

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927

PROHIBITION NOT LIBERAL POLICY.

IN adopting Prohibition as his policy, Mr. A. C. Saunders is diametrically opposing, and cutting himself adrift from the views of his Liberal leaders.

Rev. Father Burke, Toronto, a Liberal in politics, in advising the people of Ontario to vote for Government Control, said:

"In denouncing Prohibition, I am but following the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, and in supporting Government Control, I am but following the example of orthodox Liberals."

The Prime Minister does not believe in Prohibition, but does believe in moderation in all things.

Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Liberal Minister of Railways, and formerly Premier of Saskatchewan, puts the situation plainly, logically and effectively when he stated in simple language:

"It appears to me men have made endeavors to control this traffic mainly for the reason that the tremendous private gains made possible by supplying a popular appetite renders the liquor traffic a menace to the free institutions of any country."

"That is to me the basic consideration underlying the efforts of mankind, not only in this country, but elsewhere, to control this traffic."

"Men everywhere have felt it this traffic, with its peculiar difficulties, were not controlled by the State, it would itself control the State."

"That has been the basic motive behind all the efforts to control this traffic since governments and legislatures first attempted to deal with it."

"I advised prohibitionists in Saskatchewan not to push the pendulum too far. It is a human tendency, particularly in connection with popular movements, to continue pushing until the maximum resistance is reached, and when you push the pendulum of public opinion until that maximum of resistance is reached, it is very likely to swing back to the other extreme. This has been the experience of Saskatchewan on this question."

"There is a great problem: On the one hand the recognition by all good citizens of the necessity of controlling this traffic; and on the other hand the great popular appetite for alcoholic beverages. Because of the latter, the way for the law violator has always been made much easier than in connection with other laws because violation of any liquor law has never been regarded by our people or any other people as so serious a matter as violation of the ordinary provisions of the Criminal Code or the Ten Commandments."

These words surely should carry weight with our Liberal friends. They are not the prejudiced views of fanatics or idealists, nor the propaganda of the Conservative party, but the solemn, considered verdict of the two leading Liberal statesmen in the Liberal Government at Ottawa today.

In supporting Government Control Liberals here are not breaking with Liberalism, but with Mr. Saunders, Mr. Bentley, and Mr. L. P. Tanton.

IMPORTING N. S. GRITS.

UNDER Liberal representation at Ottawa things here are going from bad to worse. The powers-that-be at Ottawa have deprived us of our seat in the Government, Mr. Sinclair having been "sent to Coventry" for reasons that may, or may not, be obvious. He and Mr. Jenkins seem to be of no account at Ottawa, and their wishes and representations are evidently disregarded with a high hand. A case in point is the manning of the Government steamer Bayfield, now in our harbor, and which is being commissioned as a revenue cutter. There are plenty able officers here fit, competent and ready to ship on the Bayfield, but the Mackenzie King Government has ignored them and sent three Halifax officers in charge. It is

the old story, the story of our claims. When the Liberals are in power we get nothing from Ottawa, and on the present occasion—insult is added to injury by forcing Blue Noses upon us, while our own men go idle. What is there to hope for, federally or provincially, from Liberals in power?

PROHIBITION IN U. S.

THE rapid growth in the liquor export trade (including beer and wines) from Canada to the United States, particularly at Windsor and its outports, is shown by the statements submitted by the auditors for the Commission for the years 1924, 1925, 1926, and for first half of 1927, respectively:

"Total liquor exports from Canada: \$15,716,000, \$16,500,000, \$21,696,000 and \$12,611,000. "Exported to the United States: \$9,391,000, \$11,877,000, \$18,464,000 and \$11,466,000. "Percentage exported to United States: 59.7, 72.9, 85.1 and 91. "Exported through the Port of Windsor: \$4,581,525, \$6,572,360, \$11,256,867 and \$7,275,760. "Percentage of United States shipments exported at Windsor: 48.4, 55.4, 61 and 63.6."

The above is an extract from the Toronto Globe's report of a meeting of the Customs Commission dated Montreal, June 5th.

Whether Canada is the only source from which the United States people get their liquor supply we do not think it necessary to enquire at present. However, for a country as dry as our political prohibitionists declare the United States to be, we feel they are not suffering very severely from thirst, judging by their imports from Canada alone.

In the face of all that is known regarding the working of prohibition in the United States, what do honest, Christian men and women in this Province think of the men, clergymen among them, who declaim from pulpit and platform and press, daily and nightly about the almost heavenly condition brought about in the United States by that only plan of salvation, prohibition? We do not accuse these men of deliberately stating what they do not mean. We prefer to think they do not know what they are talking about. But they ought to know, and could know if they wanted to. In any case, whether their representations are wilfully false or simply ignorant the result is the same. They are misleading the public and doing incalculable harm in trying to perpetuate a system of liquor trafficking which has for many years been a curse and which, according to incontrovertible evidence is rapidly and steadily growing worse and which, if permitted will inevitably lead to uncontrollable lawlessness and crime.

EVADING THE ISSUE.

THE persistent effrontery with which our political prohibitionists evade the real issue in the present campaign recalls the experience of a Dutchman named Hans who as one of the jurors at a coroner's inquest in a murder case. The body of the victim lay on a table carefully covered with a sheet. Many witnesses gave evidence, to all of which Hans listened with stolid indifference. After some wearisome hours of examination and cross-examination, Hans rose slowly, walked over to the body, drew back the sheet from it and in a surprised tone remarked: "Mine Himmel, dat man was dead!" According to all the evidence so far adduced, much of it by prominent members of the Temperance Alliance, prohibition is dead. The question now is what to do with the remains. The political prohibitionists want to carry the body along farther.

Notes by the Way

On June 28th, forty-one years ago, the first transcontinental train left Montreal for the Pacific Coast over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Six days later, July 4th, it arrived sharp on time at Port Moody, then the Pacific terminus. For then Vancouver was not. That great and growing city of the present was then a city yet to be. Now it stands fourth among the greatest Canadian cities in population, led only by Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg and bidding fair to pass the Prairie metropolis before the census of 1931 is taken.

It was a condition upon which British Columbia became a Province of the Dominion that the transcontinental railway should be built. The Pacific Province entered the union in 1871. At that time there were fewer than 10,000 white people living in that vast portion of British North America west of the Great Lakes, and the entire Dominion contained barely four millions. It was a stupendous undertaking for the Government of Canada at that time. It was the privilege of the writer to be in attendance when the foremost statesmen of Canada discussed the great project in Parliament.

It was not then known that a practicable pass could be found through the Rocky Mountains. Leading public men in the opposition condemned the project as one of utter recklessness and likely to lead to financial disaster if the attempt were made to build the road. It was also predicted that if it were built it could not pay so much as the cost of the oil to lubricate the rolling stock. And it was further pointed out that the United States had not built their first transcontinental railway until half a million people were settled on their Pacific coast.

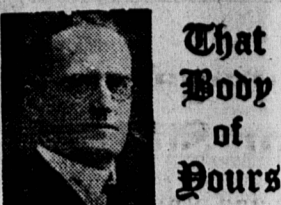
A change of government at Ottawa delayed the construction, but it was completed and put in operation in 1883 and under superb management it has proved to be the best paying railway in the world. The original line has expanded into a vast network of steel covering seven of the nine provinces.

Connected with these and owned by the same Company are splendid lines of steamships, crossing both the Atlantic and the Pacific, carrying a vast traffic in passengers, merchandise to Europe, Australia, China, Japan and other countries. An extensive system of irrigation has been established in Southern Alberta in areas where the soil is naturally rich but where there was a lack of necessary moisture, with the result that luxuriant crops are being grown on lands that otherwise cultivation would have been useless.

The first transcontinental railway with its connecting ocean transport, its irrigation and immigration systems, have been a principal factor in the vast progress that Canada has made since 1833 and especially in placing two and a half millions of people in the Canadian West where before there were but a few thousands. The writer remembers well when the first quota of members from Manitoba and British Columbia, then in all, took their seats in Parliament. In all their contested elections they had polled but a total of 1,350 votes. Three of their number had been returned by acclamation. The seven who went to the polls had only an average of 193 votes each.

The prohibition writers and speakers out in the country districts who are so zealously applying the black wash brush to state control might tell their hearers about the actual conditions here at home that have grown up and gone from bad to worse under prohibition. That is a subject they avoid as they would avoid poison. Formerly, when there was no election pending, four or five leading clergymen of this city told the truth about it, as the detective brought here by the Mayor and City Council have told the truth recently here. But we look back and listen in vain for any reference to these conditions in the deliberations of the prohibition orators of today. They seek to conceal the "blot" and "disgrace" at home under prohibition, leading their country hearers to believe that everything is pure and clean under prohibition here. This is quite in accord with the deception and hypocrisy that has characterized their campaign from the beginning.

Sane men and women want to bury it as it is becoming offensive to the nostrils of all who know conditions as they are. The remains will, it is very generally believed, be laid to rest on Saturday, 25th inst.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA

One of the serious and fatal ailments that attacks our middle aged is called pernicious anaemia. Anaemia, as you know, is simply thin blood, and in anaemia there is a lessening of the food contents of the little red cells. In pernicious anaemia however there is also a lessening in the number of the little red cells themselves.

Just what causes this trouble is as yet unknown. In fact a building to study this disease alone is now being erected in Chicago. It would appear that folks at the age of 45 to 55, mostly men, are the ones who are attacked most frequently.

Men of powerful physique, and above the average mentally, are stricken down just in the prime of life.

One of the latest ideas is that it is due to some interference with the action of the ductless glands, so that in their secretion which should be a blood builder, may be actually helping to destroy the red blood corpuscles.

Another cause is thought to be some active infection from some source in the body such as bad teeth, tonsils, perhaps antrum or sinus trouble.

And, last but not least, the idea that intestinal putrefaction is the cause. This perhaps being due to the fact that the individual is so intent on mental work, that the natural impulses from the brain stimulate movement all down intestine are interrupted, and often cease for minutes at a time.

I have spoken before of how transfusion of blood from a healthy subject to the patient, has often arrested the course of the ailment, and the patient enjoys good health for months and even for years.

Arsenic, iron, extract of bone marrow, have all been used, but transfusion is the most effective method of arresting the progress temporarily.

However another form of treatment, that of a good rich protein diet has been used by Dr. I. C. Bull of Portland, Ore., who gave his patients a generous liver and beefsteak diet with excellent results. There were three cases, all of over three years standing.

To this diet was added "an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables." Now generous helpings of liver and beefsteak for the average in-door worker would be a mistake, and would give the kidneys and liver too much to do, but where the blood, and the body generally, need building up in pernicious anaemia or tuberculosis, beefsteak and liver are clearly indicated.

Some physicians are giving as much as a pound of beef liver a day to patients with pernicious anaemia.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Friday, June 10th

God was palpably present in the country, and the devil had gone with the world to town.—Hardy.

Speculation—Terrestrial life is precarious since it is at the mercy of atmospheric circumstances. If the original heat had increased instead of diminishing, the termites and the ants would perhaps be two great nations, sharing between them the empire of the world, and man would be one of their preys.—De Quomont

OLD AGE The seas are quiet when the winds give o'er; So calm are we when passions are no more; For then we know how vain it was to boast Of fleeting things so certain to be lost. Clouds of affection from our younger eyes Conceal that emptiness which age describes.

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed, Lets in new light through chinks that time hath made; Stronger by weakness, wiser men become As they draw near to their eternal home; Leaving the Old, both worlds at once they view That stand upon the threshold of the New. —Edmund Waller (1606-87).

Household Scrapbook By ROBERTA LEE A Useful Kitchen Tool

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

CANADA AND HER BIG NEIGHBOUR

It is not necessary to remind ourselves of the Hundred Years of Peace to realize that the relations between Canada and the United States have been on the whole remarkably friendly and even cordial since Confederation, and probably they have never been more so than they are to-day. Many things have contributed to that fortunate situation—one not so common between neighbouring nations as not to excite surprise, Canadians and Americans should of course be able to get along well with one another. They speak the same language, have what is practically a common literature, obey (or otherwise) much the same laws, and have much the same democratic point of view toward social and political problems. They move backward and forward across the international boundary freely enough to know each other, and find life on the other side very similar to life at home. Each probably thinks that his own kind of government is a degree or two better than that of his neighbours, but that is perfectly natural and inevitable, and does not make for bad feeling. As it is to crown other reasons, many of us on each side of the line have friends and relations on the other. Looking back across sixty years one finds the two countries engaged in many controversies over questions in which they were mutually interested—some of which, had they arisen in Europe, would almost certainly have led to war. Here they resulted in nothing more serious than such temporary irritation as the supporters of one hockey team feel for its successful rival. A case in point was the Alaska Boundary question, and in that case Canadian indignation was directed not so much towards the United States as towards the British representative who by voting with them decided the case against Canada. No one who knew the character of the man believed for a moment that he had acted in bad faith.

The question of reciprocity has been a fruitful source of negotiation between the two nations. The old Reciprocity Treaty of 1855 had been of great value to Canada, but for one reason or another it did not suit the United States, and in 1866 it was abrogated at their instance. For many years after that Canadian statesmen made proposals for a renewal of the treaty in various forms. Sir John Macdonald, George Brown, Tupper and Cartwright at various times made proposals to the Americans, but without result. The United States preferred to build a high tariff wall around the country and keep within it. Then when they were inclined to let down the barrier, public sentiment had changed in Canada. Whether the two countries will ever reach common ground in trade reciprocity remains to be seen.

The inland and sea fisheries, the Bering Sea seal question, the privilege of taking goods through one country or the other in bond, the question of copyright on books, the matter of extradition, and innumerable other problems, and the relations of Canada and the United States have come up from time to time, and have been disposed of without any serious difficulty.

Various commissions have been set up to deal with particular or general questions in which the two countries were interested. One of these was the International Joint High Commission of 1898, which met at Quebec and later at Washington. It discussed a number of questions but did not come to any definite agreement on any of them. Another was the International Waterways Commission, appointed in 1902, which investigated and reported upon a large number of matters, and made certain recommendations which among other things led to the creation of the International Joint Commission, a permanent body which has been in existence since 1911 and has been of very great value to both countries. Still another is the International Boundary Commission, created in 1892, which has had the important duty of surveying and marking the international boundary between the Yukon and Alaska and between other parts of Canada and the United States. Finally the Diamond Jubilee has been fittingly marked by the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington and an American Minister at Ottawa.

To Strengthen Baby's Muscles Massage the back and legs thoroughly every night with alcohol. Rub from the feet upwards to the hips. Roll the muscles gently to bring the circulation through the muscles. Rub from the neck down the back to the hips. Improved Vinegar Add a small amount of garlic to one quart of vinegar. It gives the vinegar a delicious flavor and is excellent for salads.

PROHIBITION IN THE UNITED STATES

As Seen by a Reporter

HISTORICUS.

Rollin Lynde Hart, newspaper reporter, of New York, took a look in some months ago to ascertain how Prohibition was doing in Hoboken, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago. At the close of an interview with many leading citizens, he summed up his observations by saying:—"Chicago might as well never had Prohibition."

The above is about the same as the report brought from all the above-named cities. As to whether the same might be said of Prince Edward Island we have already described the fruits of the Prohibition law after several plebiscites and a good deal of swearing and bootlegging for about twenty years. According to the information the reporter gleaned there were open saloons in Buffalo—"a whole nest of them," about seven blocks up Broadway, "and the story turned out to be true." I found them selling beer, but not whiskey; indeed, the only liquor I came upon in Buffalo was offered me in a home, by a recent graduate of a famous eastern university. He had obtained the formula in the university where by diligent experimentation he and a group of classmates became very successful university distillers and bootleggers, although the prohibitionists still assert "A generation is growing up who will never know the taste of alcohol." Officially the saloons in Buffalo are not saloons. They are not saloons; they are soft-drink parlors, licensed at \$5 each and with Mayor Schwab's permission selling beer." After a series of heart-breaking thefts from cellars, rich Buffaloes mounted electric lights on their garages with reflectors brilliantly illuminating their back yards. "Booze-lights" these are called, "I see hundreds of them." "I described Buffalo to a fighting prohibitionist whom I met, and he said, "The cities are wet and the towns are dry. I go everywhere and the only trouble is with the cities." I answered, "More than half the people of the United States now live in cities." He retorted, "Well, anyhow, you can't say prohibition was 'put over.'" Almost the whole territory of the United States was dry territory. When I told him my only object in travelling was to obtain news of the "as it is," he declared "it can't be done," in a tone that implied, "You have no business to attempt it."

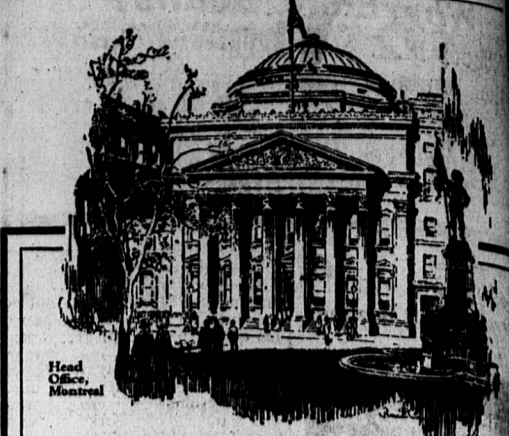
This reporter travelled over the rural parts also in search of first-hand information in reference to how prohibition operated in the farming sections. This man assured the reporter that it was a great evil. He spoke of "home brew," "moonshine," etc., and declared that they were "making drunkards of the women and children of the country."

That illicit brewing and selling are now the rage in the Western States seems to be the general view of the evil, and how it is to be stopped is becoming an alarming problem. This Province is now face to face with a like situation if the people vote for prohibition. The evil will grow to vast proportions, and do incalculable injury to both old and young in both town and country.

Temperance Situation Reviewed

(W. L. COTTON)

Whatever we may think of his temperance policy, we have to thank Premier Stewart and his colleagues for rousing the public to a sense of the evil of intemperance and the Ministers to do their duty in respect to that evil. If they had not proposed a change of the law that was being broken every day and night, the Ministers and other leaders of public opinion would have remained silent, and we should have supposed that all was going well in social and religious life—or not so very bad as the facts recently adduced have shown. The sermons recently preached and the addresses publicly delivered and published by the radio and the Press, have certainly caused a feeling throughout the community that, whoever may win in the coming election, something must be done to combat the growing evil, and that a change of heart, a determination to resist the appetite for intoxicants and the increasing carelessness that pervades social circles and personal conduct, must take place. For that result we have to thank Premier Stewart and those by whom he is counselled. The next result to be looked for is personal and social reform on the part of those who have fallen away from the path of temperance and good living. By their denunciations of Government Control and their advocacy of prohibition the ministers have lately—very lately—done what they could in this direction. It is to be hoped that, whatever the political result may be, they will keep right on towards—use Premier Stewart's phrase—"greater temperance" and a night judgment and right conduct on the part of all those to whom they minister. In this country we boast about our freedom. This is a Free Country. The rule of British law and social conduct is that every man has freedom to do all he wills to do, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of other men, and the interests of the public are not thereby injured. The liquor traffic as it has been carried on, re-



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DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED Don't say "there isn't but one" on the table. Say "there is one."

SYNONYMS: discourse, conversation, dissertation, lecture, essay, speech.

LAVENDER BEDROOMS Lavender bedrooms are quite a vogue, with three or four tones of color in the walls, covering and upholstering. Furniture may even be deep-toned or light with dark trimmings.

Millions of Trout are now in our streams. There is better or healthier food than trout, but to be successful you want good tackle. You have the good tackle, the kind you can use, the big ones with.

Rods We can fit you out with cheap rods for just a few cents, or bamboo, or lancewood, that will last for years. Now is the time to invest. We can save you money on fishing tackle.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE 140 Great George Street