

Sir Thomas White, one of the outstanding men in the life of Canada, had the following to say regarding the Conservative Temperance Policy in Ontario which is largely the same as the Government Policy in Prince Edward Island.

"The Government's proposals with regard to the regulation of the sale of liquor seem to me to be a sensible and sincere attempt to deal with an exceedingly difficult problem. That the Ontario Temperance Act, as it now stands, has failed to adequately cope with the evils of the traffic in intoxicating liquor should by this time be known to all citizens of Ontario."

"This could not fail to be the result of a measure which manifestly has not had the support of public opinion, and has consequently been openly and flagrantly disregarded and violated."

BOOTLEGGERS' FORTUNES

"The illicit vending of liquor in this province, the magnitude of the operations carried on by bootleggers and rum-runners, the huge fortunes made by those engaged in the nefarious business, the almost open solicitation of the public by vendors and their agents in city, town and country, and the enormous scale of the consumption of intoxicants unlawfully obtained—all these facts are patent and manifest and demand that the legislation affecting the sale of liquor be placed upon a sounder basis. It is not a question of temperance or intemperance. The question is what legislation will best serve the public interests, and have the support and sanction of widespread public opinion in meeting the conditions which exist."

ENFORCEMENT IMPOSSIBLE

"That the O. T. A. (Prohibition) is not capable of adequate enforcement, lacking as it does the strong support of public opinion, must by this time be clear to all who have given any study to the subject. This is not to criticize the late Attorney-General, who to the very utmost of his power and great ability gave himself to the task of the enforcement of the Act. But neither Mr. Nickle nor Mr. Raney nor any other Attorney-General could adequately enforce a measure which has not had the active support of even a majority of public opinion."

CITIZENS APATHETIC

"Tens of thousands of citizens have been actively opposed to the support of the continuance of the act as the last plebiscite have been apathetic and indifferent with respect to its enforcement."

"The Government has been confronted with a condition, not a theory and in my view they have rightly decided upon a modification and improvement of the measure in terms that will permit of more strict enforcement of the law and that will divert to the public treasury the profits which now find their way to the coffers of the rum-runners and the bootlegger."

LOCAL OPTION WISE

"The provision for local option seems to me an excellent one, as it reserves to municipalities the right to determine whether the sale of liquor is to be permitted within their respective boundaries. The Premier I think, deserves the highest credit for this resolute dealing with a question which cuts across political alignments and upon which there exists so much diversity of individual opinion among the citizens of the province."

Sir Thomas said further that he thought the time had arrived for individual citizens to sincerely express their views upon the question in order that there might be frank and full discussion of the Government's proposals.

FAVOURS TEMPERANCE

"I am as strongly in favour of temperance as any man," he said, "but I am not in favour of the Ontario Temperance Act as it now stands, because, with due respect to those who differ, I do not believe it capable of adequate enforcement having regard to public opinion in the province. A law that lacks the active support of the great majority of the public tends to become a dead letter and to bring the whole administration of law into disrepute."

FORWARD STEP

"The Ontario Temperance Act has done much good particularly by the abolition of the bar and the treating system. But it has also led to many evils, much injustice and a great increase of crime, and the time has arrived to amend it as to prevent and limit as far as possible the evils of intemperance under a system of Government control having a former support of public opinion and under regulations which will not lead to the evils which for the past seven years have been inseparably connected with the administration of the Ontario Temperance Act. The Government it seems to me is taking a forward, not a backward, step in the promotion of temperance among the citizens."

That \$500,000 House

The Montreal Star remarks that: We are just trying an experiment in Washington. We are seeing whether it will help this country to maintain a representative in the American Capital. It is purely a business proposition. The men who sponsor it would be the first to disclaim for it any political significance. Hence we may continue the office, if it proves to pay, or we may discontinue it. Obviously the thing to do was to rent suitable quarters and let the experiment proceed.

Advertisement for Shaving Cream and Williams' product. Text: 'Shaving Cream can do only three things... AND Williams' product... BETTER... Williams Aqua Velva'

Advertisement for Williams' product. Text: 'Williams Aqua Velva... keeps the skin soft and flexible... Williams Shaving Cream... Williams Aqua Velva'

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 BY EDUCATION

Sir—As an interested spectator of the movement toward greater temperance that has been instituted by Premier Stewart, I have noticed particularly the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition regarding it. He says, first of all, that he will stand by the Prohibitory Liquor Act, but will make it "more workable" and reduce the "sale-price of liquor. That, it seems to me would tend to increase the sale of liquor and to promote drunkenness. But perhaps, the Leader of the Opposition will give us another explanation of his meaning. Then he says, secondly, that he will submit a plebiscite which the questions asked the electors will be (1) "Are you in favor of retaining the Prohibitory Act; (2) Are you in favor of Government Control of the sale of liquor. Afterwards, he will "carry into effect the wishes of the people." That is to say he will not personally take any responsibility; he will carry into effect the policy of Government Control which all the prohibitionists now denounce, or he will maintain the law which is now, he admits, being treated with contempt by all bootleggers and their patrons; and needs to be made even "more workable." I really thought that the Leader of the Opposition had more pluck and that he would meet squarely the issue raised by Premier Stewart. But I note that there is to be a third and "complete platform and policy of the Liberal Party" to be announced later. So in the meantime

I am, Sir, etc., AN ONLOOKER

NOTES ABOUT LIQUOR

Sir,—A writer for one of the best periodicals of the day states that "few things are worse for a country than that a law should be made which cannot be enforced." The Prohibitory Liquor Law cannot be enforced as it ought to be. Therefore the effect of it upon the country is not as good as it ought to be. Consequently a change of law to make it adaptable and enforceable is required. Prohibition is credited with much of the temperance of these latter days as compared with the drunkenness rampant forty or fifty years ago. Perhaps rather too much credit has been given it. An English writer of the highest character has remarked: "In the early nineties, I lived for nearly a year in a London slum, helping with a recently started (temperance) club for men and boys. At night the customers of the public house, bulged out into the street, and there was as much drinking outside as inside. The other day I went back to visit that slum. The barefooted children are there no longer. It is necessary to repeat that there has been a steady improvement in public drinking habits. The most powerful influence in the reduction of drunkenness has not been legislation, though I for one am convinced that legislation has greatly helped, but (and I follow though this had been) the general rise in the standard of living which means a wider view of the decencies of life." This writer had recently visited a basketball game of the United States. He remarked that "a proportion of well-to-do Americans seem to have developed

a complex which compels them at all costs to get liquor, although these same people before prohibition would not have cared very much one way or the other. As I have implied this is by no means true of the whole of the United States; in many districts where men and women have only enough, or not much more than enough money for their necessities, prohibition is honored by observance.

In 1736, Sir Robert Walpole (knowing something about drinking himself) was horrified at the growing consumption of gin by working men. He introduced a bill to make gin and other spirituous drinks much too expensive for any wage-earner to touch. The "Gin Act" caused deep resentment, and Walpole by a stratagem diverted unpopularity from himself—as was easily done in those days when the people knew little of what really happened in Parliament.

If they (the people) cannot have legal drink, they will turn to something else. They will get illicit drink, which is commonly bad and very expensive and may be poisonous.

One principle seems to me to have grown remarkably in favor and that is that there should be what is called "disinterested management" of public houses—that private profit should be eliminated from the drink trade. That is included in Premier Stewart's proposal.

I am, Sir, etc., LIFE-LONG ABSTAINER

Stanley Bridge

Mr. Douglas Hogan has returned to Ottawa after spending a week at his old home in Hope River, being called here to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. (Dr.) J. E. Fleming.

We regret to learn that Mrs. William Pendergast has had to undergo a serious operation in Boston and wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. J. E. Hiscott of Stanley Bridge is on his job collecting eggs for the Hope River Egg Circle and the members class Jim, as the man for the job.

The energetic road master of Hope River, Mr. Edward Turner, is making extensive preparation for the coming work on the roads this Spring.

Mr. Leander Reid of Hope River, is erecting a new barn to replace the one destroyed by fire a short time ago. The frame work is under the capable supervision of Messrs. Joseph and Walter Reid.

Mr. J. H. Simpson of Bay Mills is to be congratulated on the amount of lumber he has saved this Spring.

The potato crop of Hope River and vicinity ought to be a bumper one this summer for fertilizer spreaders, potato planters, etc., are arriving every day.—V.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES

On Monday evening April 11th a very enjoyable dance was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Eversons. Lunch was served by the hostess assisted by Mrs. Otto Irving and Mrs. Wilbert Senebaugh. Much credit is due Mr. Harry Jenkins, Greek River and Mr. Alex Irving of Cambridge who played the violin conscientiously that evening. A very interesting game of basketball was played between the United States. He remarked that "a proportion of well-to-do Americans seem to have developed

Public Notice. A meeting of the people of the Province of Prince Edward Island, and of the City of Charlottetown is called for Thursday night, April 28th, 1927, at the hour of eight o'clock, to be held in the Legislative Assembly Room in the Colonial Building in the City of Charlottetown for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessary initial steps for the holding of the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in this Province. It is hoped that representative citizens from every part of the province of all creeds, classes and political parties, will be in attendance. The members of the Legislative Assembly, the Mayors and Councillors of the different incorporated towns, the clergy of all denominations, the officers of the different military units, the Presidents and other officers of all organizations in the Province including ladies' organizations, are especially invited. FRANK R. HEARTZ, Lieutenant-Governor. J. D. STEWART, Premier and Atty. Gen.

The men around here are busy painting their boats and dories, making ready for fishing.

Mr. Seymour Henderson, Murray Harbour, is engaged in sawing wood throughout this neighborhood.

The many friends of Miss Janey MacLeod, are glad to have her among them again after an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Vollet Kirwin was a visitor to Murray Harbour North, the guest of her sister Mrs. Newton Hicken.

The stork paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Newell MacDonald, March 31st leaving them a bouncing baby boy. Congratulations.

Miss Lexie Davidson, Peter's Road, was visiting in Cambridge recently.

Mrs. Samuel Acorn, Alliston, is visiting at her sister-in-law's, Mrs. Otto Irving, Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. John Luce were visitors to Cambridge on Wednesday.

Mr. Ben Graham, Sturgeon, was visiting friends in Cambridge, last week.

Messrs. Harman Irving and Glad Higginbotham, left for the North Side where they will be employed with Johnston Bros., during the fishing season.

The school is progressing favourably under the skillful management of the teacher John D. Fraser, Georgetown.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. JOHN McDONALD

The death occurred at Iris on April 12th, 1927, of Mr. John MacDonald, aged 79 years. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church at Caledonia and would never miss a service while health permitted him to attend. He was also an honorary member of Jubilee L. O. L. No. 1551, having joined that order about 30 years ago, and was Treasurer for over twenty years. The funeral, which was held on April 17th, was conducted at the house of Rev. Mr. MacDonald of Murray River and at the grave by the Orangemen. He leaves to mourn one daughter (Mrs. James A. MacLeod) with whom he resided, also one brother and two sisters.

MR. FRANK SMITH

There passed peacefully away at the home of Nicholas Landrigan, Cardigan, on April 8th, Frank Smith. The deceased was 65 years of age being in failing health for a long time. He received the last rites of the Holy Catholic Church by the Parish Priest, Rev. Father Rooney. All that tender nursing and care would so was done for him till the end came Friday morning when God soon felt to call him. He was well known throughout Boston where he resided for a great number of years having been employed at plastering at which he completed many jobs with his partner Allan McLean. He leaves to mourn besides his sister Mrs. Ronald McCormack with whom he resided two sisters in Boston, Mrs. John Rogers and Mrs. Peter McDonald, one sister in Gollo Bay, Mrs. Hughie McDonald and three brothers living, Daniel and Jack of Boston and Angus in Little Harbour.

The funeral was largely attended considering the stormy weather. The pall bearers were as follows:

Edward Roache, Frank Fogarty, Joseph Quinn and Robert Quinn. May his soul rest in Peace.

ERNEST COLIN FARQUHARSON

A cloud of sorrow and gloom was cast over Cross Road, Lot 48 and vicinity when it was learned that Ernest Colin Farquharson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Farquharson, a bright young fellow of that place, had suddenly passed to his eternal reward on Sunday, April 10th after a very short illness of a few days of Scarlet Fever, in which he had best medical skill and tenderly nursed by willing hands, and hopes were looked forward for his recovery, when that dread malady, convulsions set in and his young spirit passed quickly and quietly to Him who gave it.

Ernest, who was just entering into his 17th year had he lived till the month of May, was well loved and a favorite with his teacher and school-mates as a lovely wreath of flowers from them was mute testimony, also by all who knew him and he will be very much missed in the home and the community for he endeared himself to all by his cheerful smile and jovial disposition which we will see no more, and just why one so young and full of vigor and bright prospects for the future should be so suddenly taken is beyond human nature to understand but we must leave it with God who knows best and death all things well, and can only hope to meet him up yonder "when the mists have cleared away."

He was very fond of attending Divine Service when weather permitted, and liked "listening in" to sermons on the Radio of a kind neighbor every Sunday morn.

He leaves to mourn their great loss his sorrowing Father and Mother, also one brother George and three sisters Mildred, Margaret, and Beulah at home, another sister Myrtle in Brockton, Mass., besides a large circle of relatives and friends.

On account of the seriousness of Scarlet Fever the funeral was held on Monday afternoon at 2.30 (privately), and despite this and the stormy weather quite a number were present to pay their last respects to the departed who was tenderly laid to rest in Mermald Cemetery, by four of his chums, namely Lorne Jenkins, Jack McKinnon, Lloyd Carver and Willard Pippy. Rev. Mr. Littlejohns of Pownal kindly officiating at the home and grave. His loved ones will often sigh for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still.—Com.

LONG RIVER

The following is the standing of Long River School for the month of March.

- Grade X.—1, Anna Cousins. Grade IX.—1, Catherine Fitzsimmons. Grade VII Sr.—1, Blanche Paynter; 2, Alton Bell. Grade VII Jr.—1, Ralph Johnston; 2, William Found; 3, James Cousins. Rhoda MacLeod; 3, Norman Johnston. Grade V Sr.—1, Ralph Gillispie. Grade V Jr.—1, Madeline Condy. Grade IV Jr.—1, Mary Gillispie; 2, Elmer MacLeod. Grade III.—1, Eileen MacLeod and Estace Paynter, equal; 2, Dorothy Campbell; 3, Francis Dunning. Grade II Sr.—1, Leone Paynter; 2, Ernest Dunning; 2, Francis Paynter; 3, James Gillispie.

Mrs. Emily F. Murphy ("Janey Canuck") has distinction and authority among the women of Canada.

Her books are widely read, she has been active in many moral, social and patriotic movements, and as police magistrate and judge of the juvenile courts for the province of Alberta has won a reputation of defenders. Born at Cookstown in Ontario, she was educated at Bishop Strachan School in Toronto, and in 1904 settled in Western Canada.

Mrs. Murphy has been president of the Federal Women's Institutes of Canada, and Vice-president of the National Council of Women, of the Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers, and of the Canadian Committee on Social Hygiene. She is a member of the Canadian Society, League of Nations, a director of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, a member of the executive committee of the White Cross Association of the United States and was a delegate in 1918 to the conference of women at Ottawa, called by the Federal Cabinet. She is a lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a year ago, by the Provincial Cabinet, was appointed official visitor to the jails, sanatoriums and mental hospitals of Alberta.

Because of her experience as magistrate, her influential connection with so many healing and reforming agencies, and her proved courage and independence, I sought an interview with Mrs. Murphy in order to discover her attitude towards the systems of Government control of liquor in Alberta.

"Government control," said Mrs. Murphy, "may not control in other provinces, but it does control in Alberta. It has not eliminated liquor in Alberta. It did not aim to do so."

"So long as liquor is manufactured it cannot be eliminated. Every quart distilled or brewed will find a consumer. It is meant to find a consumer."

"Personally I am one who claims that neither whiskey nor beer are hygienic drinks. We would be vastly better without them—better physically, mentally and morally—but as long as these are produced for consumption we must regulate them, we must control it in the best manner possible. To argue otherwise would be imbecility."

"There is no doubt that education along temperance lines is having an immensely powerful effect, and that one day the gospel of abstinence will gain a vastly greater hold upon our Canadian people, but until this happens we must rigidly control the consumption of liquor. Before Government control became the law of Alberta I opposed it vigorously both on the platform and by my pen. I was fearful that our last state would be worse than our first. It seemed only logical that if the restrictions were removed there would be more drunkenness and crime. No living person could persuade me to the contrary, I had a fine line of arguments on the subject, too."

"After a period of several years in which I have been called upon to enforce the present Liquor Control Act, both as a city and provincial magistrate, I am bound to acknowledge that my fears were largely unfounded. There was not even a rush of inebriety as I had predicted, the people showing a remarkable degree of restraint. The condition was steadily improved—again I say, not from any degree—but because the law was well conceived and it is being well enforced. "When I say the convictions under the Liquor Control Act of Alberta have decreased, I know whereof I speak. In my own court during the last 12 months, there have been only 46 convictions for offences under this act. Fourteen of these have been men who came to my court in the absence of the male magistrate. This leaves a fraction of less than three women a month a number which formally we might have expected on any one morning.

"In a population of nearly 70,000—apart from the thousands of persons who come in for races, circuses and for exhibition week—this is as close to elimination as we may reasonably expect to reach.

"All liquors sold in the Province must bear the Government's Seal. All liquors shipped in the Province from outside must be to the Government itself. The penalty for breach of this provision is a heavy one, and all such liquor seized is forfeited to the Crown. As a result of rigid enforcement of the law the illicit manufacture of 'moonshine' is becoming rarer.

"Is more liquor drunk under Government control than under the Prohibition Act formerly in force?"

"That I cannot say, because it is impossible to gauge the amount of liquor that was illicitly manufactured or illicitly imported. The evidence is not before me. I only know that bootlegging has been largely—very largely suppressed; that poisoned liquor, or substitutes for liquor, such as methylated spirits or 'canned heat' have disappeared; that there is comparatively little drinking among juveniles, less drunkenness, and more general respect for the law.

"That the public generally believe the change to be a beneficial one, is evidence by the fact that the subject of Government control of liquor was in no respect an issue in the Provincial election. Even those of us who previously fought for prohibition of all intoxicants, are bound to acknowledge, that so far as this province is concerned, Government

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY

A Liberal-Conservative Convention for Charlottetown and Royalty to nominate two candidates to contest the City of Charlottetown and Royalty will be held in the Strand Theatre on Tuesday, May 3rd, 1927 at four P. M. sharp.

Each Poll is entitled to send five delegates. All lady voters are eligible as delegates.

By Order W. A. STEWART, M. CONWAY, N. W. LOWTHER, Executive.

Annual Convention of the Prince Edward Island Teacher's Federation WILL BE HELD IN THE Prince of Wales College Hall ON Wednesday, May 4, Thursday, May 5, and Friday, May 6.

Addresses will be delivered by: S. N. Robertson, M. A. L. D., H. H. Shaw, B. Sc., Rev. Jas. A. Cloran, C. S. S. R., St. John, Miss Jean Browne, Toronto and others. Every teacher is urged to attend.