THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

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Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1927

THE CRISIS AND THE SITUATION

THE liquor problem is an old one now and, in this province at least it is apparently no nearer solution than for many years past. We have had a prohibitory law for over a quarter of a century. Earnest men and women gave the law their willing support as a possible agency in curtailing the evils of the traffic. For some years some betterment resulted. On the enactment of the law, the open saloon disappeared, and forever. We shall never again have this evil in our midst. For this we are directly indebted to the Prohibition Law. But the closing of the saloon was soon followed by the illicit dive and the home manufacture of intoxicants. Successive governments grappled with it, each vieing with its predecessor and taking credit for better enforcement of the law. The Guardian stood by and supported the law in the fervent hope of betterment as it was the only practical temperance legislation in sight, and The Guardian's attitude today is, as it always has been, to support and encourage temperance and law and order. When the Stewart Government outlined its policy we considered it, and still consider it a better means of enforcing law observance and the development of true temperance. We gave reasons and advanced arguments for the faith that was in us, but we were not dogmatic. Our policy and plea was in favor of improved conditions, and no one claimed that conditions had improved in the past ten years. But we believe in the public's verdict, and a week before the election we expressed ourselves explicitly as follows:

We believe that every voter should go to the polls and vote as a public duty, and that they shall vote according to their convictions. Those who have heard or read and considered the facts stated and the arguments based thereon on both sides are in the best position to give a just verdict. Not all the electors are in this class, but we hope and trust that the majority have heard or read what has been said or written. And for our part we have no other desire than that they shall express their honest convictions by their votes. We shall give all due respect to their decision when it is made on Saturday next.

That verdict was in favor of continuing and strengthening the Prohibition Law. It is our determination to see that this verdict is carried into effect.

We have reason to believe that the Saunders Government is not anxious to carry out their pledges in their entirety, that there is a desire to make a revenue out of liquor and that the majority of the members of the Government are of this opinion. It is an undeniable fact that during the past few weeks there has been a very noticeable increase in the number of drunks on our streets, and in at least one country section; also an outbreak of lawlessness hitherto unknown in the city and country roads. That there is much that is wrong no one will deny and there is an insistent demand that the Government should take immediate action to fulfill their solemn pre-election promises which were endorsed by the Temperance Alliance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and many ministers both at home and from abroad.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

AT a large meeting in Summerside, during the campaign preceding the last provincial election, Mr. Saunders, in the course of a two hours' speech, gave a lugubrious account of an alleged dismissal of a returned soldier from a government office in that town. The Liberal leader waxed extravagantly eloquent. Beginning with his own efforts throughout the country in securing recruits for the Canadian army, he finally landed on the case of this official and with crocodile tears told how he had taken his life in his hands and gone to France to fight for Kaiser and country. He was wounded, came home, was given an office by the Liberal Government of the day, married, had two children and was thrown out of office and out into the cold world with wife and little children, "on a cold, bleak winter's day."

The story, as told by Mr. Saunders, is too long for the space at our disposal, and would probably not be read if given, but it wound up as follows:

"That was the treatment that Premier Stewart and the members of his Government gave to this young man. You would expect better treatment from a German himself. The negroes of darkest Africa are white men when compared with men who would do a thing like that."

This was Mr. Saunders in search of the Premiership. As a matter of fact his story, like his crocodile tears, was cooked for the occasion. The returned soldier referred to was replaced by another returned soldier.

But now we have Mr. Saunders seated on the coveted Premier's chair, and how is he carrying out the promise of his pre-election days?

Some days ago Mr. Allister Stewart, jailer at Georgetown, was discharged from office. Mr. Stewart went overseas in 1914 and returned in 1918, after four years at the front. He married, has a wife and five boys aged from two to seven. This man was supplanted in office by Mr. Scoby Johnson, a man of about 70, whose only qualification for the job is that he has served at the front in Mr. Saunders' little army of heelers. He is otherwise qualified by old age and the infirmities of old age. How does Mr. Saunders square this with his comparison between the negroes of darkest Africa and the white men?

Mr. P. A. Scully is axeman for East Kings. He is credited with this discharge and appointment. Now we undersand he is after the scalp of Mr. W. S. Easton, Vendor, a position for which there are four applications, with Mr. Scully's influence thrown in on behalf of Mr. John MacDonald. But a storm has arisen in connection with the proposal and Mr. Easton, a total abstainer and a good official is being strongly backed by the whole community.

Other incidents of the before and after are worth mentioning, as showing what changes may occur in the minds of ordinary men. At the meeting at which Mr. Saunders delivered his lugubrious speech, Dr. John F. McNeill also got one off his chest on the liquor question. In a long speech he told of the absolute uselessness of alcohol as a medicine and explained its effects upon the human body as follows:

"The action of alcohol is not a stimulant but a depressant and paralyzant, lowering and retarding former activity. Its action on the brain is from above downward, first narcotizing the higher levels where self restraint and self control are located, and then invading successively the levels of perception, knowledge, motion and the control of the lungs and the heart."

Dr. McNeill is, we believe, a temperate man, probably a total abstainer, but his friends now want to know what other drug has invaded his "upper levels" to narcotize and paralyze his "conscience," "self-control" and other functions when he consented to the increase by fifty per cent., of the facilities for drinking alcohol as a medicine which is no good as a medicine and only affects the "upper levels."

Premier Saunders, Dr. McNeill and others whom we might mention are probably chuckling over the way in which they "put it all over" the men and women who trusted them before the election, but few of the betrayed men and women are doing any chuckling now.

Notes by the Way

UNTIL very recently the streets of Charlottetown were as safe as those of the most orderly city in America. Women or men might walk abroad at any hour of the day or night secure from molestation. No fear or thought of danger, insult, or personal violence entered their minds. The one thing that was most feared was accident to life or limb by one of the increasing number of motor cars, some of which were driven carelessly or recklessly. And that danger still exists. Recent events, including highway robbery, and a sudden brutal and unprovoked assault upon a lady have dispelled the sense of security that before existed, and a sense of alarm has become quite widespread.

It is humiliating to think that such an outbreak of crime could occur in our usually quiet and orderly city. Whether it be merely a sporadic and isolated outbreak, as some are disposed to think, or an indication of more serious condition of affairs, as others contend, it must be at once vigorously grappled with by every known agency that makes for order and security, and punishment must be meted out to the guilty. To permit such conditions to continue until our citizens should feel compelled to carry arms for self-protection would be worse than folly.

Other questions arise in the general discussion of what has occurred. One of these questions as now presented relates to the newly re-organized police force. Is the present number of men enrolled sufficient? Our city covers a very large area in proportion to its growing population, and the police force is small. It is no reflection upon their efficiency to say that except in the central wards and along the water front one seldom sees a policeman by day or night. Quite properly they are on duty where they are most needed. There are many who think their number should be increased.

"At last the pedestrian worm has turned," says the Ottawa Citizen, and goes on to relate that an Englishman, asserting his right to cross the street in safety, appeared with a miniature but noisy motor horn attached to his walking stick. He sounded warning blasts when he was about to cross the streets. No free Englishman takes his defeat lying down, and this one bethought him of paying the offending motorist in his own coin. "And why shouldn't he?" asks The Citizen. "Does the fact that one sits in the front seat of an automobile carry with it the exclusive privilege of scaring, affronting and deafening others not so situated? That, it seems is the chief use of many motor horns. When these emit a horrifying blast, what message do they convey? Is it, 'Excuse me, this is a friendly warning of my approach?' Not a bit of it. What the message plainly says is, 'Hey, out of my way, and step lively. I'm coming and I expect you to jump at my command!'"

The Rhodes Government has won its appeal to the Privy Council in the matter of abolishing the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. Before Confederation each of the provinces had a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Ontario, an exception to all the others, established its new Legislature in 1867, with but one Chamber. In process of time New Brunswick, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island got rid of their Upper Houses. The new provinces established on the Prairies have never had any "Upper Houses." Only Quebec and Nova Scotia among "the nine provinces have until now retained this feature in their provincial Legislatures. Quebec seems likely to retain her Second Chamber indefinitely.

In Nova Scotia the Legislative Assembly has long favored the abolition of the Council, but the Councillors stedfastly refused to pass the necessary legislation to that end. They had been offered life pensions and the retention of the title "Honorable" for life, but refused their consent to abolition. Some of their number may now regret that refusal, but the will of the people of Nova Scotia will now prevail.

EDITORIAL NOTE

"Needless for us to repeat—no such pledges were ever given by Liberals-elect." **Patriot Oct. 19—27.** after about a column of typical Patriot language.

"All the Prohibition candidates that have been elected **have given personal signed pledges** to maintain the Prohibition Act; support **all amendments necessary to increase its efficiency** and **give every assistance** to have the law **efficently** and **satisfactorily enforced.**" Patriot July 9, 1927. Report of special meeting of Temperance Alliance.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton M.D.

HELPING EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

There was a time when the employer resented the efforts of welfare workers amongst his employees.

Some of the employees themselves rather disliked the idea of having their personal affairs, personal liberties, interfered with by these "busy bodies."

However what is known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, have been able to show the employer and the employee how a little care and thought will produce conditions that will be of benefit to both.

They were able to show that if there were pauses for rest, one in the morning and two in the afternoon for just a few moments, that not only was more work done in a day but better work also.

Further that these pauses for rest lessened the number of accidents. They were able to prove also that if the factory were ventilated by the use of open windows or electric fans to remove exhausted air, that more efficient work was done, and fewer accidents occurred.

Also that where an employee had work to do that caused prolonged sitting or standing in the one position, that a change of position of the body, a change of posture, increased the quality and quantity of the work performed.

That a "change" from a sitting to a standing position or even a standing to a sitting, took away the tiredness, the monotony, and better work resulted.

Then where there was sickness or where accidents occurred very frequently with some employees, these research workers investigated, tactfully the home life of the worker from a standpoint of food, sleep, and recreation.

If an employee is eating unwisely, not enough nourishing food, or food too rich for his system, he is going to be sluggish at his work.

Also one eating insufficient food is going to be "languid" at eleven o'clock, and again about 4 o'clock, due to weakness.

Lack of sleep also is a big factor in cutting down the amount of efficient work that can be accomplished. So the manner in which the nights and week ends are spent is likewise investigated.

The practical help given by this Fatigue Research Board means much to the health and happiness of the employee, and is of great help to the employer and the community at large.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. If two persons are introduced a second time, is it necessary to recall the previous introduction?

A. It is not necessary, but it is pleasant.

Q. May a man discuss women of his acquaintance with other men or women?

A. No.

Q. Do formal dinners begin later than informal dinners?

A. Yes, generally a half-hour or so; most formal dinners begin at about eight o'clock.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Nova Scotia's Progress

Q. What are some of the signs of progress in Nova Scotia?

A. Nova Scotia shows many signs of progress notably in a doubling of the tourist traffic, an increase of 30 per cent thus far this year in coal production, increase of savings deposits by many millions, increase of life insurance premium, a dozen gold mining companies operating and the incorporation of over a hundred new companies also thus far in 1927. This old Province of First Things faces the future hopefully.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Iodine Stains

Iodine stains on cloth can be removed by wetting some corn starch in milk and covering the stain. Repeat if necessary, but allow it to remain until the stain is gone. If the stain is on wood, allow it to stand for about a minute, then rub with a cloth until the stain is gone.

Preventing Mold On Preserves

If a few drops of glycerine are put around the edge of the jar before covering, it will prevent mold.

Cleaning Gold Lace

Gold lace can be cleaned satisfactorily by rubbing it thoroughly with spirits of wine.

Largest And Most Successful Bazaar

EVER HELD IN P. E. ISLAND

Proceeds $2,050

(Historicus.)

Prince Edward Island boasts the parentage of the Island Bazaar and the Island Tea Party. The biggest and most successful bazaar was held on Nov. 23—30 1884 in the (late) Market House and realized the sum of $2,050. It was continued for two additional days, and such enthusiasm as was displayed by all classes and creeds, was never witnessed before or since. The proceeds were in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, Pownal Street, which is still imparting Education with marked success by the Sisters of St. Joseph.

The Press of the City gave it a wholehearted support, and the articles offered for sale and by lottery were disposed of by auction under stirring competition, as is shown by the report of the event which appeared in the Advertiser newspaper, a weekly journal and the daily papers. It reads as follows:—

THE BAZAAR.

CONTINUED TWO DAYS

A SPLENDID DISPLAY, PROCEEDS, &c., &c.

"The Bazaar in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, held in Market Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, was so enthusiastically patronized, that it was continued until eleven o'clock on Saturday night. It was the largest and most successful ever undertaken in P. E. Island. The attendance continued unabated during the four evenings, but so plentifully were the various tables supplied that a considerable quantity of goods remained to be disposed of by auction at the close of the Bazaar. The handsome sum of $2,050 was realized, and is a pleasing testimony to the generosity of the patrons of the fair, Catholic and Protestant.

A beautiful set of Vestments, painted on white velvet by Rev. Mother St. Ursula, Superioress of Notre Dame Convent, was liberally subscribed for, and presented to Rev. A. J. McIntyre. A splendid ink stand and paper knife, gifts of Rev. Mother St. Bernard, Superior general of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal, were also purchased in the same way, the first being presented to His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, and the second to His Grace Archbishop O'Brien.

Worth's Band certainly deserve the thanks of all who had the pleasure of listening to them. They furnished excellent music during the four evenings on which the Bazaar lasted, free of charge. Such a band deserves substantial encouragement. The kindness of Mr. Carter, in donating a good supply of ice cream, is also deserving of special mention.

We must not forget our genial friend and popular townsman A. McNeill, Esq., who, with his proverbial open heartedness, conducted the auction on Saturday evening, in the most successful manner. Mr. McNeill is always on hand when a good man is required. An election was held to decide upon the most popular man in the city, in which by the purchase of 5 cent votes, a lover of cheap popularity was given the opportunity of gratifying his ambition.

The following is a complete list of prizes drawn in the lotteries held, in connection with the Bazaar. We only regret that each and every one who willingly yielded up his stray quarters or dimes at the coaxing of the fair solicitors, did not win a prize; but no doubt many of them, on this occasion, won prizes which can only be claimed before the altar.

Doll, "Queen of Fashion", Miss Annie O'Neill.
Sugar Bowl, Miss Ellie Sweeney.
Doll "Bride", Rev. Charles McDonald.
Writing Desk, Mr. Thos. Crockett.
Toilet Set, John S. McDonald.
Doll, "Belle of the Ball," J. J. Trainor.
Work Box, Mrs. E. Sullivan.
Foot Stool, Miss Katie F. Flynn.
Portrait (tinted) of Father McGillvray, John Collins.
Doll's Carriage, Mrs. P. McCloskey.
Steel Engravings, Mrs. Sarah Murphy.
Doll on Sofa, D. O'M. Reddin, jr.
Cake, Mr. J. B. McDonald.
Hearth Rug, Miss Rosie McQuaid.
Reception Chair, Miss S. Large.
Photograph of Bishop McIntyre, John J. Walsh.
Painted Tidy, John Bell.
Doll in Bed, Will Leahy.
Gold Ear Rings, Miss Susie Reddin.
Tidy, Miss Bridget Baldwin.
Album (green plush), Mr. F. Loughran.
Canary Bird and Cage, Capt. J. Hughes.
Mantel Border, Jas. Taylor.
Doll "Court Lady", Mrs. M. Smith.
Smoking Cap, Mr. Ford.
Mantle Drapery, P. P. Gillis.
Fish Scale Jewelry, Miss Katie F. Flynn.
Coffee Cosey, John Bell.
Fish Scale Jewelry, Lieut. Governor McDonald.
Napoleon (statude), John Murray.
Arm Chair, P. N. Pate.
Five o'clock Tea Table, Rev. Dr. Grant.
Sofa Cushion, Mr. C. Strong.
Album (morocco), Rev. F. Gallant.
Large Portrait of Rev. Alex. McGillivray, Chas. McKinnon.
Mantel Border, A. P. McLellan.
Mantel Border, L. H. Reddin.
Odor Case, Joseph Dorion.
Doll, Capt. H. Mutch.
O'Connell (steel graving), Archbishop of Halifax.
Queen Victoria (engraving), J. Whelan.
Swing Chair, Nellie McDonald.
Child's Dress, Mr. Frank Kelly.

Many of those names appear above, have passed to their reward, whilst a few of them still survive in our midst or are located in foreign lands.

Minard's Liniment for warts and Pimples.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "let us take and use these tools." Omit "take and."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: advertise. Accent the first syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: grotto; two t's.

SYNONYMS: anger, animosity, hatred, rage, temper, resentment, indignation, displeasure.

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: REFLECTION; the act of being thoughtful. "It is a problem that requires reflection."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 20, 1927

A UNIVERSAL ANTHEM: — Blessed be the Lord God of Israel from everlasting to everlasting: and let all the people say, Amen. Praise ye the Lord, Psalm 106:48.

PRAYER:

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below."

AUTUMN

Autumn is haunting the hill and plain,
Lingering long by the silent stream,
Flaunting her robes of crimson stain,
Pensively gazing with eyes of dream;
Golden the gleam of her tresses fair,
Silver shod are her silent feet,
In her hands are treasures rare—
Fruit and flowers with fragrance sweet.

Touching the green of the trees with gold,
Painting the apples rosy red,
Bringing a bloom to the year grown old,
Tho' Summer days have long since fled,
Autumn is trailing her robes so bright
Over the pensive, peaceful land,
Dropping a curtain of mist at night,
Scattering her gifts with a lavish hand.

Glamor she spreads o'er the ageing year,
Calm the joys that her footsteps bring—
Dreams of a Summer, dead and dear,
Hopes fulfilled of a vanished Spring.

—Helen B. Anderson.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
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DIABETES
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HASZARD'S BRAHMIN TEA
IS UNEQUALLED
Sold only in red, hygienic, airtight packages.

New Overcoats for Men Boys and Children

Men's Ballymena Cloth, all wool blue Chinchilla, Plush lined overcoats, sizes 36 to 44 at $25.00

Young Men's heavy Scotch tweed overcoats in light fawns and browns, sizes 35 to 44 at $20.00

Youth's blue Chinchilla, fancy tweed overcoats, fancy wool lined, sizes 30 to 36 at $16.50

Boy's blue Chinchilla overcoats, heavy, fancy wool lined, sizes 26 to 30 at $8.75

English Melton Chesterfield Overcoats, plain collar and velvet collar extra, raw edge, well tailored, in black and grey, sizes 38 to 46 at $28.00

Men's plain black and grey Chesterfield overcoats, self collar, sizes 38 to 46 at $18.00

Juvenile overcoats in Lovat shades, brown and fawns, red flannel lined, sizes 2 to 8 years at $4.00

Juvenile overcoats, blue Chinchilla, red flannel lined, sizes 2 to 10 years at $5.25

SPECIAL

Children's wool suits, assorted shades, real value, $1.59 to $3.85

10 dozen Boy's blue Cheviot Knickers, sizes 2 to 10 years at 85c

S. A. MacDonald

"Dear Muriel," he began, "do you love me?" "O-h, George!" "Don't you, Muriel? Just a little bit?" "Well, ye-s, George." "And if I married you would your father give us a separate establishment?" "Yes, George." "And take me into partnership?" "Yes, George." "And would your mother keep away from us except when I invited her?" "She would, George." "And your brothers and sisters, too?" "Why certainly, George!" "And of course the old gent would settle my debts?" "Of course, George!" "And buy us a motor-car and provide you with a handsome dowry?" "Yes, George." "Darling, will you marry me?" No, George!"

CREATORS OF THE GABBS

Barrie Payne, well known magazine and newspaper humorist, is responsible for the true-to-life conversation and plot of this neighborhood comic. His characters are so real that readers are beginning to use the names of Gertie and Sophie to describe similar people of their acquaintance. Payne is a regular contributor to "Life," the national humor magazine.

Roy Anderson Ketcham is the artist who collaborates with Payne in preparing The Gabbs. Ketcham "created" the skinny Sophie Snoop who holds a monopoly of the town scandal with plumper Gertie Gabb. His drawings of these characters are so real that they seem to be done "from life."

Just like every other family of gossips you know—

THE GABBS

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If you are putting up Pickles you need German Brand Essence of Vinegar—the original German Brand of which there are many imitations.

German Brand Essence of Vinegar is preferred by discerning housewives and leading cooks all over the Province. A pint of Essence makes 3 quarts of Vinegar.

Good for Pickles and Chow Chow.

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MATURING NOVEMBER 1st AND DECEMBER 1st, 1927
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