THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1926

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the Speech with which His Honour Lieutenant Governor Heartz opened the legislature yesterday afternoon. It will be seen that but little new legislation is anticipated. It is proposed to change the boarding-house character of our jails to something that will be useful and better calculated to serve the purpose for which jails were originally designed. When coal and food or either of them fall short during a cold winter it is a comparatively easy matter for a certain type of individual to secure free board and comfortable quarters for the winter in one of our jails. A bill to enable prisoners of a certain class to earn their way is to be introduced and we feel sure it will meet with the approval of the people generally.

It will be noted that an effort will be made in co-operation with the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to secure a measure of compensation in the readjustment of subsidies now in progress between the federal government and the governments of the western provinces and all will hope that we shall be able to secure from the Progressives, now in power, better treatment than we have had from their predecessors.

The Speech gratefully acknowledges the bounty of Providence during the past year in abundant crops, good prices and general prosperity for none of which the government takes any credit to itself.

The Speech is a characteristically modest one, strong in its declaration that the best interests of the province shall be considered in full on all the deliberations of the session. This from the experience of the past two sessions, all confidently expect. The session will no doubt be short and business-like. The auspicious opening yesterday promises very favourably and we shall look forward to a sane, sensible and unobstructed discussion of the affairs of the province.

THE CUSTOM'S PROBE

The revelations already adduced in the Custom's probe at Ottawa, now interrupted by the parliamentary recess have shocked all decent Canadians, and every decent Canadian wants to see the thing probed to the bottom and those responsible for the mess driven out of public life. Unfortunately and as an evidence of the depth to which Canadian public life has fallen, the only objection to a thorough exposure is shown where we should expect to find a determination to get at the truth the whole truth and nothing but the truth, namely, among our representatives, sworn to safeguard the interests and the honour of our country. In Government circles the aim is not to reach the truth but to save the party; the country with all its interests and all its honour may go to perdition so long as the party skirts can be cleared or the blame laid anywhere except at the door of the party.

A writer in the last issue of MacLean's magazine gives an analysis of the evidence so far adduced which may well make Canadians tremble for their country. A few extracts from this article will show the abyss on the brink of which Canada stands today.

It is not the millions of dollars involved that concerns us, it is the degradation of public life which it reveals that Canada has most to fear; the callous indifference to all but self interest of men elected, raised to positions of honour and trust and placed as the sworn custodians of the country's revenues. We quote:

"Unprecedented inefficiency and lack of business-like administration have prevailed in several government departments, notably the Customs.

"Customs officials co-operated with known crooks smugglers, procurers, and perjurers defrauding the public treasury.

"Prominent citizens, members of parliament, at least one former cabinet minister and sundry friends of the government, conspired to block channels of justice.

"And most damnable of all many of these confidence — destroying facts were known to the premier, to a special committee of the cabinet to members of the Government generally, and to a large proportion of officialdom, brought to their attention over a period of more than twelve months and nothing was done, or so little that was effective that it was almost negligible.

"Extracts from court evidence sensational documents and allegations of glaring delinquencies were called to the attention of the premier and his associates in communications running over a period from June 1924 to December 1925—and the traffic in smuggled liquor, jewellery, silks, denims, cocaine, radio supplies and what not ran jauntily, defiantly and disgracefully on."

And the government knew it. Mr Mackenzie King knew it while running his election last October. He knew it while offering bribes to constituencies in which elections were being run. He knew it when he and his government were hurled out of power last October and he knew why. He knew it when he went out to Saskatchewan to find a safe seat among a people who did not know him and many of whom could neither understand nor read his language.

And the people knew Mr Mackenzie King and his election methods. They know him now through his back door entrance to parliament, through his action with reference to the orgy of smuggling that has been going on with his knowledge during the past two or three years, and they knew too that, with a man at the head of either political party who will wink at robbery of his country for the sake of political support, Canada can never become a great or a progressive country. He is now at the head of a so-called government, in defiance of the will of the majority of the people of Canada; there by the will of a group who, no doubt, belong to the every-man-has-his price category How long will Canada stand for it?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now that the legislature is in session the weather will in all probability be more moderate.

The snow is now on its way to the river. En route it calls occasionally at a cellar or two.

Notes by the Way

It is told that a headless ghost has appeared on Governor's Island. It was clothed in feminine garments and had the one noteworthy feature, or lack of features, that it had no head. And people who are curious about such intangible things as ghosts are naturally inquiring why this apparition has appeared where it did, when it did and in such questionable form. So far we have read or heard of no explanation of the mystery except one. And that we have here subjoined. It is given by one who claims to be specially skilled in ghostly lore.

Why did the ghost appear on Governor's Island? There is only one Island of that name in the broad Dominion of Canada. And does not the name Governor suggest the idea of government? Most naturally it does. So it would appear that the ghost represents the government of Canada in ghostly form and that is why it appeared on Governor's Island. This thing, is an allegory presented for the astonishment and instruction of the people of Canada.

What remains to be explained is easy. Does the reader inquire why the apparition appeared in female form? The answer is, what could be more effiminate than the King Government, even before it lost its head and became dismembered on October 29? And the feminine ghost was headless just because the Government it represented had lost its head and with that irreparable damage had lost control of itself and all that it had been supposed to govern or direct.

Four months the Government had been without a head and had been and still is only the ghost of a Government. Now let us consider for a moment the time when the ghost appeared. Parliament had met and adjourned until the most fateful date in the year's calendar, March 15. That was a day "big with the fate of Caesar and of Rome." It was also a time when ghosts appeared, for it is written that then "the sheeted dead did squeak and gibber in the streets of Rome." Thus the parallel holds and history repeats itself.

Other parallels may suggest themselves to the reader of these lines, but we need not dwell on them. Spirits had been known to visit Governor's Island long before the boring operations had begun or were dreamed of. That those were of the bootleg variety makes no difference. Legends tell that "there are black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey." And these also move about from place to place in the darkness of the night. And were these nightly activities ever before so frequent as they have been since the King government and so many of its officials became recognised as on friendly terms with these fly-by-night spirits here and elsewhere?

There are ghosts and ghosts abroad in the land in these days. Some of these do not realise that they are ghosts, but think they are still in the flesh incarnate. About half a dozen of these ghosts, so-called Ministers of the Crown, are in this class. They have been going to and fro in the land and walking up and down in it. And drawing salaries, too, just as if their heads had not been taken off by an indignant people. Ten thousand dollars a year comes to $833 per month. And the taxpayers of the land have been paying at that rate to these ministerial ghosts that they thought were defunct.

Think of a great Dominion extending from ocean to ocean and ruled by ministerial ghosts! Because a Smuggler's Paradise meanwhile and yet under the domination of ghosts, salaried ghosts! Was it any wonder that a warning apparition appeared on Governor's Island?

Yourbirthday

MARCH 10.—You have a keen understanding of human nature. Women like you and trust you, and the friendship and love you inspire is lasting. You have no real enemies. You will probably travel a great deal, and might settle abroad. Your home life will be very happy. You are unselfish and kind.

Your birth-stone is a bloodstone.
Your flower is a violet.
Your lucky color is white.

::Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Remover offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

BREATH HOLDING TESTS.

In the examination of recuits for the French air force, the length of the trunk or the height sitting down was taken, the weight, and the size of the chest.

In estimating the capacity of the lungs, the amount of cubic inches of air the lungs could hold was measured, aside from the hundred cubic inches of air that Nature always keeps in the lungs. A lung capacity below 220 inches was rejected. Further, the recruit had to to be able to hold his breath for at least forty-five seconds.

One of the tests the anaesthetists now use before operation is this lung capacity, and breath holding test.

The patient first sits quietly for five minutes and then takes a full breath. He holds it as long as he can with his mouth and nostrils closed. If he can hold it for forty-five seconds he is a good normal risk.

If he has a short trunk, five seconds less will be considered normal, and with a long trunk five or more seconds longer will be normal. These figures are about what has been used by medical examiners using the average height of a man as being 5 feet 7 inches, and weight 138 to 143 lbs. For each inch in height more or less than the average ten cubic inches is added or subtracted from the 220 cubic inches. In women the average height of 5.4 inches is taken, with weight at 120 lbs. The lung capacity here should be 180 cubic inches, and 8 inches should be added or subtracted for each inch more or less in height.

In women of the average height, the breath should be held from 35 to 38 seconds, with a little more or a little less according to height.

What is the value of this knowledge to you?

If you are unable to hold your breath this length of time, you should get busy and improve your lung capacity.

The ordinary breathing exercises help some of course, and are easily done. The ideal way however is to walk or run slowly, or take any other vigorous form of exercise. This uses up the cells of the body, and the lungs must get rid of the wastes in the blood and get more oxygen to rebuild the cells. The lungs must work harder in order to do this. This develops lung capacity.

Remember that you shouldn't be satisfied with less than the average capacity.

You will put up a better fight if any ailment attacks you if you have your lung capacity up to normal.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 10, 1926

GOD'S PEOPLE—"Let my people go that they may serve Me." Ex. 10:3.

PRAYER—O God, sin and weakness doth ever hold us back from Thy service. Do Thou speak the word of power and set us free.

GLOOM-CURE

If you wake up drab and gloomy,
get up quickly—right away,
And think of all the nicest things
can happen in the day.
Think, too, of all the kindest folks
you've ever, ever known—
And by the time you've finished
this, you won't feel sad and
lone

Don't say: "I can't eat anything!"
but if you can prepare
A dainty little meal for one—with
extra special care,
And then sit down and eat it! This
isn't selfishness,
But just a bit of medicine to cure
your dismalness!

Then if you still are feeling pangs
of "want-to-sit-and-cry,"
Just put your hat upon your head—
get out of doors and try
To find some golden sunshine—
some laughter, joy, and jokes,
And when you've found them pass
them on to other moody
folks!

—Lillian Gard.

Calls for Opposition to Divorce Evil

NEW YORK, Mar. 8. —An alliance of Protestant, Catholic and Jew to curb the "divorce evil" was recommended by Bishop William T Manning in a Lenten address in which he assailed society leaders for setting a "morally destructive example."

Declaring the "very existence of the American family as an institution" is threatened, Bishop Manning said marriage is becoming "only a temporary arrangement to be terminated at the whim of either party."

Citing statistics of divorce courts, Bishop Manning said there was now one divorce for every seven marriages in the country; one for every five marriages in Ohio; one for every 3.9 in Texas while in Nevada there are 1,000 divorces for every 900 marriages.

Concluding Impressions From Ottawa

Car Ferry and Hudson Bay—Air Planes And Taxes

Now for a few words about one or two special Prince Edward Island interests and then I promise that I will not bother you further—at least until another winter rolls around... bringing with it to so many Islanders plenty of time for reading and thinking and to an increasing proportion of fortunate ones opportunity for travel and contact with people and places more or less widely separated, from the best of all home peoples and the best of all home lands.

The trip home from Ottawa, with twenty-four hours delay at Tormentine, two nights on the car ferry, and the final necessity of walking ashore, brings first to consideration our winter communication. But I am not yet converted to the idea that two ice-breaking car ferry steamers should be kept in commission in the service of this Province. Nor am I certain that the time has yet arrived when we should demand the better steamer which certainly could now be built to take the place of the one at present on the service. That there might be more consideration on our present steamer for the comfort and convenience of those passengers who are accustomed to decent and cleanly modes of living is abundantly apparent.

But to be good Prince Edward Islanders we must be good Canadians too. And good Canadians must realize that the greatest essential of all things in Canada today is such economy in public expenditures that direct taxation may be reduced and the wheels of business allowed to rotate more free. When Prince Edward Island clamors for additional public service at additional public cost it must be ready to grant proportionate additional public service at additional public cost to every other province. And be ready to endure also additional taxation in payment therefor.

And this brings us to the Hudson Bay Railway and the Hudson Bay export route for Canadian grain.

Prince Edward Island in conjunction with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might well suggest that some of Canada's air planes and air service officers should be stationed at or near Sackville or Amherst so as to be available for forest patrol work in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and be available also when Prince Edward Island's steamer service or train service are temporarily delayed by ice or snow, to quickly deliver in Charlottetown our letter mail at least, and the occasional passenger who is hurrying homeward to the bedside of a dying relative. Considerable experimentation has been going on at Ottawa and elsewhere in the development of such attachments for airplanes as will permit of landing on and starting from snow covered fields and I understand that the experimenters have been meeting with a fair measure of success. But the feasibility of a regular winter air mail and passenger service for this province has hardly yet been fully worked out. That it will come in the early future seems to be assured.

In conclusion I would like to suggest that if they have not already done so the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Charlottetown City Council give particular attention to the fact that in 1924 (the 1925 figures are not yet available) the Canadian National Railways paid out in provincial and municipal taxes on its property almost three millions of dollars, and that of these three millions of dollars Charlottetown or Prince Edward Island failed to receive a single cent.

Canadians, who are not considering primarily the interests of all Canada, at taking advantage of a peculiar combination of circumstances just now and are proposing the immediate expenditure of anywhere from twenty to fifty millions of dollars on this project. The late Senator Ferguson was the first politician whom I heard advocate the Hudson Bay route. And that must have been thirty years ago at least. The theory appeared just as good to him then as it does to certain uninformed prairie westerners today. But since Senator Ferguson's time the impracticability of developing the Hudson Bay route as a low cost means of delivering Canadian grain in Europe has been absolutely demonstrated. It has been demonstrated to Prince Edward Islanders more thoroughly perhaps than to those of any other Province. For it was Prince Edward Island men who manned the Prince Edward Island winter steamers on their successive summer trips to the Hudson Bay. And those Prince Edward Islanders who do not want to believe Captain Read's condemnation of the route have only to talk to the other officers and men who were with him on the trips. The route is impracticable. Seamen who know and engineers who know are insistent and emphatic.

If Canada at this time had millions to squander it might be as well to squander those millions in the Hudson Bay as anywhere else. But Canada has squandered too many millions already, and is suffering for such squander severely right now.

Prince Edward Island can, if it wants to, prevent the squandering of more millions in the Hudson Bay.

Prince Edward Island can get along for another year with its present car ferry.

And if Prince Edward Island wants to be truely patriotic true to Confederation, true to the best interests of all Canada, she will kill the squander on the Hudson

Good Outlook for Trans-Atlantic Telephone Service

(Special to The Guardian)

NEW YORK, March 8.—The outlook for regular commercial telephone service between New York and London is "encouraging," according to American telephone and telegraph company engineers following experimental two way wireless telephone conversations between the United States and England yesterday when invited guests of the American Telephone and Telegraph company sitting in a room in the company's long distance headquarters here "listened in" with earphones on wireless conversation between London and New York, beginning at 8.30 a.m. and continuing until 12.30.

Each of the invited guests who included representatives of New York newspapers and several technical experts, had an opportunity to talk to London, for a two minute period. J. H. Furay, Vice-President of the United Press, conversed with Mr. Holding, of the London Electrician, a technical magazine. Each commented on the tremendous occasion, which marked an immense forward stride in the science of the transmission of intelligence.

Hugh Baillie, of the United Press, talked with Mr. Ferguson, of the London Graphic. C. H. R. Ekings of the United Press, New York Staff, read a few news bulletins to T. L. Walsh of the London Financial Times, this being the first time in history that news has been transmitted in this manner.

There were about 30 different wireless telephone conversations during the four hour experiment.

Technical experts sitting at each end of the "wire" one in New York and one in London introduced the talkers to each other.

Detective is Given Long Prison Term

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 8. —Dock Lee Stone was sentenced yesterday to a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment and a $1,000 fine for killing Joseph Iskra in a $1.20 coke robbery. Today he faces the prospect of another trial for the slaying of Iskra's brother Andrew at the same time. Stone, who was a detective for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, pleaded self-defence, saying that when he challenged the brothers last October they advanced upon him making threats. They were, he said, stealing coke from a car in the railroad yards.

The shooting aroused indignation among several thousand Slavs of the vicinity. A benefit performance for the families of the two men was staged at Bayonne.

In Not Too Free State

LONDON, March 8—A civil servant in the Irish Free State who wishes to marry must now get married either before 9.30 a.m. or after 5 p.m. or on a holiday. In the past civil servants had been granted a fortnight's special leave when they marry, but this has now been stopped.

"Life was much more comfortable during the British regime, and there was much less red tape," is an oft-heard remark in the civil service nowadays.

for a year or two yet without asking for too great capital expenditures.

If for any reason Harold Jenkins and A. E. McLean are not well posted now in respect to the Hudson Bay and the Hudson Strait and the Arctic ice they will have good opportunity to get so posted before the House meets again on the 15th. of March.

And if when the House meets again these two Liberal Prince Edward Island representatives will stand up on the floor of Parliament and tell the representatives of all Canada there assembled that Prince Edward Island knows that the Hudson Bay route is impracticable and that they are determined to oppose the expenditure of further millions in its development, they will not only ensure the defeat of such proposals in the House, but they will as good Canadians render to Canada a service of incalculable value.

They may not be inclined to do so unless they know that a goodly number of their supporters want them to do so. Consequently these supporters, being good Prince Edward Islanders and good Canadians should, personally or by letter, express to Harold Jenkins and A. E. McLean their desire that they oppose further expenditure now on the development of the Hudson Bay route.

Probably never before in Canada did the opinion of the individual Canadian carry such weight in the determination of Canadian policy as it does today. Good Canadians should make their desires known emphatically and soon.

If they want that economy which will encourage progress, now is the time to demand it and this is the opportunity to get it.

Good Canadians today may well make their aim in national affairs:—

Economy in Public Expenditures which must result in Reduction of **Taxation, And Increase of the Canadian Pay-roll** which must result in Gain of Population and General Prosperity.

The fearless application of these two principles will cause Canada to quickly grow strong and mighty

We go on forever

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Government And an Empire Trade Policy

Producers Protest At Delay.

At a Council Meeting of the British Empire Producers' Organisation on Monday, at which the Chairman, Mr. Ben H. Morgan, presided, a strong protest was made on behalf of producers throughout the Empire against the delay of the Imperial Government in giving effect to the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee which was presented as long ago as August 1925. The points particularly emphasised were the following:—

Marking Empire Goods:

The importance of adequate provision for marking: A strong resolution in regard to this, as a preliminary to any effective preference on Empire goods was passed at the December Meeting and forwarded to the Government, and a Bill to implement this particular recommendation has been promised in the Government programme for the Session.

The 1,000,000lbs. Grant For Empire Produce:

In regard to the expenditure of the 1,000,000 pound grant, the view was emphasised that any money spent upon advertising Empire products should be spent under the direct supervision and control of the producers of the particular commodities advertised and that mere vague and general publicity not dictated by an intimate knowledge of production would be effort and money wasted.

Stabilisation Of Preferences:

A resolution was passed urging upon the Government the principle of the stabilisation of preferences on Empire products at a money value for a period of years irrespective of alterations in the duties so as to give confidence to the producing industries and to encourage the flow of capital for their expansion.

Public Body Contracts:

Following up deputations and other representations to the Government and to the various Spending Departments, the view was expressed by the Council that the Government should give a substantial preference in all contracts amounting to at least 20 per cent on the value, to firms using British Empire materials and labour only, and that Municipalities should be asked to give a similar preference of at least 15 per cent.

"Buy British Goods" Campaign.

The Organisation has always taken the leading part in this campaign in Great Britain and much of the present popular movement is due to their efforts. The Organisation has been co-operating with the Board of Trade and negotiations in regard to Shopping Weeks have been initiated with a large number of Municipal bodies among which may be mentioned —Ramsgate, Islington, Loughborough, Stoke, Perth, Banbury, Hawick and Eastbourne.

Imperial Conference Preparations:

It was decided to co-ordinate the views of producers of various commodities represented in the Organisation, such as Wheat, Meat, Cereals, Sugar Cocoa, Tobacco, Wines and many ther commodities, to be presented to the Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference should these meet in the Autumn of this year.

Empire Sugar: Drawbacks Of Duty:

It was resolved to request the Government to consider such a rearrangement of the drawback paid on the export of goods manufactured from Empire sugar as to allow the freer sale of Empire sugar to confectioners manufacturing for export.

Appointments:

Meeting were the names of Mr. J. B. Cassels, M. B. E. Trade Commissioner for British Guiana, who was elected to the Council and Senator Col. Sir Nugent Evererd, Bt. who becomes an Associate Member.

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