

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927

A TIMELY ADDRESS

THE timely address of His Lordship Chief Justice Mathieson to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Trinity term of the Supreme Court, a brief synopsis of which was published in yesterday's Guardian, will be read with more than ordinary interest. Very fittingly, in this Diamond Jubilee year, His Lordship looked backward to the time of beginnings. When the Trinity term of the Supreme Court met in 1873, Prince Edward Island was a self-governing colony; when the Court closed we were a province of the Dominion. Because of, or in honor of, the great event which had taken place during the session, the Court adjourned from Saturday till the following Wednesday. Many will read with reverent memory the names of those who at that historic time presided over the Court, of the lawyers who conducted the cases, and of those who served as Grand Jurors. So far as we know they have all, long since, or comparatively recently, passed to the Great Beyond, but many of them are still remembered by men and women who knew them personally.

Perhaps the most striking, certainly the most touching—remark in His Lordship's very interesting address was this:

"We were keeping more of our own human wealth for use at home than we did in the days to follow."

This is the pity of it. We are still producing human wealth. We have been producing it since long before we became a province of the Dominion. We have been producing it ever since—and have been exporting it, and the sad part of it is that we are compelled to export it. There is room and opportunity here for only a limited proportion of our human wealth. In those far-off days there were fewer opportunities, indeed, there were none, in our young sister provinces; few in the United States, and our human wealth remained with us. And truly, looking backward, we had giants in those days, their names are now part of the history of Canada, part of the history of the United States, and they were with us.

Today we have our giants also, but they are not with us. They are doing the world's work in other provinces of our own Dominion, in our sister Dominions beyond the seas, in the United States and in other countries.

The world has moved far since July, 1873; it has grown larger and has more work to do. Unfortunately we are now doing our share of it elsewhere than at home. Much more of it might be done here if we had the courage and the enterprise to tackle it, if we were more generous with our own and showed more appreciation of our own. We may be too much inclined to keep our eyes on the little things, on the dollar in hand rather than on its possibilities in industrial, commercial or educational development. The world is growing bigger and we must grow with it, and on this our Diamond Jubilee year we should look ourselves squarely and honestly in the face and try to discover whether we have kept pace with the world generally, and with our sister provinces particularly and, if not, why not.

We commend to our thoughtful readers the concluding sentence in His Lordship's address: "Let us regard with reverence the men and the virtues of that day and seek to emulate them."

CHICKENS COMING HOME. THE Federal Government is now trying to shoo off the chickens hatched during the last election and which are now coming home in that they will be able to do so.

thing else, he told the electors of Saskatchewan and Manitoba that, if he were returned to power, he would proceed "forthwith" to complete the Hudson Bay Railway. He was returned and the people of those provinces are now insisting that "forthwith" means immediately, if not sooner and that the road must be completed this Fall, and if not the West will go back on Mr. King.

To Mr. King "forthwith" meant any time after the election, any time before the next election. Hon. J. H. Robb lost his temper the other day and before he recovered it he told the Western provinces that the Government was not going to be stampeded into completing the road this year. But Premier King's promise must be handled very carefully, and now it is being handled by two past masters, the Hon. Mr. Dunning and the Hon. Mr. Robb.

These two gentlemen are now demonstrating to the West that it would be no use to complete the road this year anyway, for it will take five years to prepare a port. In order to prove this to the satisfaction of the West, the Hon. C. S. Dunning procured the services of an eminent British engineer to come and determine whether Port Nelson or Churchill will make the better port. This will take some time. In the meantime Mr. Robb is trying to pacify the West. Certainly, the Hudson Bay Railway will not be completed this Fall. Certainly, also, Mr. King's "forthwith" did not carry the same significance to him as it did to the credulous electors, but it served his purpose and secured his election. He sowed the wind during that memorable campaign. He is now reaping the whirlwind. He is not the first nor the only Liberal leader who has done likewise. We know another although on a smaller scale who sowed considerable wind in our own province. The whirlwind is also coming his way.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Glorious weather for holidaying and celebrating.

The seaside resorts are beginning to fill up and they will shortly be crowded.

The child of sixty years ago has grown up into a lusty young and vigorous man.

Unquestionably Charlottetown will be good to look at tomorrow in its holiday clothes.

Weeding potatoes and killing potato bugs will be the next form of entertainment on our farms.

In Germany, when the government is short of funds, they are taxing bobbed heads. Will they call this a poll tax or a bob tax?

Don't forget to hang out your flags tomorrow, Canada's greatest national holiday. Let us tell the world we are Canadians and British. Say it with flags.

Tomorrow will be Prince Edward Island's fifty-fourth birthday. We shall be entitled to a Diamond Jubilee of our own on July 1, 1933. Don't forget the date.

Now that the Province is dry we have the dryness not develop into a thirst. Many who were politically dry last Saturday were quite wet before the shades of evening fell.

In some sections of the province, especially where the soil is clayey, and where farming operations were delayed on account of heavy rains, the crops are reported to be backward. This, of course, is due to late sowing, but they will show up as the summer advances. It is over the province encouraging.

Notes By The Way

TWO Governments in line" was a rallying motto for the Opposition during the late campaign in which they were locally victorious, and Premier Stewart was quoted as having confirmed it by his utterance in a previous campaign. He was quite right as the situation then was. But in the election just now past the case was altogether different from what it was in 1911.

Then not only the two governments at Ottawa and Charlottetown were in line, but all the people of Canada were in line as to the main issue, which was that something must be done for Prince Edward Island. And out of that unanimity came the great remedial which brought us the Car Ferry, \$100,000 a year on account of our just claims and called a halt on our vanishing representation. And had not these three great boons been conceded our people would have been forced into a fight for secession.

How different was the issue in 1927. The main issue on which the contest turned was prohibition or state control of the liquor evil. Were Mr. Saunders and his followers "in line" with the King Government on the question of prohibition? Not at all! They were in direct opposition to each other. There is not among seventeen Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa a single one who has been claimed as a prohibitionist, while Mr. Saunders, when he forms his Cabinet would be false to all his professions if he should admit a single man even to the forecastle who is not in favor of enforced total abstinence.

Nor is this the whole situation. Mr. Saunders, his Government and the large majority of the new Legislature are in like manner directly opposed to the Government and Parliament of Canada, and the great majority of the people in the broad Dominion. He and his coadjutors have brought our fair Province into a position of ignominious isolation in the year of Canada's National Jubilee.

Whatever there is of value and strength in unity and mutual sympathy between provinces has been flung to the winds. As a province we hold an almost insignificant territorial area and our people are few in number. Other, and more important Governments, Legislatures and peoples will naturally look upon our verdict of Saturday last as that of an insular and eccentric jury and in their judgment they will naturally give us less respect and consideration than they have hitherto accorded us.

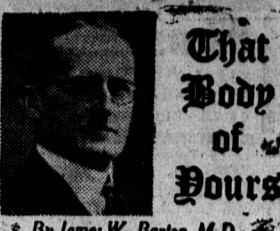
Tuesday was election day in Manitoba along with a plebiscite in regard to a proposed change in the method of dispensing beer. No party has proposed to restore prohibition. The Legislature is composed of 55 members and there were 153 candidates in the field. They have a system of proportional representation under which it takes considerably more time to count and apportion the ballots than under the system we have here, and the polls did not close till 7 o'clock. These conditions with time two hours slower than in this province delayed tidings of the result.

Formerly the dominant parties in Manitoba were Conservative and Liberal. At the last election the farmers took matters more into their own hands and, lacking a leader, they chose John Bracken. He was not a politician but was then the President of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Before that he had been Professor of Astronomy in the University of Saskatchewan. He brought in some unexpected support from the citizens of Winnipeg, who had been unsympathetic with the United Farmer movement.

The Liberal leader in the contest is H. A. Robson, an eminent lawyer, while the Conservatives have two able men in John Haig and Sanford Evans along with others. Premier Bracken, of course, leads the Government party and, with the other public men just named, makes up a group of noted ability and high character.

In the House recently dissolved the standing of parties was: Government, 28; Liberal, 7; Conservatives, 6; Labor, 4; Independents, 8; vacant, 2. The proportional or alternative vote only applies to those 18 constituencies in which there are more than two candidates for a single seat. The Government party has been assailed from all sides with the usual charges of "extravagance" and "broken promises," but the Opposition, made up of Liberals, Conservatives, Independents and Labor candidates, is greatly lacking in cohesion.

All readers desirous of maintaining good health will find it worth while to read the daily contributions of Dr. J. W. Barton, which are always to be found in the fourth column of the editorial page of The Guardian. These articles have proved to be of great value to many readers who regard them as



By James W. Barton, M.D.

COUNTRY PHYSICIANS AND THE CITY

The medical journals are bemoaning the fact that country doctors are becoming scarce, and that something should be done about it. In some centres the villagers and farmers get together and subscribe a certain amount toward the maintenance of a physician, thus assuring him of a living at least.

However it is not only the living that is driving the country doctor to the city, but also the lack of hospital facilities for proper diagnosis and treatment.

This country doctor as he travels anywhere and everywhere, becomes quite self-reliant, but he realizes that with a laboratory within an hour of him, that his service to his patient would be increased many times.

The laboratory tests of blood, urine, of suspected diphtheria, tuberculosis, X ray of stomach, intestine, gall bladder, are all beyond his reach.

The thought of all this help that he saw given everyday to patients, poor and rich, in the city hospitals, whilst he was a student, surges over him as he meets case after case the diagnosis of which could be cleared up almost instantly with such help, and give him a good start in his treatment.

The President of the Canadian Medical Association has been advocating that centres be established in country districts equipped with every modern aid in diagnosis. This would be paid for by the state, and the saving in health and in life, would pay for this many times over.

Another point about such a centre is that the country doctor would not only meet these laboratory physicians, but would meet other country physicians there, and these consultations would be of help to their patients and themselves.

So it is not just the love of the city with its easier hours and easier work that is drawing the country doctors away from the country, but the lack of facilities for more accurate diagnosis.

Although skill counts as much in these days as ever it did, it is only fair to the patient that he receive the benefit of every diagnostic aid.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 30, 1927

THE VICTORY.

Thou, O God, hast proved us: Thou hast tried us, as silver is tried. Thou broughtest us into the net, Thou laidest a sore burden upon our loins. Thou didst cause men to ride over our heads; We went through fire and through water; But thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place. Psalm 66: 10-12.

PRAYER.—We can testify, dear Lord, that Thou dost keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee because he trusteth in Thee.

CANADA

Blest country! Take from me this love profound, My every thought that pulses or allures Draws all its sweetness from your sacred ground, Take it, with what I am, and name me yours! Now that men call you great, be greater still! Your dead have made you prouder than of yore; Gather your harvests with your glorious skill, Binding with faith the sheaves, from shore to shore.

Mother of Freedom! At all times a friend To them that knocking seek your mellowness; Young, virile, rich and honored to the end, Tho' some have known you in your lowliness.

Life of my throbbing life, my soul's true choice, The very heart of me, and passing fair! When you make up your roll with pen and voice, I pray you see my name is written there, I may not bring to you the joy of youth, The buoyancy of life, a happy heart, For love of you has cost me dear, In been to keep the liquor question in the background and was rather hesitant and vacillating on the liquor question.

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WON ON SUNDAY THE RECENT ELECTION AND THE "DRY" VOTE.

Historical.

The capture of the Government by the Liberals on the 25th inst., was a greater surprise to the Liberals than it was to their opponents. The forces they had utilized were stronger than they anticipated. Letting the bars down to electioneering on the Sabbath was probably the most destructive to the old campaign methods. Many of all denominations never dreamed of seeing such a radical policy adopted in their day. Beyond going to church and visiting relatives and friends the performance of work, except of necessity, was unpardonable sin. Most of our population had not departed from the example of the Sabbatarian—"Who hang the wicked cat on Monday. For killing of a mouse on Sunday."

In the eyes of those who were shocked by such penalties the sight of worshippers listening to the political policy of his party being exalted and that of his opponents being denounced must have been as great a mystery as all the great modern inventions of the present day when they are set in motion on the Sabbath. We cannot see how they will reconcile it with political speeches from the pulpit except they did not scruple at violating the Lord's Day for the glory of the party; or took refuge under the plea, so long denounced, that "it is permissible to do evil that good may come out of it."

Perhaps some of the political discourses made censure of such excesses admissible on the ground that it is the beginning of a new era in politics just as adorning the female person with low necked dresses and high skirts is a progressive step in the fashionable world.

Doubtless any or all of those rebuttal arguments are as sound logic as can be advanced by the old school of electors who will contend against modern attire such as men wearing boys' caps and hats, and the strangely fashioned garments for the youth of the day. These, too, might be made a political issue for a general election.

After all is said and done, the pesky question, of enforcement of the Prohibition Act and pocketing the proceeds of the sale of liquor by the Commission continually hob up, and harass the memories of those electors who were able to sit in their pews at Sunday services to hear the selling of liquor denounced. Will they now wheel around and approve the sale of forty or fifty thousand dollars worth of liquor and hand it over to the public treasury? Time will tell. Apart from the financial aspects of the question will they forget the holy zeal manifested during the campaign and permit the bootleggers and the home-brewer to keep up the supply and condone the continuance of this nefarious trade and the wreck and ruin they heard so touchingly reprobated on the public platforms of the province, and which still ring in their ears? And moreover, are they prepared to dig down into their pockets for the money lost if Mr. Saunders' plebiscite should repeat the demand for rigid enforcement? We shall see.

Before closing, we wish to add a word of commendation of Premier Stewart's courage and honesty in making a statesmanlike effort to straighten out these knotty problems which he might have allowed to continue a scourge and an eyecore as he might have done and easily swept the country.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the liquor question turned the scale, and that the country will hold those who won by it to fulfill their pledges. Not only that but if they do they will suffer the same fate as the Stewart Government met on the 25th June. They may postpone it for two years or four years, but do as they may, they will perish in the fury of the forces they brought to bear on the question.

truth, Yet take from me this last, this regnant part.

Upward and onward shall your pathway lie; Your steady-burning flame your sons shall see: "For King and country," true to days gone by, Dear land, shall still your ringing challenge be.

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

Thursday, June 30th.

UGLINESS. A gift of the gods to certain women, entailing virtue without humility. —Ambrose Bierce.

"...EQUALITY, FRATERNITY."

Click, click, click....Death is prancing. Death at midnight, goes a-dancing. Tapping on a tomb with a talon t'hin, Click, click, click, goes the grisly violin.

The cold-wind howls, the trees are stark, —The grim, white skeletons glide in the dark. They run and leap in their ghostly shrouds, 'Neath the gloom of the towering tempest clouds.

Click, click, click, the thin arms sweep, —The white wings pair off on the slimy paws. 'Twas a gala night for the souls set free, —Then fell Death and Equality, —The grim, white skeletons glide in the dark. 'Twas a gala night for the souls set free, —Then fell Death and Equality, —The grim, white skeletons glide in the dark.

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Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress THE STORY OF QUEBEC

Quebec is the oldest, the most picturesque and the largest of all the provinces of the Canadian Confederation, the sixtieth anniversary of which will be celebrated in a few days. Here Nature spent lavishly its treasures. If you come to admire its landscapes, this portion of Canada will make a strong appeal to your imagination; at the economic point of view, its natural resources are immense and offer great advantages to industries; its trade ranks near the top; its harbours are well equipped and amongst the most frequented of North America.

Quebec's area covers 703,653 square miles. About half of this area, or 351,780 square miles, belong to the Ungava Territory, annexed in 1912. The actual area of the old and new Quebec is more than three times the area of France and of Germany and also three times the area of Spain.

Modern physiography takes into account the influence of the characteristics of a country on its civilization. The physical aspect of this province is very diversified; mountains, hills, valleys, prairies, lakes and rivers abound in every direction. There are more than 185 rivers, the St. Lawrence and its tributaries forming a mass of running water almost unique in the world. The St. Lawrence river is 2,339 miles long, most of it being in the Province of Quebec. This province is also very wealthy in mineral and forestry products, but it is also proud of its past and of its French origin, remaining at the same time very cordial towards all the different races. Its population grew jealously the memory of their discoverers, the founders of their cities, their pioneers, their martyrs, their heroes and maintain their traditions under the conditions of modern life.

Its vast territory has hardly been touched, about half its population is rural; industries expand very rapidly. Quebec is the second province of the Dominion at the manufacturing viewpoint; lumber is its main industry, together with pulp and paper. Textile industry is next.

The area and variety of fertile lands, prosperous cities, natural wealth, forests, water-powers just in the process of being tamed and representing millions of potential horse-powers, all these exceptional advantages constitute for the Province of Quebec, the promise of a bright future.

This land was first discovered by Jacques-Cartier in 1534, this distinguished captain taking possession of the country in the name of France, in erecting a cross bearing the coat-of-arms of his own country, on the shores of the Bay of Gaspé. Until 1763, this part of the country was known under the name of New France; from 1841 to 1867, it was called Lower Canada, and since Confederation, in 1867, its name is Quebec.

On hundreds and hundreds of miles, north, south, east and west, the Quebec country shows with pride the "habitant," everywhere recognized by certain essential characteristics, practising the same farming methods, possessing about the same amount of wealth; the same independence, the same sturdy families, the same cordiality and gaiety, the same spirit of hospitality, speaking the same language of France and remaining faithful to his Roman Catholic belief.

Quebec is the province of historical monuments; its annals are full of great deeds which have a special appeal for visitors of every country in the world, and as for the population of all the other provinces of the Dominion.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Don't say "in so far as." "In" is redundant.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: route. Pronounce the ou as a "u" "rule," not as ou in "out."

OFTEN MISPELLED: velvet, paddy, ci and ode.

SYNONYMS: success, victory, mastery, triumph, conquest, achievement.

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: PARAGON (noun); a model of excellence. "Man is a paragon of virtue." —Shakespeare.

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