The Charlottetown Guardian

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TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1936

The Patriot Challenged

A few days ago it was charged by our local contemporary that certain letters appearing in *The Guardian* on the subject of the Fourth Prince by-election were not from bona fide correspondents but were written in *The Guardian* office. This statement was promptly denied in these columns, it being pointed out no member of *The Guardian* staff, from the editor down, is permitted to contribute to the correspondence columns, either anonymously or otherwise.

We note that in its yesterday issue our contemporary again repeats its allegation, without any reference to the denial which *The Guardian* has made. Several times in the course of a half-column editorial, it seeks to impress this falsehood on its readers.

Fortunately, the question is one which can easily be settled to the satisfaction of the public.

The Guardian is prepared to contribute $1,000 to the Crippled Children's Fund if any of the letters mentioned by the Patriot were written in The Guardian office or by any member of The Guardian staff, provided that before doing so The Patriot will put up a certified cheque for the same amount ($1,000) to go to the credit of the Crippled Children's Fund in the event of its statements being proved unfounded; the letters in question to be submitted in confidence to His Honour Judge C. G. Duffy.

Dairy Council's Recommendations

The dairy industry of Canada, as represented by the National Dairy Council policy, has gone on record as urging the retention of the present tariff and present currency dumping duties on butter, as well as adherence to the BENNETT Government bonus idea for exports and the necessity of a marketing act for control within the industry. Resolutions to this effect were unanimously passed at the convention in Winnipeg recently.

Members of the Council, as provided in the constitution and bylaws are half producers and half factory operators. The constitution, as amended at the Winnipeg meeting, provides for a membership of 54 divided on the 50-50 basis. Membership includes representatives of national dairy cattle breed associations, milk producers' associations, provincial dairy, associations, milk distributors, factory operators and dairy manufacturers. Its purpose is to serve the industry as a whole; its object to speak for the industry as a unit.

What the Dairy Council has now asked for is legislation similar in effect to the Natural Products Marketing Act, if that Act is declared ultra vires, in order that the regulating of the marketing and handling of exportable surpluses of dairy products might be carried out and that the present duties and the present currency dumping duty be retained in order to maintain the volume of dairy production. It has planned in the interval a voluntary export scheme arranged by those in the industry whereby the surplus butter might be removed from the Canadian market during the flush period of production in 1936 in order, as it was stated, that fair cream prices for Canadian dairy farmers might be maintained. The latter plan is the hope of the Council for this year only in view of the fact that assistance which might be received under the Marketing Act is doubtful with the decision as to its constitutionality still in the hands of the Supreme Court.

The Dairy Council recommendations are displeasing to the Winnipeg *Pree Press* (Liberal) which says shortly that the policy suggested "is certainly not one that Canada can afford." It is to be hoped that the KING Government will see the matter in a different light. What Canada cannot afford is to allow the dairy industry to be ruined, as it threatens to be if assistance is not continued.

European And Asiatic Situation

The situation in Europe and Asia is giving Statesmen more occasion to worry than at any time since 1917. The London *Spectator*, which has been, and for that matter still is, behind the League of Nations with all its powerful influence, confesses it is no use pretending that the League Covenant confers security today. Citing Ethiopia as a case in point, it asks what kind of value could a League State attacked by Germany place on the sort of help the League is giving Ethiopia today? In those circumstances it is idle to blame France or Russia for the steps they are taking in enacting a bilateral treaty. They have done everything possible to put and keep themselves in the right. France first proposed a general Eastern European Pact, including Germany. But Germany refused to come in. She invited Germany to join the present pact. But Germany declined. Ratification of the Pact was postponed in order that an understanding might be reached with Germany. None has been reached, and it is not France's fault. Elaborate efforts have been made to keep the new Pact within the framework of the League and to reconcile it at every point with the provisions of the Locarno Treaty. Since the agreement is purely defensive and cannot be aggressive it can be of no possible detriment to Germany except in the single event of her meditating aggression. And it is precisely against that contingency that it has been framed. Yet advantage has been taken by Germany to threaten abandonment of the Locarno Treaty, and to make a secret treaty with Japan, the ultimate object of which has yet to be revealed.

Editorial Notes

When it came to the sticking point— the appointment of a committee to urge the new bridge project on the government, the Liberals, with one exception, found it inconvenient to act. That was the test of their sincerity—much cry and little wool.

* * *

A thousand Miles up the Nile should bring us dangerously near the war zone.

* * *

Nothing could have been more lamb-like than Sunday and yesterday.

* * *

To be, or not to be, is still the question regarding our transfer from the Mother of Parliaments to Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. Justice ARSENAULT steps down and Mr. Justice SAUNDERS steps up as chairman of the Farm Loan Board.

* * *

Prime Minister KING has let it be known that from henceforth he is to waste his eloquence on none save the House of Commons.

* * *

Hear Provincial Racing Championship at the Forum fixed for Friday, March 20. Recall it was tremendous success last year—promises to be still greater this time.

* * *

Mr. DOUGLAS BELL never expected to win the Fourth District of Prince on Saturday. He told his friends at the outset what he wanted to do was to enter a vigorous protest against the Premier arrogating to himself the right to handpick the Liberal candidate. And he made the Premier and others sit up and take notice.

* * *

The Leftest or Radical parties will have 240 seats, or a clear majority, in the next Spanish Cortes (single-chamber parliament) as a result of the February 16 election. The Rightists won 131 seats and the Centre 48, the other seats going to various groups. The Cortes has 473 members.

* * *

We have to go abroad sometimes for our Ottawa news, and that is the case with regard to the disposal of the S. S. Margaret by the R. C. M. P. and now the importation of airplanes. According to a New York newspaper, the Fleet Aircraft Company of Fort Erie have just booked an order for 20 planes for the R. C. Air Force, 18 as training planes and two to be used by civilian aviation inspectors.

* * *

It is amusing to note our contemporary's efforts to show that there was Conservative opposition to Mr. WRIGHT in the Fourth Prince by-election. Mr. WRIGHT polled 925 votes, and his opponent, Mr. BELL, 252, as against 1,580 Liberal and 1,025 Conservative votes polled in the same riding in the general election last Summer. If the Conservatives voted on Saturday, *where were the Liberals?*

* * *

It is a pity the candidates in Fourth Prince were not up-to-date in their campaign tactics—pity, that is, for the young people. Former Congressman WILLIAM E. HULL of Peoria, now candidate for the U. S. Senate, made the following announcement the other day: "It is my intention to organize the young people of the state, both boys and girls, by giving them some kind of entertainment, either in the form of a dance or other entertainment to bring them out."

* * *

It is interesting to note what the well-bred French army officer must have gone through in English as fixed by the Journal Officiel. This is the required list for candidates for entry to the military school: CREASY's "Decisive Battles of the World." RUDYARD KIPLING's "The Day's Work." JOSEPH CONRAD's "Youth" and "The End of the Tether." R. C. SHERIFF's and VERNON BARTLETT's "Journey's End." LYTTON STRACHEY's "Eminent Victorians" (with emphasis on FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE and General GORDON, ARNOLD BENNETT's "Anna of the Five Towns."

* * *

The death of Signor ANTONIO SCOTTI, the world-renowned baritone opera soloist, in comparative poverty and loneliness, emphases the fact that not infrequently genius is ill requited in life time. For instance, in a short and agonized life, the great artist, VINCENT VAN GOGH sold only four of his paintings, and for very small prices, yet the exhibition of 150 held recently in New York was valued at more than $1,000.000, and in the first 12 days, 27,000 persons paid homage to the man who died almost friendless in spite of lifelong yearning for brotherhood.

* * *

Federal, State and Civic income and other taxes have become so exacting in the United States that chain stores are beginning to take fright. The JAMES BUTLER Grocery Company, Inc., operating 483 stores in the metropolitan area, announced yesterday that it had offered to sell each store of the chain at cost to the individual manager and had started to distribute invitations to 1,500 independent grocers to join a voluntary chain store organization expected to do a $60,000,000 gross business annually with the BUTLER company remaining as a general buying and advisory office for the entire group. Just as taxation is breaking up the big landed estates in England, so similar exactions are playing havoc with big retail business this side of the Atlantic.

* * *

Farmers here are not the only ones who object to the introduction of summer time. In Chicago the Live Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade and Grain Markets have entered a vigorous protest to the proposal that the railways change their schedule to suit Chicago's summer time.. These effects, they assert would result from an order for railroads to conform to the city's new time, effective by ordinance next Sunday: Livestock and grain markets throughout the West would be "disorganized" by the hour's time difference which would then exist between Chicago and them. Shipments would arrive in Chicago an hour later, interfering with "advantageous disposition" in the case of grain, and missing stockyard schedules in the case of livestock. The delay would cause more grain and cattle to be held over from one day to another, involving questions of feed and animal care in the stockyards. As a result of all this, farmers' and dealers' profits would be cut

Notes by the Way

Someone once said of Robert Burns that he asked for bread and they gave him a stone. But the Dumfries town council did worse than that. Opposite the house in Burns street, where the poet spent the last years of his life, the council in 1914 erected a refuse destructor. Its removal is now being urged. "For 21 years," says one of the Dumfries town councillors, "the destructor has stood as a melancholy monument and a grimy witness to a remarkable lack of forethought, good taste and civic pride." Dumfries is apparently awakening to the value of tourist traffic. It is to be hoped that the presence of the tourist in some other communities will arouse "forethought, good taste and civic pride" as it is apparently doing in Dumfries.—Winnipeg Tribune.

King Edward VIII was a distinguished visitor at the British Industries Fair at Olympia. He caused some amusement by his query to the keeper of a stand displaying paper shirts: "Will they wash?" This incident, multiplied by many similar, has convinced the British people that the new King will be as informal in his Kingship as he was as Prince of Wales. In the first month of his reign he has secured himself in the title of the "informal monarch." Yet he has addressed himself to all his Kingly tasks with thoroughness and all essential respect for tradition. — Christian Science Monitor.

There's something about this old depression that we should now begin to perceive more clearly. It used to be that we made easy money, marked up our assets, lived beyond our income, borrowed to excess and invested in untried speculations. Naturally we went broke. We cannot be prosperous without industry and thrift. We must produce and save in order to have. Borrowed money must be repaid and if we violate economic principles we must suffer. We have been suffering since 1929. When our income dropped we kept on spending, hoping that something would turn up—it didn't. —Brandon Sun.

Despatches told of a Toronto magistrate letting a man off because the prisoner always read the magistrate's articles on trees and wildflowers. Another Toronto magistrate, the late Col. George T. Dennison, could always be moved by any old soldier who, excusing too exuberant a celebration, pleaded a battle anniversary or a reunion of old comrades.—Edmonton Journal.

Plans for signaling to Mars—gigantic mirrors in the rainless Sahara, a radio broadcasting tower powered beyond present imagining—may as well be forgotten if the conclusions of Dr. Alan Mozley of the Smithsonian Institution about life on that planet are correct. The inhabitants of the red ball would be unintrigued by unwonted flashings in their eyes, most certainly would have no receiving sets. Life, as life is known on earth, Dr. Mozley declares in a report published by the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is in Mars probably represented by snails of the type that are found in the subarctic deserts of northern Siberia, which just barely manage to keep up their generations.—Los Angeles Times.

I would far rather have a young man talk the uttermost nonsense, provided that it is his own, than repeat like a gramophone the sagacities of other people. He may be foolish but it is better to be foolish than to be dead.—Lord Tweedsmuir.

Relief is not the only public expenditure that is better administered in the smaller centres than in the larger ones. The record of the smaller towns and rural communities in municipal finance is better on the whole than that of the urban and suburban communities. The county council is closer to the taxpayers. Residents in these communities choose men whom they know intimately, to handle local affairs and they exercise a greater vigilance in watching what they do. As governments grow, they lose their close contact with the people and graft and inefficiency creep in. —Financial Post.

Our own idea about the Canadian National Railways is that, things being what they are, they can't be taken out of politics, and that, politics considered in the proper sense, they shouldn't be. These railways are not paying their way. Year after year they come to Parliament for millions to make up their deficits, and when Parliament is voting that money, adding it to the public debt, necessitating higher taxes, argument that Parliament shouldn't have any say about the railways, or a considerable control over them, is nonsense.—Ottawa Journal.

These islands, formerly German, lie between Hawaii and the Philippines. After the war Japan took possession of them as an agent of the League. The principal-and-agent relationship was dissolved when the empire, stung by the world reproach over the theft of Manchuria, packed her grip and left Geneva for home. Now the agent having repudiated the principal, refuses to surrender the token of their former relationship. Japan has as much right to hold these mandated islands as she has to hold the former territory of Manchuria, and no more. Perhaps the chief importance of the incident is in its advertisement of the Japanese point of view touching world opinion. All that matters in Tokio is that the empire wants and has these Pacific islands.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The President's message was a challenge to autocracy. It was a challenge to autocracy at home. In a world that stands again in the shadow of war, Mr. Roosevelt voiced the protests of the Americas and of democratic peoples everywhere against "those nations which are dominated by the twin spirits of autocracy and aggression." Neither Rome, Berlin nor Tokio will find palatable his stirring rebuke to "nations seeking expansion" who "have therefore impatiently reverted to the old belief in the law of the sword, or to the fantastic conception that they, and they alone, are chosen to fulfil a mission and that all the others among the billion and a half of human beings must and shall learn from and be subject to them."—New York Post.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MENTAL AILMENTS NOW BEING CURED AND PREVENTED

A few years ago the statement was made that at the present rate of increase in mental ailments, another fifty years would find one-half of the world in mental hospitals with the other half taking care of them.

This was a gloomy picture but it was justified by the records which showed that there were more patients in mental hospitals than in all other hospitals combined.

To-day the picture is not so gloomy, despite the fact that the number of mental cases seems to be increasing. There are many reasons why we should feel hopeful about the picture.

In the first place there is no disgrace now for you or any in your household to be suffering with a mental ailment. At the first sign of "oddness" in behavior the family doctor is consulted and if he thinks more advice is needed the patient is sent to the mental clinic just as he would be sent to the surgical or turberculosis clinic.

Perhaps during the first examination by the family doctor, the condition of the teeth or tonsils was suspicious and the removal of tonsils or infected teeth cleared up the oddness in behavior.

In other cases a little stay in the mental hospital enabled the physicians to learn what was on the patient's mind and a few sympathetic understanding, and firm talks straightened out the "tangled skein" and the patients were able to return home.

In other cases due to illness, to anxiety or worry the patients were "looking inwards" on themselves, the whole day being spent in thinking about their troubles. By getting these patients to work a half a day or more every day, they were taken out of themselves, did some constructive work, and with less time to think about themselves, gradually surmounted their difficulties.

One of the distressing and embarrassing forms of mental ailments is that which attacks middle-aged women during their "change of life" and brings great grief and sorrow into many homes.

To-day it has been found that the family doctor is able to help many of these women over this anxious time and do away with the need for care in a mental institution by the use of gland extracts, which supply a little of the necessary gland substances and prevent shock.

Thus with the above common sense methods of preventing and curing ailments, with the natural discoveries of the future, there should be no need to worry about an increase in the number of cases with mental ailments.

The Poet's Corner

KILMENY

Dark, dark lay the drifters against the red West
As they shot their long meshes of steel overside;
And the oily green waters were rocking to rest
When Kilmeny went out, at the turn of the tide;
And nobody knew where that lassie would roam,
For the magic that called her was tapping unseen.
It was well nigh a week ere Kilmeny came home.
And nobody knew where Kilmeny had been.

She'd a gun at her bow that was Newcastle's best
And a gun at her stern that was fresh from the Clyde
And a secret her skipper had never confessed
Not even at dawn to his newly made bride;
And a wireless that whispered above, like a gnome,
The laughter of London, the boasts of Berlin.
O, it may have been mermaids that lured her from home;
But nobody knew where Kilmeny had been.
It was dark when Kilmeny came home from her quest
With her bridge daubed red where her skipper had died;
But she moved like a bride with a rose at her breast,
And "Well done, Kilmeny!" the Admiral cried.
Now, at sixty-four fathom a conger may come
And nose at the bones of a drowned submarine;
But—late in the evening Kilmeny came home,
And nobody knew where Kilmeny had been. . . .

—Alfred Noyes.

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.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Sir,—The Guardian's fictitious correspondent "Bert Wainer," who is too ethereal a being to totally conceal the identity of a former disgruntled controversialist, would fain have us believe that the One who was called the meekest of men, who inaugurated the reign of Love, ruled primarily through violence. Christ resorted to drastic methods only in hopeless cases. It is a comment on man's rationality to include the generality of mankind in the categorie that is not amenable to higher appeals.

The best he could do in his foolhardy attempt to discredit Mr. Rogers' statement that Prohibition had been kicked out as a failure in every part of the world except in P.E.I. was to cite the instance of a village in distant Japan where Prohibition is giving satisfaction. We submit that it may be possible to enforce Prohibition in the circumscribed area of a village, but we still maintain that it is infeasible to do so in a more extended territory. His discovery does not militate in a microscopic degree against Mr. Rogers' assertion. It is merely the exception that confirms the rule. I am sure "Bert" would find that locality an ideal place to demonstrate some of his rigorous social-reform schemes. I wonder how his naively optimistic friend would react to the reading of the Temperance Federation brief. If there were any exaggerations in Mr. Rogers' letter, they were culled from that document and from Mr. Watterworth's blood-curdling description of present day conditions.

All who know Mr. Rogers' personally will concur in the opinion that he is not given to acting on unwarranted assumptions, to making gratuitous assertions, or to readily abandoning an attitude assumed from personal conviction. He knows whereof he speaks and is quite capable of substantiating his assertions before "Bert Wainer" or any of his friends. The alleged conversation between Mr. Rogers and "Bert's" friend is so unlikely as to be childish and to stultify the one who wrote it for the press.

Mr. "Wainer" emphatically denies that Prohibition was wrested from the Constitution of the U.S.A. because it was a failure. Perhaps he believes we are simple enough to think it was rejected because it was a success. Mr. Francis G. Peabody will tell us why it was repealed: "What is the fundamental defect," he says, "in a scheme which was undertaken with such high intention? The obvious answer to this question is reached when one considers the end which such legislation has in view. The dry campaign is wholly justified in attacking the traffic; but why does the traffic exist and flourish? It is because so many people want to drink, and their desire is so imperative that no legal restriction, however drastic, can successfully prohibit it. Behind the drink traffic lies the drink habit; and the weakness in the prohibitory scheme is in anticipating that the repression of a traffic will accomplish the suppression of a thirst. It mistakes the means for the end, prohibition for temperance. The habits of a vast population of the most diverse types and traditions were subjected to one sweeping regulation, which took no account of diversity in character or conviction. Restriction of a traffic undertook the conversion of a habit. The curious result has ensued that a nation-wide campaign for a great moral reform has omitted the consideration of the real source of evil. It has anticipated that if the supply was checked the demand would disappear, while in fact it is the demand which creates the supply."

It would be a highly desirable thing if prohibitionists did hold a round-table conference. They might be able to reach a common attitude relative to actual conditions. So far, their writings have been a ghastly mass of contradictions. The Temperance Federation petition depicts the situation in gloomy colors and "Bert Wainer's" friend thinks Prohibition is giving gratifying results. One writer follows another, qualifying, or modifying, or totally denying the assertions of his predecessor. How can we get on common ground with them when they are not on common ground themselves?

I am, Sir, etc.
CITIZEN

BETTERMENT THE OBJECT

Sir,—Just a brief reply to Mr. Bentley's letter in Monday's "Guardian" headed "Whistling up his courage."

I have in this discussion avoided indulging in personalities and will continue this policy. I have never questioned the absolute sincerity of any writer in favor of Prohibition. All I ask in return is the same consideration from them. It has been necessary on one or two occasions to mention the name of some writer in order to enable the public to understand what I was referring to. Any such reference I submit has been made with all courtesy.

In my letter to which Mr. Bentley replies in Monday's "Guardian" I simply took the liberty of pointing out that Mr. Bentley was in error in trying to create the impression that the present Government were pledged to maintaining the Prohibition Act, and that the members of the legislature had during the campaign so pledged themselves in their speeches on the public platform. I again repeat that the platform submitted by the leaders of both parties contained no reference of any kind to the liquor question and as far as I can learn from several reliable authorities the matter was never referred to during the campaign.

In his letter of yesterday Mr. Bentley does not question the accuracy of my statement. He makes reference to my plans going "awry." I have no plans, only a sincere hope that something may be done to remedy the terrible conditions which everyone admits exists and which are rapidly growing worse. Believing in the sincerity of those who are advocating the retaining of the Prohibition law and, believing that the great number who are asking for a change are equally sincere, I have suggested to the Government, through the press only, that they call together say half a dozen from each camp and try and work out some solution.

I am, Sir, etc.
W. K. ROGERS

March 2nd, 1936.

MR. HORACE WRIGHT'S ELECTION

Sir,—The trifling small vote polled in the Bedeque election was very indicative of two things. One that Liberal enthusiasm has died down almost to stagnation since last August. Second that Premier Thane Campbell's appealing threats were not of the kind to move mountains, that his dictatorship cut very little ice.

Mr. Wright is a very pronounced prohibitionist, probably the most dependable of the whole thirty. The greatest likelihood is that temperance men rallied to his support as one of the needed checks to the evil tendencies of some of his prospective colleagues.

I am, Sir, etc.
OBSERVER.

BETTER CONTROL WANTED

Sir,—In reading the many letters in your paper concerning the liquor question, I find that not many of the people are satisfied with the present Prohibition law. And is it any wonder when we understand how poorly it has been enforced.

Men like Sir Andrew Mellon (a multi-millionaire brewer and Secretary of the Treasury for U. S. A. during the Prohibition period) can so use their influence toward controlling the government officials that only seldom can any effective services be accomplished.

There has been too much of the Andrew Mellon spirit in this Province, I fear.

Officials have been chosen in some cases who were in sympathy with the liquor traffic. Even when a temperate man has been chosen he has not been long in moderating his zeal.

Conditions such as these are causing the people to feel that they are being imposed upon by those in authority and that they are helpless under such autocratic oppression.

Therefore, there is a growing sentiment among the people that the enforcement of the Prohibition law should be placed in charge of the Temperance Federation. For only temperance people can make a temperance law work successfully.

And temperance officials would do the task well at less than two-thirds the cost of the inefficient way in which it is being done at present.

I am, Sir, etc.,
(MRS.) LOTTIE MCNEIL.
Murray Harbour.

DICTIONARY WANTED

Sir,—One of those easy booze advocates asks a correspondent to get a dictionary to learn the meaning of plain English words.

Might I suggest that he get one himself, and incidentally all his confreres should follow suit. Let them learn the meaning of the word Prohibition, for, judging by their writings, not one of them understands its meaning. They don't appear to know the difference between Prohibition and licence.

Numbers of bootleggers ply their trade, allowed at large under "ticket-of-leave." The illiterate, which includes nearly all of rum advocates, parade these as a product of Prohibition. They are in sad need of an instructor in English.

They evidently don't know the difference from a gun and a bullet. The latter discharged from the gun is very deadly, but very harmless of itself. Why blame the bullet instead of the gun and the man behind? Prohibition is the bullet, competent for its mission, but useless when the gun is in the hands of fakirs or manipulated in the interest of the traffic.

Prohibition represents the sword, the gun, the artillery put in the hands of officers of the law to suppress shameful evils. It is useless when those officers are traitors to their trust, and play into the hands of the enemy.

And yet, when they do this, those illiterate, who so badly need a dictionary, blame the Act for the defaults of those appointed and pledged to enforce it.

One writer, I think Mr. Rogers, says it was not an issue at the last election. Well he is not informed. He should have read the reports of Liberal utterances on the platform at last election. Or he might have listened to radio addresses, or tried to attend some of the meetings.

Had he done so he would have learned that one of the high points of attack upon the MacMillan Government was their alleged failure to enforce the Prohibition Act. This was from practically every elected member of the present House, and from every platform in the province. And it was accompanied with solemn promises of enforcement—in some cases a hundred percent enforcement was emphatically promised. And it was one of the fourteen planks in the Liberal platform, Mr. R. to the contrary notwithstanding. And there wasn't a whimper from any Liberal candidate in favor of Government Sale, or against prohibition.

Yes, by all means get dictionaries, learn the languages, and study the political history. They are needed.

I am, Sir, etc.,
PROHIBITIONIST

PROHIBITION AND LEARNING

Sir,—Those of your readers who have followed the recent discussion on Prohibition in the columns of your paper, can hardly fail to be impressed with the attitude of contempt assumed by several of the advocates of "more liberty" towards their opponents in respect to the intelligence of the latter. For some reason or other, they seem to assume that a person who advocates prohibition is governed more by sentiment than by intellect; and they continually suggest in their writings that they themselves are persons of superior intelligence and education.

We can easily grant that "Citizen," "Pro Moderatione," etc., may have had the advantages of several years training in a college or uni-

(Continued on Page 6)

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