

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. B. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnan D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. B. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1927

EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT.

Car speeding on the streets of Charlottetown is again becoming a menace to citizens. Recklessly speeding past street crossing without any attempt at slowing down; the pedestrian has little chance to avoid being run into unless he stands on the curb until a line of cars, perhaps a block or more has passed. This is taking an unfair advantage. Pedestrians have rights; they have the right of way at street crossing, but they rarely get it, and the risk is too great for them to assert it, as they would inevitably be run over. Slowing down at these crossings should be sternly insisted upon, and it is the duty of citizens to lodge a complaint against persons recklessly driving on any of our streets. Unless this is done and the speed fiends properly punished we shall have accidents and probably fatalities. When these occur there will be a noise for a day or two and then the speed fiends will again be free to threaten the lives of citizens. A stern warning is necessary and this is the time to administer it.

IMMIGRANTS.

THE increased immigration to Canada of men, women and children from the older countries of the world is one of the hopeful features of this year, 1927. Men and women from the Northern nations, and particularly those of our own nation, are most of all desirable and to be welcomed. A larger population to develop the latent wealth of our great country is its greatest need. But care ought to be taken that the immigrants are honest and sober, industrious and economical, or else that they bring with them money in store to be expended in the enlargement of our industries and invested to inure to the advantage of the community in which they settle, and the country at large. To put round pegs into square holes is evidently a mistake. To place men and women who were born and have lived all their lives in the towns of the Old Country upon farms in Canada and expect them to work well and prosper is equally foolish. Good judgment is needed alike in the selection and in the disposition of immigrants. Care should be taken that a Roman Catholic family is not placed in the midst of a Protestant community, miles away from a church in which its members worship; and vice versa, that a Protestant family coming into the country shall not be given a farm far away from those with whom they delight to hold converse and from the church in which they meet to worship and give thanks. A little more care on the part of immigration officials would be in the interests of Canada and the immigrants.

In this connection dissatisfaction was expressed by members of the Synod of the Church of England, assembled in Halifax last week. Instances were given by members of the Synod of immigrant families who had been placed on farms in Nova Scotia which had been abandoned by experienced native farmers as worthless. Canon Vernon pointed out that two things are fundamental in getting immigrants to stay upon the land; one, the selection of the immigrants, and the other the settlement of the immigrants on carefully selected land. He said that it had been his duty to bring cases of hardship to the attention of the Superintendent of the Land Settlement Branch at Ottawa; and he had found that department willing to co-operate and have the misplaced families moved to other farms.

PURE-BRED CATTLE.

THE sale by Messrs. Roper Bros. of twenty head of Guernsey cattle for gilt-edged prices is yet another illustration of the importance of

and value of breeding and feeding pure-bred live stock of every kind. Throughout America, in Canada as well as in the United States there are owners of live-stock anxious to improve the quality of their herds and willing to pay high prices for the animals they desire to possess. Not alone in respect to dairy cattle, but also beef cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc.—there is a constant demand for animals that have been bred to produce the largest and best results.

The Messrs. Roper Bros. were fortunate in obtaining a wealthy customer for their Guernseys in the nearby province of Nova Scotia. To be guarded against, however, is the strong inducement to sell breeding animals of the highest quality, and have no first-class animals to fall back upon for the maintenance of the character of the various herds. Messrs. Roper Bros. took care to obtain registered stock of excellent quality from which to breed other Guernseys and so to keep up the high quality and character of their celebrated dairy stock. In like manner, farmers who have other animals of the best quality should be careful to hold representatives of their stock from which they can go on to breed animals that will yield the highest immediate results and attract the attention of breeders in other parts of this continent. For once the reputation of Prince Edward Island as a source of breeding stock has been established there will be a yearly and constant demand for animals bred here.

LET US BE FAIR

Now that the Conservative platform on the proposed liquor regulations is published in full there is no longer any need of misrepresenting the intention of the Conservative party in this connection. We have been told through the Liberal press and from the occasional soap-box that "rumshops" would be opened in every community in the province, that liquor would flow like water and drunkenness be the order of the day. The published platform indicates clearly what is proposed. There will be no vendor stores except where they are now, and any of these may be closed if the majority of the people ask for it. New ones may be opened elsewhere if the majority of the people desire it. In any case the will of the majority is to rule. As to the probability of more liquor being consumed under the new regulations everyone can get all the liquor he wants under the present Prohibition Act, it is likely they will want more under the new regulations. The aim of the Liberal propagandists is to raise a scare among the credulous and the ignorant. The revolt against prohibition is because it never has and never can prohibit. Let the people have the truth.

FOUNDED ON A LIE.

DR. STEPHEN LE-COCK, who is professor of Economics at McGill University, as well as a very well known writer, said not very long ago: "I happen to be one of those who are honestly and sincerely opposed to Prohibition as a matter of principle. . . . If it could last, it would, in time, bring down the strongest political fabric into anarchy and dissolution. But Prohibition cannot last, neither here or anywhere, because it is based upon a lie, and a lie cannot endure. Prohibition declares it to be a crime to drink a glass of beer. And it is not a crime. . . . All the Legislatures that ever sat cannot make it so. You can make your statutes as cruel and sharp as you like. You may multiply your spies and informers, you may throw wide the doors of your penitentiaries, and you still cannot make it a crime; and the sharper and the harder the law the more public sense and public feeling will revolt against it."

Notes by the Way

That the Irish Free State is prospering is the testimony of John T. Horgan, solicitor of Cork, who writes to the Atlantic Monthly. Few countries, he writes, are in a better financial position. The national debt, 22,000,000 pounds, is less than one year's tax revenue, and the national loan, issued at 95 in 1924 is now above par. Relations with England are improving, "though it may take another generation to kill completely the anti-English complex in the Irish mentality. The agricultural industry has been systematically overhauled. Law and order have been established. roads, railways and hotels are improving. The Irish Free State, as peaceful as any country in Europe, is tackling social problems with courage and intelligence."

Premier Ferguson recently stated that "Sir Hugh Macdonald of Winnipeg, a son of Sir John, and a son of Hon. George Brown living now in England, should be brought to Ottawa to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of this great nation and to clasp hands in a covenant of Confederation." The Toronto Star then made an effort to get in communication with Mr. Brown in England and did so. Mr. Brown wrote in reply: "I think there is no son of Sir John A. Macdonald living. I am not quite sure whether Sir John ever had a son, but at any rate, if he had one he must have died either before or shortly after his father."

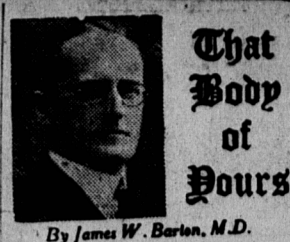
The explanation of this as given by The Star is that the son of Hon. George Brown has evidently confused the first and second son of Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir Hugh Macdonald is the second son of the statesman and the only one to reach manhood. The younger Brown and the younger Macdonald evidently do not know each other so well as their fathers did. More and more of the children and descendants of the Father of Confederation are being brought to public notice. The distinction will be still more highly prized in future years.

In New Brunswick where the new temperance law is presently to come into operation, there seems to be much less of exciting discussion on the subject than there is here. In part this is no doubt due to the fact that there is no general election pending there as there is here. But in other respects conditions regard to repealing the prohibitory law in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are quite alike. All the three governments take full responsibility for the change they are making to stand or fall by their temperance policy.

By having the vote on the temperance issue at the time of a general election, a much larger vote is likely to be polled than if a plebiscite were taken separately. When Sir Wilfred Laurier took the famous plebiscite on prohibition on September 29, 1898 the question submitted was "Are you in favor of the passing of an Act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer, cider and all other alcoholic liquors as beverages?" In one or the other of two parallel columns one headed Yes and the other No, the voter placed his mark as he felt inclined. Women did not vote in those days.

The result was that, all the provinces and Territories excepting Quebec gave majorities in favor of very real prohibition. Quebec gave quite a considerable majority of negative votes but not enough to counterbalance those who voted "Yes." There was in all a net majority of 14,000 votes for prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors. But nothing came of it. Not half and in some cases barely one third of the voters thought it worth while to go to the polls and mark their ballots. In New Brunswick out of a registered voting list of 80,399 only 32,688 marked their ballots.

With women voting and a political election pending a very much larger and more representative vote will be recorded this time than in 1898, although the Islands population was considerably greater then than it is now. Surely it is desirable to have this larger and more representative vote. But those men and women who vote now to retain the prohibitory law are voting for something very different from what the men voted for under the Laurier plebiscite. Then the prohibition asked for included importation, manufacture and sale. Now both importation and manufacture are legalised throughout the Dominion. Then all the provinces but one gave majorities for Prohibition. Now all the Provinces west of the Bay of Fundy have re-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

REVERSE INTESTINAL MOVEMENT

One of the interesting things about that body of yours is the above like impulses or movements that pass over the stomach, and also down the length of the intestine.

In the stomach these waves occur at the rate of about three to the minute, and in the beginning of the small intestine into which the stomach empties, the rate is from eighteen to twenty-four to the minute.

Dr. Alvarez, now of the Mayo clinic, who has done an enormous amount of work upon the alimentary canal (stomach and intestines), tells of some interesting findings. He reports that although the stomach wave impulse is only three times to the minute, that sometimes it goes faster and seems to correspond with the wave impulses of the intestine, and also that the intestinal wave will sometimes pass upward into the stomach.

Now when a wave or impulse which should make the material in the stomach or intestine move downward, turns around and makes the material in the intestine move upwards towards the stomach, something is going to happen. And sure enough, the pain, the discomfort, the feeling of indigestion and of nausea, are the results of this reverse or back motion from intestine towards the stomach.

What causes this back motion? Very often some obstruction in the small intestine.

The strange thing about this obstruction is that the contents of the intestine do not ordinarily go down the bowel to pack up against the obstruction. The bowel immediately above the obstruction is often empty, and the most striking signs of stagnation are noted at the upper end of the small intestine as it joins the stomach. It is this back pressure in this upper part of the intestine which causes the stomach waves to move upwards toward the mouth instead of downward, thus causing the nausea and distress.

This back pressure may naturally be due to gas pressure owing to stoppage below.

It is in conditions like this that so much relief is given by the use of the old fashioned soap and warm water injections.

It is well of course to have some one with you as there is sometimes a little shock to the system during the process.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, May 9th.

(Schiller died, 1805.)

Colonel Blood, 1671, with two companions stole the royal English crown, orb and sceptre from the Tower. Captured at the wharf, he exclaimed: "It was a gallant attempt, however unsuccessful."

Death is an angel whose magnetic palms Bring dreams of ecstasy and slumberous calms To smooth the beds of naked men and poor.

Death is the mystic granary of God; The poor man's purse; his fatherland of yore; The gate that opens into heavens untrod. —Baudelaire.

Consolation.—Take away but the pomps of death, the disguises, and solemn bugbears, and the actings by candlelight, and proper and fantastic ceremonies, the minstrels and the noise-makers, the women and the weepers, the swoonings and the shriekings, the nurses and the physicians, the dark room and the ministers, the kindred and the watches, and then to die is easy, ready and quitted from its troublesome circumstances. It is the same harmless thing that a poor shepherd suffered yesterday, or a maid-servant today; and at the same time in which you die, in that very night a thousand creatures die with you, some wise men and many fools; and the wisdom of the first will not quit him, and the folly of the latter does not make him unable to die. —Jeremy Taylor.

ONTARIO MAKES CENSUS

OTTAWA, May 7.—Final figures for February, 1927, now available, show that smallpox was present in 27 localities in the province of Ontario during that month. Toronto with 22 cases, reported the greatest number and 7 localities reported one case each.

pealed their prohibitory laws and stand for government control. Thus have conditions changed in the passing years and blind are they who do not see and take not of the change.

WHEN THE DOMINION WAS YOUNG

THE LAST OF SIX HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

There is a strong temptation in writing these sketches to become discursive and to bring in or refer to scenes and incidents of those early days not yet touched upon which were more or less historic, spectacular or exceptional. The impeachment of Judge Lafontaine, of Aylmer, was one of these—the first and only occasion since Confederation when Parliament began proceedings for the purpose of deposing a judge of a superior court. A committee of great lawyers was struck with John Hilyard Cameron as chairman, Sir John Macdonald, Edward Blake, Lucius S. Huntington, and others as members, and I as clerk, made personal service on the judge of the committee's summons. But the judge was superannuated before the remarkable inquiry was concluded.

And there was the memorable battle between Bunster and Cheval in Room 13, when the loud din of the conflict summoned the brother members to break in the locked door and rescue the little Canadian from the clutches of the bearded grizzly of the Pacific Coast—the rescued man still holding in hand a tuft of black beard torn from the chin of his adversary. It was the only actual fight I knew of between members, but there came very near being another at their hotel between Levisconte, a stalwart anti-confederate from Cape Breton, and Col. Ferguson, of Cardwell. It was over that fruitful topic, the Nova Scotia grievance. "We'll send a regiment of our volunteers down to whip you in," said the Colonel. Quick came the retort, "Yes, perhaps the officers would get sore feet, like a certain Colonel at Ridgeway." In saying this the Nova Scotian unwittingly offended, not knowing that his remark could have a personal application, and when informed on that point he wished to retract the remark. The apology was met with defiance, and was promptly withdrawn. But the seemingly inevitable duel was prevented by mutual friends.

Again there was the interesting occasion when the Honorable William Macdougall "saw a stranger in the gallery," the stranger being none other than Senator Miller, of Nova Scotia. The Speaker promptly ordered the galleries cleared, though the senators were very reluctant to be put out, the first of all, from their special preserve. At length they and the thousand spectators, including wives of cabinet ministers and many other ladies and their escorts, were all out and the doors locked behind them. The newspaper men had enjoyed the scene, counting all men mortal but themselves, when Sergeant-at-Arms McDonnell appeared at their gallery entrance, waving his dress sword in peremptory fashion. At first they would not go; the eyes of all the House were turned upon their gallery and some members cheered their determination to stay. The Sergeant insisted; Joe Rymal roared, "Got to go, boys," and out they went. The Gallery promptly held an indignation meeting, and the pressmen refused to return when requested to do so a little later. There was no Hansard in those days, and the strike of the Gallery caused an almost immediate adjournment of the House.

One might be tempted to tell of Mr. Howe, chafing in the restraints of his cabinet position and the faded glories of his lost anti-confederate leadership, rising sometimes to speak as he loved to do, but perchance now to be pulled down by the coat-tail at the hands of his leader or an officious colleague. Once he delivered a lecture before the Y.M.C.A. of Ottawa, touching upon Canadian relations with the Mother Country. It was printed in pamphlet form before he delivered it, and a few copies had been mailed abroad. A messenger from Stadacona Hall waited till the reading was finished and then handed Mr. Howe a note. The lecture was suppressed. And some days the Old Man Eloquent paced the walks of Parliament Square with a slow, measured stride, wrapped in his own gloomy thoughts. At length he was appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, there, too soon, to die.

Or we might give a passing glance into one of Sir George Cartier's Saturday evening conversations, where all was jollity, song and repartee; where we sang in honor of our host his own "O Canada, Mon Pays Mes Amours," or, in a row of chairs stretched down the long hall, each rower equipped with a snow shovel, "the voices kept tune as the oars kept time," in the swelling strains of the Canadian Boat Song, all the while Sir George passing gaily round among the guests, chatting in two languages, and perchance accosting the member from Wentworth—"Now, Mr. Rymal, you must say something funny!"

Or one might tell of a visit, such as many loved to pay, to Alonzo Wright, the hospitable King of the Gaitneau, at his home. On one of these occasions, after we had seen much that was rare, or curious, or of historical interest—like the flagstaff erected by the Old Guard of Conservatism in the dark days—he said: "But you have not seen my horses." We went to the barnyard, but no horses were in sight. A little later one appeared on the crest of a hill a good way off. The King held up his hand. Instantly the horse started toward us briskly, and was joined by another and another until there were a dozen or more in the troop, racing at a swift pace down the slope. It seemed they would run over us, but at ten feet distance, with all feet braced forward, they came to a sudden halt. Then they filed singly past their owner, each receiving a caressing touch from his hand, and then strolled away content. Mr. Wright was not a frequent speaker in the House, but he was popular on both sides. Once in each session toward the close, it was his custom to make a speech which was altogether delightful, replete with patriotism, generous sentiments, gentle humour, and garnished with literary gems. There was always a full House and galleries when this annual treat was expected.

So affairs drew on toward the close of the first Parliament. The Intercolonial was building, but it seemed a colossal task, even with the imperial guarantee of three millions sterling, to build the line from Truro to Riviere du Loup—500 miles. And now the Government had undertaken, as the price of bringing in British Columbia, to build another line from Callender in the Ottawa valley to the Pacific Coast; through the desolate wilds north of Superior, across the buffalo plains, through the Rockies and the "sea of mountains" beyond. Our neighbors to the south, with all their enterprise and wealth, had not undertaken a transcontinental railway until they had half a million people on the Pacific Coast. We had not the population of two good countries along the route between Callender and Bute Inlet. Were they mad, these bold Confederate leaders? To some it seemed so. All can now appreciate the fact that they possessed the forecast which is the truest test of statesmanship, and saw with clear vision what few could then see, the great Dominion as it is today, and the greater Dominion of

(Continued on page six)

The Better Things in Life

TRAVEL!



To become better acquainted with your own country—to take a restful sea voyage—to enjoy new scenes and contact with strange peoples—these are amongst the delights of Travel, available to those who save money.

This Bank will welcome your Savings Account. Deposits may be made by mail.

The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

ESTABLISHED 1822

Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve \$19,500,000

Resources \$245,000,000

Mother's Day Sunday May 8th.

ONCE MOTHER WAS YOUR SANTA— NOW YOU BE HERS

Send her a nice box of Chocolates, bottle of Perfume, Toilet Water, or Toilet Powder.

The White Drug Store J. G. JAMIESON

Investments We Recommend--

We have secured a diversified holding of carefully selected high grade Bonds. Procure our list of offerings before choosing your investment. A copy gladly furnished on request.

Eastern Securities Co. Ltd.

INVESTMENT BANKERS

146 Richmond Street, Charlottetown

St. John

Montreal

Halifax

Sound Security

THE first form of security was probably that of a first mortgage on real estate. The best real estate is that which is improved and centrally located on main thoroughfares in large cities. The best first mortgage, therefore, is one secured by this class of real estate. We have on hand several blocks of First Mortgage Bonds as above described and which yield from 6 1/2 to 7%.

Write for particulars and special circulars.

W. A. Mackenzie & Co. Limited

67 Young St.

Investment Bankers

Toronto

DAILY LESSONS

IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "tomorrow is Friday." "Tomorrow" expresses future. Say "will be Friday."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: divorce. Pronounce di-vo-r-sa, i unstressed, o as in "no," a as in "say," accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: rinse; not ze.

SYNONYMS: haste, hurry, velocity, rush, acceleration, celerity, rapidity, swiftness.

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: EXALT; to elevate in rank, station, or dignity. "He dreamed of filling a more exalted post."

Bichloride of Mercury

FOR TREATING SEED POTATOES

Small quantity arrived. Secure at once as quantity is scarce.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street Telephone 315