

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Liberal Party Split

The lack of public interest in Saturday's by-election in the Fourth District of Prince was evident from the vote, Mr. HORACE WRIGHT, the official Liberal candidate, polling some six hundred votes less than his predecessor, Hon. Mr. LEA, polled in the general provincial election.

That the contest was in the nature of a Liberal family quarrel was emphasized by Premier CAMPBELL in a remarkable letter to the electors in which he charged that Mr. BELL's "sole motive" was one of "personal antagonism" to the selection of Mr. WRIGHT, and declared emphatically that "Mr. BELL and any who support him are simply reading themselves out of the Liberal party, and can receive no further recognition as Liberals."

The Conservative party had no candidate in the field and took no part in the contest. The remarkable feature of the voting was the fact that the total for both the Liberal candidates fell short by some 400 of the Liberal vote polled for the same seat in the general election, and that more than 25 per cent of this small Liberal vote, notwithstanding the Premier's warning admonition, was registered against the official candidate.

What effect, if any, the Premier's reading of the Riot Act had on the contest is a question which is likely to remain unanswered.

Another moot question is how those Liberals who bolted in favour of Mr. BELL are to be culled from the rank and file and given "no further recognition" politically.

Canada's Interests Sacrificed

The dear old Toronto Globe, which is such a political pacifist when there is no election campaign on, and becomes so strongly partisan when Liberal votes are to be obtained, has a characteristic suggestion to offer with regard to parliamentary discussion on the U.S.-Canada Reciprocity pact. "There are," it says, "reasons why all parties should give the agreement the same sort of unanimous support with which they greeted Mr. BENNETT's announcement, as Prime Minister, that a treaty was under negotiation. At that time points pro and con did not seem to be considered. It was sufficient to know that a long-standing deadlock was being attacked willingly by both nations, and approval was general."

How much of this "approval," it may be asked, was reflected in the columns of the Globe or any other Liberal newspaper during the election campaign? How much of it found expression in the local Liberal organ, or on the platform in this province at Liberal campaign meetings? Day after day, the country was flooded with propaganda denouncing Mr. BENNETT's alleged insincerity in the matter, ridiculing his efforts to negotiate fair trading terms with our southern neighbors, and predicting that the terms Mr. KING had to offer would be far more acceptable at Washington. This latter statement, made repeatedly in the Liberal press, struck a deadly blow at Canada's interests, prejudicing our case in advance and confirming United States officials in their refusal to grant those concessions to our agricultural, fishery and other basic industries for which Mr. BENNETT had been bargaining, and on which he would undoubtedly have insisted had he been returned to power.

As Mr. BENNETT pointed out in his speech in the House of Commons last week, the very least the Liberal Government should have got in return for concessions given the United States was a full 50 per cent reduction on all the items in the United States tariff. Instead, the treaty places United States under Canada's intermediate tariff which, on many items is much lower than the general tariff formerly applied against U.S. goods. Nor could the Conservative leader obtain from Mr. KING any statement as to the government's intention of raising the intermediate tariff this session.

The point made by Mr. BENNETT finds strong indorsement from an unexpected quarter—that of the Financial Post, Independent Liberal—which now frankly admits that the treaty "does grave injustice to many classes of producers in Canada."

"The Government at Ottawa," adds the Financial Post, "would be best to the pleas of justice if it allowed its predilection for lower tariffs to prevent it from righting the more serious anomalies produced by the treaty. These injustices arise chiefly out of the fact that the treaty grants the intermediate tariff of most-favoured-nation rates (whichever is lower) to the United States on all items."

"The reciprocity treaty has had the effect of giving Canada only two important tariff schedules; the British preferential and the intermediate tariff. In effect the general tariff is now applicable to but a handful of tiny countries. Canada now has trade agreements with almost all of the trading world."

"Low intermediate rates that were of little consequence before the U. S. treaty was signed now assume major importance. They definitely threaten many industries which are desirable in this country."

Another significant comment appears in the current issue of Toronto Saturday Night—a journal also under Liberal editorship—from which we quote:

"Ten to one Mr. Bennett, in denouncing Premier King's failure to give codfish its rightful and historic place in the new U.S.-Canada trade pact, is saying what every Maritimer on the Liberal benches thinks. Twenty to one no Maritime Liberal will emulate Mr. Tucker's zeal in expressing his thought. From Cape Breton to Digby-Annapolis the ranks of Maritime Liberalism will stand firm at Ottawa for the treaty as it is. Which does not alter the fact that, with the probable exception of the Honorable and lately

imported Member for Queens, there is not an M.P. from the three eastern Provinces who does not feel that his native codfish got less than justice in the treaty-making at Washington. Codfish, the mainstay of reciprocity in the old days, is forgotten in the new agreement. The words for the maker of the agreement."

This, then, is the net result of Mr. KING's unwise haste in concluding a treaty which, in able hands, would have meant so much to our basic producers and exporters. He has sold our birthright for a mess of pottage, and among the chief victims of his prodigality will be our farmers, our fishermen and our foxmen.

Editorial Notes

Church services were a little topsy-turvy yesterday, but it helped to advertise the King's speech.

"Admiral" DUFF, now being a Senator may sail the stormy political seas regardless of consequences to his party's political fortunes.

There were no public meetings but plenty store discussions over the bye-election in Fourth Prince.

It would seem that Premier CAMPBELL's "reading-out" policy has had its effect in the Patriot office as well as in the Fourth district of Prince.

A policeman, HOWARD M. OVERSTREET, has resigned in Washington to set out for Pennsylvania seeking nomination for the Presidency. He says the Executive is "not representative of the common people."

It is a sad reflection on the "Goodness" of Toronto that a Royal Commission has recommended the dismissal of nine members of the police force for robbing those they were sworn and paid to protect.

The trouble in Japan is due largely to jealousy of the Navy and Army. The previous premier INUKAI was assassinated by a group of naval officers in May 1932, and now the military has had its revenge. The "positive policy" of the Government has been expansion in both Manchuria and Mongolia. Evidently the near defeat at the polls Saturday, 22nd, stimulated the military to stage a revolution that would give the army a Fascist dictatorship like that of Italy.

The Premier of Quebec did not go alone to Ottawa this morning. He was accompanied by Hon. HONORE MERCIER, Minister of Lands and Forests, and Hon. GEORGE H. CARROLL, as expert adviser, to study the report of a sub-committee charged to draft a project of amendments for the British North America Act. The sub-committee in question has made its report. We here, of course, have a Premier, President of Council and expert all in one.

No one can convince us that Toronto Globe Liberalism does not pay in practical loaves and fishes. Here is the record of its three last editors: JOHN LEWIS, appointed a Senator by Prime Minister KING in 1925; T. STEWART LYON, appointed Chairman of Ontario Hydro Electric Commission by Premier HEBURN 1934; HARRY W. ANDERSON, appointed member of the Penitentiaries Commission by Prime Minister KING 1936.

JOHN WESLEY, Father of Methodism, died 145 years ago today. Now both his name and his church are but memories here, though there are both Wesleyans and Methodists elsewhere.

It seems in Halifax these days there is not enough work for editors and publishers minding their own business; one has been adopted Liberal candidate for a bye-election in the Provincial House; while another has thrown his hat in the ring for the mayoralty contest next month.

There must still be money in the fur business in Canada judging by the fact that the estate of the late Mr. ALBERT SCHNAUFER, manufacturing furrier, Toronto, has just been valued for duty at \$623,456 it being made up of \$243,000 in mortgages, \$112,000 real estate, \$103,000 book debts, \$49,000 cash, \$47,000 stocks, \$35,000 insurance, \$18,000 bonds and \$12,000 personalty. The estate is to be divided between two sons, ORLIFF F. SCHNAUFER receives \$10,000 and the income of half the residue, with THOR. A. SCHNAUFER receiving the other half of the residue.

There is nothing new under the sun, nor even Quebec quints. Father HENRY WOODS, S.J. Santa Clara, Cal., under date of Feb. 17 writes as follows to the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—While looking up a matter in The Illustrated London News, I came across the following interesting item in the number of May 10, 1862:

"The Montreal Gazette records the birth of a quintet of girls on the 29th of March; and states that the mother, a French-Canadian, is herself one of four, all still living. The five children are doing well."

Your readers might be glad to learn something about those quintets.

A movement is on foot in the United States to scrap the present ill-conducted over-crowded State penitentiaries, and substitute banishment to convict islands to be established in the West Indies. Mr. SANFORD BATES, director of the Bureau of Prisons told a convention of penologists in New York that consideration was being given to substitute a chain of modern, humane island penal colonies running from the Virgin Islands to the Aleutian Islands. The present penal system, he maintained, was not succeeding either as a deterrent to crime or in rehabilitating prisoners as citizens in the community. On the other hand, he said, he was much impressed in a recent visit to the "Bolshevo Commune," a penal experimental colony near Moscow, which did not attempt to correct and restore the individual so much as to remove and colonize him under newer and more hopeful environment. But that was what the French thought when they established what is now known as Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana.

Notes By The Way

One hundred thousand temple lamps were lit at the famous ancient Hindu shrine of Padmanabhaswami at Trivandrum on the occasion of the Lakshadweep festival. This notable Indian event is a part of the Murajjapan, which was instituted in the middle of the 18th century by Maharaja Marthanda Varma, and since then it has been celebrated with unique regularity once every six years.

It has been openly stated in France that the German military strength is now three times that of France herself. That proportion is rapidly increasing in favor of Germany. She possesses an air army of not only the finest of its kind technically, but an air force under control of men more thoroughly air-minded than any in the world. Like her opposite number in the Far East, Japan, Germany has expansionist aspirations; she has the means to fulfill them, and she has the will to apply those means.—London Despatch.

You are debtor to every man and woman and child whom you meet. You owe for the chance that is yours, whether you use it or not. You, who complain of the debt that the World owes you, listen! The world owes you nothing. YOU owe the world all that you have. When you are inclined to find fault, remember this: you are terribly in debt. To whom and to what? Why to everybody and everything! So, do not find fault with anybody. Start to pay up. And though it seems discouraging, it is not—for the more you owe, the more you have to pay and the more you WANT to pay.

In the past 15 years, no major underworld figure in New York has had to answer to a court of justice for the homicides done at his bidding. The only charges the major racketeers fear at all are charges of income tax evasion, and surrounded by sharp and cunning lawyers who have a special talent for "fixing" juries, even that fear is with him, not the fear of death. The racket boss has a profound contempt for the courts and creaky court machinery. If gangs and gang chiefs were not wiped out from time to time by the guns of their competitors there would not be enough penthouses and office buildings to hold them.—Current History.

Senator Borah, aspirant for the Republican nomination for the presidency, has made a speech reaffirming his isolationist views and twisting the British lion's tail. Surely the great Republican party will not choose this Republican as its leader. The fact that he has never said a kindly word of any foreign country, and he has always tried to sow ill-will between the two great divisions of the English-speaking race. Next to his hatred of the British Empire is his aversion to the League of Nations.

Whether do we go—and why? To many there returns no answer. But to the one who is on his way, and who knows where he is going there is no need for either question or answer. His compelling power is his faith. He has his own way, and he has his own end, and he has his own means. He has his own goal, and he has his own way to it. He has his own end, and he has his own means. He has his own goal, and he has his own way to it.

The Christmas tree tradition seems indefinable. It came from Russia in Russia, but peculiarly, there has just occurred a revival of the institution that had been banned since the revolution. The children of Russia have been permitted to revert to the old-fashioned Christmas celebration with a bearded representative of the reverend Saint to distribute gifts from fir trees. He must not be called Santa Claus, however. He must be referred to as Grandfather Frost, and the tree is not to be described as a Christmas tree. It must be referred to as a decorated fir.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

How the railroads began to employ colored gentlemen as porters seems "wrapt in mystery." There is no foundation for the belief that President Lincoln suggested it to George M. Pullman, mention of which name may be the reason why porters are called "George." As any rate, colored porters were first employed in the late seventies or early eighties. Six or seven years ago when the railroads were really prosperous, the Pullman Company gave employment to 11,000 porters, chefs and waiters, but at the present time there are only about 47,000. The pay varies according to the job on the trains, but the average is \$90 a month.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

We are asked to remind forgetful people that while a singing man can find success as a starting bird cannot. A few bread crumbs, or grains, or best of all, strips of suet or bacon, placed where the snow does not cover them and where the shy birds dare venture, will save the feathered creatures. Well fed birds never freeze, we are old, regardless of the cold, which one would think enough to snap their tiny legs. Their normal body temperatures Nature runs as high as 107 degrees, to help them fight off the blasts of winter, and so long as they can find ample food (particularly fat food) the mercury's maddest dives worry them not at all. But if the snow and ice cover their feed, and if still colder-hearted man gives them no aid in their distress, they cannot keep up

That Body of Pours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

IT MAY TAKE MONTHS TO FEEL BENEFIT OF REMOVAL OF INFECTED TEETH AND TONSILS

One of the disappointing things that happen after infected teeth and tonsils are removed is joint pain, ache, or stiffness in joint or muscle actually become worse. The explanation is that when the infected teeth or tonsils were removed tiny blood vessels surrounding the hole or cavity from which the tooth or tonsil has gone are wide open, the poison present is drawn into the blood stream in quantities, causing an increase in pain or stiffness. As the patient expected to get rid of this pain and stiffness by the operation he is naturally dissatisfied. He thinks he has undergone all the trouble for nothing.

However in a few weeks he notices some improvement and in a few months is free from all pain and stiffness.

Accompanying infected teeth or tonsils often an enlargement of the glands or little lumps in the neck. These glands are really little filters that take in the poison from the tonsils or teeth through a number of openings and let it out into the blood stream, by just one opening in this manner the blood stream doesn't receive too much poison at one time and the body can take care of this small amount of poison without too much trouble.

If there is a large amount of poison coming from teeth or tonsils, these glands, in an effort to prevent too much poison going into the blood stream, will actually swell up or grow larger and larger. If they get too large and become filled with pus they are drained out or removed, just as a filter on your water tap is removed when it becomes full of dirt.

The point then is to keep in mind that teeth and tonsils may be taking place for months and years before these teeth and tonsils are removed, and that even after they are removed there are poisons in these glands, in the large tonsils and other organs, and also in the blood itself for months or even years afterwards.

Thus in children whose tonsils have been as long as three years in getting back to their normal size. This means then that we must look for complete results from the removal of infected teeth and tonsils until weeks, months, even years afterwards.

The Poets' Corner

TO A COLOSSAL STATE OF BUDDHA (BURLINGTON HOUSE) Almost I thought your face Smiled, but too keen it is For any there to trace Aught but old melodies.

Small songs long-dead whose ghosts From Chinese hills astray Have wandered to our coasts And drift unheard today.

About your mighty girth, Which scorns our hurrying, And sees time, space and earth On such a little thing.

—Lord Dunsany, in Sunday Times.

Time Has Taken

GIANTS OF 1903 (By The Canadian Press) TORONTO, March 1.—Few are left either principals or minor characters, of those who crowded Ontario's political stage in the drama-filled years from 1902 to 1905.

Sir James Whitney, who brought the Conservatives into power in the latter year, died in September 1914, six months after his old adversary, Sir George Ross, who in the meantime had been called to the senate and given the Liberal leadership there. In the course of their last illnesses they were for a time in the same hospital and visited together.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

WHISTLING UP HIS COURAGE

Sir,—Mr. W. K. Rogers is trying to keep his courage up by saying the Government is not tied to Prohibition.

"It was not written in the bond," says Mr. Rogers. "You do not find it in the platform."

Neither does Mr. Rogers find any string tying the moon to the earth, but he will find the bond pretty effective and not so easily cast off.

The trouble with Mr. Rogers is that his plans are going awry; hence his rather querulous letter in which he tells a hesitating Government, "You don't have to stay there; Come on in, the water's fine." But the Government is discovering it is not so fond of getting "wet" as Mr. Rogers would have it.

The Government control is not here yet and may not be due for some time. The all-powerful legislature is learning the lesson that—

"They may not do the work of heaven, Lest heaven shall hurl them in the dust. The work of heaven? 'Tis waiting still. The sanction of the heavenly will." I am, Sir, etc., W. E. BENLEY.

Divine Authorship

The following is reprinted from a Guardian clipping of eighteen years ago, preserved by Mrs. Donald McEachern, Long Creek:

The Frederick Gleaner.—The following is a letter said to be written by our Saviour and found at the foot of the cross. According to the history of the letter, it was written by Christ just after His crucifixion, signed by the Angel Gabriel, and presumably deposited by him under a stone at the foot of the cross. On the stone appeared the legend: "Blessed is the one who shall turn me over."

No one knew what the inscription meant or seemed to have any fabled curiosity to investigate, until the stone was turned over by a little child, and the letter which follows was discovered: "Whoever works on the Sabbath day shall be cursed. I command you to go to church and keep the Lord's day, without any manner of work. You shall not idle or mispend your time in bedecking and vain trifling of costly apparel and vain dressing, for I have created it a day of rest. I will have that day kept holy that your sins may be forgiven you. You will not break my commandments, but observe them and keep my word which I have spoken from my mouth. You shall not only go to church yourself, but also your servant and maid-servant. Observe my words and learn my commandments. You shall finish your work every Saturday at six o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the preparation for the Sabbath begins. Advise you to fast five days in the year, beginning on Good Friday, and continuing the five days following, in remembrance of the five blood wounds I received for you, mankind.

"You shall love one another, and cause them that are not baptized to come to Christ and receive the Holy Sacrament, and to be baptized and then the supper of the Lord, and be made a member thereof, and in so doing I will give you long life and many blessings. Your land shall be replenished and bring forth abundance, and I will comfort you in the greatest temptation, and surely here that doeth the contrary shall be cursed. I will also send hardness of the heart on them and especially on hardened and impenitent unbelievers. He that has given to the poor shall find it profitable. Remember to keep the Sabbath day; for a resting day I have taken as a resting day to myself. And he that hath a copy of this letter written by my own hand and spoken by my own mouth, and keepeth it without publishing it for others shall not prosper. But he that publisheth it to others shall be blessed by me, and if their sins be as many as the stars by night, and if they truly believe not in my writing, and my commandments will have my plagues upon you and you will be consumed with your children, goods and cattle and all other worldly enjoyments that I have given you. Do but once think of what I have suffered for you; if you do, it will be well for you. In you, do, and the world which is to come, whosoever shall have a copy of this letter and keep it in their house, nothing shall hurt them, neither pestilence, thunder or lightning, and if any woman be in birth and put her trust in me, she shall be delivered of her child. You shall hear no more news of me except in the Holy Scriptures, until the day of judgment. All goodness and prosperity shall be in the house where a copy of this letter shall be found." Finished.

The story goes that the little girl that found it passed it to one who became a convert to the Christian faith. He failed to have it published, but kept it as a sacred memento of Christ, and it passed down to different generations of his family for more than one thousand years. During this period the family suffered repeated misfortunes, migrated to different countries until finally one of them came to America, bringing the letter with them. They settled in Virginia, then moved further south, still followed by misfortune when finally the last member, a daughter, approached her death bed and called a neighbor, Mrs. Thompson, giving her the letter, and related its history that had been kept for more than 1,000 years. Mr. Thompson began the attempt and published the letter. It first appeared in Rome, Georgia, U.S.A., Oct. 31, 1891. It

GIANTS and JESTERS In Public Life

(By FRED COOK) (Copyright Reserved)

The country was in a ferment when the interview was printed. General Hutton came in for strong government censure for living his supposed plan of enrolment to the Military Gazette, but he had his defenders. He was in New York at the time the announcement appeared, and close friends said he had nothing whatever to do with the publicity. However, the article had its effect. The government had to bow to the force of public opinion without calling Parliament. Recruiting commenced in all parts of the country and on the 30th of October I saw the first Canadian contingent, which later was to cover itself with glory at Paardeburg, sail away from Quebec in the old S.S. Sardinian of the Allen Line, bound for South Africa.

The total strength of the Royal Canadians (Colonel Otter in command) was 1,059 officers and men, together with three cadres, one Y. M. C. A. representative, four nurses, four newspaper correspondents, and two officers "attached for passage." One of the latter was Colonel Sam Hutton, who was willing to accept demotion in rank to become an officer of the regiment, but Hutton was against him. There had been constant friction between the General and the M. P. ever since the G. O. C. had arrived in Canada. Hutton could not distinguish between his position as a member of Parliament and his rank in the militia. So Sam travelled on the Sardinian in mufti. When he got to Capetown the British military authorities promptly assigned him to duty with the Imperials, with whom he covered himself with glory.

The following January another incident occurred, which coupled with previous ones shortly led to General Hutton's withdrawal from the Dominion. With the approval of Doctor Borden the G. O. C. had appointed a committee, of which Colonel Kitson, then commandant of the Royal Military College, was chairman, to supervise the second contingent. Doubtless assuming that horse dealers with Conservative leanings would receive too much consideration from the Purchasing Commission, the minister without consulting Hutton, appointed a Liberal member to the committee.

An authority on horses, to report upon all purchases. This discount was more than the General could stand and he spoke his mind freely to the minister. However, the G. O. C. on Lord Minto's advice, swallowed the insult. Subsequently Hutton was told that the minister was coached in such rude phraseology that they seemed intended to force Hutton's retirement. The General interviewed the Prime Minister, who was not for his in-

then appeared in Dalton, Ga. and Mrs. Worthman, now living in Marion Ind., clipped it and kept it in her possession for many years without having it published. She was followed by misfortune, which she attributed to her neglect in trying to have it published. Mrs. Crutchfield, of Tennessee, is also said to have failed to make an effort to have it published; for three years it was followed by misfortune. Mrs. Lydia Howell clipped this letter in Albert Lea, Minn., and brought it to Canada, after having been in her possession for three years. As far as is known this is the first copy of this letter in Canada, Oct. 28, 1918.

A bulletin issued at 11 a.m. said "The Countess has had a fairly good night and is a little stronger this morning."

Report Countess To Be Improved

(A. P. by Guardian's Special Wire) LONDON, March 1.—Countess Barbara Hutton Haughwits-Reventlow, Woolworth heiress who is seriously ill following the birth of a son, was reported today to be improved.

A bulletin issued at 11 a.m. said "The Countess has had a fairly good night and is a little stronger this morning."

It was understood a crisis which caused a summoning of her doctors early this morning is now regarded as passed.

"We are very satisfied," said Dr. Cedric Sydney Lane-Roberts, noted gynaecologist, when he left the house where the 23-year-old Countess is ill.

Lord Horder, physician-in-ordinary to King Edward, said: "She has had a good night and gained a little strength."

Countess Haughwits-Reventlow was operated upon for the relief of abdominal obstruction Thursday. It was understood the son was delivered Tuesday through a Caesarian operation.

The baby, which weighed 7 1/2 pounds at birth, is reported to be doing well. A member of the household said no further bulletins would be issued before tomorrow.

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