

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927

POLITICS AND POTATOES.

The discussion in the House of Commons on the proposed frost-proof potato warehouse at Georgetown shows to what depths the Liberals will descend to revenge defeat. The demand for a frost-proof warehouse at Georgetown was not a political one, it was made by, and in the interest of the seed potato growers. The Government last year approved of a sum sufficient being placed on the estimates for the work, and it was promised it would be gone ahead with as soon as the gauge was widened. The gauge was widened, and the general election followed, when Premier King promised at Georgetown that the work would be proceeded with. But to the surprise of those not on the inside track, the estimates came out without any vote for the purpose. Senator Hughes, Liberal, in the Senate, accused the Government of having acted under feelings of revenge because the electors of Kings had elected Mr. Macdonald instead of Mr. Johnston. Be that as it may, it is clearly evident from the discussion that the Souris movement was intended as a "red herring" to justify the Government's inaction. There is nothing plainer than that from the way the Minister of Agriculture used it, notwithstanding the Souris meeting did not materialize until after the estimates had been prepared.

STARTED SOMETHING.

The establishment of three Conservative governments in the Maritime Provinces has certainly stirred the waters which under successive Liberal administrations had become stagnant. The criticism of Mr. Saunders, the Leader of the Opposition has served to show not only the bigness of those governments but the littleness of the Opposition in this province. His petty jealousy at the well-earned credit given to Premier Stewart on his part in getting things started and moving was really pitiful and places him in the class so well described by his predecessor in office who declared that he could get no assistance from his Liberal contemporaries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ex-Premier Bell realized in a vague sort of way that something was due to or wanting in this province and he had hoped that if he could secure the assistance of the premiers of our two sister provinces, something, he knew not just what, might be secured. But he got no assistance. The government of Nova Scotia had been dead, though unburied for thirty years, and it was not functioning except in keeping itself from being buried. The government of New Brunswick was little, if any, better, and no assistance was forthcoming from either.

When the three governments began functioning together things began moving. The railway tax, which was due during the late Liberal government, was paid over, a fairly generous yearly amount, an amount which, had they got it, would have been at any time a welcome addition to the Liberal revenue. But they did not get it; they did not know how to get it. This remained for Premier Stewart to accomplish, and because he succeeded he has aroused the jealousy of the Leader of the Opposition.

The inference is clear. The hope of the Maritimes lies in their Conservative governments led by progressive leaders and working together in the common interests of those hitherto neglected and starved provinces have already done more than all their predecessors since Confederation and may be depended upon to do still more. That the people of this province will give their hearty support to the

Stewart Government at the coming general election is a foregone conclusion. The party-mad Liberals who profess to believe that the sun rises and sets on Liberalism are awakening to the reality of the situation and now see in the outcome of the Royal Commission on Maritime claims and in the payment of the long overdue railway taxes that Liberalism has brought no good to the Maritimes and that our hopes lies in maintaining the Conservative governments in line.

SHARE THE BURDEN.

It has frequently been observed that in a progressive community the burden of progress, in time, money and service is borne by a comparatively few individuals. They are the willing ones, anxious to promote the welfare of the community or of the institution with which they are associated. This, it will be found, is true of our country communities, of our city, of our towns, of our churches and schools. The burden is willingly assumed by the few progressive leaders; the others get the benefit, enjoy the unearned increment just as the owner of a vacant lot benefits by the enhanced value derived from a progressive neighborhood. It is not to the interest of any community or any institution that the "willing horses" should do all the hauling, that the men and the women who are sufficiently patriotic to give of their time and money should be permitted by their neighbors to do so exclusively.

A healthy community spirit demands that all should help to bear the burdens of progressiveness, that all should put their shoulders to the wheel, and so help those who are sufficiently public spirited to lead the way. In this comparatively small city of Charlottetown, and even in its smaller sub-communities, whether fealously at the well-earned credit given to Premier Stewart on his part in getting things started and moving was really pitiful and places him in the class so well described by his predecessor in office who declared that he could get no assistance from his Liberal contemporaries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Too many of us are quite ready to "let George do it," and we are equally willing to reap the benefit of his doing. Indeed, we often think he is not doing enough when he does all that is being done. Let us generously share the community burdens; let us help the leaders whether promoting the welfare of the city or of any of its institutions. In this way real progress can be achieved and a healthy community spirit be engendered.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Curiously enough the Patriot has as yet no opinion to offer on the merits of Premier Stewart's Improved Temperance Policy. It is sitting dangerously on the fence.

There is a better and more optimistic feeling throughout the province today than there has been for generations. It is a great thing which, had they got it, would have been at any time a welcome addition to the Liberal revenue. But they did not get it; they did not know how to get it. This remained for Premier Stewart to accomplish, and because he succeeded he has aroused the jealousy of the Leader of the Opposition.

Canada will be represented at the International Wheat Congress in Rome by Mr. L. H. Newman, Ottawa, who produced Garnet wheat. The conference meets on May 23rd under the presidency of Premier Mussolini.

Notes by the Way

Ex-Premier Ramsay MacDonald the Labor leader, is a strong advocate of the proper observance of the Lords' Day. He is thus quoted:—

"The question of one day's rest in seven (and I do not mean recreation) is of the utmost importance not only to the physical, but to the mental condition of our people. I agree that Labour is more interested in this than any other section of the community. We are getting altogether too superficial and too thoughtless, and unless we can pull ourselves up and accustom ourselves to getting inspiration from the deeper silences that lie within us neither as individuals nor as a nation shall we be able to face the great problems that modern civilization places before us.

These are words of wisdom and they are needed now not only in England but in America as well. There has been a sad declension in Sunday observance in England within the past fifty years. A prominent London journal tells that every Lord's Day in England, 250,000 shops open—40,000 in London alone—86,730 public houses and drinking clubs, which employ 350,000 bar-men and bar-maids; 13 Sunday newspapers in London alone, employing 50,000 persons; 500,000 people flock to the cinemas every Sunday evening in London; indeed, though the various Sunday employments, 2,000,000 persons do their ordinary work on Sundays, and their number is constantly increasing."

Since the King Government has endorsed the Duncan Report there has been throughout the Dominion a general and almost unanimous expression of opinion among leading Journals in favor of that action. Below are brief citations from leading Journals gathered by the Saint John Times Globe:

The Ottawa Journal says: "Acceptance of the Duncan Report, we think, is a step in the right direction."

The Toronto Mail and Empire says: "We hope that the King Government will be as good as its word as now pledged by the Prime Minister, and even better."

The Montreal Star: "The Government will have public opinion in all Central Canada behind them if they interpret the proposals of the Duncan Report generously and in no niggardly spirit."

The Edmonton Bulletin: "The programme at least shows that the best of Canada is willing to do what it can to help."

The Toronto Globe: "It is a happy augury for the observance of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation that the relief measures proposed will apparently bring satisfaction and contentment to the Maritime Provinces."

The Victoria Colonist: "British Columbia has the deepest sympathy with the claims of the Maritimes and wants to see their problem adjusted in such a way that prosperity will be theirs."

The Vancouver Sun: "No part of Canada will rejoice more than British Columbia over this measure of justice to the Maritimes."

The Vancouver Province: "There is no doubt that the Government's proposals will go through the House easily. The House reflects the attitude of the country."

The Calgary Herald: "We hope that the Conservatives in Parliament will join with the Liberals in converting the recommendations into effective legislation."

The season of motor car traffic is at hand and there will no doubt be more cars on the streets and highways this year than ever before. We hear frequent mention that either by legislation or by official regulation the operation of cars on the streets shall be more strictly regulated. Those blazing and blinding headlights are a nuisance. There should be a penalty for the driver who gets into an accident, causes damage and runs away to avoid detection. An hour should be fixed when all cars in operation should be lighted up simultaneously. As things are now in the evenings we have some cars with blazing headlights and others unlighted, the latter closely following the lighted ones—a very dangerous state of things for pedestrians at busy street crossings.

Nobody denies that prohibition has been productive of good. When it was fairly well enforced it operated as a check upon drunkenness. But all will admit that the difficulties in the way of enforcement have been very great, that bootleg-



By James W. Barlen, M.D.

CURING A CERTAIN TYPE OF DEAFNESS

Despite the clever work of our ear specialists the amount of deafness in the world is very large indeed. Now while children's diseases like measles, and scarlet fever, are the cause of a great number of cases, nevertheless one big factor is that the drum of the ear does not get an equal pressure outside and inside. As you know, the entrance to your ear drum on the outside is by means of a canal about one inch long. On the inner side running up from the throat, is another small canal or tube, the eustachian tube, and this permits air to come in by the mouth and reach the ear drum from the inside. Thus the drum is kept stretched or tense, just as in the drum of a band, which has an opening to permit air to reach the inner side of the drum.

Some folks with deafness and noises in the head, have discovered that if they will hold the nose with the fingers, thus closing the nostrils, close mouth also, and then attempt to blow the air out through the closed nose and mouth, that the air will enter the eustachian or inner tube running up to the ear, open it up properly, allowing air to get to inner ear, that the hearing is restored and the noises disappear.

Many cases of deafness and head noises, have been corrected by removing the tonsils, because they had been pressing on the opening of the inner tube, eustachian tube, and not permitting it to remain open properly to allow air to drum from inner side.

However although removing the tonsils give brilliant results in the majority of cases, some cases show no improvement, and Dr. I. O. Deman of Toledo tells us that it is because there is a little depression in the throat beyond the tonsil which permits the growth of tissue resembling the tonsil. The pressure from this overgrowth of tissue pressing against the opening of the tube going up to the ear, either closes or partially closes it, thus preventing the air from getting up to inner side of drum. Infectious matter may be locked up in this groove also.

As it is rather beyond the reach of surgery, he reports in Clinical Medicine the use of the X ray to shrink this tissue has been successful in his hands, and then he uses the ultra violet ray to destroy any organisms that may be present.

Some operators have been introducing the finger into the throat and endeavoring to dilate the opening of this inner tube thus permitting air to enter. The whole point then in this form of deafness is that the inner tube must be opened up and kept open.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 28, 1927

IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE: "O love the Lord, all ye his saints: for the Lord preserveth the faithful." Psalm 31:23.

THE JOYS THAT ARE LEFT

If the sun have been gone while we deemed it might shine, If the day steal away with no hope of being sign; If the night with no sight of its stars or its moon, But such clouds as it hath, closes down on our path Over-dark and o'er soon;

If life's charms in our arms grow tired and take wing; If the flowers that are ours turn to mists and stung; If the home sink in gloom that we laboured to save, And the garden we trained, when its best bloom is gained, Be enriched by a grave;

Shall we deem that life's dream is a toll and a snare? Shall we lie down and die on the couch of despair? Shall we then, needless woe on our sad heart bereft?

For the trees that we see on the landscape so fair, When we lie to it nigh may be fruitless and bare; While the vine that doth twine 'neath the blades of the grass, With sweet nourishment rife, holds its life toward our lips as we pass.

Do with hope let us grope for what joys we may find; Let not fears, let not tears, make us heedless or blind; Let us think while we drink, the sweet pleasures that are, That in sea or in ground many gems may be found That outdazzle the star.

There be deeds may fill needs we have suffered in vain; There be smiles whose pure wiles may yet vanish our pain. For the Heaven to us given may be found ere we see, For God's glory and grace and His great holy place, Are not all in the sky.

That Body of Hours

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.

THE PATRIOT'S UNFAIR REPORTS.

Sir,—I was glad to see in The Patriot a pretty full report of Premier Stewart's speech in reply to the attack of the Leader of the Opposition. Surely, I said to myself we are going to have a fair play as between the two parties. But when I came to read The Patriot's report of the speech I found that it had deliberately suppressed the correspondence, quoted by the Premier, which proved to my satisfaction, and as I think, that of every person who listened to the speech, that Premier Stewart had taken a leading part in bringing about the conferences which resulted in the railway taxation and the report of the Duncan Commission, and that he deserved great credit for what he had done towards these ends.

There was no need whatever to have suppressed the correspondence, as it was previously published in The Guardian. Its suppression proved that The Patriot wants to hide the truth from its honest Liberal readers and to let them suppose that Premier Stewart deserves no credit. This is the more apparent in view of its comments under the heading of "bluffing". The Patriot at its old games of playing at Party Politics, and it is not playing fairly.

I am, Sir, etc. A BYSTANDER. March 25th, 1927.

THE BETTER CHRISTIAN

Sir,—My short letter seems to have greatly perturbed some of your correspondents but not one of them has succeeded in disproving anything I have said. Some of them have ceased claiming scriptural authority for Prohibition, others have simply insinuated they could, if I quote further Holy Writ but wisely refrain from doing so. You, Sir, did a good service in quoting one text in full showing the worthlessness of seeking to maintain an argument on a partial quotation. I am on safe ground when I say there is no authority in Holy Writ for the general application of Prohibition; in specific cases, yes; for the ordinary, average citizens, no.

I am told the Ten Commandments are full of "Thou shalt not's" then why shouldn't the people be forbidden to drink strong drink? That is just the question. Were Prohibition the will of God it would have been contained in the Ten Commandments or in the sermon on the Mount. What right has any mere man to set himself above God and His Son in binding Christian people?

I was edified upon re-reading Howe's great speech in opposition to Prohibition. It never has, nor never can be gained. As an individual I do not indulge in alcohol but I have never claimed to be better than my parents and friends who used or use liquor in moderation characteristic of 999,999 out of every million Christians. It is self-control makes the Christian, not iron bars, and the man who uses and does not abuse alcohol is a better Christian than he who abstains by unnatural restrictions. The latter is still a drunkard in his heart.

I am, Sir, etc. ABSTAINER. LIQUOR AND LITERATURE

Sir,—Seeing the extremity to which the devoted advocates of Prohibition are being driven in this Province by the base hirings of Demon Rum, now sniping behind the sacred bulwarks of pulp and press, I hasten gallantly to the rescue.

To the lugubrious chronicle of Liquor Evils detailed by the propaganda committee of the Temperance Alliance in a series of press contributions which bids fair to continue until Election morning, let me add some Horrible Examples gleaned from literary history, which should prove conclusively the deteriorating effect of alcohol on the higher faculties of imagination and creative art.

Charles Lamb was such a toper that it required the combined efforts of Coleridge, Hazlitt and Wordsworth, his fellow tipplers, to stagger up the stairs with him and get him into bed. Anatole France, consumed a quart of cognac every time he composed a critique and stated that the only review he

(Continued on Page 5)

Or, grown tearfully wise, look with painchastened eyes At the joys that are left?

For the trees that we see on the landscape so fair, When we lie to it nigh may be fruitless and bare; While the vine that doth twine 'neath the blades of the grass, With sweet nourishment rife, holds its life toward our lips as we pass.

Do with hope let us grope for what joys we may find; Let not fears, let not tears, make us heedless or blind; Let us think while we drink, the sweet pleasures that are, That in sea or in ground many gems may be found That outdazzle the star.

There be deeds may fill needs we have suffered in vain; There be smiles whose pure wiles may yet vanish our pain. For the Heaven to us given may be found ere we see, For God's glory and grace and His great holy place, Are not all in the sky.

—Will Carleton.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, March 28th.

As much mud in the streets as if the waters had but newly retired from the face of the earth, and it would not be wonderful to meet a Megalosaurus, forty feet long or so, waddling like an elephantine lizard up Holborn Hill.—Dickens FROM "THE POPPY."

The sleep-flower sways in the wheat its head. Heavy with dreams, as that with bread: The goody grain and the sun-flushed sleeper— The reaper reaps, and Time the reaper.

I hang 'mid men my needless head. And my fruit is dreams, as theirs is bread: The goody men and the sun-hazed sleeper— Time shall reap, but after the reaper. The world shall glean of me, me the sleeper!

Love! love! your flower of withered dream In leaved rhyme lies safe, I deem, Sheltered and shut in a nook of rhyme, From the reaper man, and his reaper Time.

Love! I fall into the claws of time; But lasts within a leaved rhyme All that the world of me esteems— My withered dreams, my withered dreams.—Francis Thompson.

The Service of Philosophy:—The service of philosophy, of speculative culture, towards the human spirit, is to rouse, to startle it to a life of constant and eager observation. Every moment some form grows perfect in hand or face; some tone on the hills or the sea choicer than the rest; some mood of passion or insight or intellectual excitement is irresistibly real and attractive to us—for that moment only. Not the fruit of experience, but experience itself, is the end. A counted number of pulses only is given to us of a variegated, dramatic life. How may we see in them all that is to be seen in them by the finest senses? How shall we pass most swiftly from point to point, and be present always at the focus where the greatest number of vital forces unite in their purest energy? To burn always with this hard, gem-like flame, to maintain this ecstasy, is success in life.—Walter Pater.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "it is not as bad as we thought." Say "so bad." Use "so" after a negative.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: pedal: as in "set."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: culinary; ary. SYNONYMS: fear, anxiety, tim-

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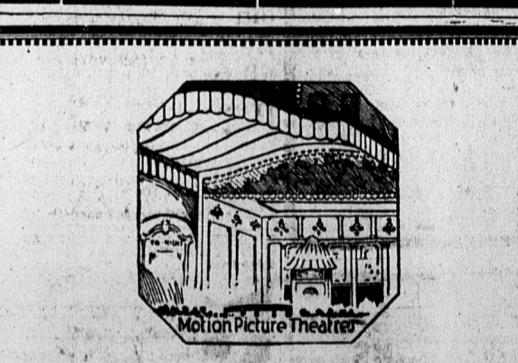
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daily, apprehension, diffidence, soil: word: PROSAIC: commonplace, uninteresting. "He leads a very WORD STUDY: "Use a word prosaic life." three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's straightened by circumstances.

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