

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1927

NOW FOR ORGANIZATION!

THE attempt of the Leader of the Opposition to deprive the Leader of the Government of "any credit whatever" for the railway taxes received by the Provincial Treasury, and for the Duncan Report, about to be implemented, has failed. That is a fact to be noted and borne in mind by electors throughout the coming campaign. It has been proved that the Leader of the Provincial Government—the Hon. J. D. Stewart—really led in the suggestions and negotiations which will result in the receipt by the Province of \$165,000.00 a year in clear cash, to the relief of the taxpayers of the Province, and which will result in all the improvements proceeding from the Duncan Report! That being the undeniable fact, the Leader of the Government and his colleagues are upon that ground alone clearly entitled to a renewal of the confidence of a majority of the electors.

As for the roads, and bridges, and schools, etc., and their maintenance under the Administration of the Stewart Government, the official reports yet to be tabled, will supply ample material for consideration and discussion upon which the electors will base their decision. That and their own observation and knowledge will enable the electors to determine how they will vote in view of the established fact that \$165,000.00 a year were secured to the Province as a result of negotiations in which Premier Stewart and his colleagues were among the leaders.

It remains for the Leader of the Opposition to state clearly and precisely—as Premier Stewart has done—what his policy will be, particularly with respect to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the changes in Provincial Administration which he and his colleagues may contemplate. When he has done so, the electors will be in a position to judge, intelligently and rightly as to which of the two political parties is most worthy of their support in the coming election.

That the election may be fairly conducted and that the electors may be enabled to do their duty according to their beliefs and principles, there must, however, be better organization than there is on the part of the Conservatives. The Liberals are well organized. They rely upon organization to a much greater extent than the Conservatives. Their motto, supplied by one of their leaders, is that "Elections are not won by prayers," and they have taken care to be in a position to apply motive power to tardy electors and those whose minds have not been fully made up. To meet their propaganda effectively there must be organization on the part of the Conservatives, and measures towards organization should be adopted at once. Now, while representatives of all parts of the Province are at the capital, there should be action, definite and effective, to ensure a good Conservative organization at every poll in the Province.

THE FALL OF SHANGHAI

THE news that Shanghai (Chinese section) has fallen into the hands of the Cantonese will be welcomed in Great Britain and throughout the British Empire. As soon as order is restored, the British Government and people will know who to hold responsible for the future conduct of affairs in that part of China and will be less concerned about the safety of British interests in the present settlement of Shanghai. A strong power, able to keep order is now needed in Chinese cities and country; and the prospect is becoming more assured that the power of the Cantonese will, ere long, be in full control throughout China.

As to Shanghai, it was in the year 1842 included among the four who suffer.

ports which were thrown open to the trade of the world. In 1843 Sir George Balfour was appointed to be British Consul in Shanghai. It was then expected that the British, French and Americans would combine and become incorporated into one municipality, the inhabitants of which would enter into business relations with the Chinese people. But international jealousies prevented the fulfillment of this scheme; and it was not until 1862 that the Americans threw in their lot with the British. During the period from 1856 to 1864 the trade of Shanghai increased by leaps and bounds; and since then the commerce of the port has steadily advanced. According to an estimate arrived at in the year 1900, the population of Shanghai was then 250,000; and its commerce was still increasing. As a centre of Chinese trade in silks and tea it is of great importance to the other nations—particularly Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

In the meanwhile, the Cantonese Government have issued a statement to the effect that they have decided to take back the Shanghai Settlements by negotiation rather than by force. By force, they mean regular or irregular attacks, but not speeches or boycotts. Presumably they are sensible enough to realize that an attack upon a strongly-entrenched British regular division would be a hopeless undertaking. The danger is that the Cantonese leaders may decide that a few thousand "martyrs" to British Imperialism, would help their cause, and may launch a hopeless attack in order to provide the martyrs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The volume of freight carried by the Canadian railways during 1926, amounted to 10,784,485 tons more than in 1925. This was the result of good crops and greater activity in our forests and mines.

The London Daily Mail boasts that for the first time since the art of mechanical printing was developed there were sent from its office on the 7th of this month, nearly 2,000,000 copies of a twenty-four page daily newspaper which was distributed throughout the whole length and breadth of the British Isles.

Times change and women change with them! The latest from Oxford is that the women students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities met last week in a boat race for the first time, and that the Oxford crew won. It is stated that "the victorious girls wore white waists, dark blue skirts and long black stockings," while the Cambridge crew's "brown uniform consisted of waist, running shorts, and stockings."

In the opinion of the British Ambassador to the United States, "world peace is the only condition through which the world war reconstruction can be attained." It is for world peace that the Government of Great Britain has labored. "In the foreign relations of England," said the Ambassador, "goodwill to peace exists as never before." He urges "a spirit of Christian equality between employers and employees."

How much they sympathize with the wives and children of the miners who lost their lives in the terrible accident that recently occurred in Wales, is being shown by some of the people of London. The proprietors of The Daily Mail opened a subscription list by the princely donation of 2,000 guineas; and other citizens of the Imperial Capital are following suit. Great Britain has a long list of noble traditions of generosity in the presence of disaster. Her people do not turn a deaf ear to worthy appeals for help or turn away from the cry of those year 1842 included among the four who suffer.

Notes by the Way

The King Government is trying to get more immigrants to come to Canada and Hon. Mr. Forke, the Minister of Immigration is going to Europe to speed up the movement. Australia is also eager for more immigrants, but New Zealand feels compelled by recent experience to practically shut the door against the arrival of any more assisted settlers. The situation there is indeed peculiar. Only 12,653 settlers from overseas arrived in New Zealand in 1924 and but 15,287 in 1926. Some months ago as the result of unemployment several thousand of these were out of work at a season when employment is usually plentiful. The Government had been urged by the Labor organizations to put a stop to assisted immigration, but the Immigration Department, although willing to do so, was committed for some time ahead and unable to comply with the request. Since then the number of incoming settlers has been restricted to a minimum.

That "the establishment of coking plants for the coking of Canadian coal would go far toward solving the coal problem for the Maritime Provinces," is set forth in the Duncan Report. Very probably similar treatment of Western coal would be equally useful there, as only Alberta has merchantable coal, which is wanted in the other Prairie Provinces. A coal strike seems to be impending in the United States and if it should occur it would find Canada unprepared.

In other countries great efforts to prevent waste in using coal are being put forth. A strong company has just been formed in Britain to utilize coal to the best advantage by getting all there is in it, not only oil and rich gas, but smokeless fuel for the open domestic grate and powdered smokeless fuel for boiler furnaces. It is claimed for the powdered fuel that it can be injected as smoothly as oil and is being prepared to compete with oil as smokeless fuel. The Winnipeg Tribune discussing the coal question asks, "How much longer must Canada suffer at the hands of the United States coal barons before the Government can be induced to take action?"

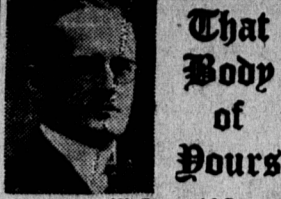
A Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa states that the Government's proposals to give effect to the Duncan report are not likely to cost 5,000,000, and thereafter the yearly outlay will be less. The 20 per cent freight rate reduction will be the heaviest item and has been estimated by some at \$4,000,000 on the federal treasury, but a more accurate computation places the figure at \$2,000,000. This would have to be paid yearly by the government to the National Railways, but would diminish as lower freight rates would yield more freight traffic.

The next item in the despatch is rather startling and reads as follows:—"The lump sum subsidy payments, totalling \$1,600,000. for the three provinces is not a yearly matter, so that all of that would not appear in the following years." The impression had gone abroad that the subsidies were permanently increased, although the recommendation in the Duncan Report had not so specified. The question arises, How much less than \$1,600,000 will the three provinces receive yearly, after this year?

The exports of wheat in 1926 from Canada was 127,354,641 bushels by way of United States seaports, 68,965,074 bushels by Canadian Atlantic ports, and over 45,000,000 from Canadian ports on the Pacific coast. Something over 8,000,000 bushels was exported to the United States for consumption there or to be ground in bond there for export. From these figures it would appear that 65 per cent of the Canadian wheat sent from this side across the Atlantic was exported through United States ports and only 35 per cent through Canadian ports.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is authority for the tables from which the above statement is abstracted. Barely 12,000,000 was shipped from the Maritime Province ports of Saint John and Halifax, mostly from Saint John, as less than a million bushels went through Halifax. Well may the Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph ask, "How long will Canada stand it?"

The Historical Committee should by all means be revived and stirred into activity, as Mr. Arthur Newbery has suggested, with an infusion of new blood as well. There is much matter of great historic interest in connection with the early days of Charlottetown and the Province of which the present generation knows little or nothing and has no means of acquiring any knowledge.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

IMPORTANCE OF PATIENT'S HISTORY

Dr. A. Mac Causland, the medical director of a hospital for mental cases makes this startling statement. "We admit many men and women whose nervousness is often the result of having been told that they were afflicted with some physical ailment. This gives them such a shock that they almost immediately become 'invalids' with the consequent effect upon the nervous system.

Where some of these patients give a history of "nervous ailment" in the family, the treatment takes a little more time, but the majority are able to leave the hospital because the treatment enables them to adjust themselves to the world again. For after all, that is all that mental illness means, simply the adjustment of the individual to his place or position with his fellow-men.

Each case is handled in most careful fashion, and every little point about the family history, the personal life, just how and when the nervous symptoms appeared, together with a report of examination of nervous system, blood, teeth, eye, ear, nose, throat, urine, and so forth."

Although the family history is very important, this physician tells us that the childhood life history should be carefully obtained, such as convulsions, sleep walking or talking, tendency to lying, thieving or cruelty, likewise the school life and ability in school. The life at puberty, sentiment and love affairs, whether or not he assumed or attempted to shift his responsibilities, his attitude toward his family, law, society and the church.

Why is all this data obtained? Because Dr. Mac Causland says "I am inclined to feel that in every patient there is a beginning point arising from such and such an occurrence, and the symptoms only progress in correspondence with the misunderstanding or lack of proper adjustment."

That if a physician seems to take a lot of time in asking you questions whom you first consult him, it is with the idea of getting all information possible, because if you have some physical ailment and he has to tell you about it, your reaction to this knowledge may or may not mean a serious nervous condition, in addition to the ailment itself.

By getting a fair idea of your nervous condition before he tells you about the physical ailment, you can so prepare you that you will not worry about it, but will give all help possible and "adjust" yourself to the fact that you have the ailment and it is up to you to help to get rid of it.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 23, 1927

THE GLORY OF GOD:—Give unto the Lord the glory due unto his name; worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. Psalm 29:2.

THINGS IN THE BOTTOM DRAWER

There are whips and toys and pieces of strings;

There are shoes which no little feet wear;

There are bits of ribbon and broken strings,

And tresses of golden hair;

There are little dresses folded away,

Out of the light of the sunny day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn,

There are tops and models of ships;

There are books and pictures all faded and torn,

And marked by finger tips

Of dimpled hands that have fallen to dust,

Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just.

But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul,

Sometimes, when I try to pray,

That the Reaper has spared so many flowers,

And taken all mine away;

The 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.

TEMPERANCE

Sir,—Now that the most important question of Temperance is to come before the public for their decision, would it not be well if the Editors of all our island papers would demand of those who wish to throw light on the question, that they attach their own name to their articles.

I am, Sir, etc., T. EDGAR MACNUTT, Charlottetown, March 22, 1927.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Sir,—Granting what is contended by so many, that Prohibition is a failure, let us ask ourselves the question, who is responsible for it? Most assuredly not the temperance people, the teetotalers. They were the ones that fought for the law and were instrumental in having it passed. The only fault that can be found with the temperance people is that with the passing of the law they "rested from their labors."

No one can be made to believe that the drunkards had influence and power to prevent the enforcement of the law. There is one more class and that is the so-called moderate drinking class. The moderate drinker likes rum, and he thinks he has a right to get it honorably and drink it openly. How few of them think seriously of the consequences of the example.

Is it not from the ranks of the moderate drinkers that the army of drunkards is recruited? Moderation however, is a good deal like the Highlander's horse that was very hard to catch and very hard to get away from. A man may be a moderate drinker this year, but a drunkard five or ten years hence.

Let us suppose that the people of the Province are all moderate drinkers this year, getting freely drunk when they want, will they be all likewise moderate drinkers five or ten years hence? "Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth, and maketh him drunken also."

TEETOTALER

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW AGAIN

Sir,—Picking up the Guardian of March 9th, a letter from "Formor Islander" is the above show reviewed in our minds. His first splendid letter on this subject did me heart good, coming, as it did, immediately after the burning indignation aroused by having attended the Sportsmen's Show in Mechanics Building and finding P. E. I. absolutely ignored among the Maritime Provinces represented—not even being marked on the map! Upon perusing the booklets at home, (one of which I now enclose), I at once guessed that one reason our Garden of the Gulf was overlooked was that the representation was made by the C. P. R. and P. E. I. being out of the path of its activities was omitted from their booklet and not even marked on their map—a large map displayed at the show, with moving pictures of trains, in which the people took a great interest. This explanation only partially lessened the bitter feeling brought home with us!

True, sportsmen can find no moose or other big game on the island, but surely our wonderful fishing spots are worthy of mention? Reference to them, combined with some of our really wonderful views, would have done much to advertise the Island before that vast crowd, and to direct the thoughts of the Americans who turn their cars from the cities in holiday times, towards P. E. I. as a place to spend the summer.

In this city there is a universal and widespread idea among the majority of Americans—who have She has lulled them to slumber upon her breast. And then I think of my children three, My babies that never grow old, And know they are waiting and watching for me, In the city streets of gold. Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years, From sorrow and sin and war, And thank my God with falling tears, For the things in the bottom drawer.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "the charges they made hurt my character." Say "reputation."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: obelisk. Pronounce ob-el-isk, the o as in "of," not as in "no," accent first syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: prejudice.

SYNONYMS: penetrate, pierce, enter, bore, permeate, perforate, traverse.

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: BENEFACTOR; one who confers a benefit. "His life was spent as a benefactor of his fellow men."

not had the advantage of as sound an education as their Canadian neighbors,—that all Eastern Canada is Nova Scotia! Sounds queer, but it is true. Therefore he behooves us from P. E. I. to boost our lovely little province, and gain recognition from the place which harbours so many of our countrymen from the different provinces. We consider some Yankee boost too much. We do not boast enough. Why, only the other day a United States lady told a friend that I was very ignorant because I said the term "Blue-nose" did NOT apply to ALL Canadians, as was her impression! Why had she that impression? Because so many Canadians, Blue-noses and otherwise, upon hearing anything like that only laugh and say nothing! We should not only boost our country a bit, but teach people about it, and let us all unite to prevent any such unfortunate oversight as the complete ignoring of P. E. Island at the Sportsmen's Show held in Boston this winter.

I am, Sir, etc., ISLANDER IN BOSTON.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION

Sir,—Allow me if you please, room in your valuable paper to express a few ideas in regard to this Prohibition question, which is of late creating such a stir in our province.

The columns of this paper have lately been filled with line upon line, of pure and unadulterated "blah," which is putting it mildly. I refer to the letters of the most Reverend Neil Herman, originator and exponent of the most perfect liquor law yet devised by man, and others who uphold his or similar schemes. I humble and insignificant mortal that I am, would not so much as attempt to critique either the Reverend or his pet scheme. The latter to make a heaven of this mundane sphere by giving to everyone, lawfully the right to drink as much as they want, and making the same respectable.

This law, of course would make less drinking also there would be less law-breaking. It is all so obvious. For instance all we need do is have no laws, then of course there'd be no law-breaking, or even if we only repealed the law against stealing there would be less law-breaking and greater respect for the laws, for the simple reason that there would be less laws to break.

The Reverend's reasoning is all so plain that without a doubt every reasoning citizen of this fair province will acclaim him the greatest law-maker of all times, and the distillers will award him the diamond studded titler for service well done.

Now for a little reasoning of my own. I do not claim to be infallible and am open to correction. First the bootlegging business is

(Continued on page 13)

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday March 23rd.

The hound some praise, and some the hawk; Some, better pleased with private sport, Use tennis; some a mistress court; But these delights I neither wish Nor envy, while I freely fish. —IZAAK WALTON.

What a place to be in is an old library! It seems as though all the souls of all the writers that have bequeathed their labors to these Bodleians were reposing here, as in some dormitory, or middle state. I do not want to handle, to profane the leaves, their winding-sheets. I seem to inhale learning, walking amid their foliage; and the odor of their moth-scented coverings is so fragrant as the first bloom of those scintillant apples which grew amid the happy orchard. —Charles Lamb.

Slavery.—There are different kinds of slaves, and different masters. Some slaves are scourged to their work by whips, others are scourged to it by restlessness or ambition. It does not matter what the whip is; it is none the less a whip, because you have cut the flesh for it out of your own souls; the fact, so far, of slavery is in being driven to your work without thought, at another's bidding. Again, some slaves are bought with money and others with praise. It matters not what the purchase-money is. The distinguishing sign of slavery is to have a price, and be bought for it. Again, it matters not what kind of work your are set on; some slaves are not to forced marches, others to forced marches; some dig furrows, others field-work, and others graves. Some press the juice of reeds, and some the juice of vines, and some the blood of men. —John Ruskin (Crown of Wild Olive)

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