intelligent industrious man whether he is a native of the Island or a new settler, who is willing to adapt himself to the facilities offered him for a livelihood."

The richness of the soil, the superiority of its cattle which have won prizes at Royal exhibitions, the excellent system of co-operation, the development of the seed potato industry, dairying, fox farming, the disease-free area—all our industries and possibilities are referred to in very complimentary terms. The write-up, distributed widely through the medium of this excellent magazine, will give an added boost to "The Garden of the Gulf."

There are many other interesting and informative articles and excellent illustrations in this number, all Canadian and many of them dealing with the Canadian National Railways, its development and service. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise in adding this all Canadian magazine to their periodical literature of Canada.

TOO MUCH NOISE.

THE fair name of our province is not likely to shine any brighter for the kind of "temperance" propaganda now in progress. A stranger listening to or reading the sordid story of drunkenness and vice and criminality, if he believed even part of it, would be driven to the conclusion that the province is a veritable land of drunks and thieves, of ruined homes and starving families. There is no country in the world that is less deserving of this reputation than Prince Edward Island. We have a few habitual drinkers, drunkards perhaps, a few thieves no doubt. We have been "saving" our few drunkards by forbidding all others to drink, but the former kept on drinking. As for thieves, they also are few, as one energetic thief could have done all the stealing that has taken place in this city during the past month or so. It is not to our credit that even one thief can escape detection, nor is it to our credit that once in a while a drunken man is seen staggering along the sidewalk. Both the thief and the drunk should be arrested, but little is to be gained by making a noise about them and proclaiming our occasional lapses to the world. The City Council and its officers can, if they will, look after the thieves and the occasional drunk.

It is true the "broken home" and the "starving children," and the "drunkard's wife" make good subjects for a soap-box orator and newspaper penny-a-liners, and they may bring an occasional tear from the eyes of sentimental women, but at best it is cheap stuff, intended to deceive and to mislead. In a city like Charlottetown and a country like Prince Edward Island with a choir

reputation for honesty and sobriety such artificial sentimentalism is entirely out of place. Let us have decent, every-day, common sense that will appeal to men and women of common sense, so that when we obtain a verdict from the people it shall be the verdict of sane, sensible people.

A POWERFUL ALLY.

THE test of a wise policy is its applicability to existing conditions and its capacity to encourage and to facilitate further advance. In these words, quoted by a writer for The Spectator, of London, there is set forth the weakness of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. It is not applicable to existing conditions. That fact is evident in the liquor selling and liquor drinking—the Liquor Evil—that prevails in spite of it. It does not facilitate further advance towards temperance. Those who are strictly law-abiding and also total abstainers obey it. But the majority—those who see no harm in taking a glass of beer or whiskey now and then, the young and thoughtless, those who think nothing and care nothing about the welfare and prosperity of the country—the liquor dealers, too, who gain money and wealth by the sale of liquor—continue to break the Prohibitory Liquor Law; and public opinion, divided and uncertain, does not enforce it.

The writer for The Spectator advocates the establishment and maintenance of better public houses in Great Britain. But the editor of The Spectator holds a different opinion. He contends that the Liquor Evil of Great Britain can be reduced only by taking the liquor trade out of private ownership. The Spectator points out that "the difference between private ownership and public ownership is not formal; it is fundamental, and only harm can be done by neglecting to face this fact."

"Can any disinterested person," the editor of The Spectator asks, "regard with satisfaction the part played by the Liquor Trade in our national life?" It possesses great wealth and never sleeps. Year in and year out, it conducts a campaign to protest its interests.

The influence of the Liquor Trade is, indeed, extremely powerful not only in Great Britain but in Canada and here in Prince Edward Island. Consequently, The Spectator contends that "the State alone should carry on the manufacture and distribution of intoxicants." This powerful organ of public opinion in Great Britain is in line with the policy already pursued throughout the greater part of Canada, and now proposed to be adopted in Prince Edward Island. It has no qualms about the State "engaging in the liquor traffic." It would have the State engage in the manufacture as well as the sale of intoxicants to the end that the Liquor Trade may be "controlled" in the interests of the public and not in the interests of men and women whose object is to make money out of it. We have no evidence that the "moonshiner" and "bootlegger" have been developed to any extent in Great Britain; but if they were, The Spectator would have so much the greater cause to take the liquor trade out of the hands of private persons and place it in the hands of temperance men appointed by the Government to control it in such a way that the drunkenness and poverty resulting from it will be prevented. It is an ally of the Stewart Government in its effort to promote temperance and morality.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are times in church when it would seem to be positively unpleasant to remain there. This is when there is a canon in the pulpit, when a big gun in the reading desk, when the choir is murdering the anthem, and when the organist drowns the like Prince Edward Island with a choir

Notes by the Way

That Canada should select a national song bird as a feathered companion to the beaver—our national animal—was an editorial suggestion made by the Toronto Globe recently. And the claim was made that the white-throated sparrow might well be selected as the Laurate of the Diamond Jubilee. We presume that the original suggestion was put forward in a jocular spirit. It has, however, been taken seriously in some quarters and on Tuesday last a special despatch to the Guardian from Toronto told that three New Brunswick authors, Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts and George Frederick Clarke, all favored the white-throated sparrow as our national bird.

The song of this particular sparrow is a peculiar one which has received many different interpretations. The Globe interprets it as "Sweet Sweet-Canada-Canada Canada." We have heard it translated in another Province as "Sweet-Sweet Sugary-Sugary." Of course, all songs of birds are love songs and we had always thought of the sparrow's musical song as addressed to its bird mate without any reference to the country. But Dr. Clarke of Woodstock is quoted as stating that the Malaccet Indians of New Brunswick and the French voyageurs alike interpreted the sparrow song as signifying that Canada is a land of plenty, which it certainly is.

Nomination day in the provincial election in Quebec was favorable to the Liberal Government. Premier Taschereau, several of his Cabinet colleagues and supporters to the number of fourteen were declared elected without opposition. Something like this was expected. The Province is prosperous, its revenues are abundant, large expenditures have been made on the highways and public works, and the general policy of the Government, which includes state control of the liquor trade, is apparently approved by the people.

There has been great anxiety during the past few days throughout Europe and America over the attempt of two French aeroplane pilots to fly from Paris to New York. These were Captain Charles Nungesser and Captain Francois Coll, both of whom were experienced aviators who had served in the war. The time within which they should have arrived safely on this side and within which their fuel supply must have been exhausted if they continued in the air, has now elapsed and so far as is known nothing has been seen or heard of them since they passed out of sight of the French coast.

Evidently any attempt to cross the Atlantic by aeroplane is beset with perils. Airships, which are lighter than air, may be more successful, and Canada is preparing a mooring mast against the time within the current year when it is hoped the first airship will arrive in Canada direct from England. It is indeed hoped that a regular air line for the carriage of passengers and mails between the Mother Country and Canada will be established this year and hereafter maintained. This will doubtless be accomplished in time, but it will not be surprising if there is a delay of months and perhaps of years before the transatlantic air service becomes as regular and reliable as the steamship service now is.

It is now over 70 years since the first prohibitory law was enacted in British North America. Seventy years counts for two generations in the progress of human affairs. Prohibition as an experiment in a British country was first tried here in the Maritime Provinces and here is all that remains of it in all the broad expanse of Canada today. In the three provinces by the sea, New Brunswick was the first of the Maritimes to adopt a prohibitory law and has now led in the movement for its repeal.

Other great movements of reform were brought in very shortly before prohibition. One of these was Responsible Government. Has anybody in all the nine Legislatures or in the Dominion Parliament yet proposed to repeal Responsible Government? Not one. Confederation is sixty years old and it stands yet unchallenged. How comes it then that seventy years after prohibition first came in and after it had been tried in every province between the two oceans, seven of those provinces have repealed it and in Prince Edward Island the Government supported by a large majority in the Legislature, has decided to repeal prohibition? There is something in this for our prohibition friends to consider.

THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

By J. E. B. McCREADY

Personal reminiscences of newsgathering at the Capital forty years ago.

The duties of "Our Own Correspondent" for a leading Opposition daily are many and varied; they are also arduous at all times. If he is at all fitted for his task, he will find it often very interesting, sometimes intensely so. If he knows the ministers of state personally, so much the better; if he does not know them he will find it of advantage to make their acquaintance, choosing his time carefully, for most ministers are busy men. They are also men of like passions with other men, and like men of lower station in life, have differences of manner, temperament, their likes and dislikes, are sometimes jealous of each other, and so on. To get on some sort of footing, at least that of a speaking acquaintance, is most desirable. Sometimes a word dropped by a minister in the most casual way will supply a missing link, or serve to solve a political riddle on which one may have spent weeks of patient investigation. Moreover, it may be found that the information you are seeking will be frankly given by the minister for the asking, when it could in no other way be obtained.

It is of almost equal importance to know the deputy-ministers, the permanent official heads of the several departments. The deputy may know more of the matter you are for the time seeking to find out than the political chief of the department, especially if the latter is comparatively new to official life. The phrase is current that "ministers come and ministers go, but deputy-ministers go on forever." If you are known to him, it will count in your favor with the deputy and with all the subordinate officials. Again, to be favorably known to the deputy may give easier access to a minister whom it is desirable to cultivate or to see from time to time. The correspondent should also know the private secretaries of the several ministers. They can usually give information as to many matters, not of a private or political nature, which the correspondent may desire to learn.

So much premised, let it be added that in the course of many conversations some things may be told even to an Opposition correspondent which he may be required to withhold from his newspaper, or not to make use of until a specified time. It will be all-important for him to keep his trust sacredly in such matters, and so establish a bond of confidence between his informant and himself. The bond so established will grow stronger. Playing the game as a gentleman among gentlemen, he will in the long run obtain more reliable news, and be less often misled than if he stooped to less reputable methods. Speaking from some experience as a special correspondent at Ottawa in years past, I ought to add that I never knew of an instance in which an official or civil servant treacherously, wantonly or corruptly betrayed a Government secret to an Opposition newspaper directly or indirectly. But that there were not cases of inadvertence and indiscretion, sometimes leading to important disclosures, I would not affirm.

Twenty-five years ago I was the resident correspondent of the Toronto Globe at Ottawa. The late Mr. George Kingsmill held a like position for The Mail. We were always friendly, and I have many pleasant memories of him. He had what sportsmen would call the inside track for political news, and it was no easy task to keep approximately even with him. It had been a tradition with both parties that important news from the Government or the departments should be first disclosed to the public through the newspapers supporting the Government of the day. Sir John Macdonald was Premier and Minister of the Interior, The Globe, under Mr. Gordon Brown's editorial management, was vigorously hostile to him.

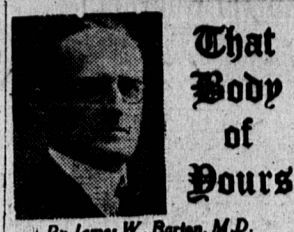
And those were the days of frequent and radical changes in the land regulations of the Northwest. The influx of settlers consequent upon the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave great public interest to matters affecting the lands and their settlement. My immediate predecessor in The Globe's service at Ottawa, Mr. J. T. Hawke, now of the Moncton Transcript, had cleverly captured the first batch of these changes and all their important features had appeared simultaneously in The Globe and The Mail. "There will be other important changes soon," he said on handing the work over to me, "but I fear you cannot get them." I resolved to try, however, and so found myself at the very outset playing at cross purposes with Sir John Macdonald's own department. The officials to whom I applied for information were courteous but reticent, and would tell me nothing. It seemed useless to apply to Sir John himself, The Globe being so hostile and he so busy, and I did not make the venture.

At length I learned positively from an outside source that the changes had been made, from which it followed as a matter of course that the amended regulations or a full synopsis of them would be forwarded that night to The Mail. That was a busy night for the correspondent. I knew the existing regulations well, and also had advance knowledge of several of the changes sought for. As to what had been done, beyond some scraps of information, I did not know, but at the last moment, in the most casual way, I learned that the more important changes sought for had been conceded. On this, with some guessing as to the minor points, the despatch was made up and forwarded. It was fairly full, and turned out to be entirely accurate so far as it went.

The Mail people did not like this, and on going up town the following morning, I learned that the fact had been wired from Toronto to Ottawa that The Globe had again got the purport of the land regulations simultaneously with the Government organ. I could not forbear calling at the Lands Department to enjoy my small triumph and found not a little perturbation there. I learned that an investigation was being made as to the leakage, that Sir John was angry, and that half a dozen theories, all of which were wide of the mark, were afloat as to how the news was obtained.

But for what was to follow this story would not be worth telling, and would never have been told in print. Some months later the land regulations were again changed, and of course would be sent first to The Mail, as usual. But very special care was taken this time that the news should be exclusive to that journal. I went at once to the Lands Office, applied to Mr. Lindsay Russell for the particulars of the changes which had been made. He was courteous, even jocular, but much more inclined to criticize newspaper men's methods than to give me any information. He would not admit, neither would he deny, that the changes had been made. Putting on as bold a front as possible, I assured him that I knew the changes had been made; that any newspaper

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

MAKING FOLKS NORMAL

Notwithstanding the fact that more patients are cured of mental trouble and returned to their homes than ever before, the number of cases is still increasing. The difference between a mental case and a normal case is that the normal individual fits himself into his work, his family, and into society as a whole, and the mental case may be able to adjust himself to his work or even to his family, but not to the general public.

There is some peculiarity about his personality or behavior that just does not fit in with that of other people.

The suggestion that is appealing to all mental specialists nowadays is that wherever the family or the family physician detect the slightest departure from normal in an individual, that "simple" measures be taken to get him adjusted again without any talk about the condition or treatment for it.

In other words it is up to the family not to ignore danger signals or warnings. A sign may be a simple, even a trivial affair, yet it may mean much.

The earlier treatment is begun, the more hopeful are its results, but early treatment means that the symptoms are recognized early.

Dr. G. M. Robertson of London, states that the measures to prevent mental disturbance or insanity may mean simply a change of surroundings, new interests, work that the individual likes, life in the open air, rest, sleep, moderation in all things, and attention to bodily health.

Now what about this? Well almost anybody should be able to adjust himself to life if he follows these rules.

Some one else has gone a step further, and suggests that the home, the schools, the churches, the industries, and other agencies that affect human behavior, demand consideration as never before.

In other words every agency that has as its work the guidance of young people, should be doing all in its power to see that those youngsters live an all round life, and take part in games, in recreations, assume definite responsibilities, learn the necessary personal hygiene and so forth.

This training should make for normal individuals.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, May 12th

"And what ails ye at the May east wind?" said the shepherd. "It is so bitterly disagreeable... And what good can you say of it?" enquired Lord Rutherford. "Well, it dries the gird, it slackens the eyes, and it's God's will." —Chambers

AMATURUS

Somewhere beneath the sun, These quivering heart-strings prove it. Somewhere there must be one Made for this soul to move it; Some one that hides her sweetness From neighbors whom she slight's Nor can attain completeness, Nor give her heart its rights; Some one whom I could court With no great change of manner, Still holding reason's fort. Of things waving fancy's banner; A lady, not so queenly, As to disdain my hand, Yet born to smile severely Like those that rule the land; Noble, but not too proud; With soft hair simply folded, And bright face crescent-brow'd, And throat by Muses moulded; And eyelids lightly falling On little glistening seas, Deep-ecum, when gales are howling. Though stirr'd by every breeze; Swift voice, like flight of dove Through minster-arches floating, With sudden turns, when love Gets overnear to doting; Keen lips, that shape soft sayings Like crystals of the snow, With pretty half-betraysings Of things one may not know; Fair hand, whose touches thrill, Like golden rod of wonder, Which Hermes wields at will; Spirit and flesh to sunder; Light foot, to press the stirrup In fearlessness and glee; Or dance, till finches chirrup, And stars sink to the sea.

Forth Love, and find this maid, Wherever she be hidden; Speak Love, be not afraid; But plead as thou art bidden; And say, that he who taught thee His yearnings want and pain, Too dearly, dearly, bought thee To part with thee in vain. —William Cory. (1823-92)

15,000 CHICKENS FROM ONE FARM

BRONTE, May 11.—The chicken industry in Trafalgar township is prospering more than ordinarily this spring. One poultry farmer has already hatched out over 15,000 chicks. Another has 8,000, others having similar success on a smaller scale.

That Body of Yours 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 mills sub-standard offered us at this remarkable price. The average prices are 50c to 75c for 33c Each. S. A. McDONALD

Good Fishing Rods If you have never used a nice jointed rod you have missed one of the greatest pleasures in fishing. If you want a durable and handsome rod, this is the place to get it. No matter whether you buy the most expensive or the cheaper kind, you'll be proud of any rod you get here. Our stock of fishing tackle includes everything needed for fishing. Our prices will make your outfit quite inexpensive. The White Drug Store J. G. JAMIESON, Druggist

WE DO NOT SPECIALIZE IN ANY PARTICULAR TYPE OF SECURITY. We believe that maximum safety can be found only in studied diversification. Our recommendation of a bond from our current list covers, not only the bond itself, but also the purpose which the purchase of that bond is to accomplish. Eastern Securities Co. Ltd. INVESTMENT BANKERS 146 Richmond Street—Charlottetown St. John Montreal Halifax

Household Scrapbook By ROBERTA LEE How to Make Whitewash Fill a bucket half full of lime and cover it about 2 inches with water. Let it stand 24 hours to slack, or until it is the consistency of paste. Dip out a portion of this slacked lime into another bucket and thin with water to the desired consistency. Add 1 teaspoonful of bluing to 1/2 bucket of whitewash to clear and make white, and 1/2 pint of salt to make it stick. Hanging the Wash Try pinning all small articles, such as handkerchiefs and collars to the towels and larger pieces before going out to hang the wash. It saves much time. To Soften Lemons When lemons have become dry and hard from standing, cover them with boiling water for a few seconds and they will be restored. Before holding strawberries always wash them. Much of the flavor and juices escapes through the opening made by pulling and is lost in the water when they are washed.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "this is him." Say "this is he." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: protege. Pronounce pro-ta-zha, o as in "no," both a's as in "day," accent last syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: admittance; two 's'. SYNONYMS: abuse, vituperate, aspersion, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, malign, disparage, ill-use. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: MORDANT; biting; pungent; sarcastic. "They were discussing and ridiculing their enemies with mordant zest."

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