

Trust the People-- Premier Stewart's Policy

Inaugurating His Policy of Improved Temperance, Premier Stewart puts His Trust in the People. He Does Not Believe that it is Necessary to Place the People in Seclusion to Give Them Self-Control. Train the Young. Trust the Old, Knowledge is Strength is the Foundation of True Democracy, and that is the Liberal-Conservative Policy on the Liquor Question.

WHAT IMPROVED TEMPERANCE MEANS

The Temperance Commission shall be empowered to issue permits good for a specified quantity of liquor.

No permit shall be issued to anyone under twenty-one years of age.

Regulations shall be rigorously enforced to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the use of permits.

Permits shall not be transferable, and shall be liable to be cancelled should it be proven that the grantee has been guilty of drunkenness, neglect of wife and family, or has become by habit and repute, an idler or profligate person.

No additional vendorship to those already in existence shall be made by the Temperance Commission. Any Incorporated Town, desiring a Vendor shall proceed by way of petition to the Governor-in-Council which, if the petition be considered representative, shall order a plebiscite of the area to be taken, and shall be guided by a majority vote therein on the subject.

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.

THE POSITION REVIEWED

Sir,—In the light of reason and the use of courtesy, a right decision of the main question now at issue between the two political parties may be easily arrived at. It is agreed on all hands that laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic are needed, and that such needed laws must be enforced to the end that the Liquor Evil affecting the condition of many persons in town and country shall be, to the extent that is possible, reduced. It is admitted, too, that every Liquor Law heretofore enacted has been violated—and it must, therefore, be concluded that it is impossible—so long as the human appetite for stimulants prevails—to enact any law that will completely overcome and abolish the Liquor Evil. But it is at the same time evident that it is the duty of the government to provide a law to that end, and to have it carried into effect to the limit of possibility.

There are now two proposals. It is proposed by the Leader of the Opposition that the present Prohibitory Liquor Law—admittedly weak in some respects and admittedly disobeyed and not enforced—shall be maintained, amended, made "more workable," and it is proposed by the Leader of the Government that another and—as he thinks—a better and more workable law—a law more in accord with public opinion—shall be enacted and rigidly enforced. Let each of these proposals be stripped of all inflammatory words and injurious attacks and regarded as though each were put forth in good faith with a sincere desire to bring about better conditions in this Province than those which now subsist.

In respect to the proposal of the Leader of the Opposition, it may be truly said that it lacks definiteness. Of course we all know that the administration of the Prohibitory Liquor Law has not been as satisfactory as the best interests of the people of this Province demand; and we all know that the feelings and habits of many persons in town and country will not be at all affected by any change in the law that will make it "more workable." To cause any distinct improvement in the conditions which make for temperance there must necessarily be a radical change in the law, and that change must be in such accord with public opinion that the law will be supported and carried into effect.

Now the Leader of the Government proposes the passage of an act of the Legislature which—by his words—"by recognizing and attempting to deal with conditions as we have them will make for greater law observance, temperance and sobriety." According to his statement concerning it, the proposed law is to provide that no person shall profit by the sale of liquor; that the sale of liquor shall be strictly controlled by an independent commission made up of temperance men; that only persons who are twenty-one years of age and upwards shall be permitted to legally drink intoxicating liquor; that those who sell or buy liquor illegally, shall alike be subject to punishment; and that there shall be increased penalties for violations of the law and the regulations adopted by the Commission. All these conditions, are, it will be observed, included in the platform issued by the Leader of the Government and embodying the proposal which the government—if it should be returned to office and power—will enact into law and carry into effect.

There is no suggestion in the statement of either Leader that the question to be decided is between the "wets" and the "drys," between those who would legalize the liquor traffic and those who would abolish it. There is no idea, whatever in the part of either leader, of a return to taverns and saloons, or of "going into the liquor business as a money-making proposition,"—as some of the imported orators intimate and would have the electors believe. The Leader of the Government has stated emphatically that his object is to promote "greater temperance" and the platform he has issued carries on its face that impression. Is he to be believed? Has he said or done anything to cause electors to suppose that he is in league with brewers and distillers, with bootleggers and moonshine makers, to promote intemperance and the social degradation which results from the prevalence of intemperance? Is it not rather to his interest as to that of the community, of which he is the chief executive official, to promote temperance and provincial prosperity? Who will dare say that he is a man of low character or that he is not sincere in his desire to bring about better conditions in which there will be more real temperance than there is at the present time? There is nothing in his past career, upward and onward to the highest position in the gift of the people, to justify such a conclusion. That being so, the course marked out by the Leader of the Government of making buyers and sellers of liquor alike liable to the penalties of the law, of punishing violators of the law all adult persons who do not obtain permits to drink intoxicants is evidently the course that ought to be adopted, and pursued—the course to be endorsed by the electors of this Province. I am, Sir, etc.,

Royal Proclamation

WILLINGDON CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.

GREETINGS:

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Article XXV. of the Covenant of the League of Nations provides that—"The members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes, the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world."

AND WHEREAS The Canadian Red Cross Society has endeavored since the end of the Great War to fulfil these purposes by various means and particularly by

- (1) Providing supplementary comforts and relief for those who were disabled in the war.
- (2) Introducing Junior Red Cross into schools.
- (3) Organizing classes in Home Nursing.
- (4) Establishing Red Cross Nursing Outposts at Frontier Hospitals in pioneer districts.
- (5) Operating Seaport Nurseries.
- (6) Rendering Disaster Relief in cases of emergency.
- (7) Promoting the training and fostering the employment of Public Health Nurses.
- (8) Publishing Health Literature and
- (9) Generally acting as a voluntary auxiliary in matters of health to the official authorities;

Stock Quotations

HALIFAX, May 28.—Quotations furnished by Johnston and Ward Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange:

New York Exchange	
At. Top. and Santa Fe Ry.	185
Am. Car and Fdy. Co.	109
Am. Locomotive Co.	115 1/2
Am. Smelt. and Refng. Co.	159 1/2
Anaconda Cop. Min. Co.	46
N.Y. Cen. and Hud. Riv. R.R.	154 1/2
Con. Gas Co. (N.Y.)	104
Hudson Motor Car Co.	82
International Paper Co.	40 1/2
International Petroleum	30 1/2
Mis. Kan. and Tex. Ry.	246
Kelly Springfield Tire Co.	21 1/4
Standard New York	30 1/2
Reading Co.	120 1/2
Southern Pacific Co.	114 1/2
Union Pacific Ry.	178 1/2
U.S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	77 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	77
United States Steel	173 1/2

Montreal Stock Exchange

Abitibi	95
Brazilian Traction	150 1/2
Laurentide Pulp	94
Montreal Power	84 1/2
National Breweries	69
Winnipeg Electric	68
Asbestos Cop. New	23 1/2
Asbestos Pfd. New	87
Bell Telephone	147
Brompton	32 1/2
Spanish River Com.	100
Shawinigan	130
Can. Steamship Com.	87
Can. Steamship Pfd.	38
Dominion Bridge	92
Dominion Bridge	184 1/2

BANKS

Bank Commerce	244
Wheat—May, 154 1/2; July, 150 1/2; Sept., 147 1/2.	
Corn—May, 98; July, 101 1/2; Sept., 104 1/2.	
Oats—May, 51 1/2; July, 53 1/2; Sept., 52 1/2.	
Wheat—May, 162 1/2; July, 164; Oct., 151 1/2.	

THE MARKETS

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Butter	40-45
Eggs	28-30
Potatoes	55-75
Oats	70
Hay	75
Pork	12 1/2

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Eggs	27-32
Butter	32
Potatoes	60 to \$1.00
Oats	55 to 60
Pork	12

SOURIS MARKETS

Eggs	38
Butter	25
Potatoes	50-80
Oats	75
Hay	12
Pork	13

MONTAGUE MARKETS

Eggs	24
Butter	30-32
Potatoes	70-\$1.00
Oats	70
Pork	12

MOUNT STEWART MARKETS

Eggs	28
Butter	35
Potatoes	60-90
Oats	65
Pork	12

AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN OUR CITY OF OTTAWA, THIS TENTH DAY OF MAY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN, AND IN THE EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF OUR REIGN.

By Command, THOMAS MULVEY, Under-Secretary of State, P.-E.I., Campaign June 8th and 9th

"Willie, you musn't mock people when they speak. It's very impolite."

"I didn't mean to be impolite, mamma. I was just playing I was an echo."

MINARD'S LINIMENT "KING OF PAIN"

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MINARD'S LINIMENT "KING OF PAIN"

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Manitoba Paper Co. Limited

6 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds

Maturing serially, 1931 to 1946

The Company is owned by Spanish River-Abitibi and associated interests. Its newsprint plant is advantageously situated as regards both availability of raw material and distribution of finished product.

Assets are valued at more than \$9,800,000, against a total of \$4,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds. It is estimated that annual earnings, after depreciation, will be approximately 5 times maximum interest on bonds now outstanding.

We offer limited amounts of these bonds, of various maturities, subject to prior sale. Particulars and prices (yielding about 6.30%) submitted upon request.

Royal Securities Corporation LIMITED

Riley Building, Charlottetown

Montreal Toronto Halifax Saint John Quebec
Winnipeg Vancouver New York

CHIEF OF U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY AN EMINENT SCIENTIST

DR. JOHN R. MOHLER TO READ PAPER ON "INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF POULTRY DISEASES" AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS. HEADS IMPORTANT BRANCH IN U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.



DR. JOHN R. MOHLER

One of the most eminent authorities in the world is Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture of the United States. Dr. Mohler is one of the leading delegates from his country to the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa from July 27th to August 4th.

Born at Philadelphia, Pa., on May 7, 1875, he graduated from the University of Philadelphia in 1896 (V.M.D.). From 1897 to 1899 he was in the medical department at Marquette Mich. University and was also doing inspection work for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. In 1900 he became assistant pathologist in the bureau, zoologist in 1901, and in the following year chief of the bureau, and three years later its head. In 1920 he received an honorary D. Sc. from Iowa State College.

Dr. Mohler is a member of many scientific societies, and has edited and translated a number of authoritative works on pathology, bacteriology and milk hygiene. His work on meat inspection is regarded as the last word on that subject. "National and International Control of Poultry Diseases" is the title of a paper Dr. Mohler is to present at congress.

Mrs Howard Fallis

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING WOMEN SPEAKERS OF CANADA

Will Address Meetings in Prince Edward Island at the Following Places and Dates in the Interest of

Improved Temperance Legislation

KENSINGTON, May 30th, 8 p. m.
CLIFTON, May 31st, 8 p. m.
CENTRAL BEDEQUE, June 1st.
CRAPAUD, June 2nd, 8 p. m.
HUNTER RIVER, June 4th
AFTON HALL, June 3rd

Everybody Invited to Hear This Gifted Woman Speaker

She Has a Message of Particular Importance to Every Woman Voter.

LAST CHANCE TO HEAR MRS GORDON WRIGHT

THIS GIFTED PLATFORM ORATOR WILL ADDRESS PUBLIC MEETINGS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AT THE PLACES AND ON THE DATES LISTED BELOW

HEAR HER SPEAK ON THE SUBJECT

PROHIBITION VS. GOVERNMENT SALE

Tryon United Church, Sunday, May 29th at 11 a. m.
Summerside Baptist Church, (Meeting for Women Only) Sunday May, 29th at 3.30 p. m.
Summerside Capitol Theatre (Mass Meeting) Sunday, May 29th at 8.30 p. m.
Tignish, Monday May 30th, at 8 p. m.
Mimigash, Tuesday, May 31st, at 2.30 p. m.
Alberton, Tuesday, May 31st at 8 p. m.
Wellington, Wednesday, June 1st at 2.30 p. m.
Tyne Valley, Wednesday, June 1st, at 8 p. m.
Cape Wolfe, Thursday, June 2nd at 2.30 p. m.
O'Leary, Thursday, June 2nd at 8 p. m.
Freetown, Friday, June 3rd at 2.30 p. m.
Cape Traverse, Friday June 3rd, at 8 p. m.

MRS. WRIGHT WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION HAS A GRIPPING MESSAGE FROM THE WOMEN OF CANADA TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

YOU ARE INVITED TO HEAR HER

John Smith and His Car

By FREDERICK O. RUSSELL

John Smith is a character whom every motorist should welcome. He is not selfish, rather he is a motoring man, a chap willing and glad to have exploited, in an interesting way, his experience for the benefit of the other twenty million or more members of the motor clan.

KEEPING BRAKES BRAKING

In recent discussion of various types of brakes interested Smith pointed where he thought and of nothing but brakes when we were on the subject of automobiles.

"You think I'm foolish over brakes," he laughed.

"On the contrary, I don't believe you are. You really haven't covered the subject until you get to an important matter of using them."

Smith was a bit startled to realize that there might be some comment upon the way he applied brakes. The modern system on cars made stopping relatively

easy. It is a habit with many drivers today to overlook the matter of handling brakes efficiently for the reason that stopping is so simple—when conditions are favorable.

"I scarcely needed to tell him that there were times when the road was treacherous or when the brakes might not be working at their best. When the tires were worn braking is adversely affected.

First of all I emphasized the importance of a daily brake test. I suggested that each day when he takes the car out of the garage, he should make one abrupt stop as soon after starting off as possible. This demonstrates the condition of the brakes on the particular day, and emphasizes the fact that many brakes vary from day to day in efficiency.

"I can do that while running out the driveway," Smith decided.

"That would be doing only half the job," I reminded him. "Your driveway is gravel and is not affected much by weather conditions. Better wait until you are out on the street before you make your locking the wheels and then note the test."

"Occasionally you might try whether braking has been equalized. Any tire marks should be of the same length for each wheel. Usually you'll find that only one wheel has locked, and that will be your cue to give the brakes a little attention."

"First see that they are correct."

Being reckless in stopping was a thought that had not occurred to Smith. Always he had associated recklessness with speeding.

"I've come home to him the rapidly changing conditions in motoring. A few days after talking with him about brakes I found him in process of testing his brakes. He had jacked up the rear axle and was busy with Smith Junior in an effort to discover the reason for some inequality.

"You forget that times have changed," I reminded him. "Four-wheel brakes should be adjusted with all four wheels in the same position."

Having digested that, Smith came to the conclusion that there was too much clearance at the brake bands. He was just on the point of removing some of this clearance when I annoyed him with another suggestion.

"One of the features of four-wheel brakes is that you double the braking surface and therefore do not need to ask so much of any one particular square inch of surface. You do not have to resort to tighter bands. Just keep the linings in condition."

At least this suggestion had the advantage of simplicity. Smith put the wrenches away and decided that he would let well enough alone.

"Last, but by no means least," I added, "use the emergency brake as often as you can think of it. Four-wheel service brakes are so efficient you are tempted to forget there is any other braking system on the car."

Betty: "My daddy's so tall that he can look over the garden fence."
"So can mine," retorted her playmate proudly, "when he's got his hat on."

ly equalized at the individual brakes. Often any equalization that appears may be due to dirt or oil on the brake linings. If it seems to have too much oil on it clean it off with gasoline.

"Many braking systems are exposed and for that reason it is important to study the condition of the brakes themselves. In very dry weather, if the efficiency of the linings is too low it may be a good plan to dampen the brakes a little before starting off. Do not assume, however, that after a car has just been washed the exposed type of brake will be at its best. In this case you may have water-logged brakes that need to be dried out before they will be efficient. The best practice in such cases is to drive a short distance with the brakes partly set. That squeezes out the water and restores the linings to normal efficiency.

"On a damp day or when there is a light rain falling, any exposed type of brake will be more efficient than at any other time. Since the tires are wet and slippery, great care should be exercised to avoid applying the brakes too suddenly. There always is the danger of skidding, particularly when the tires reads start to wear smooth.

"In all of your driving, don't forget the man behind. Not everyone has efficient brakes, and then there are the heavy motor trucks which are a menace to you if you are reckless in your stopping."

There is no suggestion in the statement of either Leader that the question to be decided is between the "wets" and the "drys," between those who would legalize the liquor traffic and those who would abolish it. There is no idea, whatever in the part of either leader, of a return to taverns and saloons, or of "going into the liquor business as a money-making proposition,"—as some of the imported orators intimate and would have the electors believe. The Leader of the Government has stated emphatically that his object is to promote "greater temperance" and the platform he has issued carries on its face that impression. Is he to be believed? Has he said or done anything to cause electors to suppose that he is in league with brewers and distillers, with bootleggers and moonshine makers, to promote intemperance and the social degradation which results from the prevalence of intemperance? Is it not rather to his interest as to that of the community, of which he is the chief executive official, to promote temperance and provincial prosperity? Who will dare say that he is a man of low character or that he is not sincere in his desire to bring about better conditions in which there will be more real temperance than there is at the present time? There is nothing in his past career, upward and onward to the highest position in the gift of the people, to justify such a conclusion. That being so, the course marked out by the Leader of the Government of making buyers and sellers of liquor alike liable to the penalties of the law, of punishing violators of the law all adult persons who do not obtain permits to drink intoxicants is evidently the course that ought to be adopted, and pursued—the course to be endorsed by the electors of this Province. I am, Sir, etc.,