

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

PROHIBITION LAW ENFORCEMENT

Some, perhaps all, of the prohibitionist candidates insist that the prohibition law has not been enforced. If they said it was not observed in spite of attempts at enforcement they would be nearer the mark. Every successive Commission, Conservative and Liberal appointees, has endeavored to discharge its onerous duties to the best of its ability. The greatest stumbling blocks to Prohibition Law enforcement are certain political persons in the City, now prominent in denouncing the lack of enforcement; and certain Liberal stalwarts. Every Lieutenant-Governor, from the time of the late Governor Rogers has testified, or can testify to the fact that the course of justice has been interfered with by ministers. No sooner has the Prohibition Law taken its course and a conviction obtained against an accused connected in some way with their congregation or denomination, than at least two of the persons now prominent in the Liberal campaign have been insistent that one or other of the prisoners be released on the ground of charity or family necessity. These political persons denounce publicly the Commission for its alleged non-enforcement of the law and privately attempt to curry favor with the friends of the accused, by petitioning the Governor to release the prisoner. What sincerity is there in the advocacy of Prohibition by such political partisans? Similarly, the Liberal powers-that-be have no sympathy with the enforcement of Prohibition. They protected law-breakers and deprived Mr. Barbour of his Customs and Excise authority to root out the smuggler and moon-shiner. It took the present Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. Patton, two years to get Mr. Barbour reinstated, and then only through the good offices of the then Minister of Customs, and in spite of Mr. J. E. Sinclair's plea of non-possumus.

UNPRINCIPLED PROHIBITIONISTS

It is a proverb as old as the hills that "an unprincipled orator subverts the laws." Unfortunately for the morals of our people, history is repeating itself with the vehement support of a class of political persons who act as if they believed the end justifies the means. There are, thanks be to God, ministers who are conscientious and advocate temperance for temperance sake. Among these will not be found any who denounce Government Control per se, and laud so-called prohibition. We have reason to believe ministers are being forced against their better judgment into this political campaign. They are to be commiserated and sympathized with. It recalls to our mind the dictum of a well-known political person who declared:

"We shall form such a great organization numerically that no government, (that is the people) dominion or provincial, shall be able to stand up against any issue it shall raise."

The political persons made their first attempt to take the Government, (that is the people) of Ontario by the throat at last election, and were soundly thrashed for their pains. This province is now being flooded by the same political person spirit in an attempt to run our province from the headquarters of the Temperance Alliance in Toronto. Are our people less independent, less resentful than the people of Ontario that they shall allow themselves to be political-parson ridden by an organization for which Messrs. A. C. Saunders, W. E. Bentley and L. P. Tanton are the local sponsors? It is an unholy alliance which the independent electorate would do well to repudiate with no uncertain vote.

WARNING TO SLANDERERS.

A campaign of slander is being carried on by opponents of the Government. Apart altogether from the lack of morality exhibited by the prohibitionist candidates and their friends in indulging in such a campaign, it is a serious breach of the Election Act as some of the offenders may find to their cost before very long. Section 212 of the Election Act reads as follows: "212. Any person who, before or during any election, for the purpose of affecting the return of any candidate at such election, makes or publishes any false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of such candidate shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars and Costs, and not less than Fifty Dollars and costs, or in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and not less than one month, with or without hard labor." We trust the bringing of this to the notice of the offenders will have the effect of putting a stop to their scurrilous campaign.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

It thrills the blood of all loyal Canadians to note the enthusiasm with which preparation is being made in every part of the Dominion for the celebration of our sixtieth birthday. Sixty years from "scattered shreds and patches" to nationhood! Sixty years from what was practically a forest wilderness dotted with thinly populated settlements, to a farm stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, supplying a large proportion of the bread of the world?

The ultimate meaning of Confederation has been unfolding itself only within recent years. The Fathers of Confederation "built better than they knew." They were men of vision and courage. They saw, dimly perhaps, greatness in the distance for those scattered colonies when united, but they did not and could not see that such a union as they were striving for could mean the laying of a new and firmer foundation for the British Empire, the forging of the chain which afterwards was to bind the scattered colonies into the great Commonwealth of nations—the far-flung British Empire of today.

"There is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." The Fathers of Confederation, followed the "Pillar of Cloud" of their vision, fulfilling, perhaps unconsciously and rough-hewing, their part in the destiny which has shaped the British Empire into what it is today, the greatest Imperial household the world has ever known, and Canada the eldest daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own.

It is fitting that the Sixtieth Anniversary of this great Canada should be duly honored, fitting that the graves of those great fathers should be wreathed and honored and that their memory should be passed on to future generations. Especially fitting is it that in Charlottetown, where the vision first came to them the men and women of today should celebrate with joy and reverence the birthday of the Nation which has risen as a result of the deliberations of those men of vision and courage and destiny sixty years ago.

It is gratifying to note that ample preparation is being made for the celebration, gratifying that provision is being made for participation by our children, the men and women of tomorrow, in the greatest celebration that Canada has yet seen, the Diamond Jubilee which is but a prelude to the greatest celebration yet to be, the Golden Jubilee forty years hence.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"How my heart thrills at that blessed word, Macedonia!" piously exclaimed a dear old lady in bygone days. And the heart of some

Notes by the Way

It has been the lot of many people as any in the land to be grossly misrepresented and slandered by the advocates of prohibition during the present controversy. Few of these persons have thought it worth while to retort in like fashion, or take any notice of their accusers, preferring to treat their accusers and their epithets with silent contempt or pity.

Much has been truly said of the evils of intemperance. It has blighted much of the hope and happiness that should be in the world. It has "withered the vigor of youth and dishonored the gray hairs of age." Thus far all right-thinking people are agreed. There are other points upon which they cannot agree. It seems the better way when they cannot agree that the points of disagreement should only be discussed in courteous and temperate words. It is quite apparent to all who have read or listened to recent public discussions as to who have and who have not observed the rules of courtesy and kindness in this matter.

"Make no friendship with an angry man," was a sound maxim of Solomon's. And this from the great Apostle to the Gentiles seems equally timely and appropriate: "Let no man, therefore, judge you in meat, or in drink, or in certain other things which he specifies; The responsibility of an adult person for his own acts must rest with himself. For his personal acts he must account to the Author of his being."

This was the view of the good Queen Victoria, of whom it was truly written, "A thousand claims to reverence closed in her as Mother, Wife and Queen." She was not less concerned for the welfare of her children than any mother in Charlottetown, yet she partook of wine as a beverage. The same was true of every British Sovereign since the beginning of her illustrious reign. The same has been true of every British Prime Minister, as we are informed and believe, since the same date. The same has been true, as we noted lately, of MacKenzie, Blake, Laurier and MacKenzie King, Premiers or leaders of the great Liberal party in Canada.

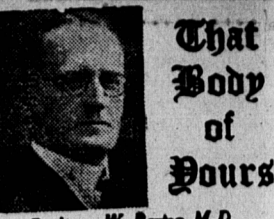
All of these eminent and honorable statesmen and personages recognized the basis of British liberty, the natural rights of man and the responsibility of every man for his own acts. No one doubts that the evils of intemperance exist here in our midst. Few will dispute that prohibition has failed to prohibit, that it has failed to prevent or remove the evils of intemperance. The high hopes that were prevalent when it was adopted by the unanimous vote of the Legislature have been rudely blighted. But in years past no other law or remedy was offered to take its place.

Today that condition has changed. Earnest, thoughtful men have proposed an alternative remedy which has been accepted with confidence by thousands who formerly supported prohibition. There is also a large number who are more or less doubtful of any great improvement, but who are decidedly in favor of giving the new plan a fair trial. We commend their good judgement, for after one plan has been tried during 25 years with such results as we see about us, it is high time to try another plan.

The case for state control has been calmly stated without any appeal to emotion, and has been eagerly listened to by large audiences in most of the populous centres of the province. It has been stated in moderate terms, without fulsome over-praise, but as something which gives fair promise of better conditions of moral welfare than we have now. There has been a noteworthy spirit of moderation and courtesy in the appeals made by the advocates of state control, and an absence of the angry recrimination, intemperate language and slander so conspicuous on the other side.

Like Premier Stewart and his colleague we have an abiding faith in the good sense, and sound judgement of the electors and in their desire to promote temperance in all things, with good feeling, and kindness in the community. Therefore we look forward to election day with calm confidence. With 75 to 100 liquor dens and dives in Charlottetown under prohibition every good citizen should vote for a change of the present law for a better one.

of our people thrill at the word, prohibition, which means as much in temperance as Macedonia means in Christianity.



By James W. Barba, M.D.

A THOUGHT ON APPENDICITIS

We read with interest some months ago of two English engineers who were going off into a distant country to be absent for many months. Before taking the trip they entered a hospital and each had his appendix removed.

Now they were both in excellent health, which meant practically no chance of a fatal outcome, and no likelihood of adhesions or other complications. It is not hard to guess what would happen should they have an attack of appendicitis and be hundreds of miles from medical or surgical help. The operation removed all such possibilities.

Formerly we thought of appendicitis occurring only in those individuals who did not watch their diet and other health habits, or as occurring in those with ulcer of stomach and intestine. And yet away back in 1893, a Dr. Kelynach pointed out that appendicitis was often associated with an ordinary sore throat or tonsillitis. In this connection Dr. Clarence Howard reminds us that when a patient is suffering with a sore throat or tonsillitis, the most natural thing in the world is to give him castor oil, epsom salts, or some other purgative. In fact most physicians will agree that this is really the most important part of the treatment. However if the patient complains of pain in lower abdomen particularly in the region of the appendix, then the possibility of appendicitis should be considered, and no purgatives given. The old fashioned soap and water injection, or enema as it is called, is safer, but where the case has lasted some time even this might be dangerous.

Now the point is that appendicitis may follow tonsillitis or infection from nose or sinuses, and the pain in the abdomen following these conditions may therefore be due to appendicitis. Giving a purge or an injection is usually good treatment for almost every illness, but it may mean death itself in cases of appendicitis.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, June 16th

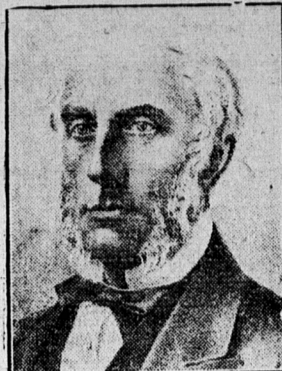
IRON

Listen to a story about iron. It lay a thousand years, perhaps a hundred thousand years, under the ground, in a terrible deepness, an exceptionally large mass of iron. It lay cold, immobile, dead. A coldness spread forth from it, up and down, right and left. On all sides, there came forth from it death and coldness. It lay there like a carcass. And on it, on top of it, God had flung down whole valleys and mountains. On the ground, on top of the iron, green grass sprouted forth, bright flowers blossomed. Bread grew there, oats, flax, forests. And cities, villages and houses stood there. And the people who lived in them were plous, and served God. It was a fillers of the soil, and their wives and children who lived there. And they lived by their own work, in their own houses. Each man was his own master, the husband and the father. When they were small, the children used to go to school. When they grew older, they helped their fathers and their mothers. And that was how things went on, as the Lord has commanded, from generation to generation. Under the ground lay the iron carcass; and above the ground lived the living men—really as it ought to be.

And the day came on which Satan appeared. Satan arrived from all the black years; from over the seas. He appeared; and, without looking for anything, he stuck his nose into the ground. He struck in his nose, and began to bore and drill. A wonderful thing resulted from this; the dead iron was warmed, began to grow hot, began to grow soft, to glow. It warmed itself, and came to life! It came to life, and came out from under the ground. It arose—the resurrection of the dead! And it began to play! It spread out its hands! The iron filled and filled every place! A wire encircled the whole earth. And people spoke on it, from one end of the earth to the other. Iron ships flew, wagons ran, wheels went round, presses banged, lanterns illuminated, sparks flashed, pistons glittered. In a word, the iron began to play in the whole world, in the length and in the breadth.

But what became of the living man? If it came to pass that the wires, pistons and presses dragged him out of his house, tore him away from his mastership, and compelled him to be a guardian to them, to keep watch over the wires, presses, pistons and ovens! Nurse them, mind them, tend them. . . . And, about themselves, forgotten even to think! . . . Men were torn from their sweethearts; women from their lovers; wives from their husbands; and tiny little children from their fathers and mothers. . . . Each individual was chained to his own, to the wire, to the piston, to the oven with the coals. And he dared not leave them! The moment he stepped

The Fathers of Confederation



GEORGE BROWN

Many students of Canadian history declare that the Hon. George Brown founder of the Toronto Globe, was the real father of the Confederation movement in Canada. This is true insofar as the conference of 1864 and 1866 are concerned. These conferences ushered in Confederation but serious men had been talking of the idea of a closer union of the people of British North America as far back as 1831. But a vast amount of credit for tract and diplomacy in the fostering of the final movement must go to George Brown. He had been a member of the Union House which had seen no less than five governments rise and fall between May 21st, 1862 and July 1st, 1864. The rapid turnover was caused by the closely balanced distribution of seats that were held by members from Upper and Lower Canada. The situation was bringing about a condition of chaos. Trade and commerce were retarded and the bonds that had been issued by the Union Government were sinking. When these conditions had reached an alarming point, the member for Lanark, Alexander Morris, sounded the leader of the opposition, George Brown listened well and long to the scheme outlined by Mr. Morris for a federation of British colonies in North America. Mr. Morris was perhaps more concerned with the idea as a means of removing the embarrassing condition which had resulted from the inability of either party to form a strong Union government. George Brown saw the proposition from a much deeper standpoint. After adding several important details to the scheme as originally outlined by Mr. Morris, he approached leading men in the two parties of the House of 1864. The idea was warmly received and a coalition government formed based upon the policy of a federation between Upper and Lower Canada and the Maritimes. George Brown met with the great conference in Charlottetown in September of 1864 and the second one in Quebec.

George Brown was born in Edinburgh in 1818. His father, Peter Brown, was able to give the growing lad the advantages of a good education in his native city. The family circle was a most harmonious one. Men of letter and oratorical ability often met about the household fireplace and George Brown in his youth heard the topics of the day discussed freely by worthy and learned men. In 1838, when George Brown was twenty years of age the father became involved in a business adventure that proved to be a failure. The bulk of his modest fortune was swept away and he determined to cross the Atlantic and start afresh. Father and son came first to New York where the elder Brown almost immediately received remunerative employment on a paper. Four years later father and son launched a paper of their own in New York State. This paper enjoyed a modest success and George Brown, in 1843 paid his first visit to Upper Canada with a view of ascertaining by what means his New York paper might gain a circulation there. During his tour through Upper Canada the young man became convinced that the country offered virgin opportunities for an organ that would champion the cause of responsible government. Promise of support from so many and varied quarters sent him back to his father in New York in a highly speculative mood. A few months later father and son came to Toronto and commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the Banner. The venture was not a great success and in March of 1844 the son, George Brown, published the first number of the Globe. He entered political

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 16, 1927

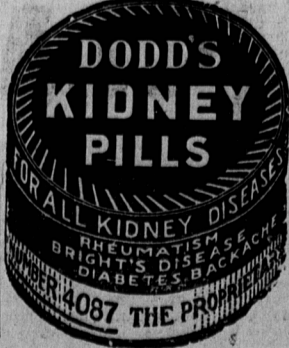
NONE LIKE GOD:—Thy righteousness also, O God, is very high, who hast done great things: O God, who is like unto thee! Psalm 71:19.

PRAYER:—Lord God, I will hope continually and will yet praise Thee more and more.

"BLOSSOM TIME"

Sweet are the gorgeous blossoms, Beside the shady lane, Emblem of hope and gladness, That are with us again; For every roadside orchard Is fragrant and sublime, Amid the evening shadows, And this sweet blossom time.

The air is filled with music by the clear, winding stream, That calls again to memory In shade and sunlight gleam; The robin now is singing Up in the lonely pine,



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MILLIONS OF TROUT. are now in our streams, ponds, etc. There is no better or healthier pasture than trout fishing but to be successful you want good tackle. We have the good tackle, the kind you can trust, the big ones with. Succeeds Late A. W. Campbell (Canadian Press) OTTAWA, Ont., June 14. —George W. Yates, Assistant Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Highways for the Dominion government, it was announced today. Mr. Yates thus takes over the duties of the late A. W. Campbell, who was engaged in administering the Dominion subsidy to highways as provided by the Federal legislation of 1919.