

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1924

BURNS ANNIVERSARY

Today is the Burns Anniversary celebration the world over where ever Scotsmen foregather. Here the principle celebration is the Caledonian Club concerts and entertainments; elsewhere there are banquets, lectures and also concerts to help keep the memory green of one who has earned undying fame as the exponent in verse of what is the best and cherished ideal of mankind. As one of his admirers puts it:—

through the rest of the year. There are no healthier, rosier-cheeked finer looking men and women in Canada than those of the hill countries around Montreal and Quebec and their robust health is undoubtedly largely due to their vigorous enjoyment of winter.

THE LIBERAL RETREAT

Instead of meeting arguments with argument our Liberal friends, now retreating all along the line and discouraged, have again taken up the role of the martyr. When, either in the public press or on the public platform, attention is directed to the burdens laid upon industry and commerce by tariff tinkering or by muddling taxation, the paper or the speaker is at once denounced as a "pessimist" or a scold.

WINTER SPORTS

The Canadian National Railways has issued an attractive booklet showing the principal Winter sports of Canada. Necessarily the scenes are taken largely from Montreal and Quebec which are naturally better adapted for many of the winter sports than the more level provinces. For skiing and tobogganing hills are necessary but even in countries not blessed with hills, a toboggan slide is an excellent make shift.

THE SCENT OF VICTORY

Two things stood out like mountain peaks in Thursday night's great gathering of the Conservative party in Ottawa. The first was the militant evidence that Conservatism stands four-square behind its policies and its leaders. The second was the surge of enthusiasm and fighting confidence which only scent of victory brings.

Notes By the Way

Almost at the same time the death of Lenin in Russia and the establishment of a Labor government in England have come to pass. Both of these events will probably prove fruitful of important consequences to the two great nations whom at the moment they immediately concern. Lenin was a dictator in Russia and exercised for six or seven years past a power as arbitrary, as complete and as cruel as the worst of the czars. His death may disturb the iniquitous tyranny which he and Trotsky had established and carried on, but it can hardly be held to promise an immediate change for the better. Trotsky remains, apparently supreme arbiter for the moment, but is apparently of inferior quality and calibre to his fallen leader, and equally merciless. Some progress had been made during the past two years in bringing partial order out of chaos in Russia. It remains to be seen whether this progress will be advanced or retarded by the fall of Lenin. He and Trotsky had been inseparable from the time they first met as conspirators and equally after their usurpation of power. Trotsky, by recent accounts, had somewhat wearied of his task and had thoughts of resigning and it is possible that he may now do so. At best the outlook for stable government in Russia on a basis of justice and liberty is not assuring.

In England the announcement of the new Labor government has been calmly received and its personnel may be said to give assurance of greater strength than was expected. It was quickly formed, and contains more moderate and able men as well as a greater number who are experienced in public affairs than it had been thought could have been brought together with such business-like alacrity by the new Premier. It is distinctly made up of those elements in the party which are comparatively free from serious objection by the better elements outside its lines and is instituted to aid and will no doubt receive a fair trial in the new Parliament.

It is presumed that no early attempt will be made to give effect to such planks in the Labor platform as the Capital Levy or the nationalization of railways and mines. To do so in the present Parliament would be to court defeat and yet defeat might be willingly accepted if there were reasonable grounds on which to believe that on another appeal to the country a majority could be obtained for those extreme measures. The party holding power at the time of a dissolution of Parliament has always an advantage at the following election. This advantage the Labor party has not yet had and it is one which they may yet claim in the hope of obtaining increased support.

"Everything is so high since the War," is an expression we often hear in these days. And coal is one of the things that are high. We get a glimpse of the reasons why coal costs so much when we read that of 3,000 miners employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation in Cape Breton only 101 receive less than 3.25 per day, while the average all round is \$5.23 per day. The miner is not a cheap man by any means and is apparently about as ready to strike for higher pay as to strike when a reduction of pay is decided upon. And a strike sends up the price of coal almost assuredly as an increase in the miners' wages. And because coal is dear railway freight rates

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Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

LIKE CAMEOS Like cameos,—pearl grey upon the sky. In that illimitable square bow!—That mollusk-shell of cloud and aureole— I see a flock of geese drift sadly by. Like cameos in sharp relief. On high They swing cohesively, as though one soul Inspired all to seek the self-same goal; I hear their plaintive queries as they fly. They pass, as this Old Year lays down its pack To stand aside for blithe ascendant Youth. Who, neophyte, fears not the pangs of truth; And sad, I fain would turn Time in its track. . . . But why mourn opportunity or state? Each year the geese fly North again to mate. . . .

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.

ST. JAMES CHURCH AND UNION

Sir,—Your report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of St. James Church in regard to Union was rather misleading, although one could not say it was incorrect. By that report outsiders would conclude that the congregation is as strongly against Union now as it was when the vote was taken in 1917. At that time 2400 members, communicants and adherents voted against Union, and 12 voted for Union, or in the proportion of 1 for to 20 against. At the meeting last Monday evening 51 voted against the proposed Basis of Union, and 16 voted in favor of Union on the proposed basis, or one for, to less than four against. One-third of those present at the meeting did not vote.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

The Unionists in St. James congregation were very much encouraged by the vote of the other evening, and feel that when the time comes to vote on whether we shall stay in the United Church or not, there will be a majority who have decided to follow the Presbyterian Church into Union.

BASIS OF UNION

Sir,—I have recently seen your issue of the 10th inst. in which my good friend Rev. Geo. Christie, of Alberton, brings my name into the controversy that is going on in the columns regarding Church Union. As I have not had the privilege of following the correspondence as it appeared in your paper, I am necessarily at a loss to know just how my name has been introduced in connection with the matter.

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE?

Sir,—I will, with your permission, quote at length from Mr. J. O. Hyndman's letter in your issue of the 11th inst., so that your readers, who may be interested, will have a clear idea of the position of the transportation muddle last fall. Mr. Hyndman states— "Now, as regards any request having been made for a special trip on Saturday, the 17th November, I will state that no such request was made. The request of the Potato Growers' Association was only made on the afternoon of the 17th November asking for a special trip of the boat on Saturday, the 17th November, so that the cars would be on the island side and ready to go down the line on Monday morning. Now, local railway officials have not the authority to order the Car Ferry to make a special trip on Sunday, and this can only be arranged by application to Mr. L. S. Brown. The Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association made application by telephone to Mr. Brown on the afternoon of the 17th November, and was lead to believe at the time that their request would be granted, though the special trip on Sunday did not materialize. If Mr. Brown ordered a special trip to be made, surely Mr. Wheeler, as I think any local or sub official would undertake to countermand that order. As I pointed out in my previous communication, Mr. R. L. Wheeler, Manager of the Transportation Department of the C.N.R., at Ottawa, visited this Province in August last, and after thoroughly discussing the situation with the Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, he was pointed out, and know my contention is right, that the fault does not rest with local officials in Prince Edward Island, that cars were not supplied, but with the head officials of the Canadian National Railways. Since Mr. Hyndman's letter was published I have been told by General Manager Brown that Mr. R. L. Wheeler is NOT an official of the C.N.R., that he (Brown) does not know the man at all, and that he (Wheeler) had nothing whatever to do with the sending of cars, or the keeping of cars from Prince Edward Island last fall. It will, therefore, be necessary for Mr. Hyndman to think of some body other than Mr. Wheeler, or to look to the refusal of the C.N.R. officials to have the refrigerator cars transferred from Tormentine to Borden on Saturday, the 17th of November last.

THE UNION ISSUE.

Sir,—Why does not "Albertonian" state the entire quotation that not only Rev. Mr. Christie, but all those who hold with him, that the vote of the people has "absolutely no constitutional value," are nothing but ecclesiastical puppets. I have asked Rev. Mr. Christie if their votes are of no constitutional value to explain the value of the common people in the church, and he is silent. Now, I ask Albertonian the same question. In view of the mess these constitutional lawyers have brought the Presbyterian Church into, surely the question is now a pertinent one. I fall to see the difference between the term "sunken" and "abolished" to which Albertonian takes exception, and "extinguishment" to which he adheres. In any case, it means that the Presbyterian Church in Canada is going to be wiped out of existence if these drastic bills are to become law. Albertonian defines the Presbyterian Church not as a democratic church, but as an "aristocratic or representative" one. At the General Assembly of 1923 many members did not represent their congregations. They had no idea of their own representative capacity. Those who voted against their own congregations, the very bodies that enabled them to be there at all, are nothing in my opinion (I say it advisedly) but ecclesiastical puppets.

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North and South, or Wood Islands, and Little Sands, when even the Presbyterian congregations will not unite there? We know the conditions in Prince Edward Island, but we do not know the conditions in the West, but we are assured by those who ought to know that conditions in the West are not by any means as they have been painted by the Unionists.

Confederated of all Protestant churches, where their interests overlap, would I think meet the situation. Confederation in Canada works well, and no province has been legally wiped off the map, but in this church dispute no responsibilities, as has the whole Dominion. To the Dominion each province conceded certain rights and duties as well as preserving certain distinctive rights to themselves and to each its own autonomy. In this church dispute it would be wiser to take a leaf from the constitution of the Dominion than to force through Union on the ground proposed, on the to us very obnoxious Union enabling bill, which I do not think gives the voters of the Presbyterian Church in Canada fair play, when it proposes to take her property away from her, invade her trusts with the dead and blot out her very name. But because we try by every constitutional means to preserve those things which are the life of us "reactionaries" and question this great church of possessing the qualities of leadership for the youth and vigor of the church, but I think that long after Albertonian and I will have joined the majority, the grand old Presbyterian Church will continue not in "extinguishment by process of law," but in full light of day, grand in the future as in the past, not a reactionary, but as ever displaying a leadership of the highest order, and as always a force to be reckoned with in whatever she sets her hand to. Inspired by her glorious traditions to still greater efforts for good, purged no doubt of the cancerous growths these Unionists try to inoculate her with.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Mr. Hyndman states— "Now, as regards any request having been made for a special trip on Saturday, the 17th November, I will state that no such request was made. The request of the Potato Growers' Association was only made on the afternoon of the 17th November asking for a special trip of the boat on Saturday, the 17th November, so that the cars would be on the island side and ready to go down the line on Monday morning. Now, local railway officials have not the authority to order the Car Ferry to make a special trip on Sunday, and this can only be arranged by application to Mr. L. S. Brown. The Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association made application by telephone to Mr. Brown on the afternoon of the 17th November, and was lead to believe at the time that their request would be granted, though the special trip on Sunday did not materialize. If Mr. Brown ordered a special trip to be made, surely Mr. Wheeler, as I think any local or sub official would undertake to countermand that order. As I pointed out in my previous communication, Mr. R. L. Wheeler, Manager of the Transportation Department of the C.N.R., at Ottawa, visited this Province in August last, and after thoroughly discussing the situation with the Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, he was pointed out, and know my contention is right, that the fault does not rest with local officials in Prince Edward Island, that cars were not supplied, but with the head officials of the Canadian National Railways. Since Mr. Hyndman's letter was published I have been told by General Manager Brown that Mr. R. L. Wheeler is NOT an official of the C.N.R., that he (Brown) does not know the man at all, and that he (Wheeler) had nothing whatever to do with the sending of cars, or the keeping of cars from Prince Edward Island last fall. It will, therefore, be necessary for Mr. Hyndman to think of some body other than Mr. Wheeler, or to look to the refusal of the C.N.R. officials to have the refrigerator cars transferred from Tormentine to Borden on Saturday, the 17th of November last.

TOURISTS AND TRANSPORTATION

Sir,—A "Prince Edward Island Tourist Association" was formed a short time ago for the purpose of providing ways and means to induce a large number of people, principally from Canada and the United States to spend their vacations in Prince Edward Island. Our leading and thinking citizens are practically all of the opinion that we should have a greater portion of the Tourist trade than we are getting. Naturally the first consideration will be a financial one, but it is quite possible that benefits more lasting and far reaching may result from the influx of a large body of tourists, among whom will be men who are a force in the world—men who do things men who will see chances here to develop our natural resources and who have the capital to back them up while we remain in a sort of "Dolce far niente" state—lacking initiative and blind to our opportunities. We can't claim to have "grand" scenic beauty (in the sense of mountains, lakes and swift flowing rivers), the topography of our province is "low and gently undulating,"—but we have a beautiful pastoral scenery probably not excelled in America. We have some of the finest trout streams in the northern hemisphere, beach bathing where the water is warmer than at either of the great summer bathing resorts of Revere or Nantasket. Pastoral scenery has a charm for the great majority. In the nature of every human being there is an inherent love of the soil and plant life. Tired business men, capitalists and plutocrats—their favorite diversion and recreation is very often cultivation of a plot of land. It would appear then that our beautiful park-like scenery and cool climate should be featured most prominently when advertising E. Island as a tourist resort. We

other trip to bring over the empty cars before dark. Mr. Hyndman says the local officials have not the power to order the Car Ferry to make special trips on Sunday, that Mr. L. S. Brown is the official who has this power. I would infer from this that Supt. Grady has the power to order the trips of the boat on week days. If this is correct Supt. Grady is the man to blame. One thing is certain; one of them or both of them must bear the responsibility. It would seem as if, when Mr. Boulter explained the seriousness of the situation to these two officials, they deliberately decided to shorten the day's work of the Car Ferry, so that the cars would not be brought over from Tormentine and the Potato Growers' Association would thus be prevented from filling their orders in time. It is hard to imagine that sane, civilized men could do such a thing, but what other explanation or interpretation can be given to such conduct?

According to Mr. Boulter's statements, Supt. Grady knew that thirty narrow gauge cars loaded with seed potatoes had stood in the railway yard here for some ten days without protection, that these potatoes could not be moved or protected till refrigerator cars would be obtained, that a few hours' frost might mean a loss of tens of thousands of dollars to the Potato Growers' Association, because the Association had been notified the potatoes were at their risk, and yet days of valuable time were wasted, and it was only the exceptionally mild weather that saved the Association last fall.

A proper and thorough investigation must be held into this affair. The investigation must be in public and the books must be open for inspection. I think the investigation should be before Sir Henry Thornton himself, because I am convinced that the officials responsible for this crime against the people of this Province will move heaven and earth to cover up their tracks, and prevent the truth from being known. If the man or men responsible for what I have deliberately called a crime go unpunished, the people of this Province may just as well abandon the seed potato industry. The Potato Growers' Association have, therefore, a duty to perform, and independent public spirited citizens have also a duty to perform.

THE REASON WHY

Sir,—Anti-Unionist writers and speakers are now calling for another vote of the Presbyterian people on the question of Church Union and asking, "Why not trust the people?" thereby suggesting that the Committee on Church Union are afraid to trust the people. I feel it necessary that the Moderator of the Assembly should make a clear statement as to the present situation and speak with complete frankness on the whole question of another vote.

THE REASON WHY

The people have been trusted and trusted fully. By their own direct vote and through their representatives in the Presbyteries and the General Assembly the people have clearly indicated their will. They voted directly at the only time when according to our Constitution they could vote, namely, before action was taken by Presbyteries under the Barrier Act. Before the Presbyteries and Assembly took their action under the Barrier Act, not only were all the people invited to vote for or against Union, on the present basis, they were distinctly told that this was the final vote and that the matter was now to be settled. This challenged to express their mind, twenty-two per cent of the Church members voted against Union, while of those voting there was a majority of 40,000 in favor of Union. More than 100,000 did not vote and thereby declared their willingness to accept the decision either way of the majority of those who did vote. In the light of that vote of the people, the Presbyteries by a majority of 53 to 13 voted in favor of Union on the present basis, and the General Assembly, by a similar vote of 4 to 1, passed the Union proposals into a permanent enactment of the Church. Since that decision the Assembly itself could not change the Church's policy on Union without referring the matter to the Presbyteries under the Barrier Act. That the Presbyteries would not entertain such a proposal for one moment is evidenced by the fact that last spring out of 56 Presbyteries considering the question 52 overruled the Assembly's proposed forthwith to the consummation of Union. Let it be remembered that Presbyteries are thoroughly representative, every Congregation in the land being represented in Presbytery by its Minister and one representative Elder.

THE ASSEMBLY HAVING DECIDED

The Assembly having decided (Continued on Page 8)

FIRST of the series dealing with the establishment of the BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA and elsewhere



BEFORE any steamship had crossed the ocean, and before either the locomotive or the telegraph had been invented, nine merchants of Montreal signed articles for the formation of the "Montreal Bank," now the Bank of Montreal. That was on June 23, 1817—more than 106 years ago. Since that time Montreal has grown from a town of less than 20,000 to a city of more than 800,000 population. The Bank, in continuous and successful operation from those early days down to the present time, has steadily pioneered its way across Canada. Today, through its Head Office and more than 550 Branches, it offers complete banking service—local, national, and international—in every section of the Dominion.

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have also salt water bathing beaches, deep sea fishing, trout streams from which there are much better besides many other attractions, some of them unique, such as our fox ranches. Our people in the main are of a friendly and kindly disposition, and may be depended upon to uphold their reputation for hospitality, and thereby help in the means to establish the fame of the "Gardens of the Gulf" as a tourist resort. They should all pull together to establish a tourist trade. Money left in the province by tourists is all clear gain—and, by the way, we need some easy money to reimburse our merchants and business men for the loss of the means to continue doing business, they being our logical and natural mediums of exchange of our products of farm and fishery—by reason of the large amount of cash money sent

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The first need is good buoyant health. That desire to actually live. All that is necessary to attain health is to use the same sense that you use in other things. Health is obtained and retained by the simple eating of food, and the proper using up of same by your body.

By exercise or work. Nothing could be simpler. And to attain strength and beauty in addition to health, you add to your daily work, simple all round exercises that will develop all parts of the body. You perhaps dislike, almost hate, the name exercise. Do you know that with four or five minutes exercise twice a day you can change the contour of your body, so that your own discontented eye will notice the change in less than three months. You are lying in bed in the morning. You dislike the thought of taking that four minutes' exercise. Jump out of bed and try it. One minute after you start you will be wide awake, you will feel the reaction throughout your entire body, will be figuratively patting yourself on the back to think that you had sufficient "zet" in you to do this little bit of exercise.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text describing the benefits for kidney health.

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