

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1928

"HONEST JOHN" IN POLITICS.

ACCORDING to a recent issue of the Patriot, Hon. J. E. Sinclair, M.P., is known locally as "Honest John." That must have been before he entered politics. After reading the summary of his speech in Parliament, reported in yesterday's Guardian, even his most stalwart supporters will have grave doubts about "Honest John's" political honesty. He contended that prices of dairy butter have not been depressed by importations from Australia and New Zealand, and that there was a ready market for everything in Great Britain. In this view he is entirely at variance with the dairymen of this province, and throughout Canada, as instanced by Mr. J. A. Macdonald in his address before the Rotary Club on Monday. Mr. Macdonald said:

"At the present time, our markets have received quite a setback owing to so much New Zealand butter being dumped into Canada. Up to Nov. 1st 100,000 boxes of New Zealand butter was exported to Canada, and one boat in November delivered 34,000 boxes, in Halifax. New Zealand and Australia are producing under Summer conditions, and are bonused to the extent of six cents a pound. So you see why we cannot compete with that trade, and make a profit with our type of cow. Dairymen in Canada are petitioning the Government very strongly at present, and indications are that the dumping clause will be applied, or the three cents duty put on again, and another season will be able to pay a bigger price to the farmers in winter and encourage winter dairying, and will be able to get better markets by being able to supply them all the year round."

How can Mr. Sinclair honestly urge a policy so diametrically opposed to the interests of his constituents and of Canada?

"Honest John" is also entirely satisfied with the way the Duncan Report "has been implemented," and "also with the way railway matters have progressed."

What is the use of having a member at Ottawa so satisfied with the crumbs or less which the Government deals out to us? It is quite evident Mr. Sinclair is not acting in the interests of his constituents but of some ulterior motive for which the interests of his province must become subservient.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

IS there a psychological reason for the fact that so many of the King Government officials have gone bad after a term in office? Were they on the downward road when they entered service, or did they contract the disease after association with their employers. Two years ago the demoralization of the Customs Department, with its attendant revelations of widespread grafting started the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now a Royal Commission investigating that same department has discovered that there are some officials whom the country could spare and their dismissal is recommended. Just what these officials are guilty of has not been divulged by the Government. Were they really guilty or were they on the wrong side of politics? Did they know too much about the "higher ups," or were they plain thieves and ordinary grafters? These are questions which the public have a right to know.

And there is something wrong with the Immigration Department. It also is to be investigated. Then there is the Public Works Department concerning the activities of which little has been heard except that it has been very busy in many projects. Probably some one will demand, as in the two cases mentioned, that its activities be investigated. If so, we may look for further revelations. The cleaning up of the different departments recalls the cleaning of the Augean stables of old as well as the old adage: "Birds of a feather flock together!"

HORSE AND DOG TAXES TO GO.

FINDING the Government highly unpopular in the country, the Saunders Government is seeking means of gaining public approval, and like Mr. Robb in the case of the Dominion, intend resorting to tax reduction. The Budget is being prepared with a view to the abolition of the Horse Tax and the Dog Tax. The former may meet with general approval but we are doubtful about the latter. It was not imposed with a view to revenue, but for the purpose of restricting the number of dogs roaming throughout the country and the consequent worrying of sheep and destruction of feathered stock. To remove this restrictive tax is just to encourage a return to those depredatory days.

SPELLING LIKE WATER.

THE Saunders Government is spelling money like water. A host of people have been employed for all sorts of work, "deserving Democrats" only needing to apply to get the country's revenue cast before them like Biblical pearls. Because there is not enough ordinary means of squandering money it is proposed to change the method of indicating the various main roads which at present is by color strips round telephone poles to numbers. It is the American way to use numbers, so our Government being obviously pro-American must adopt that system. What benefit it is to us here, except the putting of money in somebody's pocket to make the change, is microscopic, for we have so few main roads that there are colors and combinations of colors sufficient for all our requirements.

"SAFETY FIRST."

THE familiar phrase, "Safety First" embodies a counsel which is well calculated to bring about a reduction in the number of street accidents. Not a few people, indeed, owe much to the maxim. But it is liable to be misapplied and misunderstood, and recently the Duke of York took exception to the words. Now the well-known writer of "Musings Without Method," in the February number of "Blackwood's Magazine," formulates objection to what he calls "the baleful legend": "Malice, intent upon the impoverishment of a race, never hit upon a more dangerous device. He who would achieve safety first will never achieve anything else, and is like to die of old age, useless and effete. Yet this lesson of meanness, this invitation to avoid the fair risks and decent uncertainties of life, is taught publicly and universally; and since the lesson, that may be learned, unconsciously, sinks more deeply into the common mind, thousands go about their daily business intent only upon self-preservation. Nothing can moderate, to use Matthew Arnold's words, "their passionate, absorbing, almost bloodthirsty clinging to life." Nor can any argument be found which will deter these comfortable worldlings from their eager search of Safety First. . . . This love of caution did not always paralyze the spirit of our race. The great men who built our Empire on a firm foundation, and carried our arms to every corner of the globe did not deem it their first, their only duty to save their skins. They proudly carried their lives in their hands, and if they fell at the threshold of adventure, they were comforted by the knowledge that they had not been the bondsmen of fear and prudence.

This pungent critic also maintains that "most of the wickedness perpetrated by governments are suggested by this craving for Safety First."

The Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa tells that Canadian manufacturers produced in 1927 but 179,383 motor cars, as against 205,116 in 1926, a falling off of 25,733 machines. At the same time the number of motor cars imported into Canada was 28 per cent greater in 1927 than in 1926. In 1926 Canadian manufacturers sold in other countries 74,553 motor vehicles, and in 1927 they sold only 57,792, a reduction of 16,760 cars. If the number of motor vehicles exported in each year be deducted from the number manufactured, it will be seen that the Canadian market absorbed 130,563 Canadian-built machines in 1926, and only 121,590 last year. If this is permitted to go on where will our motor car industry be ten years hence?

The death is announced of Hon. Justice Idington, late of the Supreme Court of Canada, in the 87th year of his age. On his retirement from the Supreme Court a year ago he was reported to be the oldest Judge of a high court within the British Empire.

The nights are still four hours longer than the days in this latitude if we reckon the time between sunset and sunrise. And the sun is frequently obscured by clouds during the day time, so that its warm

Notes by the Way

There is a variously interpreted passage in the Book of Ecclesiastes, 7-29, which a number of newspapers have interpreted in their own way. One paper puts it in this way: "In the Book of Ecclesiastes it is recorded by the Preacher that the men of that day 'had sought out many inventions.' We quote from the Book in use in Protestant churches what Solomon is therein reported to have written, beginning at the 25th verse of the chapter: 'I applied my heart to know, and to search and to seek out wisdom, and the reason of things, and to know the wickedness of folly, even of foolishness and madness.' 'And I find more bitter than death the woman whose heart is snares and nets, and her hands as bands; whose pleasure God shall escape from her; but the sinner shall be taken by her.' 'Behold, this have I found, saith the Preacher, counting one by one to find out the account. 'Which, yet my soul seeketh, but I find not; One man among a thousand have I found; but a woman among all these have I not found. 'Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions.' Does the word 'they' in the concluding sentence mean man in the sense of mankind, or women as a class separate from men?"

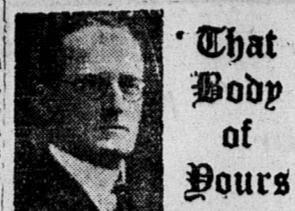
A singular state of affairs exists in the relations between President Coolidge and the Republican party. In a way he is popular with his party, which would gladly have nominated him as its candidate in the coming Presidential election. Republicans apparently believe that he would be their strongest candidate if he would consent to run, which he refuses to do. He is a Republican; the House of Representatives is Republican by a large majority and Republicans control the machinery of the Senate, but Congress rejects one by one all the principal measures recommended by the President in his annual message of two months ago.

The President recommended that the Government-owned Merchant Marine be disposed of as soon as possible and the Government retire from the business. The Senate is quite ready to pass the Jones Bill, now before it, authorising the United States Shipping Board to expend \$250,000,000 in new ships to continue the business. The President recommended that the Radio Commission be abolished, and Congress voted to continue it in office. He recommended that the cost of flood control be borne in part by the States bordering on the Mississippi, and it is practically certain that Congress will decide that the entire cost shall be borne by the Federal Government. The President warned Congress in a very emphatic manner that tax reduction must not exceed \$225,000,000; the House of Representatives jumped it up to \$290,000,000 and "the Senate will probably go a few millions better" in the opinion of a well-informed Congressional correspondent. Both Houses are preparing to pass farm relief legislation along lines over and over denounced by the President. It is somewhat surprising to Canadian readers to find how little influence even a popular President's openly expressed views may have upon the action of Congress.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH THE SUN'S RAYS

Some months ago I spoke about the discovery in 1889 by a Frenchman, that certain rays of the sun had a beneficial effect upon insects that could not be attributed to heat alone. Then later two Englishmen discovered that it was the light, and not the heat, that destroyed little destructive organisms.

Later a German physician discovered that the benefits of tuberculous patients from rays of the sun. Finally a Norwegian physician was able to treat skin conditions successfully by the use of these same rays—ultra violet rays.—but he sent some slow warts which gave off these rays artificially.

Lamps for making artificial sunlight are now used in hospitals, and in the offices of physicians all over the world. And still a new use has been found for the blood-cleansing rays. It has been shown recently that in conditions of anaemia, that is thin blood, that these rays have the effect of increasing the number and redness of the red blood cells. Therefore when the patient is putting up a long continued fight with some slow illness, these rays often turn the tide in favor of health.

Now it has been shown that the use of these rays on the skin increases the power of the blood to fight off harmful organisms. The question is whether these ultra violet rays affect the whole of the blood at one time, or whether the rays just affect the blood beneath the skin that is exposed to these rays.

Two series of experiments were carried out so as to examine at once the effect of the blood-cleansing rays through the spot where the rays were being used, and the blood elsewhere in the body. It was shown that the power of the blood to fight off harmful organisms was 74 per cent in the general circulation, but it was 92 per cent in the area that was subjected to the ultra violet rays.

Of course this means that the rays enriched blood flowing to all parts of the body gradually enriches the blood as a whole. Therefore any part of that body of yours that gets the rays of the sun enriched thereby, in that spot for the time being, and in turn the entire blood receives the benefit thereof.

My point naturally is that you and I should endeavor to get some of these rays of the sun every day, such as minutes of direct sunlight would enrich the blood, and help its fighting power.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it polite to say "How do you do?" or "Pleased to know you," when acknowledging an introduction? A. Yes, if she can do so without neglecting her guests.

Q. May the hostess join in the playing at a card party? A. Yes, if she can do so without neglecting her guests.

Q. What is the correct way to eat celery? A. Celery should be taken in the fingers and the stalks bitten into.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAB BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Curling the Hair

Hot curling irons should never be used on the hair. Kid curlers are the most desirable. If metal curlers are used, be sure that they do not cut the hair.

To keep yeast Yeast can be kept for two or three weeks without any odor in the icebox if packed as follows. Put an inch of salt in a half pint Mason jar, then a cake of yeast wrapped in tin-foil, another half inch of salt another cake of yeast, etc., until jar is full. An inch of salt should be on the top layer. Screw on the cover and place in icebox.

Iron Stand The iron will hold its heat for a greater length of time if an asbestos stand or a heated brick is used instead of the ordinary stand.

ing influence is less effectual than it would otherwise be. Spring is coming all the same, although half the winter yet stands in the way.

Two of our Island representatives have spoken in Parliament during the debate on the address but neither of them had anything to say about our claim to representation in the Federal Cabinet. The Prime Minister and his colleagues were equally silent on this important subject. Is it a matter of no consequence to these gentlemen? They would soon be brought to book if any other Province were insulted in this fashion.

Historical Trials

DELIGHTFUL SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING CASES SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE GUARDIAN BY HELEN MARSHALL HUNT.

IV. SERVETUS.

The trial of Servetus resembles somewhat that of Bruno; both were tried for heresy (though other causes entered in) at a period of fear and persecution. Bruno at Rome by the Inquisition, Servetus at Geneva by the Protestants. Each was a son of the Renaissance, a scientific inquirer after truth, each became a wanderer philosopher, arrogant and self-confident and eager for a fight.

Servetus was born in Spain, but it soon became too hot for him. He went to France. At times he practised medicine under an assumed name, always, however, writing on theology and science. His doctrines were abhorrent to Protestant and Catholic alike. In France he was imprisoned by the Inquisition, but made his escape. He wandered about seeking refuge and a magnet seemed to draw him to Geneva in spite of the fact that he and Calvin were bitter enemies. Calvin hated him, spoke of him as "a vile villain," and had written to a friend saying that if Servetus showed himself in Geneva he should not leave it alive—and he did not—Calvin saw to that. Sir John describes Calvin as "doing third-class police or private agency work." As the story of the trial is told only a legal mind would grasp the irrelevance of the confessions and medley of the proceedings. Calvin himself trained in law, fearing he might fail to get a conviction, sent and asked the Inquisition which had previously tried Servetus for evidence as to his heresy, but the Inquisition refused its aid, although Calvin had voluntarily given it information against Servetus earlier. Finally after weeks of prosecution Servetus was sentenced and he was burnt at the stake "with circumstances of horror which I will not describe," says the writer. "Faltering at first, he was in the end calm and brave. His last words were, 'Jesus, Thou Son of the Eternal God, have mercy upon me!'

A little after his death Calvin published a book, "The Defence of the Orthodox Faith of the Sacred Trinity Against the Errors of Michael Servetus" and in it Sir John thinks he detects an uneasy consciousness of the need of explanation. "Socrates and Servetus were both tried in a democracy and for similar offences, and the writer points out that the comparison between the trials is all to the honor of Athens. Luther censured the ferocity of the brutality savagery and personal spite conspicuous at Geneva. In the Christian democracy 'there may have been a higher standard, but the trial speaks of a lower life.' As a test of civilization he suggests that 'as good a measure as any is the degree to which justice is carried out, the degree to which men are sensitive to wrong doing, and desire to right it.' If that be the test, a trial such as that of Servetus is a trial of the people among whom it took place, and his condemnation is theirs also.

KATHERINE OF ARAGON When we come to the trials of Katherine of Aragon we find that there is little of interest to the lay mind. It is really a contest between Henry VIII on the one side and the Pope and the Emperor Charles on the other. When the Pope, chiefly for political reasons, refused to declare Henry's marriage with Katherine void, Henry sought opinions from all sides. It is of interest to know that the advice given him by Luther (as the lesser of two evils, was to keep two wives. The writer wonders what would have been the effect on our marriage customs, if effect on our marriage customs, if Henry had followed Luther's advice. Undoubtedly the struggle gave an impetus to the Reformation in England. The civil courts granted Henry his divorce, and Sir John's summing up is, "Once more, and not for the last time, the courts proved themselves the pliant and handy instruments of injustice."

RALEIGH.

As for the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, interesting and romantic as a figure as he was, his trial had nothing of much interest to the general reader. We are told that the behaviour of the Judge reminds one of the description by Bunyan of the trial of Faithful in Vanity Fair, Lord Hatfield presiding. But there were also told that at this period, and especially in the reign of the autocratic James I, the judges were the King's men and were there to do his bidding. Raleigh was charged with conspiracy against the King and in such a case no lawyer might defend him. There was no case whatever proven against Raleigh. He was condemned to death, but at the last moment was reprieved and given a commission to sail to South America to find treasure. Raleigh failed to bring back gold, but managed to kill some Spaniards. His enemies had him arrested again. The Spaniards were at this time allies of the English and Raleigh was charged with "great and heinous offences in acts of hostility against his Majesty's confederates, etc." The examination was held in secret; Raleigh executed. There are many points of law considered in the study of his trial of interest chiefly to those studying the growth of legal procedure.

WITCHCRAFT.

Trials for witchcraft is the next subject treated, in this absorbing book. We are accustomed to the expression "epidemic crime"—crimes that become common, and for that very reason, become still commoner. In this case we may speak of epidemic prosecutions for witchcraft—an epidemic extending over 250 years; in fact, synchronizing with the period of the Renaissance. It is astonishing and humiliating to think that in a period of intellectual activity and scientific discoveries the people of Europe should have become lower than the tribes of Africa



A Healthy Oak

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in their ignorant terror and savage hunting down of witches and sorcerers. Intelligent people in the Europe of Shakespeare, Knox and Luther countenanced the ferocious out of women believed to be practicing witchcraft, and then torturing them and burning them at the stake. Antiquity had no such outbreak of passionate fear.

To a lawyer these trials show an impressive way the utility of accepting confessions as evidence of guilt, a method considered by the canon law as satisfactory and conclusive. Hundreds of women known now to have been neurotic or mental defectives, confessed voluntarily to imaginary, impossible deeds, their warped imaginations dwelling on the reported secret rites of witches and on the horrors of the stake.

The epidemic spread itself over Europe, but was concentrated chiefly in Germany, Scotland and England. Protestants and Catholics were both affected by it. Sir John merely suggests possible explanations for its sudden appearance and growth at this period, and he relates the history of a few typical trials. It would seem to be a fruitful field for the study of group psychology. He finishes this chapter with this wise observation: "For all time the trials as to witchcraft are a warning that courts may fail to elicit truth and may do evil deeds if they seek to give effect to popular beliefs. The man in the street may be as wrong headed and as cruel as the tyrant on the throne."

IN CONCLUSION.

The last chapter, Les Grands Jours

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