

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1928

UNDERMINING CHARACTER.

THERE is such a thing as the Soul of a Nation. This soul is expressed in the general character of the majority. The soul of a nation, like that of the individual, grows by education, by training, by practising those things that are lovely and of good repute, obedience to constituted authority, respect for law and order, consideration for the rights of others. With the majority living in such an atmosphere, the character, the soul of the nation becomes what God intended that men and nations should become. These practices neglected or deferred, or ignored, the soul shrivels and dies and the individual or the nation becomes a prey to every temptation and every vice. As individual lawlessness multiplies, the national character becomes more and more subverted and the national soul dies.

In this Province of ours we are, consciously or unconsciously, perhaps in some cases with good intent, though ignorantly, playing with experiments which are destroying the national character. We, at the behest of a small group, a fraction of our population are trying to enforce restrictions to which the great majority are opposed. We are trying to enforce the will of a small minority upon a majority who, rightly or wrongly, believe their liberty is being encroached upon. We say "a small minority" because it is a well-known fact that the men and women who are total abstainers and who religiously and conscientiously observe it, are but an infinitesimal fraction of those who do not look upon moderate drinking as a crime and indulge either moderately or immoderately, in drinking. If all were so law-abiding as to be ready to obey any law, whether they approved of it or not, it would doubtless be possible to enforce the prohibition law. Unfortunately all are not so constituted and the law is persistently violated, and not only secretly but openly and defiantly violated. Respectable and otherwise reputable men and women think it quite within their rights to break this law. They make no bones about it. Before their children, in the face of public opinion, for or against, the law is broken with impunity and without any conscientious scruples.

In this atmosphere of contempt for law, the children of this generation are being reared. In this atmosphere the soul of the country is being trained. What are we to expect? Just what we have, contempt for all law and a reign of lawlessness such as we have never experienced, not even during the days of the open bar-room. There was more drinking in those days, it is true, but there was less, infinitely less perjury, law evasion, theft and other evils which today are the commonplace.

We referred to the rule of the minority in this connection. Our Prohibition friends will point to the "overwhelming majority polled for prohibition at the last election." There was no majority for prohibition. There was a majority for the Liberal candidates, not because prohibition was the platform of the Liberal party, but because every Liberal, wet and dry, voted for the party and, with them, a number of Conservatives who believed the promises of the Liberal candidates who declared they would wipe out the liquor evil. Along with these came the votes of a number of women who believed, as they were told, that Government Control would place a grog shop at every door and would open the floodgates of drunkenness all over the country. The fallacy and the deliberate falsity of this propaganda is now manifest even to the most ignorant. There is now a grogshop at every door and within reach of all who seek it, and it is kept by a bootlegger class which is

flourishing and fattening and becoming rich. There is a whole army of these now, and when the plebsite is called on next summer, every man and woman of them will vote for prohibition. And who will blame them? They are making a good living out of it. This class of citizen is to be reckoned with. We have had the Prohibition Act foisted upon us by a minority of fanatics, and designing politicians; we shall, if we do not heed the warning, have it perpetuated by what was once a minority of bootleggers, now multiplied into an army.

IF.

ACCORDING to an Ottawa despatch appearing in the local Liberal organ, there is a prospect of Prince Edward Island being once more represented in the Cabinet. According to the despatch, if the recommendations of the Royal Commission are implemented, a Minister of Fisheries will be appointed. There is a feeling, according to the despatch, that as Prince Edward Island has not a seat in the Cabinet it should be given this coveted plum. If this feeling bears fruit, then Mr. John E. Sinclair is mentioned as a possibility. If, however, the Government in its wisdom, does not see fit to let Mr. Sinclair have it, then it may be offered to Mr. R. H. Jenkins. If it will not suit Mr. Jenkins, to tie himself down with this additional burden, it may be offered to Mr. A. E. MacLean, of Prince County. If the Government does not give the seat to Prince Edward Island, then neither of the three Liberal members will get it, and it is extremely improbable that it will be given to the Conservative member, Mr. John A. Macdonald, and some other province and some other member will get it.

It will be observed that this problem is hedged about with uncertainty and interwoven with too many ifs to make it a safe thing to gamble on. It will also be remembered that this Province was definitely offered this portfolio before the last Federal election, and that Mr. John E. Sinclair was elected largely on the assumption that he was going to be the Minister. Something happened, however, and the ministry that we looked for never came. Perhaps it was only the election that happened, and as no more votes were needed at that time the appointment was allowed to go by default. There is another election pending in the not distant future, and we should not be surprised to see all three of them carrying the appointment in their pocket during the campaign.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Judging from the uneasy squirm in yesterday's Patriot it would appear that The Guardian's recent editorial on "Conscious Guilt" had hit our esteemed contemporary squarely on the top of its bald head. Many sections of the roads are being crowned so high that, especially on rainy days, it is simply impossible to prevent a car from slipping into the ditch. There have been several tumbles already and more are being looked for. The new machines can lift a lot of dirt, but there is no need of lifting to their full capacity, especially on narrow roads.

The calm of evening is now falling upon Parliament Hill, and it is expected that prorogation will take place not later than the 26th. It may be that further supplementary estimates will be rushed through on the eve of prorogation, so it cannot yet be said that there is no hope for the Murray Harbor Railway or the second Car Ferry. One or both of these may come—and, "pigs may fly."

Notes by the Way

IS our Province getting safer? We ask the question because we read in The Globe that "according to statistics furnished by the Ontario Safety League April's record of motor-car accidents gives encouragement to the belief that a new era of street and highway carefulness has been ushered in." Accidents in Toronto from motor cars were 13.5 per cent. fewer than in the same month last year, and fatalities decreased one-third. In the Province as a whole the reduction was 13.3 per cent. It is the record of only one month, however, but it must be remembered that there are far more cars moving through the streets of Toronto and along the highways of Ontario than there were a year ago. With more crowded streets and roads there were fewer killed and maimed.

It may be mentioned that in April 1927, Ontario was under the Ontario Temperance Act, a prohibitory law. During April of this year it is under the Government Control system in regard to the sale and use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. Guardian readers will remember being told of what frightful conditions of fatalities and maimings would result from drunken car drivers if the Prohibitory law were repealed. As the record of last year and again this year shows, intoxicated drivers in our own Province have been responsible for very serious and shocking accidents under the Prohibitory law we have.

As to what effect the change in the liquor laws may have had in reducing serious and fatal motor-car accidents in Ontario, we leave our readers to judge. Our point is this, that apparently the change has not made matters worse than they were before, and some considerable improvement is noted. It may be that the reduction is largely due to the better enforcement of all the laws that make for sobriety and public safety.

Does the King Government favor British immigration to Canada? The discussion will not down. It is continued on both sides of the Atlantic. The Morning Post of London says: "We have heard so many complaints of the system that we incline to think the elaborate machinery of medical examination and so forth covers some political design against British emigrants. Certain it is that, where there might be a great flow of British settlers into Canada, there is a mere trickle—a state of affairs by which Canada loses as much as this country. If the Dominion were wise in its own interests it would allow as free a movement between Great Britain and Canada as between London and Edinburgh, or between Quebec and Montreal."

The medical examination as referred to by the Morning Post had been illustrated by such shocking examples as that of the McConachie case of some months ago, in which a mother and her child were deported because the infant of 14 months, after being passed by one doctor was objected to by another. The deportation separated the mother and one child from the father and four children on this side whom they had come to join. There is little wonder in face of the facts that suspicion of some secret political design or conspiracy against British immigrants has been aroused in England.

Is Prince Edward Island at last to have a Cabinet Minister? The subject is mentioned in a press despatch from Ottawa in a conjecture as to how far the King Government may go toward implementing the report of the Fisheries Commission at this session of Parliament. We are told there is still time enough to pass the necessary legislation to give a Ministerial Head to the Fisheries Department "should the Government so desire." We are also told that "it has been suggested" that the new Cabinet Minister might be selected from Prince Edward Island. To this is added that Hon. John E. Sinclair "would therefore be a possibility" and that "the name of R. H. Jenkins, his colleague, has also been mentioned," and that "A. E. MacLean, of Summerside, is another Liberal member from the Island."

All this may be true, but little or nothing of it is new, and nobody is much the wiser for the telling. It is added "that there is always the possibility of a man not at present in politics being called to the portfolio," and that "it cannot be assumed that the new Minister will inevitably come from Prince Edward Island." But among all these possibilities "it is anticipated that the Government will make an announcement as to its intentions shortly."

Evidently nothing has been decided by the Government. The three Liberal members representing this Province in the House of Commons are discreetly silent on the subject. There are



By James W. Barton, M.D.

RESUMING EXERCISE OR WORK AFTER ILLNESS

Perhaps you have had a sick spell and wonder why it is that you remain so weak, and that very little exertion seems to tire you. I mentioned some years ago that in some parts of Europe it was the custom with patients who were recovering from illness, and who had been on their feet for some days, to take them out doors and give them a little exercise. The idea was to strengthen them up as much as possible before they went back to their regular occupations.

It was found also in the treatment of tuberculosis, that to simply fatten up the patient and send him home when the lung condition was cured, was a mistake, as patients had to return to the sanitarium after a few weeks or months at their work.

However, starting with fifteen minutes exercise daily, and getting it up to five hours, the patient was able to return to his work, and remain at it.

However, that this matter of exercise, if pushed to extremes can really cause trouble and actually delay recovery in many cases is only too true.

Drs. Himwiek and Leebel, of New York, tell us that during illness and when patient is recovering, the volume of oxygen that goes through the membrane of the lung into the blood is not sufficient to supply the blood with enough oxygen for its work, and also give the little extra that would be needed if any considerable exercise were taken.

What is the point? That when recovering from an illness, it is going to be worth much to your whole body to get up on your feet and outdoors on the verandah, or where you can get some sun and fresh air. This little amount of exertion and change of scenery will stimulate the mind and help to gradually strengthen the heart and lungs.

By getting plenty of fresh air, filled with oxygen, without using too much of it by exertion, should gradually so strengthen heart and lungs that you should soon be back to normal.

The thought then is that during an illness, as the lungs are a little behind in their supply of oxygen, it is only to be expected that you will tire easily on exertion, and therefore while you should get up and get fresh air as soon as possible, exercise should be taken for short periods only during the first week or ten days after recovery.

Don't overdo the exercise at first thinking to get strong sooner.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

May 16, 1928

A STARTLING CONTRAST—The integrity of the upright shall guide them; but the perverseness of transgressors shall destroy them.—Prov. 11:3.

PRAYER—My soul be on thy guard!

THE TURN

Our dread is lifted—she is saved again; Saved to arise and set our world aright. Saved to breathe freely and be freed of pain.

O Life is good! O Life is sheer delight!

Now in my bed I need not anxiously listen For moments ominous within her room;

Now I can lie and watch the white moon glisten Upon my window in the ghostly gloom.

Now like a man come from a prison cell I use again the little common ways.

The dear neglected things I knew so well. Ere Death came shadowing these restless days.

The long calm hours, the books beside her chair.

The simple customs have again begun— Oh, they are here and mine once more to share.

The music and the laughter and the sun! —John MacNair Reid, "The Gleam of the Road."

is understood to be a member representing a Nova Scotia constituency who failed in his ambition to get a Cabinet position for that Province and is trying hard to get one which belongs of right to the Island Province. Premier King, who favors Maritime Union may think it desirable to promote that object by giving the portfolio to Mr. Hance Logan or Mr. Duff, M.P., anticipating the time when all the best positions in the Maritimes must be given to Nova Scotia "by right of the strong."

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective remedy is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

The Defence Of Canada

WHAT IS HER OBLIGATION AND WHO FIRST PLEDGED HER AS A NATION?

Historicus

The rapid flight of Time is speeding Canada on her way to Nationhood, thus increasing her National obligation in the matter of National Defences and other great questions. In nothing else perhaps is the sense of liability so rapidly growing as in the matter of the "Army, the Navy and Volunteers." In no other way can the degree of her claim to nationhood be so accurately measured. Shows us the strength of your fighting forces and we can easily settle the question of nationhood.

As all are aware our Forces had small beginnings in the different Colonies. These were all merged into one body of Defence under the British North America Act under the Confederation of Canada. It has taken some time, much zeal and no little expense to blend all those contingents into one solid phalanx. But it had to be done.

Even at this late date public opinion is somewhat divided as to what should be the limit of and the expense of this Department of the Public Service but all are agreed that the Defence of the country and its flag on land and sea is a binding obligation. The question is what is the limit? Who first made the contract? We have already stated that the contract was entered into under Confederation, and any one who reads the speeches delivered by the delegates will see the importance they nearly all attached to the fulfilment of that undertaking. The length and number of those speeches render it almost impossible to publish them. We assure the reader, however, that they were delivered with intense warmth; and, in our opinion, if they did not contain the strongest guarantee possible there would have been no Confederation then or since. In confirmation of this conclusion we copy the statements of some of the speakers as follows:

In the city of Ottawa at one of the conventions of the delegates the chairman, (the Mayor of the city, Mr. Medcalf) presided, and proposed to toast the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, and said—

"If there were not a number of eloquent gentlemen to follow me I certainly would be tempted to make a speech on the subject. It is a toast that we always hear and drink to on social occasions. Visions of true greatness rise before me as I stand in your presence, thinking of scenes from Crespy to Waterloo, from Blenheim to Balaklava. (Cheers) And not only are great names associated with the military, but names equally great are connected with the Navy and I call to mind those of Howe, Jervis and Nelson. There is still another branch of the united service—the Volunteers of Canada form a part of the toast. (Loud applause). They are mentioned last, but I know they are not least, for if the occasion required it, I am sure they would be found in the foremost ranks to oppose the common foe, and prove that they are worthy sons of noble sires. Without further treading on the time of the distinguished gentlemen who are to follow, I now give you the Army, Navy and Volunteers. (Cheers) "Band—Britannia."

General Napier—rose to respond, and received with much cheering. Having thanked the Company for the compliment to the Army, he said:

"Being myself a military man you cannot expect me to resound the praises of the branch of the service to which I belong, but I may say this with authority of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—the Commander-in-Chief—and I can conscientiously say it—that the British Army at the present moment, is in a state of the greatest efficiency, and ready to do its duty whenever called upon to do so.

On an occasion such as this I can only address you for a brief space to make a few remarks on the volunteers and militia of Canada. You all know my opinions on the subject of the volunteers. I believe them to be indeed and in truth the right arm of Canada, and should war arise—which I sincerely hope may not be the case—but should war arise, owing to the number of miles we have to defend it would be impossible for the regular troops for a moment to make a successful resistance against a large force unless we were supported, and well supported by an organized, and effective militia. Gentlemen, I know with you, that to have an efficient militia force you must pay for it; and it is in that point of view that I hope my honorable friend on my right (Mr. Galt) will put his hand deeply into your pockets, and bring out sufficient money to keep up a good militia service. (Cheers and laughter). Let him do that and there will be no question about your having an efficient militia. I am not going to detain you long, but before I sit down I wish to make a few remarks on another branch of this subject.

I consider that a great and most important step has been taken in the organization of the militia of this country by the establishment of military schools in Upper and Lower Canada. I think it is one of the most important measures which Lord Monck and his advisers could have brought forward, because you know as well as I do that forty or fifty thousand men could not be rendered efficient unless they had officers who were well drilled themselves and who knew how to drill others; and unless they were well drilled beforehand it would be impossible within five or six

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months at all events to get men to take the field, and in the interval we would be, I will not say what. (Hear, Hear). There have passed these schools not less than 250 gentlemen holding first class certificates and some 206 or 209 holding second-class certificates. I am well aware that any gentleman who may have passed these schools and taken a first or second class certificate, is fit to take command as an officer of a company of soldiers. But besides these there were more than a hundred who attended the schools and who, although they took no certificate had enough of drill to make them exceedingly good sub-alterns, if not good non-commissioned officers. You will thus agree with me that the establishment of these schools is a most important step toward the organization of an efficient militia."

Col. Denison then returned thanks on behalf of the Volunteer Forces. Several other citizens also spoke, enthusiastically of the outline submitted for the acceptance of the country, and the proposal by several of the visiting Fathers of Confederation. There was no hidden mystery of what had to be done—no concealment of what was before them—and what they afterwards did. The maintenance of the Army, Navy and Volunteer Forces, was made fully understood by the delegates and the country at large.

It will thus be seen who made the contract. Every other delegate almost spoke as earnestly and eloquently in its favor as the two we have quoted, the Colonies afterwards at the polls ratified all that had been said, all of which culminated in the Act of Union and the opening of the Dominion Parliament. Every year since grants were made for Defence purposes, and no complaints were offered; it has only been on the question of how much can the country afford to spend that objections have been offered, and how it would be expended.

But there appears to be a black spectro no looming up which calls for surprise and objection all over the country and in Parliament, which is designated lavish expenditure, flung out so unexpectedly and seemingly to serve political party purposes that has alarmed the people so much.

It is not the principle of Defence of Canada that is challenged—the Dominion is pledged to that—Self-defence cries out for it—but there is a strong feeling against revolutionary expenditure at a time of peace.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK By ROBERTA LEE Tender Steak

Pound the steak well, roll it in flour and fry in a tablespoonful of very hot lard. When it has browned add 1 1/2 cups of boiling water and let boil for two or three minutes. The result will be nice, tender steak and plenty of good gravy. The Sewing Machine. When the sewing machine requires oiling and no lubricant is available, try as a substitute equal parts of clean lard and paraffin oil. High Stool. Every housewife should have a high stool to use when paring vegetables, washing dishes, ironing, and doing other things which may be accomplished while sitting as satisfactorily as standing. It will prevent unnecessary fatigue.

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