

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1931

"Give Us Barabbas!"

In the Southern States, as Premier Lea knows, it is the custom in certain cases for the crowd to administer the law according to its own dictates. If the crowd thinks a man or woman is wrongly imprisoned it bombards the jail, holds up the sheriff or warden and sets the prisoner free. On the other hand, if the crowd thinks a person guilty, again the jail is bombarded, and the prisoner is seized and condign punishment meted out, without the formalities of trial.

Through not going to such an extreme in the first move, the Lea Government is opening the door here to Mob Rule by its Ticket of Leave Bill. There is no question of doubt about this whatever. Premier Lea admitted repeatedly in the course of the debate that the object of ticket of leave was to get over the law which sends bootleggers to prison. The Premier confessed that in the short term he has been in office he has been besieged to let bootleggers out, and that this had been done only by circumventing the law. He now wants to make the process easier by allowing bootleggers out on Ticket of Leave if approved by the Prohibition Commission. As the Prohibition Commission is the Government's "right bower," it merely means that the bootlegger with "friends at court" can go for ever "Scot free," while others less favourably circumstanced will have to serve their sentence. It may be readily realized, however, that every bootlegger will pull every wire to be able to avail himself of this easy way of evading "doing time."

It is an old proverb, and proved true by experience that "the easy way leads to hell." By this new and easy way of shirking his responsibilities as head of the Government, Premier Lea is blazing a path to a veritable hell of intemperance and lawlessness in this province. And that other "right bower" of the Lea Government, the so-called Temperance Alliance, is significantly silent on the subject. No doubt when the new law is safely on the statute book the Temperance Alliance will meet and pass pious resolutions, regrets and protests. Had a Conservative Government dared to attempt such legislation, the Temperance Alliance, with all its political parsons and propagandists, would have been in session denouncing the Government with the vigor and enthusiasm of the Liberal partizan on the eve of an election. But now the Liberal Prohibitionists are silent. The people will appreciate the sincerity of an organization that stands idly by and allows the Liberal Government to convert the Prohibition Law into a political engine solely for its own political purposes, to imprison those it has a mind to, and to set free those who may be able to bring sufficient political influence to bear.

The political heifers and partizans are now to be legally endowed with the power to say who shall be set at liberty under the Prohibition Law, and we may be sure as of old, "give us Barabbas" will be their constant cry.

capalties only, returned a huge anti-monarchical majority. A maximum of guarantees will be provided for the voters and the national census will be rectified to permit all citizens 23 years or older to vote. The previous law extended the franchise to men 25 years old. Women have not been permitted to vote in the past.

The Council also decided that Foreign Minister Alejandro Lerroux should attend the May session of the League of Nations Council at Geneva, in line with the Republican Government's policy of more active participation in the League and in international affairs.

Zamora and his lieutenants are satisfied with the tranquil conditions following the deposition of the King, the coup being accomplished without bloodshed or serious disorder.

Canada's First World's Fair

Canada is to have its first world's fair next year when the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference will be held in Regina during the last week in July and the first week in August. It is fitting that the first undertaking of this nature on a world-wide scale should be a grain exhibition, for Canada is not only the "granary of the Empire" but one of the chief factors in the grain trade of the globe. Already sixteen countries have officially accepted the invitation to be represented and it is expected that the total will have reached fifty when the entries close. Correspondence and newspaper clippings received at the exhibition headquarters show that deep interest has been aroused in every grain growing country, with the prospect that this will be the greatest grain exhibition ever held anywhere.

What the exhibition will mean to Canada is indicated by the comment of The Western Farmer, published in Calgary, which, in an article urging general and generous support for the event, says: "If Western Canada can emerge from the 1932 Grain Exhibition and Conference with flying colors, if her growers can win a major share of the top honors, we venture to say the benefits will pale into insignificance those attending any other system possible of promoting the sale of Canadian grain. Give us half a dozen places in the first dozen awards for spring wheat, for example. Is there anything that could be more effective in re-establishing our wheat in the favor of European millers? In the long run quality will tell in our marketing efforts; we have the quality; that has long since been proven. The Congress affords us an opportunity of demonstrating the fact to the world at large, and on a scale previously undreamed of."

Editorial Notes

Most of the radium used for surgical purposes comes from Belgium, but there is a possibility that, before very long, Canada may become a producer. Radium-bearing ore has been found in Halliburton County, Ontario, and, more recently, promising specimens of pitch-blende have been discovered on Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Traffic officers last night were not unduly busy in handling the "large attendance" predicted by our contemporary at the adjourned annual meeting of the Young Liberals Club, before whom no less a personage than Premier Lea was scheduled to deliver a political address. Has the meeting again been adjourned or has it been called off indefinitely?

The newest C.P.R. locomotive is an oil burner and it is quite possible that those living will see the day when oil will altogether replace coal on the railways. The railways will be glad to stop the smoke nuisance and electricity may become the rail power of the future but railway managers however willing and anxious cannot bring this about in a day.

Notes by the Way

The London, Ontario, Free Press in a recent editorial refers to the establishment in that City of two large industrial concerns and concludes as follows. The two recent industrial extensions in London are directly due to the Bennett tariff. It was the slashing of the tariff by the King Government which was chiefly responsible for the financial troubles of the London Rolling Mills and led to its going into liquidation. On the other hand, if it had not been for the tariff changes made by the King Government the Ingersoll companies would never have bought the plant. The decision of the Greer Company to manufacture in London is directly the result of the Bennett fiscal policies. The people of London have tangible evidence of the benefit of the policies of the new Conservative Government, in these two announcements.

Parliament met on March 16—in that lengthy period, with the exception of the voting of a few estimates, the House has achieved exactly nothing. Nothing except talk. It may be that this Parliament is for—to blow off steam. But there should be some limit to even the blowing off of steam, just as there should be a limit to the permissible economy of seriousness, and both limits have been scandalously exceeded by this Niagara of verbosity.

The United Kingdom is in the difficult position of having nothing to offer for concessions which she desires from Germany, France, Austria and the other nations. The British people will have to adopt protection before they can increase either their foreign trade or their intra-Empire trade. This will be the issue at the next general election, and, if we are properly informed, the Conservatives will romp into power with an adequate mandate for a protective tariff with preferences to other parts of the Empire.

In 1927 the Manitoba Government appointed Mr. D. D. Bailey director of temperance instruction, and he proceeded to carry out the programme known as the "Independent Temperance Education Co-operative." This movement operates mainly through the public schools, teachers in training are instructed in methods and materials, assemblies are held in all schools of more than one room, specially prepared exhibits are circulated and suitable literature is given to the pupils. The aim is to inform the pupils adequately and reliably regarding alcohol and its action on the human organism. In a pamphlet replying to certain criticisms Mr. Bailey denies that the "I. T. E. C." is a camouflage prohibition movement. He says that it deals solely with education, that it does not take sides on any legislative issue, except, perhaps, that of liquor traffic advertising which tends to counteract school teaching, and that its programme is not used for either side in any contest over legislation.

Russia has always been at the mercy of an autocracy of one kind or another. This autocracy of the Czar and his bureaucracy was detestably oppressive, but it was, fortunately, inefficient. It did not succeed in stifling all liberty in Russia; the mass of the people managed somehow to live the sort of lives they preferred. What to live the sort of lives they preferred. What is beyond question now is that this more or less free and easy condition of things has been succeeded by a tyranny which has infinitely greater power and is by comparison remorselessly efficient. Using all the catchwords of social reform, it is forcing upon the wretched Russian masses and iron system of economic slavery.

In the Holy Land the British administration brought out as its first law and order for the control of advertisements, that notices displayed in the countryside are entirely illegal. The managers of the big firms admit that the saving of expense to their business is enormous. The law forbids all persons to advertise in that way; and so there is no loss in not advertising. The excellence of goods must be proved in a more satisfactory and intelligent way. Today, with the vast circulation of the press and the cheapness of the post, these crudities which deface the countryside should be obsolete everywhere. They belong to an age long past.

They do things differently in St. John's Newfoundland says the Vancouver Star—at any rate as far as police administration is concerned. It may be that there the policeman, or policemen—for there may be more than one—"loves to lie a-basking in the sun." Else how did young Callahan manage to use police headquarters as his own headquarters for burglarious purposes? Finding himself in prison serving three months' sentence for robbery this sixteen-year old youth apparently also found time hang heavily upon his hands. So, to relieve his



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HOW THE HEART IS PROTECTED IN EMERGENCIES

One of the things we are apt to forget is that while the stomach, heart, or any other organ has a special job to do in the body, nevertheless other organs can affect its workings; actually hurrying or slowing up these workings or efforts.

As you know the heart has what is known as "reserve" in a sort of extra power it can call on in an emergency; and it is this power that enables it to carry an individual through a severe illness, and still have enough power to keep up the circulation until he is well again.

At first it was thought that it was a juice in the walls or muscles of the heart that was responsible for heart reserve, as a juice made from the muscle wall of the heart injected into the heart stimulated it into more powerful action. However it was discovered that juices extracted from other organs, the stomach for instance had the same effect.

That other devices are present in the body to protect the heart and thus keep it going as long as possible has been demonstrated by research physicians at the Mayo clinic, at Harvard University, West Virginia University and other places.

They have found that the sack in which the heart rests—the pericardium—prevents the heart dilating or enlarging too much when it is under severe pressure from some infection in the system.

They have learned also that the nerve systems which act on the heart, one making it go faster, and the other slowing it up, or steadying it, oppose one another when the safety of the heart demands it.

Thus a heart that might beat as often as 150 beats to the minute can be speeded up to 225 beats if the opposing air slowing up nerve is cut.

Such ranges of operation of the two systems which control the heart show that the one mechanism or system serves especially to give the heart an opportunity to rest, whereas the other system acts in emergencies and enables the heart to work vigorously when there is need of physical effort or stress.

It is certainly gratifying and reassuring to know that the heart, the organ that keeps everything going in the body, has these "protective devices" always at hand when emergencies arise.

So, we'll go no more a-roving So late into the night, Though the heart be still as living, And the moon be still as bright.

For the sword outwears its sheath, And the soul wears out the breast, And the heart must pause to breathe, And Love itself have rest.

Though the night was made for loving, And the day returns too soon, Yet we'll go no more a-roving By the light of the moon.

ennui, he loosened the bars of his cell, made his exit through police quarters at night, and returned before daylight with the swag, which he cached under a mattress in his cell.

If it had not been for a new necktie which was seen hanging from his pocket one day his nefarious practices might never have been found out. When the discovery was made he had accomplished nine burglaries this way and had terrorized the town.

St. John's is evidently a very peculiar city for the jail is situated in the basement of the residence of one Police-Detective Sgt. Lee. The appellation "police-detective," as applied to Sgt. Lee, must not be taken satirically!

Reminders and Reviews

A modern artist has pictured for us that touching incident in the life of George Frederick Handel, when he was discovered by his father in the dark attic of their home, practicing on an old spinet. There is something very appealing in that white-robed childish figure—the frightened face revealed by a lighted lantern held aloft by the stern old father, who had forbidden the study of music. It must have been a mighty desire in so young a child that would express itself in spite of darkness and the fear of punishment.

And he would not have had the comfort of that hidden spinet had not a kind hearted aunt helped him to smuggle it into the attic. His father, who was valet-de-chambre to the elector of Saxony, was sixty-three years old when George was born in 1685. He had a supreme contempt for the arts, and had destined his son for the study of law. He would probably have imposed his will on the boy had not the elector of Brandenburg, afterwards King Frederick of Prussia, interested himself in the young musician, and offered to send him to Italy—then the great school of music.

This offer was rejected by the older Handel, but George was allowed to study his beloved art. It was not, however, until after his father's death in 1697 that he had an opportunity to make full use of his talent. Thrown on his own resources he obtained a position as organist in Halle, his birthtown, but the following year he went to Hamburg, one of the musical centres of Germany. He composed a great many operas during his stay in Hamburg, but Italy was always in his mind, and he left for that country in 1706. Here he remained three years, living at various times in Florence, Rome, Naples and Venice. During this Italian period he composed two operas, two oratorios, and numerous other choral works. His fame spread from Italy to his own country where he was offered the post of capellmeister to the elector of Hanover. At that time he contemplated a visit to England, and accepted the post on condition of leave of absence being granted for that purpose.

After a short stay in Hanover he travelled to England as a composer of Italian opera, and in that capacity, he earned his first success at the Haymarket with the opera Rinaldo, said to have been composed in a fortnight; this was first performed on February 24th, 1711. The beautiful and still popular air "Lascia ch'io pianga" is from this opera. After another brief visit to Hanover he returned to make his home permanently in England, and despite his German birth, Handel is essentially English in art and personality.

Biographers tell us that it was the influence of English poetry that gave dignity and grandeur to his oratorios, and his oratorios have immortalized the name of Handel. Especially is this true of The Messiah which is to the musical world what Paradise Lost is to the literary world. This composer died in 1759. He was blind for some years before his death but he continued to direct the performance of his work as long as he lived. He was a naturalized Englishman and is buried in Westminster Abbey. There is a splendid collection of Handel's M. S. S., six volumes in all, at Buckingham Palace.

In the opinion of some art critics Andrea del Sarto, (born in Gaudolice, Florence, in 1487, was more imitative than original in his work, but the examples of his brush extant attest to his skill, and justify his methods, whatever they were. Michelangelo, Raphael, Leonardo, and Fra Bartolommeo lived and created masterpieces during the lifetime of Andrea, and in such brilliant company only an outstanding talent would have been manifest.

Although timid and diffident in manner, he worked with a firmness, a certainty of touch that was remarkable in such a nature. He worked rapidly, too; before he was twenty-three he had acquired a technique, and ability as a fresco painter that attracted the attention of the great Michelangelo himself. The son of a tailor (Sarto), he was known as "Tailor's Andrea" and his desires were a simple as his upbringing. A jolly, sociable sort of a chap, he formed many friendships in his own set, and had many intimates among the artists and sculptors of the city.

He married Lucrezia del Fede, the widow of a hatter, in 1512, and his biographers describe her as being "faithless, jealous, overbearing and vixenish with the apprentices." The fact that Andrea del Sarto used her

Miller Of The Times

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

By general consent the greatest daily newspaper on this continent is the New York Times. Mr. Miller of the Times, by F. Fraser Bond (Copp, Clark and Co.), an absorbing and stimulating story. For 40 years the late Charles S. Miller presided as editor-in-chief. He it was who interested Mr. Adolphe Ochs in the property. Under their joint management it achieved its present position of unparalleled prestige throughout the United States. Mr. Miller was one of those brilliant men who made rather a failure of their schooling. He did, however, possess a passion for reading the classics, a flair for languages, and the "urge to write."

Securing a press pass to the ring-side of a reporter on the ably-edited Springfield Republican, he began at \$30 a month. That was in 1872, a day of small newspapers and very limited telegraphic services. Here it was that he learned the editorial game. Here it was that he was taught the technique of the "lead," the opening paragraph which summarizes the gist of the subsequent news story—a device which to our mind is often greatly over-done in these latter days. Graduating to the Times' staff, after a few months, he served in several capacities, until, in 1883, at the age of 34, he was appointed editor-in-chief, a post which he filled with growing credit until the day of his death. It was in 1896 that he succeeded in inducing Mr. Ochs, a successful young Tennessee newspaper proprietor, to venture into the larger field. Mr. Ochs secured financial control of the Times, and from that time forward the two men co-operated in building up the powerful daily journal with which we are familiar to-day.

Mr. Miller was an impressive figure of a man. He wore a moustache and goatee which we commonly associate with distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky. While dignified in bearing, he possessed a sunny disposition, a ready wit and social gifts which recommended him to men of culture. It is interesting to learn that he disliked the common newspaper practice of working in one's shirt sleeves, and never did so himself. We see him at the desk which he rarely left in the space of 40 years. He was like the old-fashioned editor in that his office was always untidy and his desk piled with a hopeless accumulation of books, papers and letters, which never seemed to worry him.

He would tentatively choose his subject while looking over the newspapers first thing in the morning, and as he worked at the desk this subject would be uppermost in his mind. About the middle of the afternoon he would call in his secretary and dictate his leader in clear-cut finished sentences, embellished with neither a hum nor a haw. The author states that he made fewer alterations in the articles which he dictated than in the few which he wrote by hand. Some editors do their best work with pencil and paper; others like to hammer out their articles upon a typewriter; but, like our New York Editor, a great many modern editorial writers prefer dictating to a stenographer. He dictated slowly and deliberately. He digressed in following a long, sonorous sentence with a short, crisp sentence. He had a talent for arranging his words so that the article would culminate in crescendo. He drove his point home with sledge-hammer directness. He used that most potent of all battering rams—reiteration.

Mr. Miller is said never to have gone on an excursion or attended a convention with other journalists; but his experience was made available for the advantage of aspiring newspaper workers. He urged directness of style and "easy readability." His advice was to read much, talk much, think much and travel when ever possible in order to broaden the mind. He thought that the editorial writer should be an optimist, cultivate openness of mind and be fair to political and other adversaries, and that he should equip himself with a body of facts and convictions reached by candid study and thought. He urged special attention to the

as a model for many of his madonnas, and her type serves as his standard of beauty in most female delineations, attests to his affection for her, and his simplicity. It is said, by those who know, that his work is more real than ideal, but his fresco figures, bathed in soft lights, are exquisite.

The best of del Sarto's work is in Florence at San Salvi; that remarkable fresco, The Last Supper, almost rivals Leonardo's masterpiece of the same subject; in Santissima Annunziata are several frescoes; the Birth of the Virgin is one of his best compositions. His three best madonnas are The Holy Family, in the Pitti Palace, the Madonna del Arpie, in the Uffizi, and Madonna del Sacco, a lunette in the cloisters of The Servi; this is accounted his masterpiece. Andrea died in 1531.

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classics as to all that was best in modern literature. Lastly, a newspaperman had to keep himself posted upon all kinds of modern developments. He must know what man is doing, singly and associatively, so that he can write intelligently. He was free in his condemnation of railers against the press—readers who were without either authority or credentials. Before outsiders criticized the press he wanted to see great lawyers lose fewer cases, great doctors fewer patients, great judges less frequently reverse each other's decisions and experienced business men less commonly make egregious blunders. He defended the modern press as an effective warrior against political corruption and as an invaluable ally and promoter of public progress. He, nevertheless, was known to say that the publication of a newspaper devoted entirely to exalted themes was commercially impossible. He added that "if we are asked where we get our newspapers the answer is that we get them from the Divine command: 'Let there be light.'"

Enjoying the confidence of prominent men on both sides of politics, Mr. Miller drew a great deal of his profound knowledge upon public affairs from private communications with them, communications which were more often verbal than written. He was at pains to keep on good terms with them where that did not involve any sacrifice of principle. He was not above twice changing his Washington correspondents. Mr. Roosevelt having complained that the Times' Washington man misrepresented him in the news column because he either wilfully or temperamentally failed to grasp the presidential meaning, the Times withdrew its representative, though it preserved

its own ideas as to his integrity and intelligence. Mr. Miller realized that a newspaper defeated its own ends in maintaining at the capital a correspondent who was persona non grata. Similarly, when President Wilson suggested that the Times' reporter put a color and a squint on his despatches that often embarrassed him the correspondent was recalled and given new work. By thus keeping up with full knowledge of what the friendship of the head of the nation, whichever party was in power the editor of the Times was often able to write with full knowledge of what the government proposed to do on important questions.

Mr. Miller maintained that the editorial page gives the newspaper its soul—its character. In his view every newspaper of influence possesses a certain body of principles which make up its policy. These are the principles and beliefs which guide its expressions of opinion. The men who possess these opinions are the editor-in-chief and the other editorial writers on his staff. As he put it, they are men with neither halos nor horns; they form their opinions by observation and reflection and information. Another striking thing that he said was that newspapers are submitted to a great inquisition every day—for they are judged at the breakfast table, and live or die according to that judgment.

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