

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1926

THE PROSPECTS.

The Hon. Mr. Dunning, in Charlottetown and elsewhere, expressed the prophetic belief that the position of the Liberals and the Conservatives, after the election would be the reverse of what it was after the election of last October. This means that he expects the Liberals to have the largest group but not a majority over all, and that Mr. King can hold office by the aid of the Progressives, Independents and Labor.

It is quite conceivable that Mr. King would be content to hang on to office even by his eyebrows but, after the experience of this kind of Government for the past five years, what do the people of Canada think of the prospect? Canada, during those years, was governed by a score of Progressives in a parliament of 245 members, all under the thumb of the Progressives.

Mr. E. J. Garland, one of the new leaders of the Progressives, said in a speech to his constituents in Alberta the other day:

"Every two days a week farmer members sat in the Cabinet with the Liberals and pounded into our form the legislation of the session. True, it was under duress. True, it was compelled by the group and not by the wish of the Liberals."

Liberal orators speak fluently and glibly about "representative government" and "responsible government." What kind of responsibility is attached to a government dominated by a "balance of power" group of twenty in a House of 245? There is only one way to prevent a repetition of the calamitous years from 1921 to 1926, that is, by giving the Conservatives such a majority as will make group government impossible.

STABLE GOVT. IS OPENING.

We do not share in the fear, sometimes expressed, that the general election that is to be held on September 14th may not give Mr. Meighen a sufficient balance of support to ensure stable government. On all hands we see good reason for expecting that Mr. Meighen will have a good working majority in the next House. In the provinces in which he is strong today, his strength is likely to be increased. In Ontario, of whose 82 seats he won 68 in the last election, will probably give him three more this time. In Western Canada there is a fair prospect of his strength being increased by about eight seats. The Maritime Provinces are pretty certain to do as well as they did in the last election and there is a chance of doing still better. In Quebec the conditions are more favorable for Mr. Meighen than they were last year. At that time there was not a single French-Canadian daily supporting his candidates. Now there are four influential French-Canadian dailies advocating the policies and supporting the candidates of Mr. Meighen. The all-Canada Conservative party has now a French-Canadian political leader in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Patenaude is Minister of Justice in the Meighen Cabinet. Mr. Fortier, one of the leading employers of labor and a strong protectionist, is now supporting Mr. Meighen, whereas in the last election he was on the opposite side. In Quebec 246,000 votes were polled for the Conservative candidates in the last election, and a number of seats that went to the Liberal side by a narrow majority may be turned into the Conservative column this time. Another condition that has changed is the control of the election machinery. This time there will be no chance for the stealing of seats by gentry of the "Baldy" Robb type.

Mr. King has been sliding up again to Mr. Forke. Apparently the best the ex-Premier expects in this

election is that by the help of the Progressives he might again get in possession of office. There is no likelihood of his having even that futile success. Public feeling is against his record in office, is against his policy, is against the shameful mal-administration of which his Government was convicted by the special committee, it appointed to investigate the customs service, and for which his Government was censured by the House of Commons on which he had depended for continuing in office after the adverse vote of the people in the last general election.

If the apprehension that the coming election might not be decisive enough to afford a basis for stable government, that apprehension may not be unserviceable to the cause of stable government. It ought to have the effect of determining more strongly than ever the will of the people of Canada to close the door for good against the politicians who in the last five years abused the country, exiling half a million of her people and affording protection to the worst gang of smugglers and political schemers that ever preyed on this country. The Meighen Government will carry the country and Canada will once more have the stable Government and the sound national policy that are necessary for her very salvation.

FAILURE OF A FAILURE.

That Mr. Mackenzie King has a record of failures hardly equalled by any man in public life in Canada is the contention of the London Free Press, which says: "Mr. Mackenzie King failed to get the farmers of Canada to join him. He failed to have himself elected in North York. He failed to get seven of his Ministers elected in their own constituencies in the federal election of '25. In the same campaign he failed to secure a Liberal majority vote in the country over the Liberal-Conservative party—and so went into power with his hands tied by Progressive support. He failed to keep his Progressive supporters in the House of Commons in line with his policy. "Mr. Mackenzie King failed to protect the treasury of Canada. He allowed wanton waste in public works for electioneering purposes, and he winked at a maladministration of the Customs department which cost the country at least thirty million dollars a year. He failed to give us clean government. "Having failed in courtesy to the Canadian people when he seized power by way of Progressive backing over a popular vote which was overwhelmingly adverse to his Premiership and his policy, he next failed in courtesy to the British Crown when he tried (and still tries) to involve the name of the Governor-General of Canada in a political mix-up for party purposes. "Blackened by failure in every direction, he now has the colossal impudence to seek election for himself and his party at the hands of a people whom he has so miserably failed. "If nothing succeeds like success, surely we may surmise that nothing will fail like failure."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Two governments in line, one in Charlottetown and one in Ottawa, and both Conservative, is the policy for Prince Edward Island. From such a combination we have received all that we have, the car ferry, our annual subsidy of \$100,000 on account, and in recognition of our right to more, our irreducible federal representation which, had it not been then fixed, would by this time have been reduced to two. Our claims are still open and with two Conservative governments in power we shall have them honored. With a Liberal Government at Ottawa we shall not!

Notes by the Way

In six successive elections, 1873-1896 inclusive, Prince Edward Island elected six members every time to the House of Commons, 36 members in all. In the elections of 1896 and 1900 our Province elected five members each time.

In the six following elections, 1904-1925 inclusive we elected only four members at each election, a total of only 24. Already one-third of our representation was gone when the census of 1911 revealed that a further loss of representation was inevitable.

In that memorable year, 1911, two noteworthy events occurred. The Laurier Government was defeated in a Dominion election and the Liberal Government in Prince Edward Island was defeated in a provincial election, with the result—a most remarkable result—followed.

1. Our representation was saved from further impending loss. 2. One hundred thousand dollars yearly was added to our provincial subsidy. 3. We got the Car Ferry with all that came in its train. Any one of these great boons was worth far more to Prince Edward Island than all that the Laurier Government and the King Government together have done for us or tried to do in fifty years! But today we shall deal only with our representation.

It was a hard task to save our membership in the Commons from further loss. The principle of representation by population was embodied in the British North America Act. Only the Imperial Parliament could change the B. N. A. Act to give us the relief we sought. The gate seemed to be locked, barred and bolted against us! It was against the interest of the other and larger provinces to make the change.

(Continued on page 5.)

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't confuse "ought" and "naught." "Naught" means anything "naught" nothing. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: convey. Accent now on first syllable, verb on last syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: granary; not grainery. SYNONYMS: emotion, feeling, sense, passion, trepidation, perturbation. 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: ENTREATY; an earnest request. "They were obstinate and would not listen to his entreaties."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 28, 1926

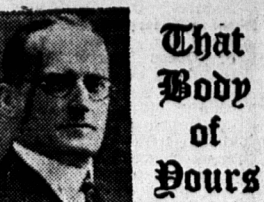
THE SAINTS ARE SAFE—"The Lord will keep the feet of His saints, and the wicked shall be silent in darkness; for by strength shall no man prevail." I Sam. 2:9.

HONOR THE LORD—"Wherefore the Lord God of Israel saith, them that honor me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed." I Sam. 2:30.

PRAYER—Salvation and glory and honor and power unto the Lord our God.

MY WORK

"Let me but do my work from day to day In field or forest, desk or loom In roaring market place or tranquil room. Let me but find it in my heart to say, When vagrant wishes beckon me astray, This is my work, my blessing, not my doom; Of all who live, I am the one by whom This work can best be done in my own way. To suit my spirit and to prove my powers Then shall I cheerfully greet laboring hours. And cheerful turn when the laboring hours. At eventide to play and love and rest, Because I know, for me my work is best."



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

REDUCING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

It would now appear as if we are going to have a method of combating high blood pressure. The liver extract developed by Dr. Macdonald of St. Catharines, Ontario, has been given further trials on patients, and the results are striking indeed.

Two of the substances in this liver extract are already known, that is histamin and cholin. Doses of either of these will lower the blood pressure, but it rises again in ten or fifteen minutes, and to a point even higher than before they were given.

Further it was found that the same dose of either or both of these substances will lower the blood pressure to the same extent as the first, and the blood pressure went up again in a few minutes higher than ever. However with a dose of complete liver extract containing histamin, cholin, and something else not yet discovered or named, the blood pressure was lowered for ten to twelve hours, and by repeated doses did not go as high as its former level at all.

Dr. Macdonald presented the history of several cases where the extract had been administered at intervals of 3 to 5 days covering a certain period. The blood pressure went down and remained down for several months after the last dose had been given. The modestly states "We have not yet found an absolutely successful treatment for high blood pressure, but we hope we have taken a step along the road which will ultimately lead to the discovery of a treatment that will permanently reduce high blood pressure to safe limits."

Of course the above refers to blood pressure that is always high. As you know anyone might have high blood pressure during excitement from an infection and so forth. Your blood pressure can vary from a low point in the early morning to a high point after dinner at night. But the permanently high blood pressure, due to change in the vessels themselves, can now be controlled to some extent by this liver extract.

As Dr. Macdonald says, we are a step forward on the road to a sure and complete treatment of high blood pressure.

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.

A CONSTITUTIONAL FLAG

Sir,—Now that the Liberal candidates seem to be fast losing sight of the so-called constitutional issue, perhaps they will be able to find time to inform the public why in the world the Mackenzie King followers appointed a Committee to select a new flag for Canada. True it is, Mr. Mackenzie King on July 27, 1926, a very unpopular committee clipped its wings. However, the fact remains he appointed such a Committee. Can any of the Liberal members inform us of a better or more handsome flag than the Union Jack? And if not, why not? Canada love to live even when we allow the Mother Country to pay the bills for our Naval and Military defence.

CITIZEN

BEARING FALSE WITNESS

Sir,—Reasonable people, not blinded by party prejudice, whether Liberal or Conservative cannot help being astounded at the cloud of false witnesses that endeavor to darken the political heavens and shut out the light of truth. And is it not too bad that the policy of defence by falsehood was started by the leader of a great party, a man in a position of such eminence and responsibility as should fit him far above anything bearing the appearance of dishonesty?

Mr. King says that he did not ask for dissolution for fear of a vote of censure! Shades of Munchausen and Ananias! Let him tell that to the marines!

He says Mr. Meighen deceived the Governor General, not only a lie but a contemptible insult to both. He says the government was never censured! Tell it not in Gath! The Canadian Parliament which he so often said should decide all disputes composed as it was at the time with a majority of his own supporters, passed a strong vote of censure by a majority of ten! Who can or will deny that?

He says Meighen was the cause of the loss of legislation by non-assent of the Governor General! Shame! Shame! on such a spiteful lying policy of defence.

Mr. King's case is exactly similar to that of man on trial for crime. He hears the evidence from

(Continued on page 5.)

Happenings of The Week

God gives us all a web of life. And to each a pattern meant. For us alone to weave, then may We work and be content. No matter though the thread be rough, The colors dimmed with tears, Though woven blindly in the dark, God watches through the years.

He knows each pattern and to Him, Though marred it never seems Too bad to ravel wholly out. Because he knows our dream, And though we seem to badly fail, Our heart's dream to make true, He'll see beneath the color dim The thread of gold shine through.

The most important social function in Charlottetown this week was the reception and dance given by His Honor Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Hertz, in honor of Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Commander C. R. H. Taylor and the other officers of H. M. S. Calcutta and H. M. C. S. Patriot.

The event was a splendid success and was attended by a very large number of citizens. The ball-room and reception hall were pleasantly decorated and brilliantly illuminated, the floral decorations being cactus, dahlias and snapdragons. His Honor wore his Civil Service uniform, in honor of the visitors, and the naval dress of the officers contrasted delightfully with the beautiful gowns of the ladies and the more subdued dress of the civilians. The Casino Orchestra supplied splendid music and the function was brought to a close at 2 a.m. with the National Anthem.

The out-of-doors have for the most part claimed attention during the past week, notwithstanding that the weather was damp and duller than to what we are usually accustomed. The New Annan Races were a star attraction, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen driving from city and country to the popular gathering.

The officers and men of the visiting men-of-war have been largely entertained during the week, and the Blue Jackets' concert in the Prince Edward Theatre last evening was a most enjoyable affair. The citizens appreciate very much the band concert given in Queen Square Gardens yesterday afternoon by the splendid band of H. M. S. Calcutta.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Shannon are being welcomed to the city from Georgetown, British Guiana. Mr. Shannon having retired from the Colonial Civil Service in which he held many important appointments in the Audit and Post Office departments.

Several social luncheon parties have been served at the Golf Club in honor of numerous guests and visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Grant had a hearty send-off this week on the first stage of their European tour, when they expect to visit Norway, France, Germany, Switzerland as well as old England and Scotland.

Mrs. Hodgson gave several informal teas during the week in honor of different parties, including the guests of the Candell Home, Rev. Mr. Malone's friends, and the Holland Cove fraternity, which is now a considerable part of our summer population.

Mrs. and Miss Ives, Mrs. Carvell and others left this week on return to Montreal after an enjoyable holiday spent here.

Miss Dora Mathieson entertained in honor of Miss Windsor, who leaves shortly for Windsor, Que.

Among the visitors during the week were Mrs. Purvis, and Miss Edna Macdonald, of Pictou, who made a return trip by the S. S. Hochelaga and renewed a number of friendships.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beers left this week on return to Toronto by motor, after a most enjoyable visit.

Many of the guests at Shaw's and Gregor's left on return to Quebec and Ontario during the week, all declaring the holiday spent here a most enjoyable one.

St. James' Choir held a picnic on Thursday, which proved one of the most enjoyable functions of the

(Continued from page 8.)

The Man Nobody Knows

INSTALMENT XXXV. A GREAT TEMPTATION.

His first success was swift beyond all expectations. Out of the Temple, shrieking and cursing, went the money-changers, while the crowd cheered his name to the echo. That night the whole city was stirred by the story. When he left, at the end of the feast, and went back into his own north country, he found that his fame had preceded him.

Crowds flocked to hear him talk; news of his deeds of healing travel ahead of him everywhere. His vision of his work began to take definite shape. He would restore the self-respect of the people, abolishing the rule of formalism, and establishing a fresh, glorious conception of the Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. It all seemed so natural, so easy, there in the warm sunshine of Galilee with the responsive faces of the multitude turned eagerly toward him. The year or year and a half that followed were filled with the joy of increasing reputation and success. Apparently there was not a single cloud in the sky.

But there were people in Jerusalem with whose private affairs his ideas would seriously interfere. He was not left long in doubt as to their attitude. Incensed at his cleansing of the Temple, they sent their spies into the north country to report his movements and make every effort to turn the crowds away.

Perhaps at first he had hope of winning even his enemies to his teaching—so altogether simple and satisfying his gospel seemed to him. If so, the hope soon vanished. Opposition crystallized; it made itself felt in every audience he addressed. He had crossed the lake one day in a little boat to get away from the crowds; but they were too quick for him. Running around the end of the lake, and gathering recruits as they ran, they waited for him at the landing place—more than five thousand strong. He was tired, and wanted a chance to rest and think. But here were the people, pathetically eager, and he had compassion on them. So he sat down among them and went on with his teaching until the day was almost over. Then, at last, the disciples came, hardly concealing their tired petulance, and demanded that he send them away.

"But they have made a long trip and have been with us all day without food," he replied. "We must feed them before they go."

"The disciples regarded him with blank amazement. "Feed them—on what?" they demanded. "We have no money, and if we had there are more than five thousand in the crowd!" Jesus apparently did not hear them.

"Have them sit down," he commanded. "Gather up whatever food you can find and bring it here to me."

Doubtfully, but too well trained to argue, the disciples did as they were told. They arranged the crowd in companies of fifty and a hundred, collected the little supply of food which the more prudent members had brought, and laid the collection at his feet. He lifted his eyes to heaven, blessed the food, ordered it redistributed and somehow the people ate and were satisfied.

"How many loaves did you have?" he asked. "Five, and a few fishes." "Bring them here," he said. "Give them to the people." He took the loaves and fishes, and gave thanks, and broke them, and gave them to the disciples to set before the people. They ate and were filled, and there was left over twelve baskets full of broken pieces.

"The Higher Tax Howl" WEAKENING IN PAST FEW WEEKS. LIBERAL PRESS AND HOWLERS FIND IT DON'T TAKE.

Historical. It is becoming very visible that the Higher-Duty-Higher-Taxation howl of the Liberal Press and Liberal campaigners has been weakening in the past fortnight. They are finding to their great disappointment that this old cry of the cry does not take with an intelligent electorate, therefore they are trying to let themselves down with as good a grace as possible. This is a proof that the case for the Conservatives is won. This cry was its biggest artillery, but now it is practically silenced.

Any speaker or writer who starts out with the fallacy that the consumer who imports from Canada is not obliged to pay the duty, and then wheels about and contends that when a Canadian consumer imports from a foreign country he must pay the duty, takes his readers and his audience to be the most gullible people on earth. It is a unique method of showing that the same rule does not work the same way when it is applied to Canada. And in the face of this stupid contention they are putting up all the opposition in their power against the manufacture by Canada of every article she requires if possible.

It is little wonder that the fight on the Liberal side is weakening, not only in regard to the tariff but against the re-introduction of the National Policy as well. The truth is they have not a leg left to stand on, and are devoid of argument except noisy boasting about the Robb Budget which, so far as results are concerned, has not yet given proof of its value and cannot show its worth before the 30th of September next, having been only made the law in the recent session. Who knows but the results may prove as disappointing as the Liberal

campaign speeches that are falling so flat on the ears of the electors? On the other hand, it is gratifying to note that the clear-headed electors who are attending the meetings are showing a lively interest in the Conservative speeches and are evidently intending to mark their ballots for Mr. Meighen's policy of "Canada for Canadians." The people are seemingly determined to get away as far as possible from the slavery of purchasing wares from other countries that can be manufactured at home. They are also in peaceful revolt against the depopulation of Canada owing to the death of manufacturing industries which would furnish young Canada with good wages and dispose for good of the rapidoddie flung at intelligent people about importation of vast quantities of products which we are quite capable of manufacturing for ourselves. We again ask our fellow-countrymen to stop and consider thoroughly where we appear in the procession of nations. Here we are possessed of the largest and most fertile agricultural areas that can be found outside Russia, and in this connection we are inviting immigrants to come across great oceans and take hold in its development, and at the same time allowing our men at the boundary line with restrictions against crossing it. We could understand our submitting to such an ordeal if our boys were leaving some small patch of Europe called a kingdom where they cannot find elbow-room, but to become recruited to the spectacle of young Canadians leaving a vast country which is inviting just such men to come here and take their places is to our mind a disgrace to our rulers and a stigma which should not be permitted to remain on the outchouchon of Canada one day longer. This unsurpassed country is now welcoming strangers with outstretched arms to show to our shores; let us then show at least

(Continued on page 5.)

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Just what happened in the mo-sand then. A wild enthusiasm seized upon them; shouting his name at the top of their voices they surged forward toward the little hill where he stood— And then— He had foreseen their purpose, and even while they were perfecting their plan, doubt had raged through his spirit with the force of a tempest. Why not accept their nomination? Why not be their king? It would mean an alteration in his program, to be sure—a surrender of his vision of spiritual leadership. And yet it might not be such a surrender; after all, Solomon had been king, and a great spiritual leader; David had been king, and had written the nation's highest ideals into his Psalms. He himself was better balanced than David, wiser than Solomon—why not?

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The King Government Was Censured by Parliament for its Misconduct