

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Why Scrap Confederation?

Mr. WILFRED HEIGHINGTON, M.P.P., for St. David's, Toronto, has entered the fray over the B.N.A. Act, according to the Mail and Empire. In a letter to the press he contends that the Act is not our constitution—that it is only a part thereof. "Our constitution is really just the same as that of Great Britain, as elastic as undefined, and all that the B.N.A. Act does is to divide certain fields of legislative authority between nine provincial legislatures and that of the Dominion. Each of these Legislatures, as regards the subjects which the B.N.A. Act assigns to it, and within the geographical limits of its province, is a sovereign body, in a self-governing British province, and the authority of its Parliament is (to use the words of the Privy Council) as plenary and ample as that of Ottawa or Westminster itself."

Today's Civic Contest

The Mayoralty contest in today's civic election is a straight fight between two candidates who have held office as Councillors, and whose records are before the public. In their election cards they both emphasize the importance of a balanced civic budget, and of dealing with other problems, notably unemployment relief and electric light rates. It is essential that the franchise be exercised conscientiously, with a view to civic rather than personal interests, and that the vote be large and representative. The same applies, of course, to the contest in Wards Two, Four and Five for the Council seats. The cards of the candidates have appeared in the press, and their respective claims are being placed fairly and squarely before the public.

Search For John Kipling

In the English newspapers reports relating to the death of King GEORGE, and of RUDYARD KIPLING, appear many intimate and touching stories which somehow did not find their way out here. And of these there is none more revealing than the story of JOHN KIPING. JOHN KIPING was reported missing, and RUDYARD, his father, visited in hospital JOHN'S closest friend. The friend had served as a brother officer with JOHN in the Irish Guards, and was wounded in the same sector around Loos. R. K. was outwardly calm, but inwardly shattered. They decided to try to establish beyond doubt if JOHN were dead or a prisoner of war. So they wrote to a fellow officer, who was still in the same sector, asking him to see what could be done. Weeks passed before a reply came. Every avenue had been explored, but no trace had been found. The third member of the trio, though still in France, could do no more than they. He wrote, "We can only hope that he is a prisoner of war. I have done my best."

Editorial Notes

Everybody with a civic vote should register it today. GILROY is getting as popular as HITLER in the day's news. While severely criticizing the policies of the new Government, Rt. Hon. R. B. BENNETT offers every assistance from the Conservative opposition in getting Canada back to normal. According to Mr. ARTHUR SLAGHT, M.P., there are three bachelors in the KING Government who ought to become victims of leap year's privilege. There is also the Leader of the Opposition but constitutionally it is his right to object.

Mr. BENNETT's advocacy of compulsory voting and limitation of election expenses should encourage the KING Government to take action. It is over due—owing to the fact that in the past the leader of the Opposition would have made a party issue of it.

Old times were recalled in Ottawa the other day when the executive of the National Council of Women received the resignation of Lady ABERDEEN as President of the International Council. It was when the Earl of ABERDEEN was Governor General here that her Ladyship formed the first Council in 1893, and ever since she has taken an active interest in its affairs.

Evidently Premier TASCHEREAU is taking a leaf out of Premier CAMPBELL's book, for on a week-end visit to Montreal he stated that he was not prepared to pass on to the municipalities the extra amount granted by the Federal Government for relief. He said during the next session of the legislature new measures would be adopted to do away with present difficulties due to the KING Government's departure from the policy of its predecessor of one-third contribution by Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments.

Sympathy will be extended to President DE VALERA of the Irish Free State on the loss of his second youngest son, BRIAN, as the result of a riding accident in Dublin's famous Phoenix Park. The President has seven children, and resides at Springville, Cross Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin. Mr. DE VALERA's father was Spanish, his mother Irish and his wife Irish (a FLANNIGAN). BRIAN was a student at Dublin University, following no doubt in the educational footsteps of his father who is a B.A., B.Sc., Dip. in Ed. (Teaching); LL.D., and Ph.D. He raised \$6,000,000 for the Irish cause in U. S. A. in 1919-20, and has been President of the Executive Council and Minister of External Affairs since 1932.

The horse in war-fare is fast disappearing. Recent decisions have been taken by Great Britain concerning the modernization of infantry. Complete mechanization of its first-line transport is involved, horse-limbers being superseded by fifteen-hundred-weight trucks with oversize tires or armored carriers, while officers' chargers are being replaced by light autos or autocycles. This mechanization will be accompanied by reorganization. Rifle battalions will have a light machine gun to each section of seven men. There will then be fifty-two light machine guns in each battalion, in addition to a platoon of four mechanized trench mortars. Machine-gun battalions, however, will have two companies with a total of thirty-two guns instead of three companies with thirty-six guns, as tried experimentally. An anti-tank company, instead of being composed of four platoons, each of four guns, will consist of three platoons.

In Budapest, Hungary, an extreme example of the adulation of British royalty is displayed. In a large museum case in the hall of the Gelbert Hotel are exhibited a black swimming suit and a many-colored bath robe. Beneath these is a sign reading: "Property of His Majesty, King EDWARD VIII of England, left in the City of Budapest's safe custody." Curious crowds gaze reverently at these relics of the visit of the King, then the Prince of Wales, last year. After a Turkish bath at the hotel, the prince was urged to visit the swimming pool and received a new bathing suit and bath robe. On leaving he was invited to take them with him but he laughingly replied: "Thanks, you can keep them for me until my next visit." Budapest takes such things seriously so the key to the museum case was deposited with the Mayor. He will restore it only to some one authorized to place these garments in the hands of their royal owner.

In Alberta the recall principle in politics is being attempted to be put in force. Mr. J. W. BEAUDRY, member of the legislature for St. Paul constituency is being made the first victim of recall efforts by a group of his constituents who charge the member with being a "Non-Social Creditor." A statement issued by Mr. E. MALLOY, president of the St. Paul group alleges the member never came to meetings of the group to learn or to teach (Social Credit principles) before he was candidate, and that after the election he was "dragged to a few meetings." It added "efforts to make a Social Creditor of him have been in vain." A bill under which any constituency in Alberta could "recall" its elected member, ousting him from his seat and cancelling his election by vote in the same way it had elected him is one of the chief pieces of legislation which Premier ABERHART is to introduce in the coming session, and evidently the St. Paulites are taking time by the forelock.

With old loans totalling millions maturing this month and next, the Western Provinces are looking once more to Ottawa for direct financial aid or guarantees for new issues. It was in view of this that the Federal Government submitted to last Inter-Provincial Conference the proposal to form a Federal Loan Council to supervise the raising and repaying of loans by the provinces. The attitude of the Western Provinces was not, and is not now, very favourable to the proposal. While they admit the idea is a good one in itself and if it does not apply to them, they fear that it would involve a surrender of their complete autonomy in fiscal and financial matters, that if they should sign on the dotted line to obtain federal backing for one loan, this initial step might shut the door to escape from federal control in a subsequent undertaking. One beneficial effect of the recent conference has been, however, that with the alternative of a certain amount of federal supervision in any provincial loan when a federal guarantee was sought, the Western Provinces have been stimulated to even greater effort toward balancing their budgets, reducing their outlay on ordinary account, and putting their financial house in order. They have, in other words, been provoked to removing the need of federal aid.

Notes By The Way

There must be many people living within a virtual stone's throw of old Fort Wellington at Prescott who have yet to enter its portals and to carry out an inspection of its interior. This old fortification, one of the best preserved in Canada, has been, indeed, largely ignored by residents of the surrounding district who fail to realize what an attraction it is for visitors from other sections or what an asset the town of Prescott possesses in its existence with all the memories that surround it of the War of 1812, the Rebellion, the Fenian raids and other thrilling periods in which the fort has been occupied by garrison troops. But the very neighbors of the fort seem unaware of its existence. The same criticism does not apply to tourists who make their way from point to point over highway No. 2. The fort is now and has been for some years under the administration of the National Parks Branch at Ottawa and that Branch is authority for the statement that last year approximately 7,000 people visited it. This does not represent those who entered the earthworks, for many of such visitors must have failed to register. Included in the estimated total, however, there were many tourists from many lands, including England, Ireland, Scotland, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Spain, British East India, and the United States. In addition, various groups of people were visitors including teachers and school children, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, religious bodies and a party of children from England on a holiday trip.—Brookville Recorder.

It happens that the first great decision for the good or ill of the realm in the reign of Edward VIII will be taken by two bodies of industrialists, one representing those who direct and control industrial enterprises and the other those who contribute to the undertakings of a million units in any one industry. Every one will hope for the beginning of the new reign shall not be marred by industrial strife; but it resists with the colliery owners and the miners to translate that hope, by word and act, into reality. The mining industry has the opportunity, if it recognizes the greatness of the occasion, not merely to arrange a temporary truce in a long struggle of interests but to make a new start on the way of conciliation and even of co-operation. The industry is painfully in need of a relationship of understanding between employers and workpeople.—London Times.

Just as shock numbs the senses, so do certain figures defy comprehension and therefore comment. The ordinary mind counts its dollars by units, tens, hundreds and thousands. It is necessary to slip into another mental gear in order to talk of millions, because a million units is beyond any ordinary person's grasp. When the astronomical computation of billions is applied to dollars, it becomes an interesting but elusive thought. Yet Mr. Roosevelt forecasts a billion dollar deficit for the next budget, and this will raise the debt of the United States to well over \$10 billion. The average citizen just has to fall back on faith and hope.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

From 280,450,331 to 103,451,077. That tells the story of street-car transportation in St. Louis. The first figure represents the cash fares paid in 1925, the second the number of cash fares in 1935. In 15 years transportation by street car has decreased nearly 68 2-3 per cent. People are travelling in private automobiles, service cars and buses. By running bus lines the Public Service Company is itself contributing to the fading travel by street car.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

No real man ever boasts his gained advantage over someone else. Most such men are truly grateful for the way fortune has favored them. We are not born equal in this world. Opportunity, however, is offered equally to all. The trouble lies in so many being born with limited gifts, either of health, mind, or family background. Each figure in an important manner. Environment comes in too. So that when a man is highly favored, he would be poor in character indeed, if he did not rise through his own efforts. Each of us is richly rewarded for the use we put our energies to, for what we have, and for the way we handle our individual lives. We should be eternally grateful for what success and happiness come to us, and try to pass them on in some form or other to those less favored—but never through boasting. Just to be born with a deep sense of appreciation for all that is fine and beautiful in life and nature is to be rich! All nature is a free theatre of beauty.—Ex.

There seems to be a strong feeling amongst devoted Social Crediters that the press is deliberately misrepresenting Mr. ABERHART. Who has struck the Herald as impressive is that most of the criticisms that have been directed towards it have been brought about by reports of Mr. ABERHART's Sunday broadcasts carried by The Canadian Press, though Mr. ABERHART has not disavowed those reports himself. It is true he criticizes the press, but that criticism lacks definiteness; he does not point to direct instances of unfairness. The press actually is proving a source of daily propaganda for Mr. ABERHART. Every announcement that his government has to make is given the fullest publicity. We'll venture to say that every statement handed out by Mr. ABERHART and his colleagues since coming to office has been published—and with full prominence. That is so also of the caucus of the federal M.P.'s in Edmonton. That gathering of 15 men was given columns of space. Why all this howling

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of subjects of general interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

CRITICS CRITICIZED

Sir,—I wonder if you have space for a few remarks on some of the anti-prohibition letters that are appearing in the press at the present time. I hope you have and will grant me this privilege of using a little of it. Others who have different opinions from those expressed in said letters might well raise their voices too.

"Citizen" in his usual incisive language, this time directed at Mr. Rogers, says "Government Control" (the means of course, government sale) means fewer bootleggers. Now "Citizen" knows, what everyone else knows who has any knowledge in the matter, that no province in the Dominion has had an experience that will uphold that statement. He is just talking, that's all.

Again he says any temperance policy that does not take into account man's nature is doomed to failure. Exactly so; man's nature is God-given and all parts of it are a temporary nature, and that feeds a carnal appetite with a narcotic drug is doomed to failure. There is no doubt about that. That is why some people would rather risk the chance of losing now in a cause that will ultimately win, than win out now in a cause that will ultimately be not only doomed but damned. It looks as if "Citizen" were trying to measure man's nature in a little flesh-pot.

Then he is almost mirth provoking to have him quote what an American weekly is supposed to have said about the Quebec liquor law. He is probably not aware that, at that date at least, there was not a "dry" national weekly on the continent. This is that for all that it means. It would be wise if he is going to quote the law, for him to read it first, then quote accurately, and then tell how the prohibitions fall in Quebec, since the failure of prohibition is his theme.

Mr. Rogers coming along with what he evidently thinks is keen criticism of the brief submitted by the Temperance Alliance to the government. If anyone wants to take the view that it is not as strong a brief as might have been presented, I can understand his agreeing with him. I think it was a weak presentation of a strong cause. But at that it is, in its sincerity and candour, quite beyond ridicule. The brief was, I take it, addressed to gentlemen whom the Federation considers "men; men who are pledged and sworn to enforce law." This province has repeatedly expressed its wishes in the matter of handling the liquor question. What else would a group of citizens honoring the government do but to ask them to fulfill their pledges and enforce the law. In the face of the experience of the other eight provinces of the Dominion would Mr. Rogers have the leaders in moral authority to attempt the government to follow the eight into the mess and the mire of government sale of liquor?

Mr. Rogers says "Every other country" has kicked out prohibition for its failure. Perhaps he would care to name one and say that the United States did this. He knows, if he knows anything of what he is talking about, that such is not the fact. Then he thinks he has dealt an effective blow to the brief when he attacks the enforcement by citing the array of police force and equipment there is in the province at the present time, and blames Prohibition for the increase of police, etc. that has been necessary. Sir, does Mr. Rogers not know that this force and equipment is as much concerned with the enforcement of the Federal Acts re Customs and Excise as with the provincial act? Let the R. C. M. P. enforce effectively the Federal Acts and there will be little part for the Provincial Act to play. And we may remind him that government sale in the other provinces has not lessened the strenuous task of enforcing the Customs and Excise laws in the matter of liquor.

MORE TESTS FAIL

Sir,—Still further failures are recorded of persons unable to stand up to the Moderationists' Manhood Tests. According to this doctrine it is the duty of every young man to take a few drinks in order to prove his manhood by showing he can then stop. One test is not, however, sufficient as a final proof. The "proof of manhood" is called for whenever two friends meet. It can easily be seen how the "testee" after a while may become so proud of his accomplishment that he may even be pleased to take the test over again just all to himself. It is a wonderful idea, this, of proving to one's self one's own manhood. It may be the most satisfying excuse for those who want to drink, but it can hardly be an "argument" which would appeal to legislators in their senses. Not only did our soldiers and sailors and fishermen, as we have seen, fail to meet the test, but when the test was also put to employees or servants these also were found wanting. They could not continue to work and continue to take the manhood test, and horror of horrors (!) they had to be deprived of their "British Liberty." They had about the press? Must the editorial views be dictated, must a newspaper not have views of its own, is it to be Hitlerized and Mussolinized into refraining from saying anything without consent of a censor? —Leeds Herald.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

Every country, every state, every province and practically every large city has a department of health which administers the usual health and sanitary laws. However a few months ago a department of physiologic nutrition was established by the federal bureau of health of Germany. In addition, a special committee to deal with purely nutritional problems is under consideration. What does this mean?

Herefore if any individual found that certain foods agreed or disagreed with him he might and often did feel justified in spreading the knowledge of his wonderful discovery regarding the "right kind of food to eat" to his friends, acquaintances, and finally to the general public. Sometimes this was done from the best of motives, there being no thought of profit in mind; at other times this "new system of proper feeding" was advertised and advertised with the profits being the main idea in mind.

However when the state takes upon itself the work of investigating the fuel or heat and energy value of certain foods, the general or special properties of foods for their building or rebuilding qualities, their mineral and vitamin contents, their digestibility, their price as compared to their all round food value, then the people are not only going to get what is best for them, but get these foods at reasonable prices. This physiologic nutrition means the nutrition or building and health giving properties of foods as they are actually tested on human beings.

A one-sided diet is condemned, irrespective as to whether it is a meat diet or a vegetarian or raw food diet. "The basis of the educational and the publicity campaign for better nutrition lies in the paramount emphasis that is placed on a mixed or well assorted diet which should comprise adequate amounts of fruits, green vegetables, milk and milk products. Raw food is valuable as an assisting or supplementary nutrition in the form of salads, fruit and the like, but an exclusive diet of raw foods should not be adopted without a physician's endorsement. Diets influenced or arranged by "cultists" who are not scientifically trained are not recognized by this department of physiologic nutrition.

to be precluded from taking any further tests of manhood without their employers' consent. Labour was scarce those days, and like the liquor, it was found to be "good." But the legislature preferred the labour and prohibited the booze. An Act was passed (1833, chapter 33) prohibiting the sale of liquor to any servants or apprentices whatsoever without the "special order or allowance of their respective Masters or Mistresses." So drastic was the "Prohibition" that those who had passed the test and those who had "failed" were prohibited even "to sit drinking" where the Beverage Right was being sold.

Right here, may I be permitted to register my most emphatic protest against the sacred name, "manhood," or "manliness," being polluted and perverted into what is really an advertisement for brewers and distillers. The term manhood has been associated in all ages and times with what is finest and best and noblest in man. That the presence or absence of this sublime quality in any individual should depend upon his ability to withstand the toxic effects of alcohol, to "carry his liquor like a gentleman," or upon his being able to regulate the quantity taken as to stop just before the motor nerves become paralyzed or affected, is to debase all that is highest in man into the ignoble. Stuffing contests have been known to take place where the winner was the one able to make away with the most food, but such contests have never been apotheosized into the ideal. Why the ability to "carry" liquor and drink in so-called moderation should ever be regarded as proof of a manly quality can only be left for the Moderationists to settle among themselves.

Real manhood has to submit to no such test. One can understand the desire of the liquor interests to keep up the illusion, but it is hard to see how intelligent disinterested citizens should lend themselves to make use of such abasement of language of which the purpose and effect can only be the promotion of liquor sales. Those who set manliness or manhood up as a standard to be won by young men who can "carry their liquor," can "take it or leave it alone," are holding out to youth the gambler's chance with life as the forfeit if they lose. If the patient wins, he remains a Moderationist and possibly a lifelong customer of the liquor-seller. If he loses, he but makes one more addition to Death's great repository. In either case, the liquor seller wins during the full period that the patient's "manhood," or his life, can continue the test. Can no one deliver us from such abominable doctrine? I am, Sir, etc., W. E. BENTLEY.



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The Poet's Corner

FROM "SAPPHO" How soon will all my lovely days be over, And I no more be found beneath the sun— Neither beside the many-murming sea, Nor where the plain winds whisper to the reeds, Nor in the tall beech-woods among the hills Where roams the bright-lipped Oreads, nor along The pasture-sides where berry-pickers stray And harmless shepherds pipe their sheep to fold. For I am eager, and the flame of life Burns quickly in the fragile lamp of clay. Passion and love and longing and hot tears Consume this mortal Sappho, and too soon A great wind from the dark will blow upon me And I be no more found in the fair world. For all the search of the revolving moon And patient shine of everlasting stars. —Bliss Carman.

article by "Lyle Payne" on this subject. This writer itemized the various classes of readers that were served by one of the branches of the library. From the four year old to those who had reached advanced years, all found their particular enjoyment from the well filled shelves of our library. To limit its use to a few book lovers in the large centres is making too small an ob-

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