

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President, J. H. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936. "As You Like It"

If there be wisdom in diversity of opinion, then our Liberal law-makers were a concourse of Solomons when they undertook to discuss the vexed question of Prohibition enforcement in the Legislature this year.

This year, astonishing evidences of "sincerity born of conviction" were given by Liberal speechmakers, both in the formal debates and in the discussions in committee.

The only intention is to reduce the penalty as against those who happen to be found with a small quantity of liquor in their possession for their own use, and I submit that \$200 is out of all proportion to the nature and gravity of the offence.

"I am quite sure that our sympathies go entirely to the man who drinks. . . . It seems a ridiculous situation that we have a law on the statute books which encourages a man to drink and to get drunk, but that has been the unfortunate situation."

"There seems to be a great change of heart on the part of the Legislature, and it now appears that a very temperate Prohibition Act is about to come into force. Would it not be possible to add another clause, making this section retroactive? There are very many persons under conviction and serving terms in the county jails of two, three and even six months. Since it is considered by this august assembly that a \$200 fine for taking a drink of booze is too much, in justice to those people who are suffering this extreme penalty why not make a general jail delivery? It would lessen the expense of keeping them there."

"If I were asked for a judicial interpretation of the amendment I would be inclined to say offhand that it already meets the request of the member from Lot Sixteen."

"I have been DELUGED by my constituents to use my influence to have the law BETTER ENFORCED. It is true it is not enforced as it might be, but are not all laws of God and man broken? . . . I am in sympathy and accord with the amendment."

"He was opposed to the sale of beers. Prohibition was being better enforced under the Attorney General than under a Commission."

"Not long ago the temperance people met the Government and complained of the failure of the police in Charlottetown to co-operate in enforcing the Prohibition Act. Similar complaints have been made with regard to the Summerside police. It seems to me that the Government is doing something here TO PREVENT THAT CO-OPERATION."

"If the public sentiment of the established citizens of the Province could be got behind the enforcement of the Act, then the police would have very little difficulty in looking after the dives."

"I have received a great number of letters and petitions not only from my own district but from all parts of the Province asking me to use my influence against ANY CHANGE being made and that the Prohibition law BE MORE STRONGLY ENFORCED."

"Did I hear a voice from the opposition asking why the Company (Davies Brewery) sent the horse down? Well, Mr. Speaker, at times we all think of the Great Beyond, and in my case, sir, if I should succeed in reaching the Pearly Gates and St. Peter should decide to permit me to go in, I assure you, sir, I will never ask him why he did it. Just so in regard to THE GENEROSITY OF THIS COMPANY in turning over the use of this horse for the Province."

"I have often heard men say, particularly my blunt-spoken fellow country men of Yorkshire," says Lady Snowden in a speech reported in the British Advertiser, "that their goods advertise themselves, and that there is, therefore, no need to spend money on other forms of advertising; but my reply has always been that they must at least let it be known at intervals that their products continue to exist or their trade will languish. How can purchasers buy goods unless they know about them? After that, quality does, indeed, count and must be maintained; the faith in advertisement withers and, once

drink and knows that he can satisfy his thirst; and to the youth who wants to feel like a 'bold, brave buccaneer' and does so by procuring his very teddy and going to a dance. From these three standpoints the Prohibition law must be regarded as satisfactory."

"In brief, what do these statements (of the Temperance Federation) mean? They can mean nothing else than that the people of this Province as a whole are becoming drunkards, that the young people particularly are addicted to strong drink; that bootlegging is rampant, that vice and immorality are flourishing, and that the situation is steadily growing worse. If true, this is one of the most terrible indictments that has ever been made against the people of a peace-loving and law-abiding Province."

"The other members have spoken on Prohibition, but I am going to say: LET IT REST IN PEACE!"

Editorial Notes

The Motor Show at the Forum tonight.

Tomorrow St. George's Day—Patron Saint of England.

Roads are now good all over, though there is still room for improvement.

The prices of bread, butcher meat and potatoes have risen within the last few days.

Only the spirit of Christ, a Christian philosophy, can explain the sacrifice and determination with which the Moose River disaster has been met and fought. It is particularly noticeable, too, that the doers were not the talkers.

Again Britain has warned the League that unless they act collectively under their Covenant, Britain will not be responsible for the peace of Europe. The League agreements must be met in the spirit in which they were adopted, or abandoned altogether. The alternative is holocaust—a Europe wholly destroyed by poison gas.

HITLER'S Birthday celebration in Berlin with military display recalls the fact that while the Fuehrer has promised non aggression for 25 years against France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, etc., he has specially excepted Russia. German expansion in Europe, he claims, must be into Russia. Is it any wonder under the circumstances that the Soviet should line up with France, and need we be surprised that Mr. BALDWIN appeals to HITLER as the only one who can save Europe?

The hon. member for Rustico claims credit for starting the first cooperative canning factory in Rustico. Surely his memory is slightly at fault. It is true away back in 1909 he started forming the company, but it is not the case that he quit and got out before the factory started operations or even the fishermen prepared their lines? His right to such credit perhaps has as much foundation in fact as the hope that now the Rustico highway will be something worth while.

During the terrible ordeal at Moose River, the rescue miners, the doctors, the Press representatives and Radio operators, rested not, neither day nor night. Similarly during the last 72 hours newspaper staffs and radio stations were constantly on duty waiting the hoped for flash that would indicate "the battle o'er, the victory won." No such strain has been placed on newspaper staffs since 1916-17 when HAIG announced "our backs are at the wall."

The scrapping of the Imperial B. N. A. Act has been abandoned for the present, announces an Ottawa correspondent. The excuse given, but not the reason, is that since all provincial legislatures soon will have concluded their sessions for this year the possibility of carrying out the plan during 1936 has ended. It should also be stated that both Mr. LAPOINTE and Mr. DUNNING felt considerably chilled in their enthusiasm when they saw the rising tide of opposition resulting from New Brunswick lead.

The discussion in Parliament on the Government's Unemployment Relief Bill shows conclusively that the BENNETT way of handling the situation by the Government instead of by parliament is the superior way. Liberal and Labour members alike have expressed concern about what is likely to happen when parliament prorogues and an acute situation arises. According to Mr. GERRY MCGEEER it means tying the hands of the government which would have no power to meet an emergency.

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Notes by the Way

Anyone who reads Hansard regularly must be amazed at the knowledge of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett on every question which arises in the House. No matter what the subject or what the department of the government, Mr. Bennett seems to be thoroughly familiar with it. His memory is astounding. He quotes figures by the columns without any reference to blue-books; he recalls acts and judicial decisions without sending for the statutes. His knowledge is encyclopaedic. What is more, he is tireless. He is continually on the job. As Opposition leader he is making a real contribution to public life.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A news item the other day stated that some people in Ohio were due for a surprise on opening a box stolen from a parked car, as the contents were not pet skunks. As a matter of fact, skunks can be made very delightful pets. It is necessary, of course, to extract the sac containing the fluid which he uses for defence, but when that is done the result is very pleasing, for besides being a very pretty animal, the skunk is a gentle and playful companion and can be trained to do things just like a dog. People who have had domesticated skunks report they are affectionate and amusing and quite harmless playmates for children. People are too much down on the skunk. He is really one of the best friends a farmer has. He destroys more beetles, grasshoppers and small insect pests than all other animals put together. True, he eats eggs and sometimes kills a chicken, but the balance is heavily in his favor. Quite a respectable family man is the skunk. If you are fortunate you may sometimes see him stepping along sedately at the head of his wife and children—about ten of them—in single file searching for food.—Stratford Beacon Herald.

Litotes, or the use of understatement in order to produce an impression of greatness, could hardly go farther than it did in the Bulletin of Oxford Labor Clubs, published by students at the University of Oxford. It will possibly take the place of the stock litotes of Paul when he declared that he was a citizen of "no mean city." Edward VIII was an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, and, on his accession to the throne, the Bulletin publishes an editorial on the new king and gave the simple title "Magdalen Man Makes Good."—Fort Williams Time Journal.

If you don't believe in signs you have no business driving in Washington! More than 50,000 traffic signs, exclusive of semaphore and intersection lights are placed along District streets, and the number is increasing daily. Traffic lights number between 1,000 and 1,100 and are located at 350 intersections. They represent a cost of close to \$400,000. The city is divided into seven zones for the purpose of operating the traffic lights, and the lights in each zone are controlled by a master sign. Sixteen men on the pay roll of the Traffic Sign Shop. Two are electricians, seven are kept busy putting up new signs, painting white lines on the street and making replacements and repairs, three are designated to test automobiles whose owners apply for titles at the test station, and two men are assigned to the storeroom, where a surplus of signs of various descriptions are kept.—The Washington Times.

The stand of this Dominion was exactly the stand taken by Mr. Eden for Great Britain. Even the dashing young foreign secretary would not be held at Geneva as to tell the League that oil sanctions had to be imposed, yet that was what some of the diplomats tried to manoeuvre Canada into doing. Not until this Dominion was being branded throughout the world as an agitator or another international war did the Canadian government see fit to issue a statement setting forth the willingness of Canada to co-operate in any such work. It is well Mr. Eden has cleared up the question.—The Windsor Star.

It is reported that after the Premier of Hungary and the leader of the Peasants Party missed each other in a pistol duel, they both stamped from the barracks in high anger. At least just as angry as a man can be who is tickled pink that he is still alive.—Christian Science Monitor.

I am a little thing with a big meaning. I help everybody and hurt no one. I unlock doors, open hearts, dispel prejudices, I create friendships and good will. I inspire respect and admiration. Everybody loves me. I bore nobody. I violate no law, I cost nothing. Many have praised me. I am pleasing to those of high and low degree. I am useful every moment of the day. . . . My name is Courtesy.—The C. & O. Railway Journal.

"It is a curious coincidence," comments an exchange, "that the two wealthiest per capita provinces, Alberta and British Columbia, are the two most depressed and insolvent politically. A coincidence, but not a curious one. The contrast between private assets and public revenue in these two provinces simply shows a disinclination of the people to tax themselves adequately to meet their Governments' needs.—Sydney Post Record.

In Oakland, Cal., newshaws discovered Negro Jack Dempsey Washington Tyler, "scientific sewer cleaner and turtle trainer." Jack Dempsey Washington Tyler's trained turtles will go through anything in order to reach a pinch of powdered flies. He hitches them to a small metal plow, sends them through ditches, drains, canals, etc.—The Washington Post.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

"ET TU BRUTE"

"(And Thou Also Bread Combine)" Sir.—The prices I used when comparing Summerside with Charlottetown was the actual price charged to me frequently for several years back on actual purchases. I see the "real bread combine have now roped in the Summerside bakers. My comparison was based on last year's prices, now recently changed.

I suggest that some of the Montreal, Bangor, Portland, Boston and large city prices where rents and overhead costs are away above ours, with some as low as 6c per loaf, be reproduced from the big advertisements of these articles in flaring display as daily necessities.

INTERESTED

THE GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT

Sir.—The House has closed. Two weeks of emptiness, except to the pockets of those who fiddled away the time at the rate of \$200 per man, per week—with extras for the higher up.

Nothing for the country but a few incog increases of taxes. Nothing for the vast mass of electors whose bright hopes of government jobs, so solemnly promised, have been shattered and buried in disappointment, and embittered by abuse because they dared ask after the election for what was pledged to them before they marked their ballots.

Not even the crumbs that are thrown to the dogs for the great army of unemployed, filled with expectation that the assurances from thirty Liberal candidates, and columns of guarantees from the party press, that they only had to vote Liberal and all their ills would end, and work in abundance, and the good times that always follows Liberal rule, were to be theirs.

Disillusioned they long for the flesh pots of Bennett and MacMillan whose employment system gave them at least some bread to eat. No highway construction or public works program. Of course a "balance the budget" and phantom "economy" calls for this. They promise themselves a party to a continuance of public highways and public works. Some going so far as to promise not only the highways, but also the by-ways. Conservatives warned them that this was impossible, but they were hungry for richer diet, they were lured by the Siren silver voice of Liberal performers, and walked into the ditch, but they are now forbidden even to look in to the festive chamber where the master of pre-election promises, happy in salaries from five offices, Premier, Attorney General, M.L.A., Prohibition Commissioner, and Falconwood Trustee, must not be disturbed in his meditations of dictatorship.

The great "Dictator" in his budget said the people "have about themselves a party to a continuance of public highways and public works. Some going so far as to promise not only the highways, but also the by-ways. Conservatives warned them that this was impossible, but they were hungry for richer diet, they were lured by the Siren silver voice of Liberal performers, and walked into the ditch, but they are now forbidden even to look in to the festive chamber where the master of pre-election promises, happy in salaries from five offices, Premier, Attorney General, M.L.A., Prohibition Commissioner, and Falconwood Trustee, must not be disturbed in his meditations of dictatorship.

They were hounded not only for the costs of the trips, but also for not getting the Island's full share, due us under the findings of the Durnan Commission. Mr. Lea claimed some millions more, and the cry was—"Elect King to Ottawa, and we-us-and-Co. to the local House, and with the two governments in line, we'll get our rights and the subsidies we are entitled to."

Mr. King, likewise, in the Forum, spent about half an hour in shedding tears of gratitude for the great lift this province has given him on the ladder to fame, by electing him in Prince County. This he could never forget, and his heart was bursting with sympathy and determination to do justice to this birthplace to premiership.

A like claim was pressed to secure Mr. Dunning's election, the two working hand in hand could be depended upon to land us in a clover field of financial independence.

Seven months have passed, the Legislature has come and gone, but not a whimper of a dollar from Ottawa. The crocodile tears of Premier King have been wiped away, his aggressive supporters in this province have been told to go away back and sit down, and like mice in fear of the cat they haven't made a squeak or squirm. They obey the crack of their Ottawa leader's whip, his mandate of "Not a Nickel," and his orders that no more help from the Federal Treasury, you must go back and tax yourselves, and obediently Premier Campbell announces "we must explore" for additional sources of (home) revenue. And in their short seven months how many expensive delegations from the Campbell-Lea government has there been to Ottawa, coming back in every case without a "Nickel" to help pay the costs?

I am, Sir, etc., FINANCIER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Sir.—The highlight in the news since my last letter is that the Provincial Government and the Legislature have recognized that a prima facie case has been made out against the owners and managers of our light and power company in regard to (1), the sale of certain securities through their local employees and others, (2) the validity of the franchise rights under which the utility is operated and, (3) the circumstances under which the Montague plant was acquired and the methods of payment therefor.

Authority has been granted by the Legislature empowering the Lieutenant Governor in Council to nominate, constitute and appoint a commission to make enquiry, take evidence, call for the production of papers and to employ counsel, technical advisers and assistants and to report the facts and circumstances as found and recommend what

SPRING TOPCOATS Clearing \$9.50 Every last year's Spring Topcoat regular \$14.50 to \$18.50 on Sale at \$9.50 this morning at \$9.50 this morning Come to-day for first choice. Henderson & Gudmore

provement? At the moment it would not so appear. I remain, Sir, still an advocate FOR A BALANCED BUDGET

THE PRICE OF BREAD

Sir.—Looking over the Montreal Daily Star I noticed several grocery advertisements, in several of which bakery goods were prominent, "white bread, brown bread, milk loaf, fruit loaf, whole or sliced, 24 ounce loaf", all 8c retail. "Nut loaf, lemon cake with citron, etc., 10c each.

These are—"Free delivery to any part of the City." When we remember Montreal is about ten miles long, with some deliveries from the centre a possible five miles, that rents, municipal fees are about five times greater than here, and wages higher, we can estimate the profit-grasping at home.

When prices were lower than they now are, Halifax, St. John and Moncton shipped bread to this city, paying expressage, and competing with local bakers. The difficulty of keeping fresh stock (coming such a distance) was a drawback and they could not compete. But for this they would be still in the field. If the Halifax-St. John bakeries can do this, and pay for local delivery, at 9-10c per loaf, why must the bakers without these expenses demand 11c, which appears to be the highest price in Eastern Canada, and the eastern States?

Our City Council and consumers should take the most drastic measures available to break up this combine. I am, Sir, etc., FOR FAIR PRICES.

OUR SUBSIDY CLAIMS

Sir.—Premier MacMillan and colleagues were bitterly attacked by the Liberal phalanx for the costs of their trips to Ottawa. In practically all of those trips they obtained an armful of money grants, totalling up into the millions.

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tion to be taken by statute or otherwise.

In addition to the statute for the appointing of a commission of inquiry, there was another statute passed enabling the City to construct and operate an electric light plant or in the alternative to purchase the existing plant. A couple of months ago the New England owners wrote the City that they were not considering the sale of the plant although it was currently reported that the Company were actually discussing a sale with another group and that representatives of the latter had actually come to Charlottetown to look over the ground and secure certain data previous to submitting an offer. It may be that now the New England owners will reconsider the matter and make an offer to the City. It is their duty to do so.

Another result of the passing of the recent legislation may be that the Public Utility Board may speed up proceedings and take steps for the early arrival here of an electrical expert, to make a valuation of the plant. This valuation has been a matter of argument for a year and it is up to the Utility Board to give some evidence of action. I can't speak for the City Council, but I am in a position to speak for the investors or a large number of them and I want to give the assurance that we mean business. It may take some time but we are consolidating our present advanced position and will be soon ready to take another move forward. We are seeking the security of the local plant for about \$100,000 secured through the agents and local employees of the utility for the purpose of enabling it to give an improved service.

It must not be thought that the legislation just passed is unwarranted or that it is exceptional in any way. Similar enquiries have been instituted elsewhere and a recent despatch from Montreal states that a formal request has been made by the City of St. Hyacinthe to the Quebec Electricity Commission for a complete enquiry into capitalization of the Southern Canada Power Co. and its affiliates, their methods of operation, bookkeeping systems, equity and justice of operating and administration expense charges, tariffs and contracts in force in St. Hyacinthe and within its territory.

In New York an action is now proceeding to determine the solvency or insolvency of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. There are a lot of petitioners in this case. One firm of lawyers represent a General Protective Commission for security holders. They are appealing as "amicus curiae." Hearings will be commenced shortly and they will have to be a revaluation of the assets of the Company which will probably take a year to complete, but as soon as the question of solvency or insolvency is decided a trustee or receiver will be appointed. In view of the legal suits in the

lower part of the large bowel was thought to be just a storage place for wastes before they were thrown out of the body, really has the power of absorbing liquid foods and medicines. This methylene blue put into the lower part of the large bowel was passed out in the urine some time later; atropine, the active substance in belladonna dilated the pupils and checked the natural flow of saliva, the digestive juice in the mouth; sucrose was thrown out later in the urine; glucose (grape sugar) was also thrown out later in the urine; the drug arsenic was put up into the lower bowel and the intestine increased the heat of the body just as when given by the mouth.

This then proves that foods and medicines given by the lower bowel are absorbed into the blood. This may not seem important to many of us, but when we remember that due to operation, to growth, or other condition, life itself may depend upon resting the stomach and small intestine, the value of the knowledge that the lower bowel will absorb food and medicine is easily understood.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "APRIL WEATHER" Soon, ah, soon the April weather With the sunshine at the door, And the mellow, melting rain-wind Sweeping from the South once more.

Soon the rosy maples budding, And the willows putting forth, Misty crimson and soft yellow In the valleys of the North.

Soon the hazy purple distance, Where the cabin'd heart takes wing, Eager for the old migration In the magic of the Spring.

Soon across the folding twilight Of the round earth hushed to hear, The first robin at his vespers Calling fair, serene and clear.

Soon the waking and the summing, Starting sap in bole and blade, And the bubbling marshy whisper Seeping up through bog and glade.

All the radiance, the glamour, The expectancy and poise, Of this ancient life renewing Its terrors and joys.—Bliss Carman.

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA



Dr. Fillmore S. Curry THE LOWER BOWEL ABSORBS FOOD AND MEDICINE

Many physicians have long held the belief that the large intestine or lower bowel was divided into two portions; the upper portion, or rather the portion into which the small intestine emptied being used

If the lower half does not have the power to absorb nourishment or medicines and pass them into the blood, then this idea of feeding nourishing foods, or giving medicines by the lower bowel would be all wrong.

Some physicians have felt that the nourishing foods and medicines were driven upward by a "reverse" action of the intestinal muscles to the upper end of the intestine, to the part which has the absorbing power.

However Dr. Fillmore S. Curry and J. Arnold Bergen, Mayo Clinic, tell us in Surgical Gynecology and Obstetrics, of their experiments on a number of cases where the lower bowel had to be opened.

The found that the lower part of the large bowel, which was thought to be just a storage place for wastes before they were thrown out of the body, really has the power of absorbing liquid foods and medicines. This methylene blue put into the lower part of the large bowel was passed out in the urine some time later; atropine, the active substance in belladonna dilated the pupils and checked the natural flow of saliva, the digestive juice in the mouth; sucrose was thrown out later in the urine; glucose (grape sugar) was also thrown out later in the urine; the drug arsenic was put up into the lower bowel and the intestine increased the heat of the body just as when given by the mouth.

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