

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1924

WHITE GLOVES FOR JUDGE

For the first time in several years the Grand Jury enjoyed the privilege at the present session of the Supreme Court of presenting the presiding judge with a pair of white gloves, in recognition of the fact that there was not a criminal case on the docket. While at all times our province has been comparatively free from serious crime the past few years have witnessed more criminal lawlessness than we ought to have, due no doubt to a loosening of the watchfulness which the officers of the law should exercise in every part of the community. The province is small, its people are practically all native born, there are few objectionable aliens among us and our crimes and offences, few though they be, are all our own. In the fact that no crime had to be accounted for at the present session there is room for encouragement and hope. The condition of the jail, Falconwood Hospital, the Infirmary and the Sanatorium is also very satisfactory as indicating watchful supervision on the part of the government.

REVOLVER GOVERNMENT

That the King government lives by the grace and the will of the Progressive group in parliament requires no proof. Ample demonstration of this has been given more than once. The government, standing alone, is in a minority; with a sufficient number of votes from the Progressives it can carry any kind of a measure in the House and so continue to live on. By this means it has survived two sessions and now, with its strength still further reduced, it faces another session and the issues of life and death.

was given to the West at the expense of the Eastern provinces and there are those who believe that this was the price paid for Progressive support.

We are now facing another session. The King government is, of itself, even more powerless than it was at the last session. It is not ready to give up its political life and, in order to live, it must receive another transfusion of blood from the only group that has blood to barter, namely, the Progressives. What shall the price be this time? What concessions must be made to the Progressives? What changes must be made in the policy of the Liberal party to ensure the support of the Progressives?

This is the anomalous position in Canada today, a position which must endure so long as the administration remains in the hands of a party which is compelled, at the point of a revolver, to do the bidding of a party whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the great majority of Canadians.

In the circumstances the Mackenzie King government, if actuated by honesty and the interests of Canada as a whole, would resign at once and appeal to the country. It actuated by honesty and the interests of Canada as a whole, every Liberal representative in the House of Commons would demand the resignation of the King government. Will they do it?

THE QUEBEC REVOLT

The Quebec Daily Telegraph, an independent English Newspaper published in the City of Quebec and the mouthpiece of the English speaking people of the province, published in its issue of December 23, 1923, a letter under the heading "The Investor's Prayer." The Telegraph's approval of the sentiment expressed is indicated by the fact that it has been reproduced in circular form and is being distributed broadcast throughout Canada. At the time the letter was published Sir Lomer Gouin was Minister of Justice and the reference to that department throws a lurid light on the resignation of Sir Lomer a few days later. The recent criticism by La Presse, the French Liberal organ, on the King Government, to which we referred recently, taken in conjunction with the Telegraph's outbreak, shows that "Solid Quebec" is becoming solidified in a manner that is widely different from the solidarity of December 1921. Here is an extract from the Telegraph's letter:

"May the Department of Justice of this country, cast aside sentiment and punish those who are responsible for the misappropriation of funds of our commercial and financial institutions and the misdirection of our commercial enterprises into channels for self-interest.

"May the Government that stands by and looks on when our country is being disrupted by promoting vultures, who are filling our companies with watered stock for their own personal benefit, be checked by legislation, not only in Provincial but in the Federal Government.

"May our commercial and financial institutions be conducted in such a manner as to regain the confidence not only of the small and large investor, but also so that the hard-earned savings of the emigrant who is so badly required in this country, be properly safeguarded."

Notes By the Way

The proposed alliance between Conservatives and Liberals in England to prevent a Labor Government gaining power has failed. Liberal opinion was against it and Premier Baldwin has openly declared his opposition. We are told that some excitement that had arisen over the proposition has calmed down. There are still many who fear national disaster from the advent of Labor, or Socialism, under that guise becoming for the time dominant, but while the change may seem to be revolutionary it is being effected by constitutional means and is not really alarming.

A greater danger would arise if at the present juncture the proposed alliance between the two older parties were now effected. It would be like weighting the safety valve when explosion threatens. Prudent demands that the superheated steam shall be allowed to escape. The leaders of the Conservative and Liberal camps recognize that organized Labor has become a permanent force in the political life of the country and must be given full opportunity of expression in a regular and constitutional manner. The Baldwin Government cannot carry out its avowed protectionist policy and must resign voluntarily, or accept defeat. A Labor Government will be the natural and constitutional sequence.

The New Administration under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will take office under such limitations as beset any Government which has only a minority support. It will be unable to carry the more radical measures embodied in its programme. It may rest content for the time by holding such measures in abeyance and proceeding with the ordinary business of the country. In any case it is unlikely that another appeal to the electorate can be long delayed. There is a strong probability of existing events in the near future growing out of the existing political complications, but we may confidently hope and trust that in the end through "the common sense of most" sound views will prevail.

So far the alleged dangers of Labor rule have not greatly disturbed the national mind, which has remained calm. Although the politicians cry ruin. The stock market has remained steady and trading has gone on as before, apparently without apprehension over the so-called "revolution." Places of amusement are thronged and His Majesty the King, whose throne and even his life some alarmed ones have believed to be in danger, has sent out a cheering New Year's message to the people: "With God's help the British people true to their great traditions, will face and overcome the difficulties confronting us at the close of a decade which though memorable in glorious achievement, has been beset by much trial and suffering." It is not the first time the ship of state has met the perils of stormy weather.

Just now Mr. Crerar has become a figure of considerable interest in Canadian politics. Originally a Liberal he entered the Union Government in 1917 as Minister of Agriculture, which position he resigned two years later and in 1921 entered the newly elected House as leader of the western Progressives. He soon desired to return to his first love and take his new party with him, but found obstacles in the way both in his own party and in the Government. He resigned the Progressive

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

MEMORIAL

Say not we miss her that she was so fair, Nor yet since she was witty, good or wise, Nor since she held lost April in her eyes, And fleeting sunlight lingered in her hair; Nor since her voice was like some rippling air, Nor for her gestures, subtle in their grace, As the swift moods that swept across her face, Nor for her vivid charm beyond compare. But rather say she had a gift for love, A quick and comprehending sympathy That lent her an enduring knowledge of How to meet best each least emergency; And that we miss her most because she knew A myriad little kindly acts to do!

CHARLOTTE BECKER

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of important questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

CHURCH UNION

Sir,—I am very glad that "Presbyterian" brings before your readers R. M. McGregor's extracts from MacPherson's Handbook on Presbyterianism, for it emphasizes a point which I mentioned in my letter, but perhaps did not make sufficiently clear, viz: that while under the Presbyterian system, the vote of the people has no constitutional value, it is undoubtedly wise and right that Presbyteries should take account of the people's wishes and should not carry on their proceedings with a lofty disregard of the sentiments of the ordinary membership." And this consulting of the wishes of the people as every one knows, has been done in the matter of Church Union. Twice they were consulted and both times gave a substantial majority in favor of Union, so that Presbyteries knew what the people who were guided by them. Unfortunately a large number did not vote at all, and we can only guess at their attitude on this matter. "Presbyterians" guess, I suppose, would be that they were strong opponents of Union. My guess is that a considerable number of them were not interested enough to vote, and so do not count for very much on either side, and that many more of them, feeling that they did not understand the question very well, and having confidence in their ministers and elders, were content to leave the decision in the matter to the church courts.

The further word, Mr. McGregor, or has no ground in the world for insinuating that the United Church will require permission of the Legislatures in order to change her statement of doctrine or her policy. Section 27 of the Bill makes it abundantly clear that the United Church will be absolutely free from state control in all spiritual matters.

I am, Sir, etc., GEO. A. CHRISTIE, Alberton.

THE PROHIBITION COMMISSION

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Board of Prohibition Commissioners held to discuss the extraordinary conduct of the Government in appointing a new Board of Commissioners, it was considered advisable to prepare a statement for publication, defining our attitude with regard to this action of the Government. At the outset we wish to emphatically state that we have no personal desire to retain office. It will be remembered however that the administration of the Act was removed from party politics and placed in the hands of an independent Board of Commissioners by an Act of the Legislature of this Province. The first Commissioners appointed under this Act were Clergymen representing the various religious denominations in this Province and the whole Province can testify as to the splendid work performed by them during their term of office. On their resignation on the third day of January 1922, the Temperance Alliance, anxious to maintain the rigid enforcement of the law, waited on the Government with the request that the Temperance organizations of the Province be permitted to submit the names of men, who they believed would impartially and without remuneration do so. The Government acquiesced and from the names submitted chose the present Commission.

We use the term "Present Commission" advisedly, because we have not as yet received any intimation whatsoever from the Government that our services are no longer required.

We therefore properly feel that as we have been chosen representatives by the Temperance organizations to administer the Prohibition Act, our obligation to them makes it necessary to protest against what we believe to be an illegal act on the part of the Government. In order to ascertain at first hand why the new Commission was appointed a Committee waited on the Premier, and was informed, that it was, "Simply and solely because your term had expired." This Commission took office on the third day of January A. D. 1922 and as the Prohibition Act expressly states that a Board of Commissioners shall remain in office for three years from the date of their appointment, the term of this Commission would expire on the third day of January 1925. We do not propose to enlarge upon the legal aspect of this situation; that has already been ably and truthfully presented in various press Editorials, clearly establishing in the minds of impartial readers, the injustice which has been done. In conclusion it seems to us, that the Stewart Government, in removing the Administration of the Prohibition Act, from the hands of an independent Commission and bringing it again into the realm of politics, has performed an Act which cannot fail to militate against its impartial enforcement.

I am, Sir, etc., George E. Brown, Chairman, G. F. Hutcheson, P. J. Smith, S. M. Martin, Mark R. McQuigan, Angus McLeellan.

The only possible non-political board, according to the late Hon. John Richards, then leader of the Liberal party, was a Board constituted of clergymen such as was appointed by the Mathieson

Government. This board was re-appointed in July 1920 but resigned in a body in October, the resignations not being accepted till the end of the year when the Bell Government was in a position to fill the vacancies. According to the Act such interim Commissioners hold office only for the unexpired term. The Bell Government, for reasons best known to itself did not re-appoint the Brown Commission, and the present Government filled their places by the Paton Commission.

It can hardly be claimed that the Brown Commission was non-partisan including as it did the Secretary of the Liberal Association and another member who wrote to the Patriot on July 23 that "The turnover on the 26th will pass in P. E. Island history as one of the most inglorious proceedings that could well darken the annals of an orderly people!" No provision is made for salaries for the Commissioners but they were entitled to payment for their services the same as any other civil servants, approached the Premier on the subject. The Government instead of acceding to their request appointed the new commission, which Mr. Paton informs us, will enforce the law without fear or favor.—Ed. G.

CHURCH UNION

Sir,—In your issue of January 4, you published a letter from the Rev. Geo. Christie, of Alberton, replying to "Presbyterian." Mr. Christie's statement of Presbyterianism is one that would lead the average Presbyterian people of Canada had been come entangled in the wheels of their own machinery and were powerless to help themselves. We have not so learned Presbyterianism, nor would we like others so to learn it. In rebuttal of Mr. Christie's letter I ask you to publish the following statement which not only gives a true declaration of the Presbyterian system, but also refutes the insinuation that those opposing Union are in mutiny against their Church.

Government

In order to have good government, experience teaches that certain conditions must meet and harmonize. Of these the liberty of the people, the authority of the rulers, and the unity of the state, are of great importance. Without freedom, order, and justice, good government is an impossibility. Let there be an equitable of freedom and order throughout all its provinces, and not only justice, but the stability and unity of the state are mightily promoted.

Liberty

Is secured to every member of the Church, while that freedom is carefully restricted. This liberty is not lawless.

Election

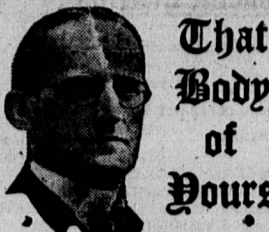
Is a principal channel in which this freedom flows. All the members of the church have an equal voice in the selection of their officers. The poorest and weakest member of the flock has the right, as much as the wisest and most honored Presbyter, to act according to his judgment and conscience, in subordinating to the directions of the Bible. This right is so fully declared in Scripture that it cannot be denied. This principle of the Church's constitution lies at the root of the tree of liberty. Let it in any way be removed or weakened, in that proportion is the entire freedom of the church endangered or destroyed.

Representation

Is the special organ by which that inherent power is applied. Apostolic commands are addressed to entire churches. Such commands, however, do not decide how each member is to exercise his share in the government. These same epistles to New Testament churches show how these powers were applied. In each case, that was by representative associated Presbyters. This is the guarantee of liberty. This orderly exercise is quite consistent with the inherent possession of power. The church is not a despotic mob nor a despotic autocracy. Even in republican governments the inherent power of the people, although most fully recognized, is not applied by mass meetings and votes on all and every point, but by orderly and free election of representatives, if the election be but free and faithful, the principle of liberty is fully conserved. So in the church, not only the pastors; elders who elect the rule well are selected by the free election of the members. These representatives are the special organs by whom the people act. By them the mind of the church is carried into practice.

Approaching Forest Exhaustion

Sir,—Despite the great amount of publicity devoted by the press the past year or two, to the subject of forestry and forest depletion, very few yet fully realize how critical the situation really is that is confronting Canada today. Even were the Government to adopt every wise measure that has been suggested for forest conservation, which, of course, is entirely impracticable, Canada will still be faced with a wood famine within ten years, regardless of whether fire is kept out of the remaining young growth and regardless of how many seedlings we may plant in the meantime. A new crop cannot be produced in time to provide for the enormous and increasingly heavy demand that is being made on our small remaining wooded areas. Our forest fire losses are away beyond any figures given to the public. It is useless for propagandists for American interests to endeavor to hoodwink the people. The cold facts are perfectly apparent to everyone who travels across Canada, either by train, steamer or automobile. As far as the eye can reach the devastation and lack of forest growth is perfectly obvious to the most casual observer. As for the remote sections where railroads do not penetrate, the fact that mere poles are being cut in these areas at such great distances that it takes two and three years to make the drive to the mills, proves conclusively that we are now largely operating along the very fringe of our last stand of wood.



By James W. Bates, M.D. A SIMPLE LESSON.

There was an interesting article in the paper the other day regarding a new industry established in Holland.

Some experimenter had discovered that by the use of heat and pressure, he could transform soft wood into hard wood.

The fibres in the wood which enclosed the air and water spaces, were thus brought closer together making a beautiful grain, just like hardwood.

I could not help but think that the very same processes, heat and pressure, are exactly what is used to make hard firm muscle out of soft fat flesh in the human body.

And so a well developed man will show the same beautiful grain muscle—as is shown in the wood. Both are objects of strength and beauty.

Now what do I mean by heat and pressure as applied to the body? Well the actual heating up of the body uses up the little fat globules, that cover, and are in around the muscles, and the muscles emerges in its natural form—fibres.

This heating up can be done by the extreme heat of a Turkish bath and other mechanical devices, or by the more efficient method of exercise.

When you exercise, the first thing you notice is the increase in the heat of the body.

But exercise goes further. It actually supplies the pressure also to that part of your body robbed in fat, and squeezes the little fat globules out of existence.

I have known many cases, where the simple exercise of lying on the back and raising both legs slowly—knees straight—to a height almost at right angles to the body a dozen times, twice a day, has reduced the waist line two or three inches in one month.

Where the exercise is kept up for some weeks the hard abdominal muscles underneath can be felt by the hand, and in a few months the actual muscles themselves will show through the skin.

These muscles show up as three distinct ridges across the abdomen, and resemble the corrugations on a wash board.

This same squeezing or exercising of any part of the body will give the same results.

Simply bending or squeezing the forearm, or upper arm will take the fat off the arms.

Sitting down on the heels and rising again will remove the surplus fat from the thighs.

Bending, twisting, or squeezing the neck will remove double chins.

Will you do it?

call these representatives to account. If respect and obedience is rendered to those who have the rule as unto Christ. The members of the church are never in Scripture regarded as a mob, to whom in every case, appeal may be made. The constitution of the church is exercised by the properly constituted officers. These being on the one hand, freely elected by the people to act for them, and on the other, restricted to act within the established rule of the church. Thus the principles of liberty and order are harmonized.

Assent or Consent

Is another important channel. Representatives being elected to rule in ordinary administration, must, in extraordinary cases, obtain the assent or consent of those

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Approaching Forest Exhaustion

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RE SALES TAX Under the new Sales Tax Regulations certain classes of merchants are required to furnish to the Dominion Government security either in the form of Victory Bonds or a Bond furnished by a recognized Surety Company. Does your business come under this classification? If so, we can arrange the necessary bond. Further information on request. Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Offices—61 Queen Street Charlottetown Phone 67 and 333

MESSRS. C. M. LAMPSON & CO.'S WINTER SALE WILL COMMENCE ON JANUARY 24, 1924 Fine Furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisher, etc., intended for the January Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of January 4, 1924. Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of January 11, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale. Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report by cable that their market is becoming very active, owing to an increasing interest on the part of Continental buyers. A good demand exists for White Fox, Raccoon, Muskrat, Southern Muskrat, Skunk and Opossum, and a fair demand for Mink and Northwestern Wolf. Generally speaking, Messrs. Lampson & Co., expect to realize full October prices at their January Sale; but it is possible that, if the offering of American staple articles proves to be short, some improvement in prices may take place.

MESSRS. FRED'K HUTH & CO. ANNOUNCE THEIR MID-WINTER AUCTION SALE of Silver Foxes and other American Foxes London, January 28th, 1924 and following days Silver Foxes for this sale should be mailed from P. E. Island by December 31st. We offer to shippers THE UNEXCELLED SERVICE in the London Sales; and solicit your business. The first Auction House to issue a classified catalog for the convenience of buyers of Silver Foxes. The only Auction House that maintains an office on P. E. I. for the convenience of shippers. We supply, free of charge, addressed shipping bags and tags and help you mark, bundle and invoice your fox pelts. The only Auction House making cash advances to shippers before the pelts reach London. We value, and make cash advances on your furs in three days or less. Your furs are insured from the time they are received at our fur rooms, or delivered by you at post office, at a cost of 1/2 of one per cent. Let us help you with your shipments and invoices. If you ship your pelts yourself PLEASE send particulars and value for insurance either to New York Office or Summerside. 64 Park St., Southwark, S. E. 1, London, England. 542 West 36th St., New York E. H. RAYNER, Soliciting Agent Summerside, P. E. I. 490-12-13tttt.

SCIENTIFIC FOX FEEDING A well-balanced ration for your foxes is absolutely necessary at this season of the year. Cereal food is essential as well as fats and protein. The largest litters of young pups are produced in the ranches feeding Imperial Cod-Liver-Oil Fox Biscuits during the winter season. Many of the most experienced fox feeders on Prince Edward Island are now feeding these Biscuits right along with their meat. There is a scientific reason for this; Carbohydrates produce energy. Fats are required to maintain heat and protein to build up the waste tissue and produce strong, vigorous foxes. Dr. J. Ennis Smith in his experiments has found the best results obtained from feeding 25 to 50 per cent cereal food during the winter months. The Biscuits should be fed dry and in addition give your foxes all the milk they will drink, is the advice of several of our best breeders. If your Wholesale dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us. IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO., LTD. Charlottetown, P. E. I. 720-1-1tt.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES GRAVEL 1087 THE PHARMACEUTICAL CO. loss from wind and you will be appalled at the result. Bear in mind two years earlier by the Officials of the Conservation Commission of Canada. Neither of these statistics is based, except to a small degree, upon actual inventories of the standing timber and neither take sufficient account of the wood lost through fires and other destructive agencies. Many past estimates have fallen down very materially when the areas have been actually cut out, some areas producing only twenty-five per cent of the amount estimated. Consequently, I have said and I repeat that one is obliged to ignore these statistics if one wishes to arrive at an accurate understanding of just how little timber, commercially available, remains in Canada. Timber, unlike minerals, is all above ground. There is no mystery or secret about it. It does not require an expert to determine between burned-over, scrub, muskeg and stump land and green pulpwood areas. Take a trip along any railway in Canada and travel any river as far as its upper reaches, then plot in on your map the land devoid of any timber and see what you have left. Then figure up the total cut for home consumption, not for five years ago but today, then take your exports, not for a year ago but for 1923. Next take your insect, fungi and fire losses and offset your annual growth with the