

The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montserrat.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.

PROTECT HOME INDUSTRIES

The argument in favour of home buying and protecting home industries was well presented by a citizen as follows: If you had, say, a boot and shoe factory in Charlottetown employing a hundred hands it would pay our citizens to buy the boots and shoes made in the factory at a dollar a pair more than the same articles could be bought for outside of the province.

The reason is obvious. The hundred extra employees in the factory would mean a hundred extra citizens, a hundred extra customers for the stores, probably half as many extra families to feed. And this is true of any other industry that might be started, true of every industry and every legitimate business we now have. It would be difficult to place a maximum figure beyond which it would not pay to buy at home and to patronize at home in preference to outside. The great need of our province is a larger population; the only hope for this is to keep our people at home and the only way in which this can be done is to ensure remunerative employment for them.

"To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market" is sound orthodox doctrine, but to know what is the cheapest and what the dearest involves considerable thought; it involves also the elimination of the small selfishness that sees only the one hundred cents in a dollar bill. A dollar abroad may buy what would cost a dollar and a quarter at home, but these two multiplied by several hundreds or several thousands could easily mean the stagnation of home industries and the making of home the most expensive place to live in.

WAR-TIME PROHIBITION

We have received from Mr. Miles Vokes, Chairman of the Sub-Executive of the "Dominion Prohibition Committee to secure Dominion-wide prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic," a memorandum of the proposal agreed to at a conference held in Ottawa on December 14th last, at which were present representatives chosen by the active organizations of all the provinces of the Dominion that are seeking legislation to remedy the evils of intemperance.

The proposal will be presented to the Dominion Parliament, when it re-assembles in April, by petitions which are now being signed in every part of the Dominion, and which are in the following form:

"It is earnestly desired that your Honourable Body will forthwith pass, as a war measure, an Act prohibiting, (1) The manufacture in, and the importation into, the Dominion of Canada, of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes; and (2) The sending or carrying of any such liquors into and the delivering or receiving of any such liquors in any province or area in which the sale of such liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited.

"Or in the alternative, if it is deemed desirable to have a vote of the electors on the question, that your Honourable Body will pass such an Act to come into operation within three months of the voting thereon, if it is approved by a majority of the electors voting, such voting to be at the earliest possible date and in any case before June 1st, 1917."

The arguments submitted by the Prohibition Committee in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of liquor and the weakness of the little provincial specifics so often heard recommended, are so well and clearly put that we give them herewith:

"At its 1916 session, the Dominion Parliament passed an Act making it unlawful for any person to send, ship, take, bring or carry into any Province any intoxicating liquor, knowing or intending that such liquor will be thereafter dealt with in violation of the law of that Province. It has been argued that the Dominion Parliament does not need to go any further, that this legislation would prevent the sending of liquor into a Province in which it was unlawful for any person to have or use liquor, because in such a case the sending of intoxicating beverages into the Province would be contrary to the Dominion law.

"Of course, to make the sending unlawful, it would be necessary for the Provincial Legislature to pass an Act making it an offence for anyone to have in his private home, or to use under any circumstances, any intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. It is further stated that a Provincial Legislature has authority to pass such a law.

"It must be borne in mind, however, that the Provincial legislation thus suggested would be something entirely new, and would mean a complete alteration of

the legislative method hitherto used in dealing with the evils of intemperance. All Canadian temperance legislation, so far, has been aimed at the traffic in liquor, without directly undertaking to dictate the personal conduct of private citizens.

"Legislation against the liquor-traffic has not only done immense good, but has had the support of many citizens who would not favor a law that punished private parties for having or using liquor. It has been thought wise to lessen drinking and drunkenness by making it difficult or impossible to procure liquor, instead of by imposing punishment upon a person who has or uses it. There is no doubt that there are very many citizens who will support Dominion and Provincial laws prohibiting liquor-selling, who would not favor laws imposing fines or imprisonment upon every person who had or kept a bottle of liquor in his home. It is also clear that the great good desired could be attained by wise Dominion legislation against the liquor-traffic, without the adoption of the other drastic method.

"Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that the opinion stated concerning Provincial power is correct, and that the Dominion law already passed would prohibit the sending of liquor into a Province which enacted the new kind of legislation, which, it must be remembered, has not yet been tested, either judicially or practically, and which would involve an invasion of domestic life that legislators have hitherto endeavored to avoid. There still remain the facts that the result sought can be more readily attained by the Dominion legislation asked for, that this legislation may be more quickly secured, that it will certainly be less harsh in appearance, that different Provinces have practically approved of it in many votings, and that Parliament's power to pass it is not only unquestioned, but has been affirmed by Privy Council decisions.

"Furthermore, to attain the object aimed at, under the legislation of last session, would require the passing of laws against the having and using of liquor in private homes, by the Legislatures of eight different Provinces, while the desired result could be attained by one Act passed by the Dominion Parliament, much less stringent in its form but equally effective."

MR. BLONDIN'S ANSWER

Many self-styled patriots have, since the war began, said many things about Hon. P. E. Blondin's loyalty or the want of it. Many of these patriots (?) are still living at ease in Canada, enjoying what other Canadians are dying for. Mr. Blondin's answer, since the war began has been, while despising the jeers and taunts of his critics, to labour industriously and unceasingly to awaken his compatriots to the supreme duty of the hour. No finer speeches in the cause of the British Empire, of humanity, freedom and democracy have been spoken than those delivered by this young French-Canadian statesman who now implements noble language by a self-sacrificing deed. Unlike many others, it was never his way to talk one way in Quebec and another way in Ontario. Speaking last year before the Empire Club of Toronto he concluded with this splendid peroration:

"Happen what may to me, happen what may to this Government afterwards—I care not—we care not—so long as this country is safe, so long as this Empire of freedom is safe. Nay, let us put it the way the Allies put it, in the way it will resound for centuries in the temples of nations: What matters it whether we live or not, so long as the heritage of nineteen centuries of civilization is left for those who come after us. Rather die with liberty than live in slavery."

But equally fine was his speech to French-Canadians at Nicolet a few days before, with this impressive warning:

"What Belgium is and Northern France, what Serbia and Poland have become, we may be tomorrow. This is the question of the hour, the only one. The most solemn hour in the history of the world has struck. Thousands of miles from here a grim game is being played, with the world's destiny and our destiny at stake. On the fate of the Empire, on the success of the Allies depends our own fate. Conquered, the Allies must leave our commerce, our institutions and our liberties defenceless in the hands of Germany, the land of militarism, autocracy and barbarity."

Mr. Blondin, like others who have gone before, has had slurs cast against his sincerity and his patriotism. He is reputed to have said something about shooting holes through the British flag, in connection with some memories of the rebellion of 1838, when many Canadians, both French-speaking and English-speaking took to arms against a regime which was in some respects both autocratic and unjust. But like John J. C. Abbott, who, after signing in his youth a manifesto for annexation to the United States became a Prime Minister of Canada and a British Knight, and like Thomas D'Arcy McGee who from being a Young Irelander in 1848 became the warmest advocate of British rule in Canada, Mr. Blondin has shown that he has heart enough and brains enough to advance a good cause when the good cause calls. As the Montreal Herald, a politically opposed newspaper, said generously:

"Mr. Blondin, as one who at the bottom of his heart perhaps really loves and respects the British flag, may have exercised a sort of family privilege by abusing it, but he evidently does not intend that any outsider shall have the privilege of doing so, if he can help it."

It is not by what they did or said before the war but by what they say and do during the war, that men will be judged in this country after the war. Pierre Edouard Blondin may have said things years ago that it would be better to have left unsaid; but at the first sign of danger he proved himself a Briton. Canadians today, irrespective of party, salute him as a patriot and a man.

THE HARVESTER'S DIARY

(Continued)

FEB. 22, 1917.—This is my birthday, and we had a plum pudding for dinner in honor of the event. My Highland friend says he has adopted me so of course I am entitled to the same treatment as the other children when birthday anniversaries arrive—plum pudding for dinner and feed cake for supper.

March 15.—The last half of February and first three days of March continued cold; then a sudden and friendly change came over the temperature which has continued mild ever since. The biting frost has gone out of the air and nearly every day is bright and sunny. Snow is beginning to melt on the south sides of buildings, but the nights are frosty yet.

I rode a hobby of my own for a while this winter. One day while digging ice out of the watering trough with a sharp-pointed steel bar, it struck me that it would not be difficult to build a good sized stack of ice in this climate. So I selected a spot where the earth was deeply frozen at the north end of the barn, mixing snow and water into soft slush which I built into walls about eight inches thick with some help from the boys. (That is, my brothers, seeing that I am the father here only.) I used an old door set on edge to pile the slush against, moving it when necessary. In this way three slush walls were built (the cement wall of the barn making the fourth) which, when frozen, held water admirably. I poured a bucket of water each morning and evening as would freeze solid in the intervening time. I also put in the ice dug out of the trough each morning. Jack Frost did his part well, and I have a solid block of ice seven feet wide, eight long and five high. I have no sawdust so arranged to build a good sized stack of wheat straw and chaff around and over the ice. In order to get at it easily I have made two doors; each of two-ply boards with a dead air space between. These are hinged in frames. One stands against the ice on the east side and the other on the west. I stack will be, with a boarded-in passageway between them. The idea is that when the doors are opened the ice can be dug out with a sharp-pointed steel bar and fresh meat, etc., can be kept in the vacancy left. I intend to bore the bottom of a flour barrel full of holes and set it on top of the ice before we build the sack, to keep

cream can in. Of course this is all an experiment, but we see visions of ice-cream next summer. Far-off objects look near in this country. If one starts to walk to a place that does not seem far away he will find it a weary distance before he gets there. I have seen the lights of Regina—sixty miles away—quite plainly; but only sometimes can they be seen so far. It must be that the atmosphere is to such a state that the lights render it luminous for a considerable height.

Stable manure is considered a nuisance here; but we haul it out and spread it on the land, to get it out of the way. There is a great scarcity of the supply of men to work on prairie farms. I understand that the Dominion and Provincial governments are sending agents to the United States to try to induce nine thousand men to come and work on Canadian farms. Farm hands are paid from forty to fifty-five dollars a month and board, beginning the middle of March or first of April. Farmers must be prospering in this region, judging by the way they are buying automobiles. One dealer has had three car-loads come to this town to fill farmers' orders, and they are starting to buy machines. A chinook wind is liable to arrive at any time now; then the snow will simply fade away. They tell a story of a man starting homeward from Regina, who was pursued by a chinook wind. There was just enough snow to start his swift team kept ahead all the way, and the chinook close at his heels grabbed up all the snow as he proceeded. (They tell you here, too.) Harrowing with spike harrows begins almost as soon as the ground is bare; and if there is snow in places they harrow right over it. Summer fallow is given one run before seeding. Once the snow is gone the surface dries very quickly, and the frost two or three inches below makes firm footing for teams seeding. The earth frozen seven or eight feet deep, while thawing, provides moisture to start the grain and keep it growing until rain comes.

Well, I have survived the Saskatchewan winter, and got frost-bitten very little; but I know how deadly it would be if one were much exposed to its rigors. I never was in better health and spirits. Out-door exercise in the bracing air is a fine tonic.

AEROPLANES PROHIBITED

Sir.—Two years ago the art of flying was only in its infancy. Owing to the magnificent work of our aviators during the war and the tremendous mechanical improvements, the aeroplane today is recognized as a vehicle of commerce. In fact, in Alaska, over 1,000 pounds of mail and passengers are being carried by aeroplane over 350 miles of formerly inaccessible territory.

The aeroplane is admirably adapted for the carrying of passengers, mails and express matter, revolutionizing the modes of travel, and saving such valuable time that in a few years we will wonder how we ever got up with the old slow moving trains, steamers, ice-breakers and even the enviable pleasure of paying for the privilege of pulling an iceboat-runners over and through the ice between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland.

Some P. E. Islanders are to be commended on their progressive work in promoting an aeroplane company with the intention of operating a Swift Aerial Mail and Passenger Service between Island points and Montserrat. However, this is only a waste of time and energy if the aeroplane, when a motor driven vehicle is prohibited by our modern laws from operating over or landing on the roads of this province.

If the present antiquated law is not soon repealed, we betide the aviator who comes to visit us. Can you picture him up there in the air, prohibited by our just laws from our highways, and having heard that some brave Island farmers had threatened to shoot any man bringing a motor vehicle on their farm, he would almost imagine there were Germans below and he was "Somewhere in France." Oh, the force of it all, and in this 20th century.

P. E. Island must and will remedy this state of affairs. A province that stands in the first row of the trenches of progress in all other matters will soon find its stride on the auto question. In fact, we believe is already preparing for the "big drive," if we can read aright the signs of the times is the marked change in the sentiment among our farmers regarding their running and in their desire to buy autos.

P. E. Islanders should deal with

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson,

IT'S MOSTLY UP TO YOU.

When the world's a-goin' crooked, Or it looks that way to you— Somehow seems to be a tangle To most ever' thing you do; When you start out of a mornin' With your luck a-runnin' wrong. The birds along our pathway Have a harshness in their song. And the grass, though soft and velvet, You will soon o' stumble thro';

Sich times, if you want things better, Friend, it's mostly up to you.

'Tain't hard smilin' with the sunshine, But it's durin' stormy spells, When our weary feet are slippin', That the stuff what's in us tells. No—you won't have flowers allus In the paths you travel thro'. Still, if you would have things better, Friend, it's mostly up to you.

—Exc.

of the door, Tait firing from the inside after Detective Russell had endeavored to persuade him to open the door and let them in.

Cameron tumbled down the steps to the bottom of the stairs. Tait kept on firing, a charge from the gun hitting the Rolph boy, who was on the opposite side of the road. The boy died half an hour afterwards. Detective Cameron had gunshot wounds in the head, but will recover.

An hour after Chief McLellan had been killed, his body was recovered. The side of his head was practically blown off, and his features were mangled beyond recognition. At 11 p. m. the police smashed into the house after a charge with rifles and revolvers, and found the dead body of the negro, Frankie Russell, was captured unharmed, and taken to police headquarters. She is charged with murder.

Chief McLellan, one of the victims of the Vancouver tragedy, was a native of P. E. Island.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloways Corn Cure. Try it.

GERMAN SOLDIERS CROSS TO HOLLAND

(Special to The Guardian.) NEW YORK, March 27.—A News Agency despatch from The Hague to-day says 4,000 German soldiers have crossed the line into Holland seeking food, according to frontier reports received here today. They have been interned in Zwolle.

ECZEMA

Come in and we will tell you some thing about D. D. D. Prescription made in the D. D. D. Laboratories of Toronto, has accomplished in your own neighborhood. Your money back unless the first bottle relieves you. E. A. Foster, Central Dispensary, Charlottetown.

D. D. D. The Liquid Wash

The Railroad Man's Timepiece. The Waltham Vanguard. G. H. Taylor. Vanguard, Crescent Street, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900.

One Road to Economy is by the Rice Route. Eat More Rice. Rice is the cheapest important food commodity in Canada today. We commonly consider Rice a delicacy, a material for the making of Puddings, Desserts, and side dishes. This is a mistake. Rice is a staple vegetable and may be used in this way. We sell a good grade at 6 cents per lb. a better grade at 8 cents. Two phones at your service, No 237 and 558. JENKINS & SON

Fifty Years of An Envious Reputation. WE are proud of our record, and justly so, but we do not ask you to buy a piano from us, solely on that ground. We do ask you to ascertain, if it's merits are generally recognized by others—Consider "IT'S REPUTATION" It is an established manufacturer who stands back of his goods? Does he offer to refund purchase money if Instrument is not satisfactory? Is the dealer reliable? Is he good for the Guarantee? Or is he through with you once you have made your purchase? Think these points over well then proceed with CAUTION It has taken us years to build our reputation to the place we now hold in the opinion of the musical purchasing public of this Island. We personally guarantee all Instruments sold by us and THOSE FROM WHOM WE PURCHASE. STAND BACK OF US That's our position when we sell you a Heintzman—Karn—Morris—Ennis—Sherlock Manning They Have Built Pianos for Years It is physically impossible to write tone and durability into a piano they must be BUILT IN. That's the kind of Instruments we sell. MILLER BROS. 135 Kent Street Charlottetown 5044, 3, 27M31

NO INDIGESTION, GAS OR STOMACH MISERY IN FIVE MINUTES. "PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN" FOR SOUR ACID STOMACH, HEARTBURN DYSPEPSIA. Time it—In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no flatulency, bloating, foul breath or headache. Pape's Diaepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest and most certain indigestion remedy in the whole world, and besides it is harmless. Millions of men and women now eat their favorite foods without fear—they know Pape's Diaepsin will save them from any stomach misery. Please for your sake, get a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diaepsin from any drug store and put your stomach right. Don't keep on being miserable—life is too short—you are not here long, so make your stay enjoyable. Eat what you like and digest it; enjoy it, without dread of rebellion in the stomach. Pape's Diaepsin belongs in your home anyway. Should one of the family eat something which don't agree with them, or in case of an attack of indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis or stomach derangements, at daytime or during the night, it is handy to give the quickest, surest relief known.

Come In and See The Latest in Spring Footwear. During the past week we have received many pretty lines of Ladies New Spring Boots, Medium and High cut. All kid, kid with cloth tops, Patent with cloth and kid tops. First Class Repairing Done Here. GOFF BROS. We sell Silk and Lustre Hosiery with 3 and 6 Months Guarantee.