

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1877) 5.00 per year (in advance) delivered, \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Vice-President, J. B. Burnett; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.; Associate Editor, D. E. Currie; Editor and Manager, J. B. Burnett; New York Representative—Frank B. Northrup; Chicago Representative—E. J. Power

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

It is quite natural, at this phase of the political moon, with a parliamentary session and a general election looming up, that our expectations should be keyed up to the highest possible pitch. Recently published statistics have made it quite evident that things federal are in a condition which may call up uncomfortable questioning during the session and things which may be difficult to explain on the eve of the election. It is generally admitted that the promises of the last parliamentary session are not going to realize their fulfillment during the coming session. Something by way of offset, therefore had to be done and, behold! it has already been done. The Canadian National Railways has for the past three years or so been a sort of cross between a scape-goat and a sink hole. When a deficit occurred the railway was blamed for it; when the budget had to be so balanced as to show a surplus, the required amount was borrowed and charged to the Railway.

The Railway has again been requisitioned, this time in a new role. We are informed through our Liberal exchanges that a great plan is about to be put into operation by which expenses hitherto incurred through layoff, strikes and other occurrences are to be entirely eliminated, operating costs cut down and a better service given to the public.

Here is the way this project is outlined in the heading of the article announcing the great scheme: "Co-operation Plan to be tried on the C. N. R., Shop Crafts and Management of Railway will give system a trial. American Expert now in Moncton. Steadier Employment, Better Working Conditions. Greater Output and Improved Service to Public Expected."

Under this imposing heading is outlined the great idea. Briefly the scheme is, to quote from our Liberal authorities, "a plan of co-operation between the seven federated shop crafts and the management of the Canadian National Railways." Through this co-operation we are assured that all the blessings specified in the heading above quoted will be forthcoming.

The innocent public have always been under the impression that there has been the most cordial co-operation between these shop crafts and the management of the C. N. R., a co-operation the benefits of which even the demands of political exigencies could not break through and steal.

A flickering light is thrown upon the enterprise by the announcement that "the authorities say the plan is the natural result of the evolution of the Labor Union"; also that "Captain O. S. Bayer who is retained by the railway employees Branch of the American Federation of Labor at Washington and whose services are at the disposal of any railway which wishes to study and ultimately adopt the plan" is at present in Moncton, putting it over.

The fact that the plan is an "evolution of Labor Union" and that the intended co-operation is between the federated shop crafts and the management looks a little like "the rabbits making the game laws." It also has that "looking to Washington" aspect which is becoming so noticeable. However, the Government had to promise something and this is about as good as any. We have no doubt that the various shop crafts will continue to co-operate with the Railway Management as of old, but we have serious doubts as to any great improvement either in revenue or in service because of this

Improved (?) and Americanized co-operation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Talking Shop opened at Ottawa yesterday. Hope to goodness they don't introduce broadcasting.

The Conservative Amendment to the address of which Mr. Meighen has given notice should appeal to every right thinking person. It seeks to further the interests of the Western and Maritime Provinces and at the same time safeguard the industries of the middle provinces.

Mr. Henry Smith announced the other day that His Honour Governor Heartz was the first Methodist to hold that proud position in the Province. And by a curious fatality, for which His Honour is in no way responsible, he shall be the last as well as the first.

Inter-Allied Debts were formally excluded from consideration at the recent Paris Conference. But the moment that gathering had dispersed, a correspondence upon the subject between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his French counterpart was published. M. Clementel inquires: "Does His Majesty's Government adhere to the principles set out in the Curzon Note of August 11, 1923?" Mr. Churchill replies: "The Balfour Note remains for us a dominating principle set up freely by our own hands." Thus two points are clearly made: (1) It is for Britain and not for her debtors, to interpret the promises of generous treatment made by herself in the interests of peace. (2) The Balfour Note, with its insistence upon a lump payment from her late Allies and Germany combined, sufficient to discharge her own debt to the U. S. A., remains her guide rather than the Curzon Note with its lesser degree of precision on this point. Incidentally it is a little comical to find a French Government invoking in its own interest a document that roused such fury and evoked such storms of abuse against Britain as the Note in which Britain formally challenged the legality of the Ruhr Occupation.

Many throughout the length and breadth of the Province will lament the passing away of Mr. W. W. Stanley, "Will" Stanley as he was affectionately called to distinguish him from his late brother George, was universally liked and respected and held in high esteem by the business community where his word was as good as his bond. The war brought many changes and none more regretted in business circles than the elimination of the firm of Stanley Bros. In Ottawa, where he occupied a very responsible position as purchasing agent for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Mr. Stanley soon established himself in the high opinion and regard of the authorities. From the day of his taking over his duties till the fatal day when he was seized with his last illness he saved the country tens of thousands of dollars in the economies he effected in purchasing for and supplying his department with the materials necessary for policemen's outfits. Of his large and well-doing family only one remains on the Island, the others are scattered over the Dominion and in Europe. Mr. Stanley never lost his interest in the Province and its affairs, and only shortly before his death he sent word to The Guardian notifying a change of address and expressing his appreciation of the home news. "Will" had the heart of a good mother and seldom an unkind word for anyone's body. His memory will be blessed and cherished.

Excluded-Allied Debts were formally excluded from consideration at the recent Paris Conference. But the moment that gathering had dispersed, a correspondence upon the subject between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his French counterpart was published. M. Clementel inquires: "Does His Majesty's Government adhere to the principles set out in the Curzon Note of August 11, 1923?" Mr. Churchill replies: "The Balfour Note remains for us a dominating principle set up freely by our own hands." Thus two points are clearly made: (1) It is for Britain and not for her debtors, to interpret the promises of generous treatment made by herself in the interests of peace. (2) The Balfour Note, with its insistence upon a lump payment from her late Allies and Germany combined, sufficient to discharge her own debt to the U. S. A., remains her guide rather than the Curzon Note with its lesser degree of precision on this point. Incidentally it is a little comical to find a French Government invoking in its own interest a document that roused such fury and evoked such storms of abuse against Britain as the Note in which Britain formally challenged the legality of the Ruhr Occupation.

Many throughout the length and breadth of the Province will lament the passing away of Mr. W. W. Stanley, "Will" Stanley as he was affectionately called to distinguish him from his late brother George, was universally liked and respected and held in high esteem by the business community where his word was as good as his bond. The war brought many changes and none more regretted in business circles than the elimination of the firm of Stanley Bros. In Ottawa, where he occupied a very responsible position as purchasing agent for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, Mr. Stanley soon established himself in the high opinion and regard of the authorities. From the day of his taking over his duties till the fatal day when he was seized with his last illness he saved the country tens of thousands of dollars in the economies he effected in purchasing for and supplying his department with the materials necessary for policemen's outfits. Of his large and well-doing family only one remains on the Island, the others are scattered over the Dominion and in Europe. Mr. Stanley never lost his interest in the Province and its affairs, and only shortly before his death he sent word to The Guardian notifying a change of address and expressing his appreciation of the home news. "Will" had the heart of a good mother and seldom an unkind word for anyone's body. His memory will be blessed and cherished.

They are expected to continue the fight for the Crow's Nest freight rates, whether the Supreme Court, which is now hearing their appeal from the Railway Commission's decision, shall decide in their favor or not. The Government will be bound by the Court's judgment in the matter, but in any case it can open up the whole question of freight rates and make recommendations to Parliament which would receive united Liberal and Progressive support, thus giving the Westerners what they demand.

Most of our cold waves come to us in winter from the Northwest. This is because the prevailing winter winds blow from that quarter. The memorable "Cold Friday" of February 8, 1861, which has not been equalled in severity in all the years since that date, was the result of a furious northwest gale and very low temperature. Just now it is pleasant to read in the news columns that the extreme cold which has prevailed in the Prairie Provinces since Christmas-

Notes By The Way

"Why Boys Leave the Farm" is the subject of a letter written by a farmer's boy and printed in an Ontario newspaper. We give a few of the Boy's reasons. He had lived in a farming community always and had talked much with other boys on the subject. He says the reason why boys leave the farm is not the lack of social gatherings, amusements, or the lack of sufficient spending money, or the long hours of work and drudgery as is commonly reported. He has found these reasons stated in print but declares them "absolutely false". He had been given a high school education and believes that if farmers would give their boys and girls an education with a view of fitting them for farm life "it would help a lot." Perhaps it might.

The Boy places the blame largely on the parents. "They either tell their boys that an education is no good for a farmer, or they say, Go to school, get an education and make an easier living than your dad." They preach continually that there is an easier living than farming. There is another reason why the boys and girls leave, and the farmers are also to blame in this case. We have some farmers, far too many, who are too lazy to live. They are always behind with their work, only half till their land, have poor crops, etc. and if the boys have any ambition at all they soon get sick of the way things are being run discouraged with farming, kick up their heels at the farm and get out.

There are no doubt some lazy and shiftless farmers, to whom all work between meals is drudgery. It would be remarkable if this were not so, considering the vast number whose life calling is farming. By-and-bye the shiftless farmer gets ashamed of his run-down farm, his dilapidated buildings and fences and concludes also that "farming doesn't pay." The Boy goes on: "I know of farmers' wives in this community who have instilled into their daughters' minds that the life of a farmer's wife is a drudgery and have warned them never to marry a farmer. How then can you expect young people to stick to the farm?"

One more extract from the Boy's letter: "Farmers, if you want your sons and daughters to stay with the farm, educate them, but always keep the farm ahead as the goal. Brains and education are as essential to a farmer as to a lawyer and more so than to a factory worker. Preach the doctrine of farming as it is the greatest and best occupation of the world today." That sounds pretty well. But the Boy was not quite fair in laying so much blame on the old folks. There are probably as many lazy sons as fathers on the farm and the sons think a white collar job in town preferable to farm work while the daughters are allured by city fashions and finery. The reason why boys and girls leave the farm are not one or two, but many.

Parliament opened yesterday and there was also a somewhat exciting by-election in Gloucester County, N. B. There seems also to be an impression at Ottawa on both sides of the House that the session just opened will be of more than ordinary importance and interest. Various reports have been sent out to the effect that the Progressives have become more or less reconciled with the Ginger Group of their party which split off toward the close of last session. This group had complained that the main body of the party had given a too cordial support to the Government. Rumor has it that as now reconciled the Progressives will resume their solidarity and also show more independence and aggressiveness.

They are expected to continue the fight for the Crow's Nest freight rates, whether the Supreme Court, which is now hearing their appeal from the Railway Commission's decision, shall decide in their favor or not. The Government will be bound by the Court's judgment in the matter, but in any case it can open up the whole question of freight rates and make recommendations to Parliament which would receive united Liberal and Progressive support, thus giving the Westerners what they demand.

Most of our cold waves come to us in winter from the Northwest. This is because the prevailing winter winds blow from that quarter. The memorable "Cold Friday" of February 8, 1861, which has not been equalled in severity in all the years since that date, was the result of a furious northwest gale and very low temperature. Just now it is pleasant to read in the news columns that the extreme cold which has prevailed in the Prairie Provinces since Christmas-



By James W. Barton, M.D., LOSS OF TONE

After giving an X-Ray meal to diagnose stomach or intestinal trouble, the length of time that the food remains in his stomach is carefully noted. Under ordinary circumstances all of the meal will be out of the stomach and into the intestine in three or four hours. Some cases will take about six hours, and yet be considered normal. If more than six hours is required then something is wrong.

Now this doesn't necessarily mean a cancer, or an ulcer, but very frequently that the stomach simply hasn't the muscular strength to throw the food into the intestine. This is what is called atonic dyspepsia, simply meaning that the stomach walls are without the proper tone. As you know the action of muscle anywhere in the body is like elastic. It becomes stretched and then recoils.

If the muscular walls of the stomach get stretched too much, then the elasticity is lost, and that means that the strength of the muscles which churn up the food, so that it will mix with the stomach juice, is reduced to such an extent, that the stomach is prevented from emptying itself within the time limit mentioned above.

Now some folks are born with a weak tone to the stomach muscles, others overload the stomach and make it lose its normal tone or strength, while others have a sort of nervous condition at times which seems to actually paralyze, or render powerless, the stomach muscles, and they have usually a severe type of headache with it.

This is a condition in which your doctor will not likely use much in the way of drugs. He may wash out the stomach or teach you how to do it, will advise regulating the bowels by a very mild medicine, or by the use of massage. Further, as mentioned before, lying on the right side for ten minutes, four hours after each meal, will permit the food in the stomach to syphon into the intestine. Light meals well spread out over the day, is the usual rule.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

FEBRUARY 6, 1925

THE WAY TO FREEDOM.—Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free John 8:32.

PRAYER.—O Lord, reveal thyself to us, for thou art the Truth, and we will rejoice in thy liberty.

THE WELDING Out of the fire in the Forge of Time The broken sword is drawn, The hissing flames wave blue and red With the ruddy light of dawn; With skillful strokes the parts are shaped, Each drawn to fit the other— The sword is still a broken sword Though part to part is brother.

Back in the fire grown hotter still The Welder thrusters the pieces, The bellows blow with a stormy will And the flaming heat increases, All tense with a watchful "magic skill" The Welder's eyes are glowing, Till fire and flux have done his will, And the molten heat is flowing, Now—Now to the anvil piece to piece— Quick blow on blow with power— The white sparks hiss, the white sparks kiss, And die in a golden flower! The weld is through and the weld is true, And the temper tried and ringed— The fire dies but, in high emprise Shall the sword be ever singing! J. E. CALDWELL

Snow Slides Play Havoc

NELSON, Feb. 5.—Two lives lost, railway line closed for the season and one house demolished are the results so far reported of Kootenay snow slides in the past 24 hours, following days of thaw and rain.

has been relieved by a warm "chinkook" from the Pacific ocean. May it keep on its way eastward!

Protection to apply equally to natural products, such as farm products, fish and coal with no less thoroughness than to manufactured goods, is embodied in the resolution of which Mr. Meighen has given notice. It is the same in substance as Sir John Macdonald's famous resolution of 1877 which won the great Conservative victory of the following year and many victories since. The Mother Country has now adopted protection, the last of converts to that principle. All signs indicate another triumph for protection in Canada at the coming election!

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.

GAME AND FISH LICENCES

Sir,—I see by your Fisheries report for P. E. I. ending 1924 that there was only one conviction for violating the trout regulations. I wonder how they got that one. But I do not see any report where there was any licenses issued for trout fishing. Now, I want to be fair with every one. Don't the Americans have to pay a licence for fishing trout? According to the act I have it clearly stated that any non-resident wishing to shoot or fish must first procure a licence, penalties \$50.00. Fees for hunting, sons and brothers of residents \$2.50 otherwise \$15.00. A game licence is good for one year from date, fee for licence to fish trout \$2.00 and is only good until the 30th of September following. Now, Sir, what better act could any one expect? Only \$2.00 for a tourist to fish trout, and no license issued last year, according to your issue of Jan. 7, 1924. Doesn't it look like a fish story? Don't need a license to fish trout on P. E. I. by the look of the report! Now, Sir, I see by your issue of Jan. 27th where several fish ponds were stocked, and thirty six thousand passengers crossed via S. S. Car-ferry and Hochelaga last summer from June to September, and not one of these 36,000 took out a license to fish trout, and may be none for shooting. Now, Sir, do you think this is fair to the residents of our little Province to let the tourists come here and fish our streams out and get no returns where there should have been \$2000 collected any way in licenses? Last spring Mr. Arsenault said if he stocked the streams with fish we should do as we like with them. I think Mr. Arsenault wants to have too much his own way when he wants to do that, I have heard Mr. Arsenault say from the Platform that we wanted protection for our people. That is just what we want, protection for our people also our fish and game, but I think if Mr. Arsenault or any one of the association wants to stock fish ponds and do as they like with them they will be protecting them for a chosen few with the mighty dollar from across the border and other Provinces. If the association does as they like they will take the Tourists to those ponds and let them fish with a license. Now, Sir, that is the idea I think we are poor fish in this Province if we let the Tourists fish and shoot and not collect a licence fee from them, as when we leave this Province and go elsewhere we have got to pay a licence ourselves. Now, Sir, I am not trying to knock the Association, I consider it is a good thing for the Province and to the benefit of the streams stocked with fish, but see that the tourists pay their licence fees to have their sport. If any resident of this Province was caught fishing or shooting out of season he would have to pay dear for his licence and U. S. A. can come here and break the law under our nose and go away and laugh at us for being so easy with them. This is a copy of the acts for the Provinces; compare them with P. E. I. Licence to fish trout, salmon for non-residents, \$2.00. Province of Quebec, trout \$10.00 for six months, \$5.00 for three months. Club Members 5.00 Salmon 25.00 New Brunswick, trout 10.00 Nova Scotia—Anglers who are not British subjects require a licence. For three months, 5.00 for six months, 10.00 Now, Sir, you see we have a small licence fee compared with the other Provinces, and the licence fee in the U. S. A. is higher than any of our Provinces. I have been in every Province in Canada but one and that is British Columbia and I have been in several of the States in the United States and they soon call you that a non-resident requires a licence before he can fish or shoot. I think it is time that the Department get busy and see that the tourists take out a licence to fish and shoot. If they have not got time enough to look after it put some one on that job, and pay him a salary for doing it. If there were one thousand licenses issued at \$2.00 each that would be \$2,000 dollars. If a man was on for five months at \$30.00 per month and expenses, I do not think it would be over 1,000 dollars. That would leave a balance of \$1,000, to go towards stocking barren streams with fish and may be import some game that would live in this climate that are non-migratory.

immediate return of the use of sovereigns instead of notes. Writing in the Weekly Despatch he says that par exchange has not yet been reached and even when it has, some time must elapse before the country could return to a free gold market. "If we were immediately to issue gold and to allow it to move freely from this country to another," he says, "there would be danger that we might experience too heavy a drain upon our gold supplies, and that is the idea I think we are poor fish in this Province if we let the Tourists fish and shoot and not collect a licence fee from them, as when we leave this Province and go elsewhere we have got to pay a licence ourselves. Now, Sir, I am not trying to knock the Association, I consider it is a good thing for the Province and to the benefit of the streams stocked with fish, but see that the tourists pay their licence fees to have their sport. If any resident of this Province was caught fishing or shooting out of season he would have to pay dear for his licence and U. S. A. can come here and break the law under our nose and go away and laugh at us for being so easy with them. This is a copy of the acts for the Provinces; compare them with P. E. I. Licence to fish trout, salmon for non-residents, \$2.00. Province of Quebec, trout \$10.00 for six months, \$5.00 for three months. Club Members 5.00 Salmon 25.00 New Brunswick, trout 10.00 Nova Scotia—Anglers who are not British subjects require a licence. For three months, 5.00 for six months, 10.00 Now, Sir, you see we have a small licence fee compared with the other Provinces, and the licence fee in the U. S. A. is higher than any of our Provinces. I have been in every Province in Canada but one and that is British Columbia and I have been in several of the States in the United States and they soon call you that a non-resident requires a licence before he can fish or shoot. I think it is time that the Department get busy and see that the tourists take out a licence to fish and shoot. If they have not got time enough to look after it put some one on that job, and pay him a salary for doing it. If there were one thousand licenses issued at \$2.00 each that would be \$2,000 dollars. If a man was on for five months at \$30.00 per month and expenses, I do not think it would be over 1,000 dollars. That would leave a balance of \$1,000, to go towards stocking barren streams with fish and may be import some game that would live in this climate that are non-migratory.

4 am. Sir, etc., ONE INTERESTED. Victoria, Feb. 3, 1925. (Patriot Please Copy)

BRITONS TO BENEFIT GREATLY BY RETURN OF Sterling To Par (Associated Press)

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The return to gold standard will probably not interest the average Briton until he sees golden coins in circulation again, or until such a decline has occurred in commodities through the pound reaching par as to affect his weekly housekeeping account. To one section of London's population however, the rising pound is closely watched and viewed with dismay, and among employees of American houses who at one time were passing rich with their dollar basis pay at 45 to the pound, there is constant waiting at the gradually diminishing pay check. In the opinion of Sir Herbert Hambling, deputy chairman of Barclay's Bank there will not be any

THE Great-West ASSURANCE Life COMPANY - WINNIPEG

Condensed Annual Statement table with columns for 1924, 1923, and Increase Over. Rows include Business in Force, Income, Assets, Liabilities, etc.

These evidences of progress explain the well-known Returns paid by The Great-West Life to Policyholders. A 1925 RESULT: 20 Year Endowment, Age 35, \$5000 Premium \$247.50. Policy Issued in 1905, Maturing in 1925. Total Premiums Paid in 20 Years - \$4,950.00. Total Cash Value Available in 1925 - \$7,525.00. HYNDMAN & CO. LTD.—Provincial Managers

EXTRA 10 p.c. DISCOUNT On All Goods Today and Tomorrow. Beers & Weeks

Two Radiolas You Ought To See. When planning to install a radio in your home there are two things that you must take into consideration—first the quality and efficiency of the set and secondly the cost.

Your Birthday FEBRUARY 6—Your sense of honor is very great, but you combine it with a sensitiveness that causes you both worry and annoyance. You are witty and fond of fun, economical and prudent. You are loving and demonstrative, and will be very happy in your home. Your birth-stone is an amethyst, which means sincerity. Your flower is a primrose. Your lucky colors are light blue and yellow.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 1087 THE PROPHET

C. M. LAMPSON & Co. 64 Queen Street, London, E.C. 4, England. Public Auction Sales of Raw Furs. Represented by Alfred Fraser, 212 Fifth Avenue New York.

RADIOLA III. Is especially designed and adapted for rural districts and embodies the newest technique in reproduction and improved tuning. It is the product of years of study and experiment and is now offered to the public at a price within the reach of any pocket.

RADIOLA III A. Is Radiola III plus a balanced amplifier in one compact case. The amplifier enables the use of a loud speaker thus making possible the entertainment of a whole roomful of people at the same time.

Miller Bros. 145 GREAT GEORGE STREET, Charlottetown. RADIOLA III A. Four tube receiver complete with tubes, batteries, aerial and set of phones ready to listen in. \$95.00. RADIOLA III. Two tube receiver complete with tubes, batteries, aerial and set of phones, ready to listen in. \$54.00.