

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1924

Saturday being Empire Day and a public holiday The Guardian will not be issued on Monday.

AWAKENING CONFIDENCE

If there is one thing more than another, the Maritime provinces need at the present time it is a "spirit of confidence," says a Liberal exchange.

Confidence in what, may we ask? Confidence in the conditions which have caused the recent and still continuing exodus? Confidence in the tariff tinkering which has closed so many of our industries and which have caused capitalists to draw more tightly their purse strings?

What our Liberal friends are really asking for is confidence in the present Progressive-Liberal government. This confidence awakened all would be well with the Liberal party. The most difficult task before the Liberals today is to awaken the confidence they ask for.

Confidence in a country that has thrown down its fences leaving its fields to be trampled by a nation that bars us from its own markets is impossible and no amount of shouting will awaken it.

We are told by those political optimists that farmers, mechanics and laborers have a better chance in the United States because of their manufacturing centres and consequent home markets.

Confidence in Canada can never be restored until the present aggregation at Ottawa is disbanded. The aggregation knows this and persists in retaining its grip till the last minute and the last dollar of its seasonal indemnity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

We understand that already many enquiries have been received by the Secretary of the Tourist Association from Canadian and American cities in reply to advertisements regarding the attractions of the province for tourists.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is expected that Hon. W. G. Mitchell, who resigned his seat in Parliament the other day, will seek re-election in Montreal when the bye-election comes round.

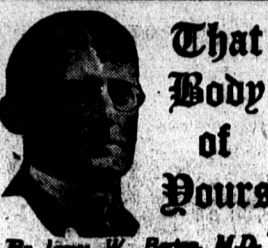
What is most desirable in the coming bye-elections, of which there will probably be a number during this year, would be a straight contest in each case that would decide between moderate protection and such sliding toward free trade as is embodied in the Robb tariff.

Premier King has replied to Mr. Mitchell affirming that there has been no change of the Liberal policy in the Robb budget.

Premier King and his colleagues were responsible for the Liberal platform of 1919. He himself after he gained power denied that the party were in any way bound by it.

No change of policy, says Premier King. The fact is that the only thing about the Liberal tariff policy that has been unchangeable has been its policy of change.

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

WHERE HAS THE SMALL WAIST GONE

Watching a moving picture the other day depicting scenes from the French Revolution, the small waisted ladies of the ladies were quite conspicuous.

My companion asked me what had become of the small waisted women had a few years ago.

My reply was that the waists were pretty much the same, but the corsets were entirely different.

The old corset simply manufactured a waist at a certain point and that was all there was to it.

The corset now used tends to hold the back erect, and to lift up the abdominal organs into their proper position in people who are overweight.

Now women are looking for more freedom, for more comfort.

Have they done away with corsets? No! But the corset manufacturer now builds a corset to fit the figure, rather than a corset to which the figure must be fitted.

The corset now used tends to hold the back erect, and to lift up the abdominal organs into their proper position in people who are overweight.

At the end of three months let your corset measure you again. You may still need corsets, may always need them, but you'll be able to wear a smaller size.

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

RESULT OF DELAYING THE EMBARGO

Sir.—The current issue of the Paper Trade Journal (New York) contains the following announcement:

"The St. Regis Paper Company has decided not to carry out its plans for the erection of a paper mill in Canada for the present. The Company recently acquired a site near Quebec and it has extensive timber limits in the province. It will continue to ship its pulpwood out of Canada instead of manufacturing it into pulp and paper within the province."

Plans for the erection of the new mill above referred to were announced by the St. Regis Company several months ago, about the time that parliament passed a bill empowering the government to stop the exportation of raw pulpwood but which has never been implemented.

The mill was to have been capable of producing 200 tons and later on 400 tons of paper a day. It would have given regular employment to between 200 and 300 men and support to probably 1,000 to 1500 persons.

The reason why the company prefers not to build the mill at present and to continue to ship its Canadian pulpwood to the United States is to be manufactured are not far to seek.

This is not the only development held up by the delay in applying the pulpwood embargo authorized by parliament.

I am, Sir, Etc., FRANK J. D. BARNJUM, Montreal, May 21st, 1924.

ANOTHER PULPWOOD SMOKE SCREEN

Sir.—My attention has been called to a letter written by an official of the recently organized Pulpwood Dealers' Association, impugning my motives in urging an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood, complaining that the newspaper press of Canada has been too liberal in the space it has accorded to my views, and making a tearful appeal to the editors to close their columns to any further arguments emanating from me.

Newspaper editors who have received copies of this letter would, considering its source, undoubtedly have been highly amused at its effrontery, if its assertions did not constitute such a poor reflection upon their own perspicacity and editorial judgment.

As to the personal attack upon me I can afford, as I have done in connection with similar attacks from the same source, to ignore it entirely. Personally, it is immaterial to me whether Canada adopts the policy of retaining her small remaining wood supply for her own use or continues to allow its exploitation by aliens.

So far as my own individual interests are concerned, if the arguments against an embargo are worth anything, my interests would be better served by allowing things to remain as they are at present.

My timber holdings are all owned in fee. They are very much in excess of the requirements of the pulpmill of which I am a part owner and if what these opponents say is true—that an embargo would be against the interests of the Canadian land holder—then I am engaged in an effort to destroy my own best market.

But, I take it, Canadian newspapers, and Canadians generally who have studied the question, are not to be misled by the pulpwood exporters and their friends, the American paper manufacturers. It is the people and the newspaper press, who have a vital interest in the preservation of the forest and of a lone individual like myself who, having retired from active business, is unconcerned whether the government takes action or not, except as a matter of pride in his native country, a patriotic desire to see it develop and an ambition to do his small share towards directing public opinion in the right channel.

I have advocated this embargo because I have felt that it was a national necessity, and by long odds the most important measure now before the country.

I have, however, carried on in a perfectly independent capacity and have asked no one to do anything that was not justified by considerations of public welfare alone. Any time the editors of our Canadian newspapers feel that I am not working in the best interest of Canada I have sufficient respect for their intelligence to know that they will voluntarily decline to print what I send to them without the usual

fraternal advice of an association of pulpwood exporters.

I am, Sir, Etc., FRANK J. D. BARNJUM, Montreal, May 20th, 1924.

May Be Impossible To Elect President

By far the most interesting prospect in the American Presidential elections, which will take place in November, is the fall of the Electoral College to name a President. The chances of such a contingency are at least as great as the chances of any given candidate being elected, and a situation will then confront the American people such as has arisen only three times in the nation's history.

From this possible situation, that is the throwing of the election into the House of Representatives, will very likely arise another situation which is unprecedented, namely the failure of the House to elect a President. It all depends on the fortune Senator LaFollette has in enlisting support for the third party, which it is expected that he will head.

That Coolidge will be the nominee of the Cleveland convention is a forgone conclusion, and that LaFollette will lead a bolt from the convention seems equally certain. He will either take the field as head of a band of reviving Republicans or else swing his support to some other independent. The possibility that he might swing in behind a Democratic candidate if the latter should be unusually forward-looking is remote. Then every thing will depend upon the success LaFollette meets with in the campaign.

The Electoral College

If Coolidge should sweep the country as Harding swept it, or if there should be a correspondingly strong swing of the pendulum toward the Democratic candidate the third party movement would have little effect. But no great sweep of either party is expected. The Electoral College, which is a place of machinery that the Constitution erected in the belief that it was arranging that the President should be chosen not by direct vote of the people but as the result of deliberations by the "best minds" of the country, is really made up of obscure gentlemen who are committed in advance to one candidate or another.

If a majority of Electoral College members who favor Coolidge are elected the casting of their votes is an automatic act. Coolidge is elected. Nobody bothers waiting until the College really votes as required. The country knows the day after election who is to be President, except in unusual cases where the returns from a pivotal state are delayed, as with California in 1916. But if the election is so close that there is not a majority of the Electoral College in favor of one candidate, then the task of electing goes to the House.

Voting by States

If there are only two Presidential candidates, of course no question can arise of the ability of the College to make a choice since all members are committed to one or the other, and a majority vote decides. But when there is a third candidate, even though he may control but a handful of votes, it may be impossible for any one to have a clear majority as provided by the Constitution. The College then reports its inability to elect and it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to choose a President. In voting for a President each state has a single vote. The

Up to the Senate

But the Constitution provides that to elect a President in the House he must have more than a majority of the states, which number forty-eight. Twenty-five votes are thus required, and the question is where are they to come from? The answer is that they will not be forthcoming. Then the Constitution having envisaged such a situation calls upon the Senate, which, while the House has been failing to elect a President, is supposed to have elected a Vice-President. If the Senate is more successful than the House it has elected a Vice-President, and if the House has not made a choice by March 4, when it dissolves, the Vice-President elected by the Senate becomes the President of the United States. But if such a condition should arise as is contemplated, then it is quite possible that the Senate will be as unable to agree upon a Vice-President as the House upon a President. As the Senate is now composed, there are fifty one Republicans, forty-three Democrats and two Farmer-Labor Senators. The LaFollette group in the Senate could either create a deadlock or hold the balance of power.

The Constitution makes no further plans for the election of a President of the United States, but there is a statute known as the Presidential Succession Act, which provides that in the event of the death or incapacity of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State shall become the President. It might be argued that this Act would apply in the case of a deadlock in Congress. If it did, the next President would be Charles Evan Hughes. It is conceded that Mr. Hughes has been an admirable Secretary of State, but nobody wants him as President. The odds against any state delegation voting for his nomination at the Republican convention are precisely the same as the odds against any state voting for him in the Democratic convention. There is a strong probability that unless the verdict of the American people is emphatic next November thus keeping the election out of the House, somebody will become President with a smaller popular demand for him than was the case with President Coolidge or President Arthur.

Thinking that the hissing, spitting little demon was no less than the Evil One himself.

When Watt heard of the experiment he feared that Murdoch's energies might be distracted from the business of stationary engines, and he got Boulton to persuade Murdoch to drop the project, so that Murdoch never took up the subject he found the vicar in great fear.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA: WATERLOO, ONT. THE remarkable growth of this company is shown by the increase in the amount of its assets. In 1870 Mutual assets totalled \$6,216.33. In 1900 the figures showed assets of a little over five million dollars. At the present time Mutual Assets amount to nearly 60 millions of dollars, including special reserves and surplus funds amounting to \$7,892,069. Mutual Life Insurance is sound in principle, and it has proved itself no less sound in practice. We'll be glad to send you our booklet, "The Story of the Mutual Life." Write to our head office at Waterloo. H. A. EBERS, Provincial Manager, 135 Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

WILL YOU "NAME THE MAN"? thinking that the hissing, spitting little demon was no less than the Evil One himself. When Watt heard of the experiment he feared that Murdoch's energies might be distracted from the business of stationary engines, and he got Boulton to persuade Murdoch to drop the project, so that Murdoch never took up the subject he found the vicar in great fear.

First Locomotive Built... (By Dominion News Service) LONDON, May 22.—A tiny locomotive, nearly 150 years old, said to be the first made in England, has just reached London. Built by Murdoch, the famous engineer, when he was in Cornwall, it is a quaint piece of mechanism, 14 1/2 in. high and 13 in. long, with two driving wheels and a front steering wheel fitted with a tiller handle. The locomotive ran trials at Redruth in Cornwall in 1784—three years after its construction, when Murdoch was in the West of England for his firm, Boulton and Watt. The first experiment was in Murdoch's house, and then it was tried on the road when, according

Farm and Work Boots for Spring The Best Plow Boot we know of for the price \$3.25 Valentine Martins Military leather, brown or black \$3.90 English Box Kip, leather lined \$4.50 Shoe Packs \$3.95 We have a low grade of split plow shoe at \$2.50 Men's fine Boots and Oxfords that defy competition in price and quality. Headquarters for Helegraph Hose for men and women.

--CIVIC PRIDE-- NOTHING makes a greater impression on a visitor to any city than attractive, well-kept lawns, and as we wish our city to make the most favorable possible impression on the numerous tourists who will visit us this summer, WE OFFER A Genuine "Taylor-Forbes" Lawn Mower (Or its Retail Price in Cash) to the owner of what is judged to be the best kept lawn in the City during July 14 CARNIVAL WEEK July 20 There Are No Other Conditions Give Charlottetown a Boost! —For Hardware— Fennell & Chandler

INSURE YOUR CAR WITH The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company AGAINST COLLISION, PUBLIC LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, FIRE AND THEFT Low Rates Absolute Security Prompt Attention D. B. STEWART

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

SPRING

A blackbird sang! And a thousand silver echoes broke and scattered Through the woods, over hills and downs, And even through the windows of those who dwell in towns,

A blackbird sang! And a thousand tight and tiny buds burst with a laugh, And opened out their hearts of pink and green and gold,

And the earth took out her Joseph's coat, and settled it about her, fold by fold.

A blackbird sang! And a thousand little memories stirred in my soul—memories of you!

And something cold upon my spirit melted and broke;

Does it matter if my heart broke too?

—Gabrielle

Your Birthday

MAY 23.—You are babbling over with enthusiasm, and there is nothing you will not try. Failure does not discourage you. You have self-esteem, assurance, and perseverance. You are fond of music, and the best in literature. You are vivacious, witty and lovable. Be considerate for others, especially older folks, and happiness will come to you.

Your birth-stone is an emerald, which means success in love. Your flower is a lily. Your lucky colors are red and yellow.

A Key Tragedy

(By Dominion News Service) GENEVA, May 22.—Two Munich Alpinists were found lately frozen to death sitting on their skis one yard from the Bruggenberg hut in the Aetstaler Alps near Innsbruck. The hut contained more than

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS