THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1939

Prohibition Enforcement

The Campbell Government is unique in many respects, but probably no more extraordinary occurrence will be associated with its memory than the speech which the Premier delivered last Friday with regard to his administration of the Prohibition Act. He took occasion to review matters in dispute between himself and a prominent legal colleague outside the House, with regard to which a lawsuit is pending, Mr. Campbell being the plaintiff in the action which is for damages for an alleged defamatory libel. Not only did he review the facts in issue from his standpoint, but he undertook to pass judgment on the defendant as well.

The case being at present *sub judice*, it is of course highly improper to comment on the merits in any way as to prejudice a fair trial. It would not only be improper but illegal for anyone to attempt to do so, without the special privilege Mr. Campbell enjoys as a member of the Legislature. As a King's Counsel learned in the law, no one knows better than the Premier and Attorney General that he has taken an undue advantage of his position in the House to set himself above the law which he has invoked, thereby placing his defending co-King's Counselor at a serious disadvantage should the case come to trial. One must draw the conclusion that Premier Campbell has no intention of proceeding to trial or he would never have placed himself in the position of drawing the reprimand of the trial judge upon his head for his unethical conduct in the matter.

With regard to the so-called facts the Premier submitted to the Legislature concerning the administration, past and present, of the Prohibition law, the public will take them with more or less of the proverbial grain of salt. If there be a gap of several years in the records of a past administration, whose fault is it? The Premier went out of his way to commend the wholesale vendor as being in control for the past twenty-one years. Commissions and political officials may have changed but the wholesale vendor has continued uninterruptedly in office. Surely he has not withheld records bearing upon his particular office.

With regard to the number of prosecutions under what the Premier calls his "systematic method of under-cover investigations," it may be pointed out that the prosecutions under the late Conservative Government were considerably more than under the preceding Liberal administration, and that Mr. Campbell, when in Opposition, was the first to insist that the figures, either of convictions or seizures, can "talk both ways." They do not necessarily mean that the law is better enforced, he said; they may mean simply that "more liquor is being consumed."

It is undeniable that since the abolition of the Prohibition Commission the sale of liquor through government stores under the Premier's administration of the Act has steadily increased. Under the MacMillan Government the greatest revenue years were 1933 and 1934, when an annual profit of $30,000 was shown. In 1936 the profit was $40,000, in 1937 $55,000, and in 1938, $58,079. These figures are taken from the comparative statistics tabled by the Premier on Friday. On the other hand, there is not the slightest evidence to substantiate his claim that these increased sales are due to curtailment of bootleg liquor, which the activities of his "under-cover" men show to be at least as easily obtainable as at any other time in the history of the Province. We have the sworn testimony of one of them, at an investigation held by the Premier himself, that he had seen as much drunkenness in Charlottetown in one day as he would see in the city of Montreal in a week.

We note a tendency in Mr. Campbell's apologia to shift the onus of law enforcement upon the general public, whose lax attitude he deplored. Let him recall in this connection the statement he made when in Opposition, that "enforcement of the Prohibition law can only be obtained from a Government which has a sincerity that is born of conviction." Let him also recall that the reason given for abolishing the Prohibition Commission was that in the past there was a tendency to "pass the buck" from the Government to the Commission, and that henceforth the entire responsibility was to be placed, where it belonged, upon the Attorney General.

Bren Plant Joy-Ride

"Two-score members of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons have now concluded their ludicrous joy-ride to the John Inglis plant in Toronto," says the Financial Post. "They might as well have visited The MacLean Publishing Co. plant where the original Bren article was published. They would have secured just as much information of value to them in their probe."

A suggestion was made early in the investigation into the Bren contract urging the Commissioner to hold sittings in Toronto or that at least he should go to Toronto and see the plant. The Commissioner declined to do either. He commented: "At the moment, it does not seem to me that a physical inspection of the plant would be of any assistance."

The only point at issue and which directly concerns the Public Accounts Committee is the condition of the plant at the time the contract was made and the experience and facilities which Major Hahn had at that time for getting an order of this kind.

What the plant looks like after a considerable volume of government machinery and money have been put into it, is of no significance.

"The circumstances under which the Public Accounts Committee have begun their probe," says the Toronto paper, "holds no great promise that their findings in this vital matter of governmental purchasing, as exemplified by the Bren contract, will be of much real value in clearing up the questions put squarely before Parliament by Commissioner Davis.

"The Only Hope"

"The only hope of the vegetable-growers in Ontario," said Mr. David Spence, Toronto Conservative and commission merchant, "is for the Minister of Finance to have the biggest heart possible to help these poor devils, because these vegetable people will absolutely starve this year." Mr. Spence was one of those who urged not only a seasonal but also a regional tariff for fruits and vegetables. The latter was declared by Mr. Dunning to be obviously impossible. Still another problem of Canadian vegetable-growers was presented by Mr. Frank Lennard (Conservative, Wentworth), who declared fresh vegetables from Texas were being subsidized by the American railroads in that they were granting an unusually low package rate. But in addition, the Canadian National System was also party to this subsidy, he said, in that the Canadian road was carrying these into Ontario and Quebec from Chicago.

Editorial Notes

North West Rebellion broke out this date, 1885.

* * * *

Gathered together on the Plains of Abraham 25,000 of the City of Quebec children will sing "God Save the King," and "O Canada," when Their Majesties visit there in May.

* * * *

No wonder Premier Campbell made Mr. LePage chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Prime Minister Mackenzie King would have been equally justified in appointing Defence Minister Ian Mackenzie in charge of the investigation into the Bren Gun scandal.

* * *

Premier Campbell boasts he has published the Prohibition financial report. He has done nothing of the sort.. He has published the barest summary conveying no detailed information at all, except that there was a surplus of some $54,000.

* * *

Last year's Public Accounts showed the Hon. B. W. LePage received $1,000 as expenses for attending the Coronation. This year's Accounts contain the following additional item: Hon. B. W. LePage—Balance of expenses attending Coronation, $657.40.

* * * *

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose will make the first speeches of their careers—in French—when they formally address Madame Lebrun during her visit with President Albert Lebrun of France to the King and Queen. The Princesses will thank Madame Lebrun for elaborately-gowned dolls the people of France gave them after their parents' visit to Paris last summer. Both Princesses speak French fluently and Elizabeth wrote most of her speech herself. Princess Elizabeth, 12, is heiress presumptive to the throne. Princess Margaret Rose is eight.

* * *

Aren't the Liberals kind and generous to their own? Prime Minister Mackenzie King appointed Mr. F. G. Sanderson, the Deputy speaker and Chairman of committees of the Whole, to represent him at the 150th anniversary of the founding of Australia. He got all his expenses paid and was not even asked to forgo part of his salary while absent from the House. Instead, the Government appointed Mr. J. F. Johnston to act for him and passed an order-in-council providing him with an allowance of $1,000. Nobody would have known anything about the transaction had not an inquisitive member put a question to the Minister of Finance on the matter.

* * * *

The late Mrs. Andrew MacNair reminded one of Mrs. Magdalen Herbert, mother of George the poet and theologian. It will be recalled when George was only three his father died leaving his widow with ten children, but Magdalen refused to be daunted. She went to Oxford for the education of her sons; and there she met John Donne, poet and theologian to whom in contrast to the painted emptiness of the Court, Mrs. Herbert's rugged beauty came as a revelation of the divine. The hard years had left their marks upon her face, but its expression was of one who could rely upon a strength beyond her own, and of her he wrote two of his loveliest lines:

No Spring, nor Summer beauty hath such grace
As I have seen in one autumnal face.

* * * *

Rt. Hon. James Brown, who started work in the mines at 12 and rose to become the King's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, has just died in Ayr at the age of 76. The onetime miner and his mill-girl wife left a tiny cottage which rented for £10 ($47) a year to take up residence at Holyrood Palace as direct representatives of the King and Queen. Mrs. Brown became "Her Grace" with titled women as attendants and her husband, with peers as aides, drove to the assembly with an escort of cavalry. Mr. Brown once described the palace as a "creepy place" and said he did not sleep much while there. He held the honor three years —1924, 1930 and 1931—being appointed by a Labor Government on each occasion. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1930 and the same year was accorded the freedom of Ayr.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is perfectly marvellous how the gullible human plays with the delusion that somehow, if you are a nation and not just one person, you can spend your way out of debt. —Vancouver Province.

The best hope of peace for this country in a troubled world does not lie in a weak America whose policies are hamstrung by constitutional limitations on the authority of its own Government. It lies in the building up of such a preponderance of military and diplomatic power on the side of the law-abiding countries that no predatory nation will dare to challenge that authority. —New York Times.

The Germans of the United States cannot be essentially different from the Germans in Germany. Hence it is not hard to believe that there is a revulsion in Germany against the excesses of Hitlerism. It is in the highest degree unfortunate if the Germans over there continue to be deluded with the false and malicious assertion that America, which does not like Hitler's leadership, extends this dislike to the whole German people. —St. Louis Globe-Dispatch

One of the first ships of the new Trans-Canada air mail service last Thursday brought in a lovely greeting of spring daffodils picked in Victoria the day before. They were sent from Mayor McGavin, of Victoria, to Mayor Lewis, of Ottawa. The flowers were received in perfect condition. There are great fields of spring flowers in the vicinity of Victoria. It is a Canadian home industry to be encouraged. Local greenhouse gardeners are, of course, well equipped to supply the home market in Ottawa, but the advent of spring flowers from Victoria is something to be welcomed. —Ottawa Citizen.

If the greatest problem of the country is unemployment and taking people off the dole, it is obviously necessary to increase employment in the natural way by encouraging and promoting the expansion of business. Special relief workers are only justified after everything possible has been done to create employment in the normal way. The Government was following this policy in stimulating trade, in exempting building materials from the sales tax, in providing facilities for financing the building of homes, in giving some encouragement to the mining industry and in helping the tourist trade by highway improvements. The general encouragement of economic recovery needs to be pressed by every possible means. It would be clearly contrary to such a policy to place new tax burdens on industry, because these would tend to discourage new enterprise and the expansion of present industries. If increased employment is the great, all-important objective, as it should be, no impediments that can be avoided should be placed in the way. That is something to consider in connection with any decision about the time for adopting new measures of social insurance, involving increased public expenditure and, in the case of unemployment insurance, involving a direct charge upon industry. —Winnipeg Free Press.

A correspondent of the Examiner who said he was not writing for publication, argued by pen that there was not much chance of people in this country extending the range of settlement by making homes in new territory. He put it this way: "Often enough I read about the pioneers and the pioneer spirit, but we have none of it today. We have not the knowledge which the pioneer possessed. We would know nothing of cutting trees and building houses out of logs. The pioneers had such knowledge and used it. They were trained for their experience by what they had been doing before." And just where was the training done? Most of the people who settled in Ontario came from the Old Country, where they do not build log houses. Many of them came from the cities. We dare say few of them had ever cut down a tree and there would be only a small number who had any knowledge of building a log house. Locking up some notes secured several years ago from a gentleman of 82 who was telling of the experience of his father in taking up new land we found reference to this question of what the early settler knew about cutting down trees, it was this: "Father and his nearest neighbor decided they would work together in clearing their land so they started on a plot where their future farms would join. Neither of them had ever cut down a large tree and were working at it when a man farther up the country was going through with a team of oxen on the way to the mill. He stopped when he heard the sound of axes and made his way to where the two men were working. He looked at what they were doing and asked if they were trying to kill themselves. They had begun by cutting all the way around the tree which showed they had no idea at all of the direction in which it would topple over. The stranger stopped for a while and lent a hand and gave them a few much-needed lessons in how to notch a tree and then cut so they would not get caught when it fell. The settler also offered to come back later on and show them how to use logs for the building of a house. Before coming to this country my father had been in a spinning mill near Glasgow, and his neighbor was a clerk in a store. They knew little enough about the bush and its ways and I have heard father say he would have quit several times but he could not. There was no chance of going back so he had to go ahead." —Peterborough Examiner.

During the past few years, the world has been liberally supplied with Japanese profession of good faith in international relations that they now are assessed at their worth. On the very day that Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the new Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James (who was formerly Minister to China and later Ambassador to Moscow), vowed to do his utmost to strengthen the great friendship existing between the two island Empires,' the new Japanese envoy at Rome, interviewed in Towio, said "Britain's predominance in the Far East has come to an end forever. The New China is to become a second Manchoukuo,' and technicians and industries will be given preferential treatment." When Japan annexed Manchuria, many simple-minded people professed a belief that foreign trading interests there would not permanently suffer and that the principle of the Open Door would be re-established, but, far from opening, it has been shut closer, as the world knows. After seven years of Japanese "administration," Manchuria has been emptied to British and American Firms: trade in competition with the system of international Cartel controlled trusts established by the invaders has been rendered impossible. —Hong Kong Press.

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.

SO-CALLED IMMORAL LITERATURE

Sir:—The writer has just read "Country Mother's" letter: "Immoral Literature in Country Stores" in Thursday's issue.

The following may sound like a "voice crying in the wilderness" but these are his views:

To begin with I would like to ask the "Country Mother" why she takes the other person's word for it as she states: "I have been told," etc. If she would get possession of these so-called immoral books and get the information first-hand, I am sure a different opinion would result.

The writer has read a great many of them and must come to their defence. They depict happenings in everyday life, and if more of this so-called immoral talk took place in the homes and more enlightening views on hygiene and social welfare could be taught in the high schools, many of the pitfalls in life for the rising generation could easily be avoided.

I would appreciate reading the views of some of the younger generation.

I am Sir, etc.,
ONE OF THE RISING GENERATION.

Sir,—I was greatly interested in a letter in the Guardian of March 23 written by a "Country Mother" condemning the country stores for selling trashy magazines. I wonder if this good lady thinks all the country stores sell those magazines, because a few might. Why condemn them all? I would like for this "Country Mother" to call at my store any time it is convenient for her to do so, and I could show her a very different book from those magazines; it is on my shelf and I read it in my spare time, namely the Book of Books.

I am, Sir, etc.,
V. N. TUCKER.
NORTH BEDEQUE, P.E.I.

History Repeats

Thumbing the pages of Volume Two of the History of The Times of London, just published, an American reader may wonder a little about history's tendency to repeat herself, says the Times of New York. In 1851 Louis Napoleon had seized the Government of France by a coup d'etat. The Times of London viewed the episode with distaste. Louis Napoleon, resenting this attitude, "made every endeavor to secure" the discontinuance of The Times's editorial criticisms, "both by means of his own underground machinery and by remonstrating with the British Government." He was successful in arousing some apprehension in certain high British circles. Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, warned the paper that it might goad Napoleon to "acts of violence which may be seriously inconvenient to us." The Earl of Clarendon, a former Foreign Secretary, was quite as explicit. Napoleon he thought, "is probably meditating revenge on England for what he believes to be the expression of the contempt and abhorrence in which he is held by the English nation." He went on: "If we were invulnerable, and had an army and navy and rock-defended shores, we might thunder away to any extent; but in our present helpless state it seems to me that to persist in irritating France is a luxury for which we may pay dearly."

"The matter became an issue in Parliament, and in the debates The Times, without being specifically named, was hauled over the coals for its supposed failure to maintain a proper "tone of moderation and respect" in discussing foreign affairs. Three days later the paper replied, making a clear distinction between the respective obligations of statesmen and of newspapers and redefining the function of the press. This editorial is still pertinent and still worth quoting:

"The statesman collects his information secretly and by secret means; he keeps back even the current intelligence of the day with ludicrous precautions, until diplomacy is beaten in the race with publicity. The press lives by disclosures; whatever passes into its keeping becomes a part of the knowledge and history of our times; it is daily and forever appealing to the enlightened force of public opinion—anticipating, if possible, the march of events—standing upon the breach between the present and the future, and extending its survey to the horizon of the world.

* * * * Of all journals, and of all writers, those will obtain the largest measure of public support who have told the truth most constantly and most fearlessly."

"In these and other passages at this time The Times of London rejected not only the notion of censorship enforced by law but of censorship imposed by influence. The paper did not construe as patriotism the support of a foreign policy which it believed to be wrong. It continued to lament the lost liberties of the French people, despite the manifest irritation of the budding French Emperor. Its attitude was vindicated nineteen years later when the Little Napoleon fell. Perhaps it did not need vindication. Regardless of the rise or fall of tyrants, it must appeal to the newspaper readers of any democratic country, and just as strongly now as in 1851 and 1852."

Flats for 3,000 people to be erected in London will have two children's playgrounds and 75 baby buggy bicycle sheds.

King George The Sixth

Chapter Sixteen

"Kings are like stars, they rise and fall, they have
The worship of the world, but no repose."
—Shelley.

When the late King George the Fifth conferred the title of the Duke of York on his second son, Prince Albert, who later became the sixth holder of this title to become the King, it marked the shortest lapse of time that British Royalty did not possess this title. Since it was not an hereditary title from the time of King Edward the Fourth, it was natural that this gift of the sovereign to a brother or son should lapse now and again in the history of the British Royalty.

From 1385 when King Richard the Second created this title for his brother who had conducted a fight against the Scots to the time when the son of Richard Plantagenet became King Edward the Fourth, the Dukes of York were holders of an hereditary honour but after that time it lost this distinction. In fact, there were no Dukes of York for a long time but in 1605 it was once more bestowed by King James the First. There were many occasions in history after this event when once again there was no Duke of York in British Royalty, with the longest lapse being from 1827 to 1892 when the late King George the Fifth became the Duke of Cornwall and York. Then for nineteen years it did not exist since the late King George the Fifth relinquished this title and it was only revived when he conferred it again on the present King in 1920.

There is an extremely interesting story behind this Dukedom and its episodes recount some of the most exciting and tragic chapters in the history of British Royalty, surpassing in romance and action the records of the men who held the title of the Prince of Wales or Heir Apparent, though the popular notion is contrary to this idea. Nevertheless, history shows that six Dukes of York became Kings, one was murdered, one was executed, two died in exile, two were killed on battle fileds, and two were recorded as the greatest lovers who ever sat on the throne. But the most exciting chapters relate that this title was very popular with the old Pretender, "King James the Third of England", who opposed the real King of England, George the First, and time and again he conferred this title on some favourite. Furthermore, the old Pretender bestowed the subsidiary titles of the Dukedom of York, namely, the Earl of Inverness and the Baron of Killarney, upon two of his friends, John Hay and the Hon. Alex Murray, he conferred the title of the Earl of Inverness. Both men served the Pretender in his efforts at rebellion, with John Hay escaping from England after the unsuccessful rebellion of the Jacobites in 1715 and the Hon. Alex Murray following this example after the election of 1750.

(continued next week)

(Reproduction Prohibited, 1939, Educational Features Syndicate)

The Poets' Corner

INDEPENDENCE

(From "Byron's Conspiracy")

Give me the spirit that on this life's rough sea
Loves t' have his sails fill'd with a lusty wind,
Even till his sail-yards tremble; his masts crack,
And his rapt ship run on her side so low
That she drinks water, and her keel plows air;
There is no danger to a man, that knows
What life and death is; neither is it lawful
That he should stoop to any other law.
He goes before them and commands them all,
That to him-self is a law rational.

—George Chapman (1559-1634)

Kidney Acids Rob Your Rest

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on "nerves" when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

The Annual Meeting

of the
NATIONAL YOUNG CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
will be held
Wednesday, March 29 at 8 P. M.
In the Committee Rooms McLure Building
Full attendance requested

A. R. MCINNIS, President
CHARLES BENTLEY, Secretary

The Annual Meeting

of the
WOMEN'S CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
will be held
Thursday evening, March 30th, at 8 p. m. sharp
In the Committee Rooms McLure Building
Kent St.
All Conservative Ladies requested to attend.

Mrs. H. H. HORNE
President

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CATHARTIC COLITIS— INFLAMMATION OF LOWER BOWEL

It is now known that spasm which causes stasis or partial stoppeage of wastes moving downward in the large intestine is caused, in a great many cases, by nervousness and emotional disturbances. The usual symptoms are headache, dizziness, bad taste in mouth, gas and bloating, tired feeling rapid heart beat.

The treatment of this condition —spastic colon—is to have the patient try to acquire calmness of spirit, not allowing little or even big things to unduly upset him. This calmness or poise together with a soft or non-irritating diet usually brings satisfactroy results.

However, when an individual is affected with this bloating, tiredness, dizziness and other symptoms, he naturally blames this bowel —constipation— for these symptoms and uses a cathartic to 'cleanse out' the bowel. This cathartic may give the bowel a good cleansing but in doing so not only inflames the lining of the bowel but may cause more spasms, constipation, and the return of the symptoms.

Dr. John C. Brougher, Vancouver, Washington, in Northwestern Medicine, says:

"In reviewing the records of patients with spastic colon, I find that, in 40 percent of the causes there is a history of constipation and either the regular or occasional taking of cathartics. I realize that anxiety and emotional instability are often factors in these early spastic constipations but I do believe that the symptoms are greatly increased because of the fact that the patients try one cathartic and then another until they develop a vicious cycle between a cathartic colitis (inflammation of colon or lower bowel) and an anxiety neurosis or fear."

Dr. Brougher states that the treatment of these cases is twofold, (a) trying to solve his emotional problem and develop new habits of living, including a regular habit time at stool, and (b) using a bulky diet, eating small amounts and often, also, tomato, orange, or pineapple juice. Drugs that relieve spasm may be necessary.

"Until a regular habit time is established it is permissible to order a two or three ounce plain water enema every day to stimulate emptying the lower bowel, thus establishing an habitual reflex." Exercise, especially walking, stimulates bowel action.

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain—headaches, sore eyes or dizziness—consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties.

G. F. Hutcheson

G. F. HUTCHESON,
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For lice on hogs, cattle and horses or lice and nits on poultry we guarantee Cooper's Dri-Kill to be one of the most effective.

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Pratt's Animal Regulator — — — — — — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Poultry Regulator — — — — — — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Worm Powders — — — — — — 35c & 70c
Pratt's Roost Paint — — 85c

Mac's Pig Worm Powder 35c per lb

AND

Macs Condition Powders for Horses 50c

SPECIAL PER BOX 39c.

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For a Delicious Cup of
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Mr. Tea Pott Says:
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FREE SPEECH IN A FREE COUNTRY

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