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JOHN E. GUILDERSON.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Ir Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (delivered) in advance. $3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and $4.50 to U. S. A.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1922

GOV'T AND PROHIBITION

As was pointed out by us on Saturday the object of the Mathieson-Arsenault Prohibition legislation was to make Prince Edward Island a dry province in accordance with the wishes of the people. Every safe guard was adopted to prevent the illegal importation, sale and use of alcoholic liquor. For this purpose the administration of the law was taken out of politics and entrusted to an independent commission consisting of six well-known and highly respected clergymen enjoying the confidence of the people. Mr Henry Smith, County Court Clerk for Queen's County, was appointed secretary. None of these gentlemen was paid any salary, they discharged their duties faithfully and well and were entitled only to their out of pocket expenses when attending meetings of the Commission. The Commission under the Mathieson Arsenault regimes was a complete and unqualified success. Drinking in public places was almost wholly wiped out. Drinking in railway trains practically ceased. Importation of liquor was confined to any bottle which a passenger might smuggle from the mainland in his grip. So dry was Prince Edward Island in those days that it was considered possible that within a few years people would have forgotten there ever was a time when women rose in their sorrow and demanded prohibition in the interests of their husbands and sons.

Then something happened. There was a change of Government. It was reported, with what truth, the members of the legislature failed to discover in answer to questions in the Legislature, that the secretary of the Commission ceased to be an honorary official. The Government issued licenses to wholsale importers and liquor literally flowed in and out of the province, the retail prices of liquor sold by the licensed vendors for medicinal purposes was increased, the profits from the sales became so exorbitant as to provide over 10 per cent of the Government's revenue, the Attorney-General's department assumed the duty belonging to the Commission of enforcing penalties imposed by magistrates and judges, at least one disgraceful scene occurred at a picnic which was disturbed by one or more men under the influence of drink who visited the happy picnickers and very nearly created a riot. The commissioners individually began to complain that their hands were not being upheld as they were under the previous regimes, and ultimately they resigned in a body. The Government has, after much delay, appointed six laymen to succeed them, and is to be hoped these gentlemen will obtain better support than their predecessors did since 1919.

It is claimed that the Provincial Government has no power to prevent the importation of liquor or to refuse the issue of wholesale licenses for dealers in liquor. The visiting Editor of the Patriot knows better and what he knows the Attorney-General and Premier Bell are bound to know.

Under the Doherty Act of 1919 (and we trust the new Commission will observe this and demand action by the Government), upon the receipt by the Secretary of State of a duly certified copy of a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of any province in which there is in force a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, requesting that the votes of the electors in all the electortal districts of the province may be taken for or against "that the importation and bringing of liquors into such provinces may be forbidden," the Secretary of State will make the necessary arrangements for such a vote by ballot to be taken. If such a vote were taken here we know perfectly well what the result would be and so does the Bell Government.

Nearly every province has taken advantage of this Doherty Act, including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the Bell Government of the Banner Prohibition province has not only failed to do so, but has taken advantage of the prohibition in other provinces to sell liquor licenses at an enormous cost to wholesalers who surely must be making an outrageous profit to be able to pay the Bell Government $5000 per annum "easy money."

There are still other points in this question of prohibition administration which deserve attention, and we will return to the subject again.

THE HIGHWAYS BUNGLE

There is a rich vein of innocent sarcasm in the Patriot's statement, that, "If the building of the new public highways had no other effect than to show the people of this Province the best way to build roads, then the money would be well spent." It is true that the lesson resulting from disaster in experiment is often considered to be worth all that it costs, and only in this sense can the hundreds of thousands of dollars sunk into these Bell Government quagmires be considered as having given any return for the vast waste of money involved.

The local Liberal method of teaching by contraries, is not scientific. The better way to instruct our people in good road building would be by building a good road and showing them how it can be done. This method would be vastly in advance of their practice of dumping large sums of money into the creation of extensive mud pasasges over which it is impossible to travel, and illustrating at such an expense the kind of roads that they should study to avoid.

The Conservative Government's proposal was to utilize the Highways grant in the construction of really permanent bridges, and especially the approaches to shipping centres, and by means of road machines and a good gravel road policy to improve the intervening spaces. This practical and economical proposal was hounded by the Bell combination, and especially the Patriot, as the forerunner of enormous taxation, and ruination of the country. Now we have their substituted project—the building up of sandhills and filling in of mud valleys—almost wholly devoid of any element of permanency, and in some cases not able to survive even the bare year of their construction.

It is not generally understood that the real purpose of their road bungling was to divert this borrowed money into the ordinary road work, hitherto provided for out of current revenue, and thus by relieving the department from this ordinary expense they would have that much more of the general funds for other extravagances.

When the truth is brought to light, and the great cost and the impermanent character of these roads become more in evidence, and when the tax bills are made still larger to meet the interest upon the money borrowed for so shameful a waste, then the Province will be awakened to the extent of the mistake that was made when they entrusted these things in the hands of an incompetent Government.

Lorenz Continues to Excite Controversy

Dr. Adolf Lorenz the famous Viennese orthopedic expert continues to be a source of interest in the United States. He went to the country a few weeks ago to repay as he said, in whatever degree was in his power, the debt that Austrian children owed to the American people who raised funds for their relief. His repayment took the form of operating on persons who had congenital dislocation of the hip. Many of his clinics were free, but after awhile the fact developed that charges were being made to patients who were able to pay and that the charges were not unduly modest even in view of Dr. Lorenz's great reputation. Then the state authorities declined to give him a license. The profession began to discuss him in the medical journals and in the newspapers. As to his skill there was a considerable difference of opinion, most of the lay correspondents attributing to him miraculous powers while the experts were almost unanimous in declaring him to be greatly overrated.

The Controversy.

Then the point of interest shifted, one band contending that Dr. Lorenz had violated the ethics of the profession by the blatant advertising that had accompanied his visit, while the other said that this advertising was the best thing to be said about it, since it had the effect of, bringing to light scores of and perhaps hundreds of cases of which the American doctors would otherwise have been ignorant. Now there is another move in the controversy. Hitherto those who defended Dr. Lorenz have rested their case upon the assertion that at least he cured Miss Lolita Armour when the American profession had failed. It was to cure Miss Armour that he was brought to the United States in 1902 and it was the publicity attending this operation that made him as famous as his fellow Teuton, Dr. Friedmann, who was supposed to cure tuberculosis with a serum, and who visited Toronto under rather distinguished auspices about the same time.

Not a Cure.

Now the physicians in the best position to know the facts assert that Dr. Lorenz did not cure Miss Armour, who is at present Mrs. John J. Mitchell, Jr. Miss Armour was originally the patient of Dr. John Ridion, one of the foremost orthopedic experts in the United States, and it was at his suggestion that Dr. Lorenz was imported in the first place. This was a bilateral case, in which the left hip was in and the right hip was out. Lorenz replaced the right hip in 1902 and again in 1903 but the patient still limps and Dr Ridion says that the Lorenz leg is shorter than the Ridion leg. Another authority, Dr. Virgil P. Gibney, adds that it is known that a cure was not effected in the case of Miss Armour by Dr. Lorenz. On the other hand the former Miss Armour says that the hip Lorenz treated is better than the other, and is of the opinion that it was impossible for the Austrian to effect a perfect cure because of previous mishandling. Her view is that the criticism of Lorenz is due to professional jealousy.

Many Failures.

Dr. Ridion has contributed to a scientific journal an account of several of the cases which he treated with Dr. Larenz and from which it is evident he regards the Austrian as something of a charlatan and something of a blacksmith, and regrets that he ever invited him to visit the United States. In some of these cases, he says, the neck of the femur was fractured as a result of the tremendous pressure applied by the herculean Austrian and these resulted in paralysis. Of course when the time came to remove splints in such cases Lorenz was back in Vienna and no good would have resulted in bringing against him a charge of malpractice, but when it was proposed that he should be brought back to the country, some of those who had been his admirers, including Dr. Ridion protested.

False Hopes.

Dr. Ridion mentions a case in which Dr. Lorenz failed to replace the hip, but told the father he had really put the hip in and collected $500. When the cast was removed the father was again assured that the hip was in place, but an X-ray examination showed that it was still out. The truth seems to be that Dr Lorenz is not a miracle man and the advertising he has received, whther he has welcomed it, has given the public the impression that he is, and that he can perform operations far beyond the powers of any other surgeon. It seems a cruelty to arouse hopes that cannot be fulfilled, especially if great pain is to be undergone by the patients in the efforts of the Austrian to attempt the impossible. If Dr. Lorenz can put over his visit there seems no reason to doubt that other European specialists can do likewise, and that at intervals of many years practitioners of no more skill and perhaps with less skill, than the American experts will raise false and cruel hopes in the breasts of thousands of sufferers.

Others' View Points

Johnny Spills The Beans.

(Boston Transcript)

Johnny was entertaining his sister's caller and said. "Helen told ma yesterday you were a born politician."

"Indeed!" said the young man, pleased as he could be. "Why does she think that?"

"That's just what ma wanted to know, and Helen said it's because you can do so much talking without committing yourself."

Parliament House in Dublin.

(Toronto Star)

The Bank of Ireland in Dublin, which may now revert to its original use as the Irish House of Parliament, is nearly two centuries old, having been completed in 1731 to the design of Sir Edwin Lovat Pearce. As a work of art it contrasted favorably with the old houses of the British parliament before their destruction by fire. Arthur Young in 1776 described the Irish House of Commons as "spacious, elegant and convenient, much beyond that heap of confusion at Westminster." and John Molton, an English artist, writing in 1792, says: "The Irish Parliament House is the noblest structure in Dublin. It is no hyperbole to advance that it is the grandest, most convenient, and most extensive edifice of its kind in Europe."

The Application of Intellect.

(U. S. Marine Guide)

Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board said in a Washington address: "Some of the critics of the Shipping Board understand the board's work so thoroughly and this work is in their opinion so simple and easy, that when I listen to them I remember a certain young matron. A great banker said to this young matron: 'I am ashamed of my failure to keep abreast of modern science. Take the electric light, for instance; I haven't the least idea how it works.' The young matron gave him a patronizing smile. 'Why,' she said, 'it's very simple really. You just press a button, and the light comes on—that's all there is to it.'"

Notes By The Way

(From The Examiner.)

In view of the five by-elections now pending it is fitting and important that the electors shall consider the present financial condition of the province and the lavish expenditures that have been made and are being made by our present spendthrift government. An instance of this and it is only one of the many, is found in the expensive road-building project now under way.

The Bell Government is disposed to keep back and conceal from the country until the last moment all official information as to the debt the revenue, the expenditure and present financial condition of the province but we are informed by the Financial Post of reliable authority that the proposition so far as this province is concerned is to expend $329,565 in improving 181.2 miles of road. This figures out a cost of $1,821 per mile. Of the total sum of $329,565 the Dominion Government pays 40 per cent and the province pays 60 per cent or 0131,826 and $197,739 respectively.

This brings us down to the cold fact that it is proposed to spend almost $200,000 of borrowed money in improving 181 miles of our existing dirt roads at a cost of $1,821 per mile. We must bear in mind how small a fraction of our thousands of miles of roads will be touched by this undertaking, the really alarming cost per mile in the districts that are favored, which all the people will have to pay, and from which they cannot possibly receive an adequate or proportionate benefit.

What the favored sections will get will be merely the old dirt roads, somewhat improved in formation, with better culverts and drainage. A wearing surface of gravel or macadam will still be needed. These dirt roads will be cut into ruts in the soft spring season and during every rainstorm the water will flow down these wheel-tracks in rivulets and brooks, destroying the roads after the old familiar fashion. That is what the small favored section will get while nine out of every ten miles of our country roads will remain untouched and unimproved.

The cost is excessive, even if our people were able to pay for it, which they are not. In Saskatchewan where the roads are formed from the soil, precisely as is being done here the cost averages but $1,163 per mile. Our professedly economical government (!), is spending $658 per mile over and above the Saskatchewan rate, and at best we get the old-time dirt roads—mud roads after every rain storm, and mire in spring and fall.

The cold facts of the case are suggestive of graft. We do not impeach Hon. Mr. Crosby, who has a reputation for honesty, and integrity. We impeach the system with its dummy contractors behind whom are rich guarantors, in most cases of the Liberal party stripe, who divide the spoil behind the backs of the taxpayers. Not by any means all of the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended is paid out for honest labor on the roads.

Can the people afford this lavish and enormous expenditure? Let our readers remember that within thirty years past our province has lost 21,000 of its people, an appalling fact. Let them remember that there are now only four-fifths of the number of people in the province that were here when we paid our legislators $200 each which a spendthrift government has increased to $500 each. Think of the army of officials foisted on the country, our vast public debt, our rapidly increasing interest charges and then say whether this is the time when our decimated people should be called upon to shoulder a new burden of hundreds of thousands of dollars for improving a small mileage of our old dirt roads.

This much has become clear as the unclouded sun at noonday. The Bell Government, in the face of a prudent and economical example set by their predecessors, has entered upon a mad riot of extravagance which has had no precedent in our Island history. Their doubled and ever-increasing tax burdens are fast driving our few remaining people into exile. If the electors do not wish this devastating process to go on until but a handful of people are left to carry the crushing load, they will say NO! to every Bell candidate who may dare to show his face in any vacant elected district—now or hereafter.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

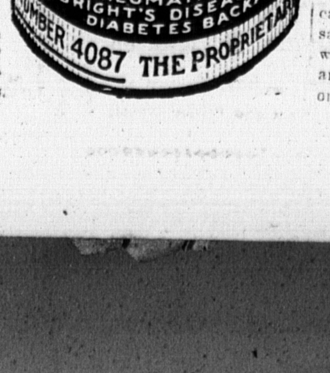
From the collection of the late Mr. W. S. Louson

A GROWLER

Don't yo' ebber be a growler
If de tings don't go yo' way;
Better fo' yo' to be jolly,
Smilin' at what people say;
In de soul's a peaceful ribber
An' de man's de bestest libber
Who's contented eb'ry day.

I know of no other one quality that will add quite so much to the effectiveness of one's life and abilits as a cheerful, happy disposition. This always makes a good impression on others, wins friends, and opens doors that are closed to the too serious, the sad, the morose, the unsocial.

We are attracted by the sunny soul with the cheerful face. All doors fly open to him everywhere, while the sour forbidding face repels us, and its owner finds himself unwelcome wherever he may go. No matter where you are going or how you get your living, always take the smile route; it will land you in happy places, it will make friends, it will lead you to success.



200 CLOTHING WORKERS ARE ON STRIKE IN MONTREAL.

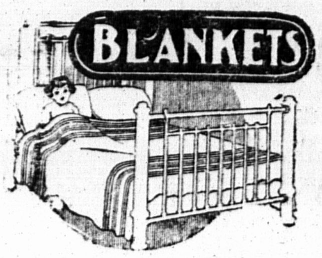
MONTREAL, Jan. 7—Two hundred clothing workers from the factory of H. Vineberg and Company Limited of this city are out on strike against the decision by the firm to inaroduce the piece work system, the 49 hour week and a wage cut from $2 to $6 a week.

The company withdrew some time ago from the Clothing Manufacturings Association and is not therefore, bound by the recent decision given by the arbitration board which sat in Montreal last month and which declared that unless production increased a ten per cent cut in wages was going into force in February.

Free Hemming During this Sale!

Beer & Weeks

A SALE "AFTER YOUR OWN HEART"



Annual Sale Household Linens Now On!

The Big Opportunity of the Year to Buy Your Requirements

Household necessities of all sorts at special reduced prices during this sale.

All yardage goods HEMMED FREE OF CHARGE—just mention it to the clerks.

Table Linens, Table Napkins, Bedspreads, Sheetings, Towels, Pillow Cottons, Towellings, Blankets, Comfortables, Curtainings

Big stocks to select from—all bought before the recent advance in price—which proves that prices have reached rock bottom at last!

Today and Saturday We Offer these "SPECIALS"

BLANKETS, white union wool blankets—nice quality—56x70 inch—colored borders. Special per pair $5.49

BLANKETS, white union wool blankets, 60x80 inch—closely woven—colored borders. Special per pair $6.98

All Wool Blankets $7.98 pr.

Secure a few pairs of these "Special Leader" all wool Blankets. They're beautifully fine and close textured—quite equal to blankets sold last year at double the price. Special per pair $7.98

Wadded Comfortables $3.49

Another "Special" value—these warm wadded comfortables—good size, nicely made, come in assorted coverings. Big values. Special sale price $3.49

72 x 90 Bedspreads $2.89

A wonderful value in a fine closely woven American Crochet Bedspread—one which will wash and wear splendidly. Very special, 72x90 inch, full size $2.39

40c pr. 49c pr. 50c pr.

You can't miss this opportunity to lay in a supply of these "wonderful Value" bath towels.

Just see them—they'll surprise you!

8½c Grey Cotton SPECIALS 10c

"Special Values" in good quality unbleached cottons in 2 to 5 yard lengths—You'll want all your purse will stand. On sale as long as they last!

6½c Each day during this sale we will offer 200 yards only nice quality unbleached cotton at per yard 6½c

Beer & Weeks