

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1927

HOW IT STOPPED.

WE have been constantly told by the Liberal press and Liberal propagandists that emigration from Canada to the United States had practically ceased.

Among The Guardian's despatches yesterday was an announcement from the Washington Immigration Department which stated that during the last six months of 1926, 49,355 Canadians had come into the United States. This does not look as if Canadian emigration had stopped to any considerable extent.

We have been howling about our Canadian prosperity in the past few years and Liberal propagandists placed it to the credit of the MacKenzie King Government, which had nothing whatever to do with it. We have had several successful good harvests; we have had unusual development by private corporations in the pulp and paper industry and in mining operations. With that the King Government had no connection whatever. Nothing in the policy of the King Government has in any way affected the development of our natural resources except to facilitate the exportation of our raw products. Where its blighting hand fell was on the manufacturing and industrial concerns of the country and it was from the ranks of those largely that the 49,355 Canadians left their country to seek employment in the United States.

Canada is very largely an agricultural country. It is also a potential industrial country with immense natural resources which should be manufactured at home, and so give our people employment. This we are not doing; on the contrary we are importing from abroad goods which we should manufacture for ourselves out of our own raw material and by our own people. We shall never grow to our full stature as a young and vigorous nation until we protect our industries from unequal foreign competition. This is Canada's great need today and with the great system of Government we now have at Ottawa we are not likely to secure it. Statistical prosperity counts for little while our young blood is pouring into other countries to build them up at the expense of our own.

THE COMING SESSION.

IN view of the re-opening of the federal parliament next Tuesday, it will be interesting to revert to the Speech from the Throne with which the session opened on Dec. 9th.

There are several passages in this speech which will no doubt form a centre around which considerable discussion may be looked for in the early days of the re-opened session.

His Excellency the Governor-General was made to say, "the necessity of making adequate provision for the public service has compelled me to summon you at an earlier date than would otherwise have been necessary. In order to provide for present and immediate future needs and to regularize expenditures already made, you will be asked forthwith to vote the necessary supply for the current year."

The hand of the politician is clearly discernible in this. Necessary supply had been provided during the months preceding this early opening by Governor-General's warrant, and it was no more costly to the country than when voted in the regular way in parliament, taking into account the additional cost in traveling and other expenses, the earlier summoning of parliament was a much more costly affair, while the short session was absolutely barren of results so far as the country is concerned. The statement was simply an im- or worse is the present parliament? That the late government Time, the great revealer, alone can do things irregularly tell.

which was far from being the fact.

Here is another: "The report of the Commission appointed under the Inquiries Act to examine and report upon conditions in the Maritime Provinces will be presented immediately and your attention will be invited to its recommendations. Measures dealing with the matters referred to in the report of the Commission are now under consideration by my government and certain legislation in respect thereof will be introduced." "Under consideration" was very evident, and "certain legislation" is not very encouraging.

"During the year the foreign trade of Canada has shown further marked improvement." Has it? An exchange commenting on the recent trade statistics points out that "the statistics of Canada's foreign trade for the calendar year 1926 do not justify the advertising propaganda recently undertaken by the Minister of Trade and Commerce. Imports in the twelve months increased by \$118,000,000 to a total of \$1,008,341,911, while exports actually decreased by \$2,000,000 to a total of \$1,268,581,976. Thus the favorable balance of trade was reduced in the year by \$120,000,000, or at a rate which, if continued, will soon wipe it out altogether."

"There does not seem to have been anything in conditions in this country during the past year to call for an increase of \$118,000,000, or more than twelve dollars a head, for every man, woman and child in the country, in our purchases from abroad, which must have been at the expense of home production. The most unsatisfactory feature of the returns is that practically the whole of last year's increase in our purchases from abroad came from the United States, which took less of our products. Exports to Great Britain decreased nearly \$33,000,000 to a total of \$459,236,013—probably on account of the business depression due to the coal strike—while imports from Great Britain increased by \$2,000,000 to a total of \$164,708,955. Exports to the U. S. decreased over \$7,000,000 to a total of \$465,205,500 and imports from the United States increased nearly \$90,000,000 to a total of \$669,457,564. Thus we imported from the United States last year more than four times as much as from Great Britain, while the balance of trade with our near neighbors was against us by more than two hundred million dollars."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The world is so full of a number of things, we all should be happy, as happy as kings."

Abraham Lincoln, while the question of buying rails from England or making them at home was under discussion said, "If you buy the rails from England you will have the money. If you make them at home you will have both rails and money." Following up this principle the United States has become the richest country in the world.

The re-opening of the Sixteenth Parliament is now in the near offing. What it holds of good or ill to Canada is problematical. If the multiplied groups can get along without altering each other's opinions it is more than most people expect. There has never in the history of Canada been such a conglomerate parliament, although we have had a parliament not so many years ago which, because of its un-congenial groups, log-rolled through several sessions, doing nothing but tinkering and promising and driving Canadian employees to the United States. How much better the statement was simply an im- or worse is the present parliament? That the late government Time, the great revealer, alone can do things irregularly tell.

Notes by the Way

AS to the mail order business among other matters, the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada made representations to the Finance Minister on Tuesday last. The mail order houses were objected to on the ground that much of their business is yet untaxed, while yet competing with the heavily taxed retailer. It was recommended that the post office should be forbidden to prepare lists of persons calling for mail, as this aided mail order business, as opposed to that of retailers. Also a ban should be put on the distribution by mail of unsolicited merchandise, and a criminal code amendment applying to the distribution of premiums by manufacturers as well as retailers.

Other recommendations of the Association were: Abolition of the income tax because it cannot be equitably applied. Only 231,000 persons paid last year. The removal of the sales tax because it increases the cost of living. The removal of the stamp taxes on notes, drafts and cheques. The issue of half-cent stamps. The withdrawal of either the five-cent silver coin or the large nickel. And a revision of the Bankruptcy Act to provide for the least possible loss to the debtor.

President L. W. Simms and Secretary F. M. Scanders, of the Maritime Board of Trade have wired each of the 38 Boards of Trade in the Maritimes directing their attention to the opposition developed at Ottawa to the "freight-rate" recommendations of the Duncan Report. The chiefs of the Maritime Board strongly urge that all the local trade boards in the three Provinces immediately bring pressure to bear upon members of Parliament, the Cabinet and Premier King urging them to give their support to the proposed reduced freight rate as well as all other recommendations of the Duncan Report, in order that it be made effective as soon as possible. Public sentiment here strongly supports the Maritime Boards energetic action.

We need not quote Shakespeare's eloquent words, to show that slander still rides on the posting winds and rifles the secrets of the grave. It has assailed Gladstone, now almost 27 years departed, honored and revered by millions before and since his death. Thousands of news agencies throughout the world have blazoned the story abroad, giving it a shocking publicity beyond all possibility of benefit to readers whose minds are clean and thoughtful, and only ministering to those of morbid or gruesome tastes. However regrettable this may be, we cherish the hope that the vile attack upon the memory of the departed statesman will be soon obliterated and forgotten. History has already placed him in the clear upper sky.

That there was no criminal action behind the opening of the switch which caused the late railway accident near Amherst is reported as the belief of the railway officials, after some careful investigation made on the spot. Forgetfulness, or a moment of inattention to duty has been the cause of many accidents, even when the person whose duty was not performed had usually been most careful and vigilant. Any criminal intent behind the accident in this case would have been so wicked and fiendish as to be almost unthinkable.

The imposition of a customs duty on foreign magazines has been strongly urged upon the customs authorities at Ottawa. Most of these and their number and weight make a vast aggregate, come from the United States. It is claimed by those advocating the tax that these publications contain much reading matter that is hostile to Canada and much advertising that tends to supplant Canadian wares and merchandise with American goods and products; but strong influences are at work to prevent the proposed taxation. And the possibility of retaliatory action at Washington has also to be considered.

An intimation from Washington points to the probability that Congress will appropriate the sum of \$10,000 as salary for a minister to represent the United States at Ottawa, and that provision will also be made for like representation of the Washington Government at Dublin. This action will be taken in response to what the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Canada have done in accrediting ambassadors to reside in Washington.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

ANOTHER NAME FOR THE LIVER

When a medical writer refers to the liver as the scavenger of the body it comes almost as a shock.

Because we have been thinking so much lately about the liver and its various jobs in the body, breaking up fats; storing up sugar; helping to make parts for the blood; helping to keep the body warm, and so forth.

And yet it must be admitted that the liver really is a scavenger of the body because it removes wastes and poisons from the blood.

And if it fails to do its work then bile doesn't flow down, the intestine becomes constipated, this in turn poisons the blood, and the liver, already sluggish, fails to remove these poisons, and trouble keeps accumulating.

You see the very slowness or sluggishness of the liver in not removing waste substances from the blood prevents it from doing all its other jobs properly. Bile is not manufactured in sufficient quantity, sugar that should be stored up in the liver is carried by the blood to the kidneys, and this sugar is thrown out in the urine.

Then the gall bladder begins to give trouble because of this congestion, and sluggishness and even stone formation may follow.

All these troubles because the liver is not stimulated to action owing to the fact that the trunk or middle third of the body is not squeezed or exercised.

Bending from side to side with knees straight, deep breathing, particularly after a brisk walk or slow run of a hundred yards or so, will squeeze the soft liver substance, hurry along the circulation, and its work of purifying the blood will be carried on properly.

Remember the different jobs the liver has to do, and not the least of these is the purifying of the blood.

And remember further that exercise is the most effective remedy for the sluggish liver.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 5, 1927

PEACE AND SECURITY:—I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustaineth me. I will not be afraid of ten thousands of the people. That have set themselves against me round about. Psalm 3:5-6.

PRAYER:—Lord, we know that thou dost watch over us and dost neither slumber nor sleep.

February 6, 1927

SALVATION:—Salvation be- longeth unto Jehovah; Thy blessing be upon thy people. Psalm 3:8.

PRAYER:—We rejoice, O Lord, to know that the just are saved by faith.

"THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US"

The world is too much with us; late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers. Little we see in Nature that is ours; We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon; The winds that will be howling at all hours; And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers, For this, for everything, we are out of tune;

It moves us not,—Great God! I'd rather be A Pagan suckled in a creed out- worn. So might I, standing on this pleasant lea, Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn; Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea; Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

—Woodworth

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "they are not going away at all." Omit "at all."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: obscenity. Pronounce ob-sen-i-ti, o as in "of," e as in "men," both i's as in "it," accent second syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: Isaac. SYNONYMS: honor, respect, revere, venerate, reverence.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: INSOLENT; impudent; bold; impertinent. "The insolent sharpness with which she gave the

Happenings Of The Week

In consequence of the death of Mr. R. B. Osborne, Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon have cancelled all entertainments at Government House up to and including February 17. The drawing room will be held as already announced on February 19.

Relatives and friends in this Province are interested in the marriage of Miss Jean Thomson Stewart, daughter of Sir William and Lady Stavert, of Montreal, to Mr. Hubert Gray Welsford of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Welsford, of Winnipeg which has been arranged to take place on Wednesday afternoon, February 16, at half-past four o'clock at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal.

Miss Maude Stewart, daughter of Premier and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, left yesterday morning for Montreal where she has accepted a position with the Royal Trust. Miss Stewart is followed by a host of good wishes.

Mrs. Andrew, wife of Major F. I. Andrew, entertained very delightfully at an afternoon bridge, Wednesday at the Navy League, twelve tables being played. The hostess was assisted in dispensing hospitality by Miss Isabel Andrew, Miss Helen Wakeford, Miss Beth Douglas, Miss Rosie Longworth and Mrs. Ernest Seller. Mrs. John B. Andrew presided over the tea cups and Mrs. Percy Williams cut the ices.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pendleton have as their welcome guest, Mrs. Pendleton's father, Capt. W. A. MacLennan of Saint John.

Mrs. H. R. Hillson entertained at her lovely home "The Birches" on Monday in honor of Mrs. C. A. McKenzie of Dorchester Mass., who left Wednesday for home having had a most enjoyable visit.

Mrs. Donnelly, wife of Dr. J. F. Donnelly, received Thursday afternoon at her home 243 Queen Street for the first time since taking up her residence in this city. Mrs. Donnelly, who had a large list of callers looked very winsome in a gown of powder blue georgette and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. L. B. McMillan. She was given a most cordial welcome to the city by her guests. The door was prettily attended by little Miss Clarice McGuigan, while Mrs. Ernest Farquharson ushered. In the dining room, the table was exquisitely arranged with a large silver basket of pink roses with chic white tulle bow as a centre piece, and was presided over by Mrs. Charles Lyons and Mrs. George Chandler, who poured tea, Mrs. D. J. Riley cut the ices. Assisting were Miss Louise Lyons, Miss Marie

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FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Saturday, Feb. 5th

Our souls are wandering ships out- wearied; And one upon the bridge asks: "What's ahead?"

The topman's voice with an exultant sound Cries, "Love and Glory"—then we run aground.

—Baudelaire

"Now for my life, it is a miracle of thirty years, which to relate were not a history, but a piece of poetry, and would sound to common ears like a fable. For the world, I count it not an inn but an hospital and a place not to live but to die in. The world that I regard is my self; it is the microcosm of my own frame that I can cast mine eye on; for the other, I use it but like my globe, and turn it round sometimes for my recreation. Men that look upon my outside, perusing only my condition and my fortunes, do err in my altitude; for I am above Atlas his shoulders."

—Sir Thomas Browne.

El Dorado—A strange picture we make on the way to our chimeras, ceaselessly marching, grinding our selves the time for rest; indefatigable adventurous pioneers. It is true that we shall never reach the goal; it is even more probable that there is no such place; and if we lived for centuries, and were endowed with the powers of a god, we should find ourselves not much nearer what we wanted at the end. O tolling hands of morials! Soon soon, it seems to you, you must come forth on some conspicuous hill-top, and but a little way further, against the setting sun, descry the spires of El Dorado. Little do you know your own blessedness; for to travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

BUTTER-MAKING DETAILS

Sir,—We were very much interested in reading in the "Guardian" of Saturday, Jan. 28th such a flattering account of the Hazelbrook Dairy Co. The statement is made that the average price for butter fat for the year was 38 cts. We find, according to the statement of the Auditor the amount of butter fat received was 150,769 lbs for which the patrons received \$53,217.54 cts, being slightly over 35 cts per lb.

The report also shows that 123.35 lbs of butter was made out of 100 lbs of fat. If salt moisture and casing will give an overrun of about 20%, how is the balance made up?

The statement is made that the manufacturing charge was 4 cts, but we find others charges of over \$4,000.00 which would bring the whole cost to over 6 cts per lb. We think such statements as the above broadcasted any patrons of other creameries mis-leading and unfair competition.

BISHOP MACDONALD ON PROHIBITION.

Sir,—Kindly permit me a word of reply to the letters that have appeared in recent issues of your paper in criticism of a short article of mine on Prohibition.

Both writers seem to have missed the real point. I have considered the question solely in its bearing upon man's attachment of eternal happiness, and God's method of fostering the practice of virtue. And I say still that prohibition of the use of wine and intoxicating drink is not God's way of preventing drunkenness and promoting temperance. If it were, then surely when man was making a new start in life after the Flood, and the head of the human family had the misfortune to drink to excess, that was the time to forbid the drinking of wine or intoxicants.

But God did not do so then, nor in the after time when He gave prohibitory commandments through Moses, nor even in the fullness of time when a greater than Moses came to lay down the law of right living. Nay, the Author of the New Law not only did not legislate against the use of wine or intoxicants, but when He taught the way of perfection and pointed out to men what makes for man's true happiness, He did not put even total abstinence among the beatitudes. Let the writers produce even one passage from Holy Writ in which God expressly prohibits the use of wine or strong drink. Till they do this... and do it they can't... I shall continue to hold that prohibition is not God's way of preventing or curing drunkenness.

"Prohibitionist" says I have overlooked the passage in Numbers 2: 2, 3. I have not overlooked it, but he has misread it. Here it is: "Speak to the children of Israel, and thou shalt say to them: When a man or a woman shall make a vow to be sanctified, and consecrate themselves to the Lord, they shall abstain from wine and from everything that may make a man drunk."

On the face of the thing there is question here of one who makes a vow, or solemn promise to God, to live a holy life. Of such a one, one of such a one, God requires total abstinence from wine or strong drink; or rather He requires that he abstain from wine and from everything that may make a man drunk.

This passage also proves to a demonstration that the wines of Scripture were not intoxicating: "They shall abstain from wine and from everything that may make a man drunk." Note the force of "and"; Wine is put in the category of things that may make a man drunk... if he takes too much.

"Observers" learned dissertation on the wines of Scripture is quite misleading in that he seeks to show that God forbids the use of intoxicating drinks, when it is only the abuse, or excessive use that He forbids. "The study of the names applied to wine (in Scripture)", I read in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. 11, p. 34 "shows that for the most part they are evidently synonyms, and that the substance indicated by them all was one, which, if used to excess, was liable to cause intoxication. An attempt has been made to obtain a textual support for total abstinence (prohibition) by differentiating intoxicating from unfermented wine in the biblical terminology, but it is only special pleading without adequate foundation."

I lived five years in Italy where, as in many other countries, wine

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Comfort in Old Age? YES, if you can save during your earning years. A DECISION to place a definite proportion of what you earn in a Savings Account each week or each month is the first step. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000 Reserve Fund \$20,000,000 Charlottetown Branch H. A. C. Scarth, Manager

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