

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927

THE CAMPAIGN.

REAL SELF-RIGHTEOUSNESS.

ALTHOUGH the liquor question is an important one in the coming election, it is by no means the only one in which our people are interested. There are questions of efficiency, of economic administration, of stable government. We have had both parties in power at different periods, within the memory of the electors of today. What they respectively did or did not when the opportunity was theirs is easily recalled and easily sized up. The late Bell Government has passed into history as without a parallel in inefficiency. To tell what it did not do that it should have done would be a useless waste of time. In fact it can all be summed up in a single sentence: It promised everything and did nothing but increase taxation and deplete the treasury.

The blame for this does not rest upon Premier Bell's shoulders alone. He had with him the present leader of the Opposition who now aspires to be premier; he also had with him at least some of the lieutenants of the present leader of the Opposition and several others who have since been retired from active political service by their constituents. Upon these also as well as upon their premier, a large portion of the blame for barrenness of the late Liberal regime.

What ground is there for hope that, if returned to power, those who failed so dismally when in office, could do any better if given another chance? We fall to see any cause for such a hope. True, the leader of the Opposition and his lieutenants are older than when they held office, but in the recent session none of them gave any evidence of having grown wiser. Indeed, the evidence pointed strongly in the opposite direction.

The Stewart administration has completed its first term, and is appealing for re-election. Is there any reason why its appeal should not be granted? Is there any reason why, because of anything it did or did not, it should be turned down? We do not think so, nor do we believe that any considerable fraction of our population think so. Every pre-election promise made by Premier Stewart was implemented at the earliest opportunity. The Poll Tax, one of the impositions of the late Liberal Government, was, according to pre-election promise, abolished. The sessional indemnities of members, also according to promise, were reduced. Our federal claims, which Premier Bell, when in Opposition, declared he would get settled if made Premier and which his successor, the Hon. Mr. Saunders, declared were "chestnuts," Premier Stewart went after in a business-like way and secured an additional subsidy for the province of \$125,000, and an annual grant of \$40,000 in lieu of Railway Taxes. During his regime the roads have been kept in the best condition they were ever in, bridges and other public works have been well looked after, agriculture has been given a new start educationally and practically, and the finances of the province have been economically administered, closing the term with a substantial surplus.

Premier Stewart now promises to do even better than this. He has already made a substantial reduction in taxation. He promises to further improve the roads, to make necessary improvements in our educational system and he promises to bring in a measure of Improved Temperance that is better than the present law. Is there any reason why the people should not take him at his word on all of these promises? He has never, either when in opposition, or as Premier, broken a promise. The people know all this. They have the proof and will support him and his candidates.

THE self-righteous scorn with which some of our Liberal advocates of prohibition profess to look down upon all who differ from them is only exceeded by the misrepresentations with which they try to bolster their cause. They piously regard the repeal of the Prohibition Act in seven of the nine provinces as evidence of the decadence of Canadian righteousness and morality! With themselves, the elect, the political prohibitionists only, is righteousness and morality and wisdom and knowledge! Poor Ontario, once basking in the sunlight of the Ontario Temperance Act, now seduced by the gold and the rum of brewers and distillers into abandoning their only hope of salvation, and adopting that invention of the devil, Government Control! Poor British Columbia, and Alberta, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba! All gone to the everlasting bow-wows—and that under the guidance of Liberal or Progressive Governments. And the tragic story of Quebec, too tragic to be told in the press and only to be wept over on a sympathetic platform! This also at the hands of the best government the province has ever had!

Do the same men and women of this province take this kind of propaganda seriously? Do they believe that the only morality left in Canada today is that possessed by Liberal prohibitionists? Do they? Do they believe that prohibition in this province has been the wonderful blessing they now claim it is and which not so long ago was declared to have made the province the most drunken and immoral place in Canada?

They tell us of the wonderful things prohibition has done for the United States. The opinion of men who have visited and of men who live in United States cities is entirely the opposite. Prohibition, according to official statistics, has succeeded in the United States only in creating an unbeatable army of bootleggers and moonshiners just as it has succeeded in Prince Edward Island and in the other provinces, which have given it a trial and which, as Prince Edward Island is going to do, have repealed it as the cause of unlimited law-breaking and criminality.

What is needed at this juncture in our history is sanity, not hysteria and misrepresentation. Those whom those self-righteous Liberal propagandists scornfully call "wets" and "rummies" are in good company. They have with them the leading clergy and bankers and industrialists of Canada, the men who know conditions as they exist and who are interested in the progress and welfare of the country and its people. Let us have sanity, not cant and hypocrisy; truth, not misrepresentation and defamation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A rose of any other name would smell as sweet. Prohibition by any other name would smell just as rank as it does today.

We cannot change the character of an institution by calling it something that we would wish it to be. Prohibition is not the proper label for the present law.

The Temperance Alliance is meeting with so little popular support in its campaign meetings, under Mrs. Wright, that the brilliant idea has occurred to them to get an audience in Charlottetown by staging a debate with the popular and effective Temperance orator, Mrs. Falls. And, of course, they must select a Holy Day, Ascension Day, for the purpose!

A gentleman who has lived in Boston for some time was asked the now live question here: "How is

Notes by the Way

The Union of South Africa has a flag question on which there is a sharp division of opinion and sentiment between the English-speaking and Boer elements, one favoring the retention of the Union Jack and the other, led by Premier Hertzog, which desires a flag from which everything emblematic of British sovereignty or British connection shall be excluded. Natal is strongly British and meetings are being held throughout the province in protest against the flag bill now pending in the Federal Parliament. A press despatch tells that in Durban, the chief seaport of Natal, on Tuesday evening last 15,000 people assembled around the town hall, and there and then the Union Jack was blessed and re-dedicated "to the Glory of God." During the proceedings the vast assembly sang the hymn "O God Our Help In Ages Past" and at the conclusion of the reverie was sounded.

Wednesday last was the 144th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John. It was on May 18 that the "Spring fleet" with thousands of loyalists arrived at Saint John and another fleet came in the fall of the same year. "It was fortunate," says the Telegraph-Journal, "that they came. What they suffered and what they accomplished is the most important chapter in our history. They laid the foundation of the Province of New Brunswick, and made possible what we enjoy today. The younger generation, whether of Loyalist descent or not, should be made thoroughly familiar with the story of the Loyalists because of its value as a lesson in true patriotism." And it is for that reason, although the number of their descendants is smaller here, that we would like to have their memory cherished by the formation of a Loyalist Association in Prince Edward Island.

Major Scott and Mr. Gibbs, representing the Air Ministry of England, and Squadron Leader Skermer of the Royal Canadian Air Force, are now in New Brunswick looking for landing place for air ships and air planes in the service between Canada and England. They have decided that no site in the immediate vicinity of Saint John has the necessary qualifications and will have a look at Sussex, and some locality on the North Shore of New Brunswick, said to be favored by Postmaster General Veniot.

It is understood that a plot of level ground about a mile square is required for the landing place, within which the mooring mast for airships will be placed. Such a site could easily be found in Prince Edward Island and it is to be hoped that the representatives of the Air Service will not omit to extend their survey to this Province before making a final decision. It is stated that the airship which will eventually be placed on this route will be 800 feet long, with accommodation for 100 passengers; also that they will be given all the comforts of the palatial trans-Atlantic steamships, including promenades, decks, steam baths and dining room service for 30 persons at a sitting.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

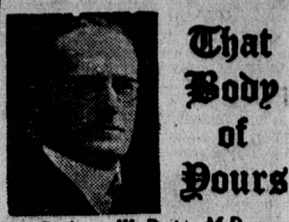
By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "we are right well, thank you." Say "very well." OFTEN MISERONOUNCED: Italian. I as in "it," not as in "ice." OFTEN MISPELLED: amphitheater; ph.

SYNONYMS: answer, reply, response, rejoinder, retort. 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 PROPITIATION; the act of conciliating; atoning. "No words of propitiation can influence me when I have been deceived."

Prohibition working in the Hub? His reply was: "There ain't no such animal here. There are just two unofficial prohibitions in Boston, one is the want of money, the other the fear that the stuff you get will kill you. Apart from these two there is no prohibition. If a man has the price and has the courage to risk the bootlegged stuff he can get all he wants any time. If he is more fastidious and has a friend who knows the ropes he can get good liquor without any trouble. The amount of bootlegged stuff sold is appalling and the quality of it is worse than appalling, it is fatal except to those who are actually soaked in it."

A gentleman who has lived in Boston for some time was asked the now live question here: "How is



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE FUTURE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

From time to time we read that the old family physician, the general practitioner, is passing away and that there will soon be nothing left but specialists.

Our joke columns often comment on this and tell of the patient who consulted an eye specialist, but as it was his left eye that was affected, he was referred to another doctor, as this particular specialist treated the right eye only.

Now it would be a step backward if we did not have physicians who spent practically their whole time on special parts of the body.

There is no question but that as they examine and treat the stomach, the heart, the lungs, or other special part, that their knowledge must greatly increase.

Particularly is this so, if they have had a good grounding in physiology that is the workings of the body in health, and also in pathology which is the workings of the body in ill health.

This is the reason that the general practitioner who has been meeting all kinds of ailments for years, and who later confines himself to one special line, is usually more successful in getting helpful practical results, than the young graduate who goes immediately into special work.

However what about the general practitioner of the future? As a matter of fact he is likely to become a bigger man in the profession in the years to come for two reasons.

In the first place, the time will come when every member of the community will be given a complete physical examination every year.

This will be done by the general practitioner who is equipped to make a complete examination, including eyes, ears, nose, throat, and so forth.

Second, it will rest with this general practitioner just what further step is necessary after an examination. The pain or disability complained of, may mean sending the patient to the eye specialist, the ear, nose and throat specialist, the dentist or elsewhere.

And the report from one, or even two of those specialists, comes back to the general practitioner and he decides the next step if any. You can thus see that the general practitioner of the future is the general or general officer commanding. The specialists are like the engineers, the medical corps, the dental corps, and other branches of the services, whose special knowledge he makes use of, but his is the directing mind.

That Body of Ours. The key to every man is his thought. Sturdy and defying though he look, he has a helm which he obeys, which is the idea after which all his facts are classified. He can only be reformed by showing him a new idea, which commands his own.—Emerson.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

IDEA OF CONFEDERATION

Who first conceived the idea of linking together in a strong and permanent union the scattered colonies of British North America, it would be difficult to say. Probably, like a good many other important movements, this idea of Confederation was a gradual growth, simmering in the minds of a few men of vision until the time was ripe to make it a reality.

Most people are inclined to associate it with the Fathers of Confederation, but the idea is much earlier than their day. They, however, took hold of it and trimmed and fashioned it into a practical scheme.

Of the thirty-three Fathers of Confederation, perhaps seven may be regarded as the governing minds. These were the actual Fathers of Confederation—Macdonald, Cartier, Galt, Tupper, Brown, McGe, Tilley, and it is probable that Galt, although little is heard of him today, should rank high even among these.

Without the influence and enthusiasm of Cartier it would have been impossible to persuade French Canada to consent to the union; Brown ensured the support of the influential Reformers of Upper Canada; Tupper and Tilley won the Maritimes; McGe by his eloquence swayed the Irish vote; and Macdonald's inimitable leadership piloted Confederation through countless difficulties; but it remains true that without the far-sightedness and enthusiasm of Alexander Galt it is very unlikely if the Dominion would now be celebrating its Diamond Jubilee.

Galt saw, years before his associates, that a union of all the provinces was the only solution of the political tangle which every year was becoming more hopeless. He took the idea of Confederation and, with infinite care, built it up into a complete and practical scheme.

The practical politicians of his day were inclined at first to laugh at him and to brush his plan aside as an impossible dream, but in the end they were forced to admit that it was not only practicable but the only possible road to peace and security.

Galt not only developed the scheme of Confederation, but he, more than any other man, prepared the public mind to accept it. In season and out of season he talked Confederation, and, although no spell-binder, his clear, logical mind, his complete faith in the idea, and the confidence that people had in his integrity, won the support of thousands of citizens who otherwise might have regarded the union of the provinces as a mad and dangerous experiment.

Without questioning for a moment the debt that Canada owes to the genius of Macdonald, in steering the ship of state through the rocks and whirlpools of party, racial and provincial jealousies and misunderstandings into the harbor of Confederation, it is only just to Alexander Galt to remember that he, above all others, sowed the field that Macdonald reaped. Macdonald was a shrewd and cautious statesman. He had no faith in rash experiments. He knew that the wise and successful politician led the people the way they were already inclined to go. Macdonald was indeed the captain of Confederation, but Galt was its prophet.

Altogether, before and after Confederation, Alexander Tilloch Galt gave nearly sixty years to the service of his country. He lived to see its weak and scattered provinces welded into a powerful and ambitious Dominion. A man of rare personal charm, modest and unassuming but with a quiet dignity that commanded respect, he had the genius of his family for finance and colonization, and was a master of diplomacy. It is only right that Canada should remind themselves that they owe a debt of gratitude to this man whose constructive vision and untiring effort were devoted so largely to the creation and upbuilding of the Dominion.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK. A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS. Friday, May 20th. Though Falstaff was neither sober nor very honest, I think I could name one or two long-faced Barabbases whom the world could better have done without.—Stevenson.

LEST WE FORGET

THE SPLENDID RECORD OF THE STEWART GOVERNMENT.

Historic. In the whirl of debate and disputation that are now occupying more or less engaging the attention in the country on the Prohibition bubble, it is necessary for the electors to keep their minds riveted on the splendid record of the Stewart Government on all the planks of their platform. This Government has made such an admirable showing on every question, and they are so well qualified to carry on in like manner, that it would be nothing short of a calamity to let their opinions gain even the semblance of winning on their old swan-song with a few old, old tricks up their sleeves, which mean nothing but misgovernment and neglect of duty and utter incompetence.

Their brazen attempt to defraud this Province of its inalienable right to protected potato warehouses is a sample of what our farmers would have received at their hands had not Hon. Senator Hughes turned the X-rays of public opinion on their base scheme to side-track warehouses, and put potato-growers on the road to ruin. Then their treacherous plot to defraud Kings County is a deed that never should be forgotten. It will be no use for them now to hide themselves, they are exposed to the fierce light of day and must abide by the consequences.

The potato-growers of the Province may well feel happy at their deliverance from the clutches of their enemies and be prepared to ward off any treachery of a like nature that may be attempted on them in future.

The Election Manifesto of Premier Stewart now before the public is also fraught with favors still in store for this Province and the duty of strengthening Mr. Stewart's efforts can only be performed by sustaining Mr. Stewart and his majority of supporters in the Legislature. These loyal supporters can set there only by the votes of the electors at the approaching contest, hence the importance of keeping the issues in mind and rallying to the polls when election day arrives to maintain our rights.

The electors must surely have observed that Mr. Saunders and his few lieutenants appeared in a poor plight during the recent session. Never in the history of the Province has there been such a tribute paid to the Leader of a Government and his followers as then and now. Beyond a few weak and vapid criticisms they could not and did not succeed in exposing any neglect or incompetence on the part of the Stewart Government, which has reason to be re-elected if for no other reason. Any outlook or in the House might well ask what was this Opposition sent here to do and the answer might be given that they were unable to find anything to complain about. This surely is a record that should carry great weight with intelligent electors in every County in the Province—Liberal and Conservative.

The absence of faith in the conduct of public affairs during the past four years also emphasized by the very strong hopes held out of still greater things being in store for the Province during the coming term of power should not be lost sight of.

We need not dwell further on those visible indications. We feel convinced that the electors of this Province are shrewd enough to weigh the facts we have outlined, and are only too glad to see that we have a Government in power which so richly deserves a new lease of office.

By you—by yours, the evil eye,— by yours, the slanderous tongue That did to death the innocence that died, and died so young? Peccavimus; but rave not thus; and let a Sabbath song Go up to God so solemnly the dead may feel no wrong! —Edgar Allan Poe.

BRACKLEY SCHOOL

The following is the standing of Brackley School for the month of April:

- Grade IX—1 Helen MacKay 2 Sybil MacMillan 3 Lester Sellick. Grade VIII—1 Florence Pierce 2 Hazel Bryenton 3 Earle Bryenton. Grade VII—1 Walter MacMillan 2 Gordon Roper. Grade VI—1 Allison Bryenton 2 Evelyn Ridd 3 James MacKay 4 Raymond Sellick. Grade IV—1 Hazel Blackmore. Grade III—1 Ivan Bryenton. Grade II—1 Marion Younker 2 Ethel Bryenton and Jean Emman, (equal); 3 Winnie Blackmore. Perfect attendance: Helen MacKay, Florence Pierce, Hazel Bryenton, Allison Bryenton, Evelyn Ridd, James MacKay, Ethel Bryenton, Jean Emman and Winnie Blackmore. Percentage of attendance 92.

The Tokyo broadcasting station has about 326,000 subscribers and within 100 miles of the city and will build a plant of more power to increase the list.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE. BRIGHT'S DISORDER. GRAVEL. NEURALGIA. RHEUMATISM. DIABETES. BACKACHE. 4087 THE PROPHET.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

MRS. WRIGHT AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC: A PROTEST

Sir,—Mrs. Wright and others like her are not doing their cause any good by misrepresentation of the Province of Quebec.

Everybody knows that the national pastime of a certain class in Ontario is abuse of Quebec, and Mrs. Wright is evidently true to those colors. And yet anyone who knows Quebec its people knows that there are no better citizens in Canada. In fact the Province of Quebec is frequently referred to, and rightly so, as the "Balance wheel of Canada."

Quebec is sane and progressive, and at the same time that ignorant persons may believe Mrs. Wright, the great majority of our citizens have too high a regard of Quebec and its people to do otherwise than resent such unjustifiable attacks.

Charlottetown had a large deputation from the Province of Quebec two years ago, and it was the unanimous opinion that a finer class of people could hardly be gathered together.

During the coming summer we are to have two like excursions from Quebec to Prince Edward Island. Surely it will not be said that in preparation for their visit we have sat back and listened to abuse of this fair Province without protestation. It is a shame and a crime that a woman who represents a responsible body and who lays claim to some culture, should stoop to abuse and misrepresentation of her great neighboring province.

I am, Sir, etc., ADMIRER OF QUEBEC

REV. MR. MCKINNON'S SILENCE

Sir,—The Patriot has interviewed Mrs. Wright who is here in the interests of the Temperance Alliance and the Opposition and states that in respect to Saskatchewan that the Rev. Dr. McKinnon had dealt fully with conditions there and as he had lived there under Government Control for ten months he was in a position to give first hand information regarding the law. But she evidently forgot to state as did the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, that Prohibition was in force in that Province from 1920 to 1925, and that a plebiscite was held there in the summer of 1924, and that after a hard fight in which the Rev. Dr. McKinnon must have taken an active part, the result was a defeat for Prohibition by 125,000 to 85,000 votes and the Government Control system went into effect in April 1925. But if the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, moved to Toronto two years ago, as he stated here, he could not have had very much first hand information of the conditions there under Government Control. Why was Prohibition defeated by such a large majority, after being given a fair trial, by the farmers, laborers and business men generally of that Western Province? There can be only one answer to the question, namely, that it was weighed in the balance and found wanting, as in the other Western Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, so far, as promoting temperance and morality is concerned and I believe that the electors of this province will vote it out of election day too. And that the Stewart Government will be given a mandate to enact in its place a better temperance law that will have public opinion behind it, what the Prohibition law never had.

I am, Sir, etc., TOTAL ABSTAINER.

BYNG WAS TURNED AWAY

LONDON, May 19. — Many thousands of British Tommies and ex-service men will be tickled when they read of the dilemma wherein the famous General Viscount Byng of Vimy found himself yesterday. He has always been a strict disciplinarian in the matter of dress, and he was turned away from the Royal banquet to President Doumergue, because he was "improperly dressed," for the occasion. He overlooked the fact that it was a full dress banquet, and instead of appearing in the full scarlet and gold of army rank, he appeared in civilian dress. An embarrassed court official had to inform him of his error. Since his uniform was sixty miles away General Byng made the best of the situation and dined elsewhere, leaving Lady Byng to attend the banquet.

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A. PICKARD & Company. PHONE 240. REV. MR. MCKINNON'S SILENCE. Sir,—The Patriot has interviewed Mrs. Wright who is here in the interests of the Temperance Alliance and the Opposition and states that in respect to Saskatchewan that the Rev. Dr. McKinnon had dealt fully with conditions there and as he had lived there under Government Control for ten months he was in a position to give first hand information regarding the law. But she evidently forgot to state as did the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, that Prohibition was in force in that Province from 1920 to 1925, and that a plebiscite was held there in the summer of 1924, and that after a hard fight in which the Rev. Dr. McKinnon must have taken an active part, the result was a defeat for Prohibition by 125,000 to 85,000 votes and the Government Control system went into effect in April 1925. But if the Rev. Dr. McKinnon, moved to Toronto two years ago, as he stated here, he could not have had very much first hand information of the conditions there under Government Control. Why was Prohibition defeated by such a large majority, after being given a fair trial, by the farmers, laborers and business men generally of that Western Province? There can be only one answer to the question, namely, that it was weighed in the balance and found wanting, as in the other Western Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, so far, as promoting temperance and morality is concerned and I believe that the electors of this province will vote it out of election day too. And that the Stewart Government will be given a mandate to enact in its place a better temperance law that will have public opinion behind it, what the Prohibition law never had. I am, Sir, etc., TOTAL ABSTAINER.

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