

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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LATE PRESIDENT HARDING

News of the death of President Harding, in our despatches yesterday morning, coming as it did incidentally with the report that he was recovering from a threatened attack of pneumonia, was a distinct shock and will be received throughout the world with both sorrow and regret.

The late Mr. Harding brought to the Presidency an infinite patience and kindness in dealing with public questions and men, which enabled him to handle the problems of government without the stress and worry which had handicapped many of his predecessors.

Whatever else historians may say of him there probably will be little dispute that few chief executives came to office in peacetime facing problems more complex in their nature or greater in number.

How Mr. Harding measured up to the task before him must be left to the historian, but his friends said that coming to the Presidency as he did with an open mind, a desire for counsel and an intimate knowledge of the processes of government acquired in his services in the Senate, he was the type of man needed for the job at such a time.

Preaching upon every occasion the doctrine of Americanism, he set his face resolutely against "Entangling Alliances." While thus adhering to what he was pleased to term the principles of the founding fathers, he nevertheless lent the moral assistance of the government in the efforts to bind up the wounds of the world.

That influence was once declared by him to be not inconsiderable, and so America under his guidance had a part, silent though it was in the main, in effecting the settlement of many vexing world questions. Its chief contribution was the Washington Arms Conference at which the principal powers covenanted to limit the size of their navies and thus lift from tax-weary peoples the burden of maintaining the race for naval supremacy.

While in his dealings with Congress Mr. Harding preferred the role of counsellor rather than dictator; he speedily removed any doubt that his gift of patience denoted any lack of purpose once he had charted a course. Thus he told Congress that soldiers' bonus legislation should carry the means of financing or be postponed, and when the bill was put aside his advice he promptly vetoed the bill they sent him.

He tenacity of purpose was further exemplified in his continual pounding for economy in public expenditures, and again in his insistence that Congress pass the merchant marine aid bill with a view to curtailing the continual drain which the operation of the war-built commercial fleet had become upon the Treasury. His greatest single effort in the field of domestic legislation was in behalf of the measure.

Not infrequently Mr. Harding was

called upon to play the role of peace-maker in government affairs. He intervened in a dispute between Congress and the Treasury as to the form general tax revision was to take, and the program he approved was carried out in the main with a reduction of more than half a billion in the nation's tax burden.

Likewise, his counsel settled the long controversy between the House and Senate on the question of American valuation in the tariff law. He proposed in its place a flexible tariff arrangement under which the Tariff Commission was given authority with his approval to increase or lower rates within prescribed limitations. Upon signing the bill, President Harding declared it constituted the greatest tariff reform in American history.

The Vice-President, Mr. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, automatically steps into the Presidential chair while the Chairman of the Senate assumes the Vice-Presidency.

PROPAGANDA

Our Liberal friends are now carrying on a propaganda with a view to staving off the impending and inevitable defeat of the Government at the next federal election which may come off much sooner than most people expect.

The tide has been going strongly against them since their assumption of office; their majority in the House is negligible and very uncertain. They have failed to strengthen their position in bye-elections and it is quite probable that, before things get any worse, they will appeal to the people. This appeal is now under way. They are minimizing the effect of the recent disastrous results in Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island elections, declaring they have "no significance" in federal affairs.

The election of the Liberal candidate, Mayor Kelly, in the Cape Breton bye-election the other day, is on the other hand acclaimed as a "famous victory!" Was it? Look at the figures. In 1921 Mr. D. D. McKenzie, the Liberal candidate, polled 7,399 votes; last Thursday Mr. Kelly, the Liberal candidate, polled only 4,905 votes although doubtless the number of registered voters was larger than in 1921.

It is true there were three candidates in the field, one supporting the MacKenzie King Government, the other two opposing it. The two candidates against the government carried a majority of over 600 votes!

And yet the Liberal press hails this as a "famous victory" for the MacKenzie King Government! Why the eagerness to claim as a "famous victory" what was clearly a decisive defeat? Why bring out the Halifax Chronicle's rooster to crow over what could only be misrepresented as a victory only because the votes against the government went to two men instead of one? Had the Labor candidate not been in the contest which of the other two candidates would have got his votes? Certainly the government candidate would not.

The blowing and the crowing are so palpably insincere and "put on" that no one will be deceived by them. But this is the manner of Liberal preparation for the coming federal election. The people throughout Canada well know the trick but it has lost its cunning. It bears too close a resemblance to the "assured victory" that awaited the Bell Government in Prince Edward Island a few days ago to mislead; the floating straws show how the tide is flowing. The MacKenzie King Government will be

Notes By The Way

The provincial election being over there are yet to come in this near future a number of events of public interest and importance. The formal declaration of the members who have been elected will take place on the 7th instant in Prince County, on the 8th in Queen's and on the 9th in King's counties. This will settle some matters in regard to who really had the majority of votes in two or more seats where the contests were close.

It is not improbable that the Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen, the Leader of the Opposition in federal affairs, will visit this Province toward the close of the coming week. He arrived in St. John on Thursday evening last and after spending some days in New Brunswick will come to Prince Edward Island.

The coming of Lord Byng, Governor-General of Canada, is fixed for the 21st inst. This will be His Excellency's first visit to this Province, and will be of more than ordinary interest not only to our citizens in general but to the officers and men of the Island contingent who served under his distinguished command during the Great War.

The question arises, whether the defeated Government, or the new Conservative Government, under Premier Stewart shall receive the Governor-General when he comes? A retiring Government is usually allowed some weeks in which to set their House in order for the transfer. A new Government may not be formed in a day.

The usual courtesies attendant upon a change of Government require that the defeated Premier shall in due time tender the resignation of his Government, at the same time advising the Lieutenant-Governor whom to call upon to form a new administration.

Their resignation is usually accepted with the understanding that the ministry shall retain office until their successors have been selected and are ready to be sworn in. "The King's government must be carried on." Nobody would desire to hurry the outgoing ministers in the matter of making their exit from office.

Equally important it is that the serious duty of forming a new administration shall be done with deliberation and care. For the moment the writer of these notes has no information as to when the present Government may be ready to resign, or their successors be ready to accept the cares of office.

We have no doubt that the transfer of authority will be made smoothly and with fitting courtesy by all concerned. Public curiosity is alive just now as to which Government, the old or the new, will officially receive the Governor-General. As to that matter we must await further developments.

Following the formation of the new Cabinet, the Premier and such of his colleagues as may become the salaried heads of Departments must vacate the seats to which they have been elected and ask a renewal of confidence from the men and women voters who elected them.

At least three electoral districts in the near future. It is usual that ministers in such case shall be returned by acclamation, as having been very recently elected, opposition would usually be in vain. But opposition sometimes develops quite unexpectedly.

Hon. C. W. Crosby was opposed when in 1919 he accepted the office of Commissioner of Public Works, but he was re-elected by an increased majority. Premier Drury in Ontario was in like manner opposed with a like result when he sought re-election on taking office in 1919. A more noteworthy instance was that of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he accepted the office of Minister of Inland Revenue in the MacKenzie King Government. He was not only opposed, but was defeated in Athabaska, his former seat, and was later elected in Quebec East.

Such instances of opposition to Ministers seeking re-election have been rare and cases of defeat have been very rare indeed since the Dominion was formed. Opposition is almost always futile because where a member has once been elected on his merit, ability, or popularity, he almost invariably gains additional support from the fact that he has become a minister of the crown.

It will be seen that the next few weeks in this Province promise a

Happenings Of The Week

Mrs. W. S. Stewart has gone over to Shediac Cape for a holiday.

Numerous private dinners and luncheons were given at the Beach Grove during the visit of H.M.S. Capetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, from Fitchburg, Pa., are being cordially welcomed, having arrived this week on their annual visit.

The hostesses for the tea hour at the Links today are Mrs. G. Hughes, Mrs. Wear and Mrs. C. Morris.

Tea at the Tennis Courts this afternoon will be served by Miss Helen McMillan, Miss M. McInnis and Mrs. Francis Holl Trainor.

Colonel Douglas Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, of Ottawa, are spending the month of August at Brackley Beach.

The many friends of Miss Nell Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, are delighted to have her home from Jamaica Plains, Mass., on a holiday.

Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Godfrey of Truro are spending a holiday at Suffolk, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ross.

Miss Olive Ings who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Frank McNeill, Summerside, is now in Windsor, the guest of Mrs. J. W. Blanchard.

Mrs. E. Goodwill, of Peterboro, Ont., arrived in the city last evening, and will spend some weeks with Mrs. (Rev.) John Goodwill, North River Road.

The intensity with which golf is being played this year is keeping up and the scheduled matches are being hotly contested. Preparations are almost all complete for the Ladies' Maritime Matches and the visitors are bound to enjoy their outing to the Garden City.

Mr. P. W. Turner, President of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, leaves this morning for Moncton, and will spend the week-end with Mrs. Turner and their son, Lewis, at the home of Mrs. Turner's parents at Lower Coverdale.

At the Beach Grove Inn three successful Islanders abroad are being welcomed by their numerous friends. Dr. Kennedy, of a New York, a brother of Mr. S. Kennedy, of this city, is spending his vacation at the Inn. He is accompanied by his wife, son and daughter.

Mr. Eric McNeill, at present manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax, with Mrs. McNeill, is also at the Inn. Mr. McNeill is a son of the late Rev. Leander McNeill, of Cavendish, who was so long in charge of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, St. John.

Mr. McLeod, formerly of the firm of Sentner and McLeod, of Charlottetown, now of Calgary, has been most fortunate in the West. Lately he was obliged to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, for treatment. Dr. David McKeenzie and two nurses from the R.V.H. accompanied him to this city. At present his native air and the beautiful surroundings of the Beach Grove Inn are doing wonders for Mr. McLeod, who is daily improving in health.

Other guests at the Beach Grove are Senator and Mrs. Calder, of Ottawa; Mrs. Phillips, of Truro, and her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie; Miss Bettie Ogilvie; Dr. and Mrs. Allan; Mrs. Thomson; Miss Jean Thomson; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Holden; Master Holden; Mr. and Mrs. McMurray, all of Fredericton, N.B.; Sir Charles Dalton, Mrs. Dalton and family; Mrs. Glyn; Miss Peggy Glyn, of Ottawa.

While on her way through Montreal to Cleveland, Miss Winnifred C. L. Blair (Miss Canada) was asked to act as hostess for next winter's carnival and to be there, officially as Queen until the new Miss Canada is selected. When in Montreal, Miss Blair learned that both Miss Quebec and Miss Winnipeg had been married this summer. Miss Blair was the chief guest at a dance at the Westfield Country Club last Saturday evening. When met in the street in St. John one day this week she was looking charming in a summer gown of canary colored gingham.

number of engaging and enlightening events which may add somewhat to the enjoyment of our tourist visitors and give variety to the activities of hay-making and other business of the season in country and town.



That Booby of Yours

BY JAMES W. BARTON, M. D.

THAT SEVERE ITCHING OF THE SKIN

So many people are bothered with this distressing condition that a few words might be of value. Remember, like every other unusual condition there is always a cause. The skin or mucous membrane does not become itchy unless something is wrong inside or outside of your body.

Of course I am not referring to the disease called "the itch" due to a small insect which burrows under the skin. If you are unfortunate enough to have an attack of this, your physician will give you sulphur ointment to apply to the parts affected. But I am referring to the itchiness that comes on at times and passes away, to return again in a few minutes or a few hours. It may be anywhere on the skin, at the edge of mouth or lower end of intestine.

Sometimes it is simply nervousness, and the very fact that you think some insect has got on to your body will cause intense itching. Then if everything is not right with your liver, your intestine, and very frequently the kidneys you often have itchy feelings of the skin. Even the weather affects very sensitive skins and there are many people who suffer with winter itches, and others only in the summer.

Now the whole point in the matter is this: If you allow the itches to persist you will continually scratch or rub the skin and get up a chronic inflammatory condition that will be extremely hard to clear up. So get busy and ascertain the cause.

If after studying your diet and habits of life you are unable to trace it, you would be wise to consult your physician and have him help you. It may be kidneys or liver or intestine as I mentioned before.

As in every other condition close attention to the cleansing of your intestine is your first thought. But you want relief in the meantime.

Well there are a great many preparations that relieve the condition. If the itchiness is general a warm bath in which you have thrown a couple of handfuls of bran, starch, soap or sulphur will give relief.

It is wise to keep the skin as dry as possible, and the ordinary talcum powders are of help. For special parts of the body, where a complete bath is not necessary, carbolic acid is perhaps your best remedy, a teaspoonful to a quart of warm water is sufficient. But don't forget to try and find out the cause.

made in the latest mode, with hat of the same material, most becoming to her dark prettiness. "Miss Canada's" ability to enjoy life is depicted in her face, as a casual observer remarked who has been associated with the young lady in many of the social events to which she has been invited.

On the occasion of the visit of the President of the United States and Mrs. Warren G. Harding to Vancouver, B.C., a committee of American-born women, residing in that city, presented a souvenir to Mrs. Harding, at the reception at the Jericho Country Club last Thursday afternoon. The gift took the form of a book of views, entitled "Canada Beautiful," the binding bearing the Canadian Coat-of-Arms, embossed on a cover of molten morocco and tooled in gold. The pages contain selected views of British Columbia and Banff.

Among the visitors to the "Hector" Celebration were five great granddaughters of Alexander Fraser. He was a passenger on the ship Hector, and was a member of the family of Lord Lovat, having suffered greatly in the Forty-Five. He left Scotland with his wife, Marion Campbell, daughter of the Laird of Skrough, accompanied by the members of their family, and were the first settlers at Middle River, the first child born to the pioneers in Pictou County being of this family. The descendants of the Alexander Fraser are Mrs. H. H. Rogers, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mrs. J. A. Shaw, Halifax; Mrs. Thomas Fraser, Union C.C.P.R.; Mrs. J. P. Esdalle, Harvey Street, Halifax, who paid a visit to the old cemetery at Alma and deposited flowers on the graves. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Esdalle had two great grandparents on the Hector, the other being Alexander, a boy followed the army of "bonnie Prince Charlie." He settled at Loch Broom. Thus it is that the "pure Hellana" blood is still with us.

There is much social activity just now of an informal nature for the many visitors, who are at present in the city. Mr. and Mrs. J. Porteous Arnold and Miss Gertrude Arnold, of West-

Millinery at Half Price. All our summer hats are on sale this morning at half price as we make it a rule never to carry millinery from one season to another. They go on sale today at Half Price. S. A. MacDONALD

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

MY GARDEN

A garden is a lovable thing, God wot. Rose-pot. Fringed pool. Ferned grove. The vest school. Of peace; and yet the foe. Not God! that God is not. 'Tis very sure God walks in mine. —Thomas Edward Brown.

DINNA WORRY, DINNA WEARY

Dinna worry, dinna weary. Tho' the skies be wet and dreary. Up beyond the weeping clouds the sun still shines; There is little we in wailing, Groans are useless, unavailing, And the world loves not a one that weeps and whines.

Tho' the hills the clouds are sweeping, And the dark-green firs are weeping, Pungent tears upon the bracken at their feet; There's a rift in you sky some where, And a grand effulgent sun there, Slowly, surely piercing thro' the world to greet.

Just forget the vain repining, Clouds have all got silver lining— If you'll only look about to find a rift; Spring the chilling winter follows, Sweeping snows from hills and hollows, Seeking out the smiling blooms beneath the drift.

Kamloops, B. C. —Sam D. Craig

mount, P.Q., are holidaying at Brackley Beach.

Mrs. Rowland Paton and young Mrs. and Mrs. George Rogers and baby are summering at Georgetown, guests at the Sea Breeze Hotel.

Miss Marion Ryan has gone to Kentville, N.S., to visit her mother. On her way over she spent a few days pleasantly with Miss Joan Turner in Sackville.

Mrs. C. Fairall Fisher and daughter Miss Dorothy, of Montreal, who have been spending the past month at Kennebunk Beach, arrived Tuesday on a visit to Mrs. Fisher's home here.

The Canadian Girl Guides, learning that their royal president, Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, was to pay her first visit to "Princess Mary House," Foxlease, the guide home and training centre in the New Forest, cabled their congratulations and good wishes to Miss Behrens, the head of Foxlease. The following cable has just been received in reply, by the Chief Commissioner, Mrs. H. D. Warren of Toronto: Princess Mary sends grateful thanks for good wishes on her first visit to Foxlease.—Lady-in-waiting.

MORE GOLF THAN POETRY

I drive straight about a hundred and fifty, My second, a spoon shot, is a nifty. My head is high as mashie I try And the ball plumps into a trap on the fly. I've read about "dead to the hole" from sand, And with a niblick I wield a hand, Back the ball comes and thence once more, Then finally over the green it soars, A topped shot now runs nice and straight, "You've hit the stick two strokes," shouts my mate, With my putter now I'm as straight as a string, But too straight and go over the thing. Two puts more and we count this score And the hole cost eleven when it could have been four, Now I yield to no man in sense of humor, But to me this darned game's a "bloomer."

Prohibition In The States

A despatch from Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador at Washington, concerning the effects of Prohibition in the United States has been published by the London newspapers. Sir Auckland points out that the present legislation which came into force on January 29th, 1920, operates in a very different manner in the various States. All these States have passed local laws in support of the Federal Act. In 17 States prohibition is regulated by the State legislatures, in 12 States by the State police which, making raids for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition laws. These three States have recently been joined by the State of New York, the most populous State in the Union. There the local enforcement law has lately been repealed, and the operation of the State police has been withdrawn.

In all the States, as in all the provinces of Canada, the laws prohibiting or regulating the sale of liquor are broken and evaded. Yet the number of arrests for drunkenness, on a hundred per cent basis, of the former number, is reported by the Treasury at Washington as 50 per cent. In support of this statement the "Anti-Saloon League" quotes the following statistics of arrests for drunkenness in the nine principal cities:—

Table with 3 columns: City, 1917, 1921. Boston: 72,000, 31,000. Cincinnati: 14,000, 5,000. St. Louis: 1,900, 800. Washington: 10,800, 5,800. New York City: 13,800, 6,200. San Francisco: 15,100, 6,500. Los Angeles: 17,500, 6,800. Portland, Oregon: 6,700, 2,900. Detroit: 17,400, 7,200.

According to the statement of Sir Auckland Geddes, the deaths from alcoholism are estimated by the Federal authorities, and the Anti-Saloon League as only 20 per cent of what they were before prohibition became the law. Estimates supplied by the Department of State indicate that the number of deaths from this cause rose slightly after 1920, although they had been decreasing steadily between 1917 and 1920. Further statistics quoted by Sir Auckland Geddes and compiled by the authorities of the Federal authorities, show that the deaths from alcoholism in 1922 were slightly more than in 1920 or 1921—but were 57 per cent fewer than the deaths which occurred from the same cause in 1916 or in 1917.

Since the adoption of prohibition, Sir Auckland continues, a marked increase which is computed at 10 per cent, has been shown in the amount of deposits in savings banks. The supporters of prohibition in the United States, he says, claim that the average wage-earner has now considerably more money to spend on the education of his children, on the furnishing of his home, on dress, on sports, and on amusements. They also, he states, "affirm that prohibition has caused increased production in the factories, and that many employees who in former days absented themselves on the Monday and even on the Tuesday of each week, now work a full six-day week."

It thus appears that the expectation of the United States in respect to the effects of the Prohibition Liquor Laws is similar to that of this Province, and of Canada at large. The law is violated as no one else law is; and its enforcement, by officers of the law is weaker than that of any other law. Yet in spite of this there is, in fact, a great improvement in the condition of the people, a floor he does so at a great majority of whom are law-abiding and too "respectable" to patronize "bootleggers," who are illegally sold. A lady Maine now visiting this Province states that the habit of drinking intoxicants has been given up by the people at large who have been gradually doing on the improvement of social conditions. It is comparatively easy to prevent the sale of liquor, and the present day is a time when the public are awakening to the fact that months to put an enemy into the hands of the State, and deprive of their good character and their money.

Saving Money. Thrift means saving money and investing it where it will do you good profits. Success only is assured in this way. Solve your problems by recommending "Endowment Insurance." The safest and sanest method for young men and women to accumulate money for future needs. Call and talk it over. J. K. ROSS, Provincial Manager North American Life Insurance Co. Office over New Bank of Nova Scotia, corner Grafton and George Streets, City. Ease of Mind is Life's Greatest Blessing. Insure Now. For complete Insurance Service consult with Hyndman & Co., Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Phones 67 and 333. SECURITY SERVICE.