

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1924

MATTER OF FAITH

"Give us your co-operation. I should not be doing my duty if I pledged my colleagues to any policy. It is not, as the Meighen government was, a one man government. It is a government representative of all Canada."

Thus spoke Mr. Mackenzie King in the course of an address in Regina, during his recent western tour. He had been having trouble. His erstwhile friends, the Progressives, had got out of hand. Some of them had broken away from the main group and there was some doubt as to where they were going to land. He was calling them back. He promised to build the Hudson's Bay Railway and, if the Senate objected to it, he would reform the Senate. He had reserved seats in the Cabinet for any Progressive members who might favor him with their company in that august body. He could not, of course, pledge his colleagues "to any policy." He had no policy of his own; he would leave that to the Progressives. He wasn't like Mr. Meighen, he told them; Mr. Meighen was a "one man government," while his was a government of the people by the people—meaning the only people who mattered to him, the Progressives.

It was at this meeting that Mr. King made one of his remarkable acclamations about the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. "So far as railway rates were concerned," he is reported to have said, "he would say the parliament of Canada would never surrender to any body its full right to say the last word on all that affected the welfare of the people."

His Progressive friends would no doubt interpret this as indicating that parliament would override the decision of the Railway Commission on the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He did not think it necessary to mention that the parliament of Canada had created the "body" which had "a full right to say the last word on all matters affecting" the railway freight rates!

Mr. King's tour to the west was admittedly not a howling success. The Progressives whom he went to conciliate are in a recalcitrant mood and although they are morally certain to stay by their \$4,000 each, and the King government through the coming session there is no knowing what they are going to do after that.

EDITORIAL NOTES

City Water all right again. Thank you.

The Covered Wagon awakens many fragrant memories.

December 1 is Moncton's Provincial by-election. The railway city usually votes with the party in power.

Premier Stewart, who is attending the Taxation Conference at Ottawa, expects to be home tomorrow night. As the Federal Government merely complied with a request from Alberta to call the conference, its representative, Hon. J. A. Robb is simply sitting round sayin' nuffin'. One thing is pretty certain, the conference will not result in any lessening of the heavy taxation we bear.

It is interesting, extremely, and educational too, for some of our Liberal friends to find that the Irish Free State, next door to Free Trade England has definitely decided upon a tariff of high protection. Ireland is primarily an agricultural country, and if she is to have any chance of building up other industries and a consuming public she must protect her wage

earners and her investing public. It is the only way, but with the King Liberals what is sauce for agricultural Ireland is not sauce for agricultural Canada.

According to both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George Liberalism is not dead but sleepeth. The wish is father to the thought, for as the London Observer remarks, "Socialism is out to kill Liberalism, not by animus but by necessity." The only chance for Liberalism is to make terms with the Conservatives in the national and imperial interests which are above and beyond the separate interests of the older parties. It is the eleventh hour with Liberalism and its leaders; they must choose between Socialism and Conservatism if they are to become anything and be any further use in politics.

In the Quarterly Review the future of the Anglican Church is discussed. This is what the Archbishop of Armagh has to say on the subject: "It is not desirable that any one Church should absorb the rest. The world would be very much the poorer if that happened." In this it will be seen he totally disagrees with his learned brother the Bishop of Gloucester who declared in Toronto that universal organic union was not only desirable but necessary for making the world safe for christianity. Where doctors disagree who shall decide the issue?

Our prohibitionists will be pleased to learn that for the third time Norway has declared in favour of Prohibition. As a result of a general election the Conservative and Agrarian parties secured a narrow combined majority and will enforce the law more rigorously and effectively than hitherto. It will be remembered France and Spain threatened to boycott Norway unless she bought huge quantities of wines and brandies from them. What will happen now remains to be seen. It is interesting to note, however, that the Mackenzie King government has made special terms also with France for the importation of French wines, so much so that champagne may be had in Quebec as cheaply almost as bottled beer.

From the report of the address of Mr. W. D. Bayley, M. L. A., Winnipeg, at the Y. M. C. A., it is difficult to see what he is driving at in the way of education reform except the substitution of Communism for the present order of things. He said "one hundred years ago conduct had been largely individualistic while today social laws were the governing factors in ethics. A social conscience had been established." This may look very learned and very ethical but there is nothing to it. Today "conduct" must be "individualistic" just as it was a hundred years ago, and a "social conscience" existed a hundred years ago probably more than it does today. There are other and graver matters in Mr. Bayley's address to which we, in common with all Christian constitutionalists, must if we be logical, take exception. Evidently the Y. M. C. A., all unwittingly we hope, is lending its auspices to the propagation of Winnipeg Communism which is unfortunate to say the least of it.

"Judging by his past performances," says the Patriot, "Mr. Currier can be depended upon not to enter terms are entirely satisfactory." What meaneth this? Has the Patriot forsaken King for Currier that it can with such assurance vouch for the latter's fidelity to terms? And what are the terms anyway?

Notes By the Way

Among the trees of the forest, the Maple is Canada's tree. Its leaf is emblazoned on the Dominion flag and in other ways it has become more and more a national emblem. The maple tree grows in every province in Canada and in most countries within the north temperate zone. In all there are said to be 100 different species, but among them all there is none more stately or more beautiful and none so valuable as the rock or sugar maple. The wood is extremely hard and strong, takes a high polish and is extensively used in furniture and cabinet making. The birds eye and curled maple are unique varieties of the sugar maple which are highly prized. In about three weeks of the early spring while the sap is flowing a tree of average size will yield yearly from four to eight pounds of sugar.

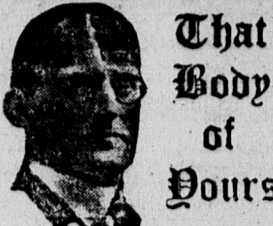
The estimated production value of maple sweets, in 1924 was 9,385,415 pounds of sugar, valued at \$1,907,599 and of maple syrup, 1,970,696 gallons valued at \$4,083,542. Quebec produced 70 per cent of this value. The census of 1921 shows that 22,628,000 maple trees were tapped throughout the Dominion of which 85 per cent were in Quebec 3,132,872 in Ontario, 104,439 in New Brunswick, 98,086 in Nova Scotia, 50 in Prince Edward Island and 20 in British Columbia. A considerable share of the products of the maple groves has been exported in recent years. In 1922 the reports of maple sugar was 2,092,715 pounds, valued at \$164,389; in 1923 2,738,225 pounds, worth \$374,457; and in 1924, 2,738,225 pounds, worth \$374,457; and in 1924, 2,784,070 pounds, worth \$545,415.

Canada began her export trade long ago with furs and lumber. Both these primitive industries are still going strong. For a century or more it was the raw material alone that was exported but the comparatively recent development of the pulp and paper industry has brought about a revolution in the wood trade. A like change is coming gradually in the fur trade. Our winter climate calls for outer garments of fur, but for generations the raw furs were wholly exported, dressed and tailored abroad and what was needed for home wear was imported back again at doubled cost. It is pleasing to know that fur garments are now being manufactured in Canada on an increasing scale. This is an important development in view of the fact that Canada is now the greatest producer of raw furs among all the countries of the world.

In 1922 there were 222 establishments in Canada manufacturing furs in Canada. Most of these were on a small scale, but some \$9,500,000 was invested in the business, raw furs and materials of a value of \$7,574,513 were utilized and the annual value of products reached \$12,824,251. Ladies fur coats and jackets made up more than half of this total, with \$7,095,991, while stoles made up about a million more. Other items of home production are men's fur and fur-lined coats, caps gloves and wraps. Hitherto this industry had been confined to Ontario and Quebec but has now spread to the West and is growing rapidly there, while the Maritimes are laggards in the race. What is the matter that with all our fur farms, we do not produce fur garments?

The C. P. R. Company is starting out to colonise Nova Scotia, as Guardian despatches tell. A block of land has been purchased and immigrants will be brought, settled and cared for. The great railway company has undertaken the duty which belonged to the Federal Government but which has been grossly mismanaged and proved an utter failure. "Bungling and bungaloys" constitute the little that the King Government has done or attempted to bring immigrants or to colonise in the Maritime Provinces. Could official incompetence and neglect go further than it has gone in this matter?

Shall the Federal Government collect all the taxes? That is one of the questions to come before the Taxation Conference now sitting at Ottawa. No doubt there are too many tax collectors, federal, provincial and municipal. Also there is duplication of taxes, which ought not to be. The federal Government collects income taxes. So do several of the provinces and a number of cities. When a man's income is taxed two or three times by as many different authorities in the same year he realises something of "that tired feeling." But a satisfactory reform in the system may be hard to find. Just now the Federal Government is too much discredited to be trusted with any extension of its taxing powers.



He names W. Barton, M.D. OVEREXERTION AND THE HEART

I often think of how uncanny almost, is the wisdom shown by the trainers of track athletes, boxers, oarsmen, in fact of any athlete. A French committee of three medical men have discovered, that if an athlete who has more than one competition in any afternoon or evening, will lie down between his events, that his heart condition after the day's exertion will come back to a normal condition in a much shorter time, than if he were to sit around, and perhaps watch the other athletes as they did their part in the competitions.

Now trainers for years have done this very thing. After the heat of a race or preliminary boxing bout, the athlete is taken into the dressing room, the door is locked and the trainer, as he rubs his man down, talks quietly and briefly to him about the event just finished, and then covers him with a blanket and tells him to doze off for a little while.

For his habit of absolute relaxation gives the heart and blood system the rest it needs to prevent trouble.

I had the privilege of examining the hearts of a championship basketball team nearly twenty years ago. There was but one other team in America that played faster basketball.

Not one of these athletes examined, had a normal heart. However those watching this game, and realizing that it was perhaps the most popular indoor game in the world, have given the matter serious attention.

How have they helped the game and the players? By introducing a series of "rest periods" during the game, which can be demanded by either captain.

The players usually lie down on the floor, completely relaxed, for the short period of two or three minutes at a time.

This has made basketball a safe game now. The rules under which for certain areas out of which a player is not allowed to move. This makes the game quite safe from a heart standpoint.

And my point? That in health or illness, the short rest periods, when you are taking a walk, playing golf, tennis, bowling, or anything else will not stand more, and thus become stronger, but you will prevent any chance of injury to that precious organ.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

NOVEMBER 13, 1924

WHO SHALL ENTER:—Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven. Matthew 7:21

THE PERSEVERING MAN

The steadfast, ever patient man Gets gladness out of life By nurturing the smiles began When first he won in strife. He seeks a place among the strong To demonstrate his worth, And wisely wends his way along The plugging paths of earth. He shuts his lips in anger's heat And mends his own affairs, For he knows how to be discreet By shunning open cares. His kit is full, so who should be Pile weight upon his load, While straining them and bone to be The master of the road? The goal he visions lies ahead, Far up un conquered steep; By rising early from his bed, He plows and sows and reaps. If he elects his brain to train That he may gather lore, He pulls with undiminished main And opens Wisdom's door. When others can no longer trace The trend that takes to right, He wavers not throughout the race Though panting in his plight. And in the last, decisive bound As tumult greets his ears, He shares with his compeers! —Lilburn Harwood Townsend, in Forbes Magazine.

Your Birthday

NOVEMBER 13.—You are fond of speaking your mind, and love travel and change of scene. You read a great deal and are a good talker, entertaining, and have a contented, happy nature. Your home life will be happy if you marry suitably and never listen to gossip. Your birth-stone is the topaz, which means fidelity. Your flower is the chrysanthemum. Your lucky color is grey.

Trade and Commerce

A Weekly Letter from London. (By a Special Correspondent.) London, Oct. 31, 1924.

As I write the election results are still coming in and at present it seems that the Conservatives may gain a small majority over the other two parties. There is considerable uncertainty as to what form their fiscal policy will take. They have abandoned their avowed Protectionist policy of a year ago and Mr. Baldwin in his election manifesto states that a general tariff is no part of his programme. He goes on to say, however,—"We are determined to safeguard the employment and standard of living of our people in any efficient industry in which they are imperilled by unfair competition, by applying the principle of the Safeguarding of Industries Act or by analogous measures." It cannot be denied that the Conservatives have had one or two striking facts to place before the electors. The Labour Government abolished, as from August 1st, last, the McKenna duties on imported motor cars, such a certainty that no one is surprised that these three articles in September were respectively 56%, 100% greater than in July. Mr. Baldwin also speaks of the folly of the Labour Government in abolishing Part II of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, and Conservative Candidates are pointing out in this connection a famous incident in the country has increased largely in recent weeks. If the election results in the formation of a Conservative Government which depends upon Liberal support to ensure it a clear majority, then the re-introduction of protective measures will be no means certain. But in any survey of the probable situation, it must not be forgotten that a policy such as Mr. Baldwin outlines will be far less obnoxious to the Liberal party than a general tariff, such as he asked the electors to endorse last year, and which he has now publicly disclaimed. It is true, however, that though its support may be valuable to the Conservatives, it has suffered a serious eclipse and it seems that not for many years will they be in a position to form a Government. Mr. Asquith has been defeated and will probably not stand again. Lloyd George has lost most of his influence and Winston Churchill has left the party and many prophesy the total extinction of the party.

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