

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1926

CONCEALING THE ISSUE.

Mr. Mackenzie King and his confederates are "barking up the wrong tree" in order to divert attention from the tree on which the real issues of the coming election hang. They have in the most cowardly fashion attacked the Governor-General in the hope that this hue and cry will draw into the chase all the anti-British element of which, unfortunately there is too much in Canada, and the Liberal party is full of it.

"moral issues" in a manner that disgusted and shocked Canadian decency. And we have seen other wise reputable members of parliament, two of them from our own province, playing the security of their party against what has been declared to be "one of the greatest moral and political scandals that ever besmirched the fair name of Canada," a scandal that broke the King Government but which to their shame Liberal members publicly excused and condoned.

A POOR FISH.

Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, by saying little and looking wise, had acquired a sort of neutral reputation for Scottish shrewdness. Unfortunately for himself he opened his mouth once too often, and what looked like shrewdness turns out to be plain unvarnished hypocrisy and stupidity.

"MORAL ILLITERACY."

Leading men and women are becoming alarmed at the growing corruption in the public life of Canada. The Financial Post, an independent newspaper with pronounced Liberal leanings, has this to say editorially in a recent issue: "Tragedy stalks in the wake of moral illiteracy among national leaders. One of the most mischievous and corroding influences of tainted political jobbery is its effect upon the youth of the land. Youth's idealism cannot long defend itself against grossness in high offices of state."

In an effort to conceal the treachery of himself and his party he says: "If it (the Meighen Government) had been sustained in the House we would not have attempted to prevent the passage of the supply bill." Who prevented the new Government from functioning for the day or two necessary to end up the session and put through supply and unfinished legislation, including that in which Progressives were particularly interested? Who, controlling the situation, voted against the new Government being sustained for the necessary day or two, and thus prevented the passage of the supply bill?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The seaside hotels are filling up and the city is moving towards the shore. There rarely has been a better summer than this for using the split-log drag and the majority of road masters have taken advantage of it with excellent results. But there are others, and their "political security" played against roads show it.

Notes by the Way

Locally politicians are beginning to get busy in connection with the election. Queen's County Liberal convention has been called for the 15th inst., King's County Liberal convention for 19th inst. and Prince County Liberal convention for the 20th. It is expected the respective Conservative conventions will follow immediately after the last-named date.

Probably of more immediate importance than political conventions to many people from East Point to West Cape were the Prince of Wales College Matriculation Examinations yesterday. It was an inspiring sight to see the hundreds of youths and maidens, all in dead earnest, hurrying to and from the College. May they all score the pass percentage at least!

There was more than usual interest evinced in the Caledonian Club Gathering at Victoria this year, but there were not so many visitors from the city as anticipated. No doubt the early start of the S. S. Harland had something to do with this, as not many people could spare the whole day for the outing. Mr. Jimmie McEachern, the veteran athlete, was there, and although it is forty-four years since he entered his first contest at a Scottish Gathering in Longworth's field, managed to prove an easy winner in putting the stone. We are not training all round athletes like Mr. McEachern nowadays; worse luck!

Commenting upon ex-Premier Mackenzie King's attempt to beg off the issue before the voters, the Ottawa Journal says: "A smoke screen in politics is as common as a smoke screen in battle. That, exactly, is what Mr. Mackenzie King and his confederates are resorting to just now. Fearful of being tried by the public for their misdeeds, and that the public will render the same verdict as Parliament, which was that they were guilty, they are trying to divert the attention of the people to an issue over the Governor-General. All the haters of England like Mr. J. S. Ewart, all the disciples of racialism like Mr. Henri Bourassa, all the wild men like Mr. E. J. Garland, all the cranks and Socialists and separatists—these rally round the fake standard. The public will not be fooled. No such smoke screen will alter the real issue. That issue is first, the industrial policy of this country, and secondly the demonstrated maladministration of the Mackenzie King Government."

The Toronto Mail and Empire points out that Mr. Lapointe while leading the House of Commons in the enforced absence of Mr. King, announced that "the grave matter of public importance at the present time is to decide who, as a result of the electoral situation which was created on October 29 last, shall be the executive of Parliament and shall carry on the administration of the Government."

The House was in the very act of deciding that important question when Mr. King sought to prevent it by a dissolution, which the Governor-General, as most rational people will agree, rightly declined to grant. Mr. King's resignation followed, but the House proceeded with its motion of censure upon his Government, for which a majority of its members voted. Had Mr. King's advice been accepted, the important business, according to Mr. Lapointe, that Parliament was called to attend to would have been frustrated. The country has the satisfaction of knowing that the House voted want of confidence in the King Government, thereby deciding that executive power should be no longer vested in Mr. King and his colleagues. So far from going against the will of the Canadian people, as represented in the last House of Commons, the Governor-General's rejection of Mr. King's advice was agreeable to that will. The sages who are taking exception to His Excellency's course ought to have the decency to make Mr. Meighen the target of their criticism, for Mr. Meighen has taken upon himself the responsibility for the Governor-General's action. There is nothing in the Canadian

constitution to warrant any of its so-called interpreters holding that once a Prime Minister always a Prime Minister.

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.

Views of a Voter

Sir,—If the Governor-General is the mere "figure-head" that The Patriot, The Chronicle and Mr. King would have us suppose, if he must of necessity do that which he is told to do in all circumstances, and upon every occasion, then it strikes me that we are great fools in providing for his salary and the maintenance of his office. But I have always understood that the British Empire is governed by the King, Lords and Commons and that is represented in the Governor-General, that the Senate is the second Estate and the House of Commons the Third, and that each Estate has rights and powers which may be exercised independently if political conditions in the State require independent action on behalf of the people and the Country at large. In point of fact, we have seen the Lieutenant Governor of this Province refuse assent to an Act of the Legislature introduced by the government and passed by the majority of the representatives of the people; and there can be no doubt whatever that the Governor-General has the like power under our constitution to refuse upon occasion assent to the advice of the government as he has to refuse assent to a bill passed by the House of Commons and the Senate. We have still, I thank God, a limited monarchy and each Estate in Canada as in Great Britain, has some power which at times of crisis in which the interests of the Country are at stake may be exercised independently.

It is admitted, on all hands that the political conditions of Canada have lately been anomalous. Ordinarily the Governor-General acts upon the advice of the Prime Minister; but if the Prime Minister has not a clear majority in the House of Commons, and the interest of the country are evidently not promoted by the Government and Parliament of the day, he may constitutionally take his own course. In "How Canada is governed," by Bourinot, I read, "In case a government is defeated in Parliament, the Premier must either resign or else convince the Governor-General that he is entitled to a dissolution or general election on the ground that the vote of confidence does not represent the sentiment of the country." As everyone knows the Party of which Mr. Mackenzie King is leader, has not represented the sentiment of the majority of the people of Canada and that Parliament has therefore not been in a position to legislate in the people's interests. Everyone knows that Parliament was recently in session for all but six months, that millions of the people's money were expended without results beneficial to the country; that the government was several times in a minority in the House of Commons, and that it was shown that upon a resolution of censure of confidence the Prime Minister could not depend upon a majority—even of one vote. The Governor-General, aware of the fact, and being aware of the fact, declined to accept the advice of the Leader of the Government Party. I can't for the life of me see how any British man, any one of British sentiment who has the interest of the Canadian people in view, can contend that the Governor-General was wrong in doing so.

But supposing that the Governor-General was wrong—the voters of Canada—can't punish him. The point at issue is one for constitutional lawyers and statesmen. A vote of the election of Canada won't affect either the Governor-General or the question which Mr. Mackenzie King has raised. We had better, therefore, think about our own interests and the interests of the great country in which we live and which we are to rule and develop. Of one thing we ought to make sure, that a third Party shall not again be in a position to control the Government and that neither Mr. King shall have to dicker with Mr. Forke.

A BRITISH CANADIAN VOTER Queen's County.

constitution to warrant any of its so-called interpreters holding that once a Prime Minister always a Prime Minister.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "it was the harshest I ever saw." Say "have ever seen." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: brooch. The oo as o in "go," is preferred to oo as in "tool." OFTEN MISSPELLED: salmon; im.



By James W. Burton, M.D. HOT WEATHER FOOD.

It is surprising to see the different ideas held by physicians and laymen regarding food requirements during hot weather. One will advise that the food be about the same all the year round because the system is used to it. If you make a change in your diet during the hot weather you may become "picky" about your food, and not eat enough to sustain you. That as a matter of fact many people find their diet makes them feel weak, simply because they are actually weak from want of food. Others will suggest that you change your diet during the hot weather, should avoid meat, and eat vegetable and starchy foods, and fruit and soft fruits which contain water, salts, and acids, which are cooling to the system. Still others will suggest that you eat the same food winter and summer, but that you cut down the amount in summer by from ten to twenty per cent.

Now what are you going to do with all this "variety" of advice as to foods in hot weather? My suggestion is that it depends to a great extent upon your own experience in the past, upon your age, upon your occupation, and upon your recreation. The growing boy or girl, living an outdoor life, is going to need all round food, that is meat and eggs, starches, and fats. They will need them for energy and for growth. Perhaps the fats may be cut down somewhat.

The young man or woman, living an outdoor life of activity either in work or play, would likewise be wise to keep up the all round diet with perhaps a slight decrease in fats. Middle aged men and women, whose occupation or recreation does not call for much exercise outdoors, would be wise to try and cut meat to the lowest possible point during the hot weather, and their foods by ten to fifteen per cent. Older folks would be wise to follow their example.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

July 9, 1926 CONCERN FOR OTHERS — "I prayed . . . and said, O Lord God, destroy not Thy people and Thine inheritance, which Thou hast redeemed through Thy greatness." Deut. 9:26. PRAYER — Lord, teach us to pray for one another. MEMORY O Memory, within thy kingdom vast Thou art supreme. How wondrous is the power That calls to life, a single day, an hour From out the silent and mysterious past! At what thou dost reveal we shrink aghast— Fly to Oblivion in her lonely clouds To hide us from the stormy clouds that lower, And shield us from the fierceness of the blast. But Memory, when in thy gentler mood, Thou suffer us to roam with thee at will Among old scenes—and from thy lofty hill Look on loved vistas—stream and field and wood; 'Tis then that from an overflowing heart We say: "Dear Memory, how kind thou art." A. L. Read

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A CENTURY OLD CHARTER THE original Royal Charter of the Bank of Montreal, bearing the seal of William the Fourth, is well preserved in the Bank's museum. During more than one hundred years since this charter was granted, the Bank of Montreal has gone steadily on its course, serving the people of Canada and enjoying the unshaken confidence of successive generations. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 Total Assets in excess of \$750,000,000

Good Order During Elections

Historicus. As we are now nearing the excitement of the Dominion elections it goes for the saying that a great many political meetings, demonstrations, receptions, and such like will soon be the Order of Day all over this vast and progressive country of ours. It is opportune, therefore, to offer a few words of comment on the manner in which those assemblages should be conducted—to emphasize how favorably it reflects upon each locality, and in the aggregate how great an honor it is for all concerned to compel strangers by good behaviour to exclaim "well done" when all is over. We feel proud to remark that Canada (is already noted for orderly meetings and the absence of disturbance at election times, but it is for this reason that we hope for the addition of another golden link being added to the long chain of the past.

It is because good order is of so much value to the country that the maxim should be always borne in mind. It is one of the best assets that any country can have. We might quote volumes to substantiate our statement. Want of space, however, precludes our doing so; but we take the liberty of quoting one tribute which was paid by high authorities in England and the United States to the noble example of the electors of the latter country during and after the Presidential elections in 1876. Here it is: Governor or (President-elect) Hayes on being tendered a welcome during a visit he made to Dayton, Ohio, said:—My friends,—I will not detain you longer than five minutes. I am here on a short visit to your beautiful city of Dayton, not on any political mission, or to talk on any of the political questions of the remarkable canvass that has just been closed. I understand that those greetings here tonight are not so much in honor of myself as on account of the peculiar interest that is felt in the present condition of the country. In the excitement that has pervaded before and since the election, people of ardent temperament have said and done things that are indiscreet, but as the excitement subsides we begin to return to our better wisdom and judgment. I have too much faith in the saving common sense of the American people to think that they desire to see in their country a Mexicanized government. Whatever may be the result at which the lawful authorities shall arrive, you and I will quietly submit, and I have sufficient respect, and confidence in the great majority of the opposition party to believe that they will do the same.

I was glad to see in a paper this evening an article from the London Times respecting the condition of this country. "Such a state of affairs," it said, "could not occur anywhere else in the world. The entire area of the country agitated by the uncertainty of a political conflict, yet not one shot fired, not one man killed, no breaches of the peace." We have seen, said Mr. Hayes, this Centennial year the wonders of our growth displayed in the exhibition of agricultural and mechanical arts and we are now giving to the world an example of the value of republican government.

In speaking to you this evening I have referred without previous thought to what must have occurred to everyone of us standing here, and I take my leave of you with the most sincere acknowledgment of the expression of your friendship and good will. This closing remark evidently had reference to the scandalous conduct of those who had "counted out" Mr. Hayes and deprived of the honors of the Presidency of the U. S. A. But we see how calmly he bore himself under that awful provocation, and how much it redounded to the glory of his country.

Fortunately for our great country the discussion of public questions at election contests is governed with very commendable fairness and courtesy, therefore we need not dwell on that phase of our subject beyond again giving a reminder that the electorate of Canada owe it to themselves to be on their guard against any breach of public order in election and other assemblies, and to remember that in doing so they are incalculating a great national characteristic.

We think we can speak of the re-

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PREMIER MEIGHEN WILL ADDRESS MASS MEETING IN OTTAWA ON JULY 16TH. OTTAWA, July 7. —Following a Conservative nominating convention to be held the same day Premier Arthur Meighen is booked to address a mass meeting in the Auditorium here on July 16. It is announced by the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association, This will probably be the first public address to be made by the new Premier before the elections, and it is stated that the date of the election will be announced by him at this meeting.

NURSES EXAMINATION The annual Examinations for nurses desirous of qualifying for registration will be held at Summerside and Charlottetown, July 19th. Examination fee one dollar. W. J. P. MacMillan, M. D. Pres. Examining Board. J. YEO, Secretary.

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