

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Philosophic Resignation

According to the report of the Federal Minister of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1929, which has been tabled in Parliament, "Canada has lost her connection, for the present, with the United Kingdom market so far as the butter trade is concerned."

Premier King's Dilemma

Analyzing the election rumors current at the opening of Parliament, an exchange points out the significant fact that while Liberal members were voicing the opinion that a 1931 session of the present Parliament would be held, the Conservative members were unanimous in anticipating and predicting an election this year.

From no angle of vision does the political situation yield comfort or hope to the King Ministry. Of the seven provincial elections held since 1926, the Liberals have lost all but two. From British Columbia to the Ottawa River, there is not a single Liberal Provincial Government in office.

But apart from these signs of the political trend, events have conspired as if in fatal sequence, against the King Government since Parliament last rose. A fifty per cent grain crop checked the tide of business prosperity induced by three successive bumper harvests, which had offset the effects of the Government's unwise fiscal measures, and had given superficial sanction to its claim for the credit of "good times."

course was no more to blame for these conditions than to be credited for those which had preceded them. The point is that it was playing in luck last year and is out of luck now. It is incredible that any Ministry would deliberately choose to face a general election at such a time, and in the face of such conditions. But the King Government has little choice left in the matter. It is simply confronted with the dilemma of an election this year in a forbidding field, or next year in a hopeless one.

True Democracy

"The cruel subterfuge of false democracy," declared Dr. Nicholas Butler, President of Columbia University in the course of his annual report, "has misled millions upon millions, and has closed their eyes to the fact that a democratic system which cannot produce an aristocracy of its own for its ornament and its service is certainly doomed."

Democracy's aristocracy, Dr. Butler pointed out, is not one of birth, of inherited privilege, or of wealth, but it is one of character, of high intelligence, of large knowledge, of zeal for service, recruited from the bosom of democracy itself. Democracy can only flourish under the operation of the law of liberty. It must recognize that matters of principle can never finally be determined by a majority vote. In short, no majority has any rights whatever. The individual has rights and a majority has privileges. It has the privilege of determining who shall be chosen to serve it in public place, and it has the privilege of determining what policy or course of conduct shall next be entered upon, but it has and can have absolutely nothing to do with the determination of true or false, right or wrong, moral or immoral, beautiful or ugly.

"A majority in Central Africa," continued Dr. Butler, "might vote that the hut of a savage was more beautiful than the Parthenon or St. Peter's or Westminster Abbey, but this would not alter the fact that the hut of the savage would remain squalid and ugly. Standards of excellence, and excellence itself, are always set and revealed by the individual; it is inconceivable that either should be set or revealed by a majority vote of those who know nothing of what it is all about."

Editorial Notes

The February issue of the Labour Gazette gives the total amount of pensions paid since the inception of the Old Age Pensions Act up to Dec. 31, 1929, as \$5,001,760. The Dominion Government's share of this expenditure was over two and a half million dollars. Prince Edward Island, which paid its proportion of this amount through the federal treasury, received absolutely no benefit therefrom.

Mr. R. L. Burnap, new vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, told the New England Traffic Club at Boston recently that the Maritime Provinces were "the most attractive vacation ground in North America." This is the kind of publicity which counts. C. N. R. officials enjoy exceptional opportunities of boosting the tourist attractions of this part of Canada, and many of them have done splendid work in this respect.

Notes By The Way

Postmaster General Veniot has excelled himself as a Departmental administrator by coming out with a deficit of \$2,250,000 which the taxpayers generally will have to make good. Unlike some departments of government, the Post Office is not a spending but a revenue institution. It is there to be run on business lines, to pay its way, and to make a profit as well. The Post Office of Great Britain has always a surplus, and last year netted some \$45,000,000 profit, notwithstanding that the telegraphic service was run at a loss. Here, Mr. Veniot has proved the Department to be a loser, and therefore there must be something seriously wrong with his administration.

In 1927, when the questions of newspaper postage was before the House, Mr. Veniot justified the throwing away of \$400,000 revenue in these words: "I feel satisfied that I have every ground for hoping that the increased volume of business which we are losing now from the large dailies on account of the extra amount we are charging, the heavy cost of the rate we are now charging for shorter distances, because they have no forty mile zone at all, will make up for this deficit, and that at the end of the coming fiscal year the deficit will be no greater than it is now."

Here Mr. Veniot was either ignorant of his own regulations or willfully misrepresented them. He implied that small dailies were entitled to be carried free within a zone of 40 miles, whereas as a matter of fact there was not then, and is not now, any such exemption. In the matter of newspaper postage the small daily is in exactly the same position as the big metropolitan but with this difference. The Big Daily may seek to develop a circulation from Vancouver to Halifax at the same postage rate as a small provincial daily, from say Charlottetown to the Royalty. It is to be wondered at then that an administrator with such false ideas should estimate that a loss carrying newspapers at 1 1/2 cents per lb. would not be accentuated by carrying them the length and breadth of Canada at a half-cent per lb. cheaper? The taxpayers now know differently.

Contrast the British Post Office with the Canadian Post Office under Mr. Veniot.

After charging interest on capital the British Post Office is able to show a record profit of \$9,012,764 for the financial year ended March 31, 1929. This compares with a profit of \$7,570,348 for the preceding year, which was in itself a record. Last year's actual profit on the postal services amounted to \$9,245,306, while the telephone service produced a surplus of \$324,695, but against these figures has to be set a loss on telegraphs of \$757,237.

Charlottetown Jail was not always exclusively occupied by Prohibition offenders. Away back some seventy years ago unfortunate debtors were incarcerated there, and a debtor in those days was considered as hopeless a sinner as a bootlegger, not entitled even to "the benefit of clergy." An esteemed contributor sends us the following with a request for its republication:

A PRISONER'S COMPLAINT

Come all my fellow-sinners, whoever you may be, How clergymen do act I have to let you see; A prisoner I am now above a half a year,

And once in all that time a Parson did appear, And once in all that time a Parson did appear,

A Parson I am told is paid for coming in To preach to us poor sinners and warn us against sin, And once or twice a year perhaps he thinks will do

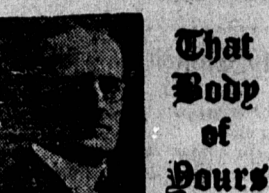
For him to visit prisoners and say a word or two, What he read when he did come I knew was not a lie, That I could do as well myself, but I am rather shy;

He read a chapter and short prayer, which did not keep him long, If he thinks that is enough I really think him wrong.

Poor prisoners here in jail have souls they wish to save, And clergymen should visit us and tell us how to live; But here they do not come, not one of any kind, The prisoners well remember it and keep it in their mind.

The clergy I believe do only preach for money, They pass the door of all the poor like bees who seek for honey; The reason why they don't come here is more than I can tell, Perhaps they think that prisoners cannot be saved from hell.

Or they may think the jail too rough for such as them to visit, Perhaps other men as good as them as prisoners have been in it; I never shall again, I think, respect them as I did,



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

TEST FOR APPENDICITIS

Although appendicitis has been known now for many years, and thousands of lives are saved yearly by early operations, nevertheless the number of deaths yearly from delay in operation is most pathetic. I have no desire to alarm anyone. I try to make these little daily talks so helpful that my readers can be as free as possible from worry about themselves, thus getting more peace and enjoyment out of life.

However when the actual figures show that delay in operating on appendix cases causes ten deaths in every hundred cases, we must face the facts. Perhaps you had a pain in the appendix region have become alarmed, and when about to call a doctor the pain has passed away. You have a feeling in the back of your head that if you had called the doctor he would have called it appendicitis and you'd have undergone an "unnecessary" operation.

As a matter of fact most cases of appendicitis do not start in the region of the appendix but right in the centre of the abdomen, in the 'pit' of the stomach, as it is called.

There is usually a feeling of nausea, often vomiting, and the pain gradually sifts down to the appendix region and 'stays' there.

Dr. Hamilton Bailey, an English surgeon, reminds us of one sign that may be of help in deciding whether or not the pain is due to an acute appendix. It is known as Granville Chapman's rising test. The patient is instructed to place his arms by his sides and then to rise himself in bed by means of the abdominal muscles alone; he must not use his arms to help himself to the sitting position. If he fails to rise or complains of great pain in attempting to rise this is considered a positive sign of an acute appendix or other acute abdominal condition, and an operation is indicated.

Now if you have pain in the abdomen that shifts from place to place it is usually due to gas formation and there is nothing to worry about. Usually an enema, or water injection will remove gas and give relief from pain.

However watch abdominal pain closely, and take no purgatives-castor oil, salts or other medicine. If pain starts at stomach, shifts to appendix region and stays there, and you feel 'sick' at the stomach, you'd be wise to send for a physician at once. Remember the figure quoted above.

They don't deserve to be observed when out of this I get.

'Tis a blessing we have got the Bible here in jail, It tells us what we all must do to save our souls from hell; Although we are confined for debt we think it no disgrace, But clergymen appear too proud to visit such a place.

They wish to have us go to church as that's the way they live, But when in jail they pass us by as we have naught to give; But if we had a splendid house and carpets on the floor, We'd have them then you may depend quite often at the door.

Poor prisoners here in jail would kindly them receive, But us they do despise I really do believe;

I am surprised at clergymen who understand the Bible, That they neglect us as they do at often they are idle.

They should come in and try and do as others did before, Prayers we know if offered right can open prison doors; But prayers that's made for worldly gain will never never do, And sad I think today that they are not a few.

I do not wish now to offend any clergymen, This is truth I tell, deny it if they can; The way the clergy serve us here I never can forget it, And God, I think, will say it is nothing to their credit.

PRISONER FOR DEBT. Charlottetown Jail, Sept. 23, 1861.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGB

St. Anne De Beupre Q. Where is St. Anne De Beupre? A. Almost three centuries have passed since a little band of shipwrecked Breton sailors founded the world-famed shrine of St. Anne De Beupre in Quebec. The Shrine abounds with precious gifts, symbolic of the thankfulness and devotion of thou-

Portrait Of A Demagogue

(London Spectator)

For several self-evident reasons—the persistence of the aristocratic tradition, the two party system with its inordinate appeal to the English mentality, and also the almost painful sincerity of those who profess and call themselves Socialists—the demagogue is a rare phenomenon in politics of Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George is that rare phenomenon par excellence, and this accounts both for the fascination which he still undoubtedly exercises on half-baked minds, and for the deep mistrust which his political personality arouses all over the country, not least in the Liberal Party.

Before 1914, Mr. Lloyd George came into prominence first as President of the Board of Trade, where as Sir Charles Mallet recognizes, he did very well.

"Mr Lloyd George's energy and open-mindedness, his persuasive methods, his readiness to consult and draw together men of different views and interests, his adroitness in defending his proposals in Parliament, his sensitiveness to opinion his quick eye for a deal, all helped to make his administration of his first Department a remarkable success."

And subsequently as Chancellor of the Exchequer, where, for all his remarkable platform oratory, he must be considered at this distance of time to have played fast and loose with the best traditions of British finance. As Sir Charles Mallet is able to show time after time, "economics never appealed to him so powerfully as the idea of asserting the rights of democracy and improving the lot of the poor." (We need only recall the tone of his speech on the Government's Coal Bill.) The guardian of the public purse was one whose mind "seethed with plans for spending public money." He was in fact, quite in the wrong place at the Treasury.

"Squandering" came into its own during the war, and Mr Lloyd George was never more happy than when he was multiplying public officials and piling up public accounts to astronomical proportions. To his credit there stand empirical achievements such as the adoption of the conveyance system in the teeth of expert "crabbing," his capacity for introducing business men into the administrative machinery of the country, and, above all, his unquenchable optimism, which undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the successful prosecution of the War in the dark days of 1917-1918. On the debit side, there is the fact that "he has never shown in a high degree the gift of choosing men."

"a breezy manner and an ebullient, patriotism are not always an adequate equipment for administrative work"; his scurvy treatment of the soldiers, which has been fully described in the biographies of Lord Kitchener, Lord Haig, Lord Rawlinson, &c., and, worst of all, his prostration of the Press, where, indeed his personality has left its strongest mark. What Sir Charles Mallet has to say on this score is perhaps the most illuminating part of his book more than anything else, it helps to explain the Lloyd George legend: "No British politician ever showed such skill or assiduity in using for his own benefit the resources of the Press. The result was that for two critical years most people in this



The Winners

What is the moral? Who rides may read. When the night is thick and the tracks are blind A friend at a pinch is a friend indeed.

But a fool to wait for the lag-gard behind. Down to Gehenna and up to the Throne, He travels the fastest who travels alone.

White hands cling to the tightened rein, Slipping the spur from the booted heel, Tenderest voices cry, "Turn again," Red lips tarnish the scabbarded steel.

High hopes faint on warm hearth-stone— He travels the fastest who travels alone.

—Kipling

sands of pilgrims. A fine new church has been built on the site of the one destroyed by fire a few years ago. Nearly 100,000 pilgrims make their way to this shrine annually. The town had a picturesque setting on the north shore of the St. Lawrence Riv-

NEW GOODS. With pleasure we announce the arrival of new spring goods, from almost every part of the globe. Our piece goods department has been considerably enlarged, making it now one of the best arranged shopping centres of this store. The new arrivals include lovely new Silks from the Orient in: Fugi Silk, all spring shades... 55c yd. Pongee, special 35 in. wide suitable for curtains and childrens dresses 39c yd. Cordgette, special... \$1.39 yd. Baronette in twelve shades... 98c yd. Radiant pique in fancy pattern... \$1.35 yd. Plain Pique in shades of Rose, Sun-glow, Pink, Blue also figured... 48c, 70c yd. New Waffle Cloth for dresses and sport coats... 75c yd. Largest and best assortment of prints we have ever shown prices ranging from... 24c to 50c. Curtain Muslin, Polka Dot Edge in Blue, Green and Yellow... 18c. Frilled Curtaining... 40c. Coloured Edge Curtaining... 38c. Also large assortment in Marquisette and Fancy Net. Prices ranging from... 40c to \$1.00. Hand Blocked Cretonne in all the new est patterns. Melrose Voile in fancy floral patterns... \$1.25 to \$1.50 yd. Manderin Suiting for Suits or Sport Dresses 36in. wide... \$1.35 yd. Ask for the new Valencia Cloth, the newest silk fabric for ensembles and dresses in Salmon, Sunset, Pink, Champagne, Vassar Rose, Orchid, White, Treaty Green, Oleander, Celeste Blue. New Flat Crepe in shades of Bermuda Green, Aquatone, Plage Fleurie, Fire-brand, Kyoto Blue, Duomo Blue, Hula Brown, Viennese Violet, Magenta, Violette, Swiss Rose, Custard, Shell Bloom, also Black, White and Navy. New Spring Tweeds, 54 inch from... \$1.45 to \$3.10 yd. Basket-weave Coating in Rose, Kyoto Blue, Seaspray, Orchid, Sun-glow, 54 in. \$2.50 to \$2.85. Satin Ray in fancy patterns, 36 in. Special... \$1.00. A LARGE SHIPMENT OF THE LATEST MODELS IN LADIES HATS JUST RECEIVED. S. A. McDONALD

country knew very little of their over which it is best to draw a veil. Minister wished them to know. And Mr Lloyd George found his reward in the silencing of criticism, in the legend which grew up to dignify his efforts, and which, transmuted into common belief by the alchemy of victory, gave him the unexampled prestige that he enjoyed at the end of the War." For the duration of the War however, Mr Lloyd George may be accounted a privileged person. It was only in the following years that the essential unsoundness of his politics was demonstrated. It is here that most people will bewail the fact that ingenious improvisation was substituted for statesmanship in his attitude towards the revolutionary Government of Russia, for instance, his perception of what was necessary was entirely accurate his actual practice, i.e., "the mad" adventures of military intervention for which he now blames Mr Winston Churchill, was egregiously folly. His handling of the issues between Turkey and Greece was one long story of miscalculations, which was saved from utter tragedy only by the tact and good sense of General Haig. In Irish question, his opportunism was revealed at its worst. An advocate of Home Rule, changing his ground all the time as to what he really meant at the same time he connived at the repression and reprisals policy of the Black and Tans for "he could never appreciate the difficulty of running two incompatible policies at the same time." Of his home policy, in these post-War years, the less said the better. The Housing Policy, associated with the name of Dr. Addison, Agricultural Act, the institution of the "dole," the various schemes for dealing with reparations finally his introduction of Safeguarding, all these legislative experiments were "founded on temporary convenience rather than on any clear conceptions of economic laws." Is it surprising that when the Coalition Government met its fate, there was a revulsion of feeling as great in the Liberal as in the Conservative Party? Yet such was the plight of the middle party, as far removed from conservative inertia as from obsolete Socialist theory, that this so-called Liberal Party, after many intrigues

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