

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1927

THE CAMPAIGN

WE are now entering upon the last week in a political campaign which has been and still is without parallel in the history of the province. There has been much misrepresentation. The blame for the miscarriage and failure of the Prohibition Act has been persistently charged to inactivity and neglect on the part of the Prohibition Commission. The letter of the Commission in Saturday's Guardian places the blame where it belongs, and that is certainly not on the shoulders of the Commission. All who want to believe the truth, who want to know things as they are, not as they want them to be, must admit that the Prohibition Commission throughout its whole term of office, did all that was humanly possible to enforce the Act. They had against them not only the inherent impossibility of enforcing the Act, but they were thwarted and humbugged by the Customs and Excise Department at Ottawa, under the Liberal Government, as the correspondence between the Commission and the Department and our Federal Members proves to the hilt. They had also against them the dishonesty and duplicity of men openly favoring the Act, but secretly and hypocritically violating it, and permitting it to be violated. After twenty-seven years' honest effort to make Prohibition workable, it has been found here, as in seven of our sister provinces, that it is unworkable and impossible.

This, the members of the Temperance Alliance do not admit. They have imported men and women from other provinces, to declaim the vices and the evils of intemperance, and to appeal to the emotions and the prejudices and sympathies of men and especially of women who know nothing of the actual conditions. These political missionaries have gone about the country holding meetings publicly and privately denouncing evils which everyone admits exist, and preaching prohibition as the only way of salvation, forgetting that prohibition has increasingly failed. Sensible, practical men and women will not be misled by this sentimentalism. They know the evils which have been sheltered and fostered under a prohibitory law which can not prohibit, and they have determined to try another way, a measure of control for the traffic.

Perhaps the worst feature of the campaign has been the lying propaganda circulated by the Prohibition candidates and their friends and Press. The special correspondent of the Montreal Gazette admitted upon this, and quotes the case of a woman at Clyde River who told him the Government was planning a brewery there, and had already acquired land for the one in Charlottetown. How can Christians support such unmitigated lies?

WORK AND REST.

FROM the everlasting ringing of the telephone bell, from the frequent telegraph messenger, from the honking and screeching automobile and from the worries and distractions of the office, the store, the factory and the workshop, men and women must escape occasionally and find rest and quiet, otherwise mental and physical sanity will inevitably break. In these northern climes summer is the natural resting and recuperating time. Our winters are too strenuous for rest except such rest as may be obtained by a change from work to sport. In the good old summer time all Nature is inviting us, coaxing us, drawing us to rest, the rest that the seashore affords, with the lullaby of the musical waves, the rest that the fields and the woods afford with their quiet shades of

color, the singing of birds and the humming of bees.

The invitation is irresistible, and there is no country in which all the elements of rest and recuperation for mind and body are as accessible and available as in Prince Edward Island, the Garden of the Gulf. Seaside, quiet pastoral scenery, red clay roads bordered with cultivated farms and cosy dwellings, groves of evergreens, maples and birches, and bushes in harmonious blendings of color, cool, shady walks—everything in fact that is soothing and quieting to nerves strained by the worry and bustle of business.

Many visitors are already here, many more are coming. There will be accommodation for them all and more than ordinary effort will be made to make their stay pleasant enough to induce them to come again.

RECOVERING FROM AN ORGY.

IT is becoming evident the Prohibition orators and writers are recovering from their orgy of misrepresentation, slander and abuse. They have had six weeks uninterrupted debauch and are now slowly coming to their senses. We have the authority of a more or less eminent divine for the explanation that abuse is the result of a drunken mind, a mind drunk with evil thoughts, and surely there have been not a few such unhinged minds among the Prohibition writers and speakers during the campaign now entering upon its final lap. We welcome the return to sobriety of these mental drunkards, and trust the reform will prove permanent. But we have our doubts, they have been so long drinking at the impure trough that they will find it hard to regain self-control. More than probably they will have a relapse and have another debauch, even worse than that from which they are recovering, before election day puts a period to their mental revelry.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I don't mind having a bottle of liquor in the house, and I don't think there is any harm in taking a glass of beer or liquor but I am a prohibitionist on principle," says the prohibitionist who wants prohibition for the other fellow.

Potatoes planted as early as soil and weather conditions permitted, on the Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, are now well advanced and promise to be exceptionally early. Mr. Clark, the Superintendent, hopes to send a quantity of those to Ottawa to be used at the banquet to be given in connection with the World's Poultry Congress on July 27 to August 4.

This will probably be a hectic week in political and intemperate circles, but the voice of the people at the end of the week will settle the matter. If the people want to perpetuate the bootlegger, the blind pig and the other concomitants of liquor they will vote for the Liberal candidates. If they want some measure of control over these things they will vote for the candidates of the Stewart Government.

Much of the kind of propaganda circulated by intemperate prohibitionists is so ridiculously absurd as to require no refutation or denial. An elderly lady who had evidently been schooled in preparation for the election, gave as her reason for voting against Government Control that "we don't want any breweries in this country." On being told that there was no danger of this, she said that there was great danger for "I know that the site for a brewery has already been purchased in Charlottetown!" The man who thus imposed upon this poor soul should get the Annanias Medal.

Notes by the Way

THERE are many citizens and householders throughout the city and province who have lived among good neighbors, lived in peace and quiet all their lives. These good people have differed in opinion from their neighbors, in their views in matters of creed and politics, and their friendship was undisturbed. It has been different from that in regard to the controversy over prohibition and state control, and some have inquired why this is so.

The reason becomes quite apparent on a few moments' thought. One may be a Liberal and the other a Conservative, and in the ordinary affairs of political life there is nothing in that to disturb their neighborly friendship. They may drive to the poll in the same car, laughing and chatting together, and as we have frequently noted, making a joke about their differences, and return to their homes afterward in the same pleasant fashion.

But when voting for prohibition the neighbor, who so votes, is really voting to restrain his neighbor in a matter which concerns not only his liberty but his daily life and his household affairs. Some of the thoughtful supporters of prohibition have taken thought of this, and it has proved embarrassing. We have frequently heard from both men and women voters' remarks like this: "I believe in prohibition, but I don't want to meddle in my neighbor's affairs. They are worthy people, quite as good as I am at least, and in every way agreeable. I would like to vote for prohibition and not meddle."

The problem is a very real one. The non-believer in prohibition quite naturally does not like to have his neighbors meddling or interfering in his private and personal affairs and very probably may become resentful. Yet he is not more sensitive than his neighbor would be if his domestic concerns and household affairs were invaded by him in like fashion. "Mind your own business and I'll attend to mine," is a sound maxim in neighborly relations, but, as has been wisely written, "every fool will be meddling."

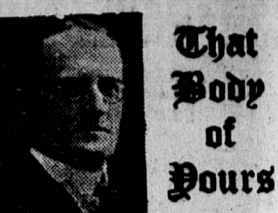
State control of the liquor business is based upon this maxim, "Mind your own business." You live your own life in your own way. Let us live our lives in our own way. Laws are made for the lawless, and should not be made to apply to those citizens who live sober, orderly lives and do not meddle in or with the private and personal affairs of others. Never before in an election in Prince Edward Island has there been such unwarrantable meddling in our provincial affairs as in the present election, and it should be resented, as we believe it will be on election day.

The election is a matter for the voters of Prince Edward Island. It is their own affair and nobody who does not belong here and has no vote here has any decent right or pretext to meddle in it. But the meddlers have come in droves, most of them preachers. The political person who comes here at election times makes the pretext that he comes to teach our people religion and morals, but it is a hollow pretext! The time and the subject of his discourse stamp the pretext as untrue and intended to deceive. His meddling has for its main object to overturn the government of the day and place another government in its stead.

The political persons tried their hand in telling the people of Ontario how to vote and how to overthrow the government of that province. They soon found themselves snowed under, and in their chagrin and wrath over their defeat they have come hither. They had some standing ground at home where they had votes. Here they have no standing. If they could not convince their fellow-voters in Ontario and New Brunswick what hope can they have here? Their best hope can only be based on the fact that they are not so well known here as they are at home. The same is true of those political preachers imported from New Brunswick and elsewhere.

The slanderers who were so arrogant and insulting in the earlier part of the campaign have been whipped into silence, but not into penitence or apology. Apparently the spirit of rancor, inter-meddling and intolerance toward those who cannot see things as they see them is as strong as it ever was. They would ride rough-shod over their neighbors and enforce their intolerance against their peaceful neighbors with police force if they could.

That is the serious side of the way. More's the pity, but still it is situation. But it has also its hum-funny, and that is a great relief.



By James W. Barlow, M.D. PREVENTING DEAFNESS

One of the things our school teachers discovered some years ago was, that if instead of having the bright boys and girls in the front seats, they brought the backward children to the front of the class, there was an immediate improvement in the work of the backward pupils. It was some years after this however before they discovered that this backwardness was not really due to dullness, but in many cases to a slight defect in hearing. Being able to hear more distinctly the youngsters were enabled to grasp more of what was being taught.

So important has this matter of hearing become in the minds of thoughtful people, that an organization known as the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing has been incorporated, which seeks to gather together all that has been discovered by organizations interested in the prevention of deafness.

You can thus see that if these head colds often just neglected colds, were prevented, many cases of progressive deafness would be prevented. Similarly old middle ear abscesses, with running ears, are allowed to persist, and these often cause permanent deafness. Even too much wax against the outer side of the drum may be all that is causing the deafness.

And when attacks of measles, scarlet fever, tonsillitis occur, any chance of ear complications must always be considered.

Any pain in the ear should be considered serious, until the cause is learned. It would appear that this organization is doing a most important work for the communities served, and for the nation at large.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

Kitchen Drawers

If a piece of oilcloth is cut and pasted to fit the bottom of every drawer in the kitchen and pantry, the drawers can be cleaned very readily. Or paint them with a card white enamel.

A Sewing Convenience

A brick covered with padding is a convenience in the sewing room for pinning any piece that must be held lightly while the work is being done.

Fruits And Tea Stains

Fruit and tea stains can be removed from linen by covering the spots with glycerine, allowing it to remain for two or three hours, then washing in warm and soapy water.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, June 20th

Men of genius are like eagles, they live on what they kill, while men of talents are like crows, they live on what has bin killed for them.—ohn Billings.

"WHEN MOONLIKE ORE THE HAZURE SEAS."

When moonlike ore the hazure seas In soft effulgence swells, When silver jews and balmy breeze Bend down the Lilly's bells; When calm and deep, the rosy sleep Has lapt your soul in dreams, R Hangeline! R Lady mine Dost thou remember James?

I mark thee in the Marble All, Where England's loveliest shine I say the fairest of them all

orous features, greatly amusing to the spectators of the conflict. The savage ill-temper of these imported and a few of the natives is truly amusing. If they could see themselves as others see them, if they could realize their own intemperance of thought and speech, they might retire abashed from the field, but they can't see themselves that way. More's the pity, but still it is situation. But it has also its hum-funny, and that is a great relief.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

At the comparatively early age of fifty Sir John S. D. Thompson passed away at Windsor Castle, Victoria. As a tribute of respect his remains were conveyed to Halifax in a British man-of-war. What would have been his political future or that of the Conservative party, of which as Prime Minister, he was leader, had he been spared one or two decades more it is difficult to say.

The two years in which he was leader of the government were not sufficient for him to leave an impress upon Canadian affairs, when by to judge, made especially as so much of his time was occupied with negotiations at the Intercolonial Conference on copyright and merchant shipping; and also with his duties as the representative of Great Britain on the Beating Sea Arbitration at Paris. Undoubtedly the fortunes of the Conservative party had attained their apogee under Sir John Macdonald, and were on the decline, but with great ability and high character, and having a ready established reputation for political leadership he might have carried it steadily through the elections of 1896.

"The great discovery of my life, was my discovery of Thompson," Sir John Macdonald said, although the merit of the discovery really belonged to others. Sir John was looking about for a Minister of Justice, Thompson was then a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and being canvassed quickly by those who knew his worth he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Three years later he was invited to accept the portfolio of Minister of Justice, being elected to the Commons of Antigonish. Both in the administration of his department and as a parliamentarian in the Federal arena he distinguished himself. He proved to be the peer of the Hon. Edward Blake as a purport of debate and in one respect excelled his great contemporary in that while he possessed an equally judicial mind and had a clarity of exposition that was masterful, he was less involved in his periods and more moderate and calm in his address. He made a number of great speeches, but the most outstanding was that in connection with his defence of the execution of Riel, in which he measured swords to their full with Blake.

Modest of disposition he at the same time carried an impressive dignity, and was firm and unyielding in his convictions of right. In office, as he was as a man, he was clean and of high character. In private life he was genial, almost gentle, loving the company of friends and quiet good cheer. Without doubt he would have succeeded Sir John Macdonald as premier in 1891, had it not been that the fact of his having embraced Catholicism was prejudicial to some sections of his party. Sir John Abbott was a compromised selection, but when the latter retired the following year there was not a dissenting voice. He had earned the honor by highest merit and outstanding ability, and by virtue of statesmanship.

Is Lady Hangeline,
My soul in desolate eclipse,
With recollection teems—
And then I hark, with weeping lips,
Dost thou remember James?

Away! I may not tell thee hall
This sighing heart endures
There is a lonely spirit-cold
That sorrow's fiercer cares;
There is a little, little Star,
That still above me beams;
It is the Star of Hope—but ar,
Dost thou remember James?
—W. M. Thackeray.

THE THIRSTY LAND:—O God, thou art my God; early will I seek thee: my soul thirsteth for thee, and my flesh longeth for thee in a dry thirsty land. Psalm 63:1.

PRAYER:—Lord Jesus, we thank thee for Thine invitation. If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink.

THE DREAMER.
(A) "A" in the London Adelpi)
The night wind at my window
Taps with a sleeping rose—
"O wider, open wider,
And hold me close!"

What disembodied spirit
In league with winds and flow-
ers
Goes woefully a-wandering
This hour of hours?

My mother's soul is sleeping
(Sleeps calm, sleeps true);
Contented is my father's.
Spirit, to:

No sister, I, no brother,
No dear, dear friend to mourn;
I am not one who paces
His garden walk forlorn.

Again the wind at my window
Taps with that dreaming rose—
"O wider, open wider,
And hold me close!"

The Fathers of Confederation



Oliver Mowat.

Oliver Mowat was one of the few fathers of Confederation that could claim Canada as his birthplace. His father was a Scottish soldier who had served throughout the Peninsular War and who had come to Canada just as the war of 1812-15 was closing. This gentleman was born in Kingston and Oliver Mowat, the eldest of five children, arrived in July of 1820. His father opened a retail store in Kingston but the eldest son did not crave for a mercantile career. At the age of sixteen he became the first office clerk of the famous Sir John A. Macdonald and applied himself vigorously to the study of British and Canadian law. During the early days of these studies the rebellion of 1837 broke out and Oliver Mowat joined the volunteers in opposition to Mackenzie and Papineau. He served with Mr. Macdonald for four years and then came to Toronto to finish his studies and to be admitted to the bar. Fate had decreed that the connection between himself and his first employer should not cease with the removal of the younger man from Kingston; for some years later they met in the Union House as bitter political opponents.

Oliver Mowat did not have the long and arduous climb to success which is so outstanding a factor in the story of other distinguished members of the bar who have climbed to ultimate fame. Almost at once he was admitted to a partnership in Toronto, which was highly successful from its inception. Numerous important and profitable cases were handled by the firm. So much so that when at the age of thirty eight, when he first entered politics as the representative of South Ontario, he was looked upon as a wealthy man.

In a short newspaper account of his connection with Confederation we are not concerned with all the outstanding political events with which he was connected. Suffice it to mention that he was one of those to whom George Brown turned as a first lieutenant when he took the initial steps that led to the calling of Prince Edward Island conference in 1864. To Oliver Mowat at that time was entrusted the legal tangles that arose out of the guiding of the enthusiasm of the movement and the delegates away from the hidden rocks and shoals of defeat by possible illegal procedure.

A few weeks after the conference in Charlottetown, Mr. Mowat was appointed to an important judgeship in Upper Canada. He took no other active part in the Confederation movement. He re-entered political life in 1872 when he became Attorney General of Upper Canada. During his term of office as premier, which lasted for many years, numerous reforms were made to the legal machinery of Ontario. The University of Toronto was extended in such a manner as to enable it to give practical instruction in mining, engineering, mechanics and manufacturing. It was during his term of office in Ontario that voting by ballot was first introduced.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "a chance for success," or "a chance for a reward."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: municipal. Pronounce mu-nis-ih-pal, and accent second syllable, not the third.

OFTEN MISPELLED: fleur-de-lis.

SYNONYMS: friendship, devotion, affection, attachment, regard, affinity.

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: INCORRUPTIBLE; incapable of moral or physical corruption. "He could not be bribed; his integrity was incorruptible."

"What size shoe do you wear, madam?"
"Well, five is my size, but five and a half feels so comfortable that I wear sixes."

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