

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Secretary, Leont. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager, J. R. Burnett.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1926

NO SURPRISE

No one will be surprised at any new trickery or crookedness which may be announced from Ottawa. The latest, and it was expected, is the adjournment of parliament till March 15. A motion authorizing this adjournment was carried by a majority of 8, or rather, an amendment to the motion to adjourn was lost by a majority of 7, which is practically the same thing.

There is an added reason now why they should go and go quickly. The charges brought up by Hon. H. Stevens, fully detailed in recent issues of The Guardian, have added a new impetus to the desire to get away from it all. Like the crook who has been caught in the act and discovers that he has important business elsewhere, they are getting away from enquiry and investigation.

This recess of six weeks will give these servants of the country many opportunities. If there are dangerous witnesses at large throughout the country, men who have some knowledge of the alleged defalcations, men who know something of those nine cabinet drawers which were "taken to the home of a minister" and the contents destroyed—why, much can be done in six weeks! Then there will be dealings with sitting Liberal members whose seats will be needed for the new Cabinet Ministers.

Premier Mackenzie King, also has evidently struck a snag in his return and continue to be a "majority" still, for to form part of the great "majority" is worth \$4,000 a head.

now as it did when its last Liberal representative secured a majority of several thousands. Mr. King has returned to Ottawa in a hurry, whether scared out of Saskatchewan or drawn to Ottawa by the recent revelations with regard to the Customs irregularities. But we shall see what we shall see.

IN TIME OF STORM

The snowstorm of last Friday and the consequent interruption of travel which followed, is symbolic of many interruptions met with on the highway of life. To those who are prepared storm and interruption mean little and occasion little inconvenience. To the unprepared they mean much. The general lesson is to be prepared. It is only a general lesson, however. There are many occurrences which cannot be fully guarded against and for which no preparation can be made in advance.

Among the minor ills which result from heavy snow-blockades, is the discontinuance of the mails. Important news is held up, letters containing, perhaps, messages of life and death, are delayed until they become messages of unavailing sorrow. These cases fortunately are more rare than common in this province of ours. We are more favorably situated than many places, better prepared for emergencies and unexpected happenings. Nevertheless, in the best of circumstances, storms are the unwelcome concomitants of our northern climate.

There is one thing about it anyway, a good blanket of snow is a good thing for the land, an augury of good crops next summer.

Parliament is to adjourn until March 15 after the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The debate is by no means over yet and the recess may be considerably shortened at this end.

For pure, clean, unadorned beauty the landscape in this province today, after the recent storm, it would be hard to beat. But it has other features as well as beauty and, unfortunately the latter are attracting the most attention.

We understand there is considerable fuel shortage in some parts of the country and the hardship is greatly aggravated by last week's storm. The transfer from wood to coal and the difficulty of procuring the latter is a chief cause of the present shortage. It all goes to show that winter's supplies must be provided in advance.

Have pity on the birds whose food is covered with snow and whose precarious shelters have been made uninhabitable. A few crumbs from the full larder will be a feast for our little brothers and sisters. Let us not forget them. They have as much right to live as we have.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When there are great storms, violent and wide-spread tempests, or a succession of these on earth, they have been attributed sometimes to "spots on the sun." Those who are known to fame as astronomers and scientists are, however, divided in opinion upon that point. They are agreed that what are commonly spoken of as sunspots are indicative of solar storms of such extent and violence as are never known on earth. And there have been large spots on the sun for a good while, rather unexpectedly appearing, because they usually are most numerous at recurring intervals of about 10 1/2 years and are now appearing in the off season, so to speak.

Sun spots are sometimes quite plainly visible to the naked eye, through smoked glass. This was the case in 1903 when a portion of the sun's surface was obscured by a spot. "We call the comparatively dark areas spots," said Professor Brashear at that time, "but some of them have many times the area of the earth. In square miles this newly discovered spot is 12 times the area of the earth." Sun spots are by no means a new discovery. Galileo saw them through his newly discovered telescope 350 years ago and they had doubtless occurred before his day.

If half that the astronomers tell us is true, surely "an undevout astronomer is mad," as one of the poets has sung. To imagine that sun, moon and stars in their wondrous courses had happened by chance! But how the astronomers know all that they tell us—as for instance that the beneficent orb whose warmth and light we all enjoy is 93 million miles distant, 870,000 miles in diameter, and is after all only a little one among thousands of other suns many times larger—puzzles the mind of the ignorant. How do they know that in proportion to its size our little earth is four times as heavy as the sun? or that because of its vast bulk, the sun's mass is 750 times as great as that of all the planets of the solar system and their satellites together? But that by the way.

The big snow storm, the drifts and blocked roadways, may serve to remind us that there is still a political storm of unusual violence, raging at Ottawa and extending to far-off Saskatchewan. And another test vote in Parliament has been carried by a majority of seven! Three, to-n, one, seven—thus the successive divisions show the King Government hanging on by the eyelids. The address is not at this writing, yet passed, but if and when it passes Parliament will stand adjourned till March 15, with nothing yet done of the real business of the country. How long will an indignant people tolerate such a situation.

"The League of Nations is very young yet," writes Sir George Foster—"only six years has it lived and wrought in a world of humanity which for six thousand years has been taught to rely on the use of the sword and the bludgeon to settle its differences, of which old time methods the Armageddon of 1914-18 was the latest bloody flower. The League has been hated by many and despised by more and is criticised on every side, but despite all it has in its six short years grown to man's stature and won an assured and acknowledged place among the institutions of the world, beneficent and peace giving. But it is still young and still has its enemies and its doubters, none of whom, however have as yet proposed a substitute that has been thought worth a moment's consideration, and so we must rally to its support all men and women of good will who hate war and love peace. They are a legion in our own and in all countries. The need is to get them informed, convinced, steadfast and organized in active loyalty to the principles of and aims of the League."

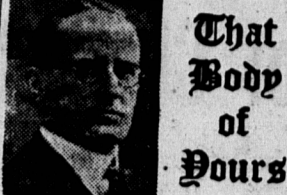
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By James W. Barton, M.D.

FOOD AND THE KIDNEYS

A group of research physicians at the University of Michigan, have been working on the problem of chronic inflammation of the kidneys, or Bright's disease, as it is called. Now that diabetes is under control by insulin, tuberculosis is gradually being defeated, causes of organic heart conditions definitely known, yellow fever reduced to a few cases in two or three isolated places of the globe, diphtheria gradually disappearing, and other advances made, it is but natural that a search should be made as to the cause of this distressing kidney ailment.

These physicians tell us that the search has been going on for over a hundred years. In their experiments with rabbits fed upon proteins that is lean meat, an irritation of the kidneys was produced. As rabbits are not animals that eat meat, protein from a vegetable was then used, and again the irritation was demonstrated. The experiments were then directed on white rats whose diet includes all classes of foods. Here also an excess of the protein—meat—eggs—cereals—produced the irritation of the kidneys.

The point to remember in the above was that it was the "excess" of this kind of food that caused the trouble. When it was fed in small or quantity to the animals no harm resulted. Now they admit that the feeding of an excess of this food might be harmful to animals and have no effect upon man but they feel that a substance which fed in large quantities to animals that eat meat, and to others that do not, and to others that eat both, causes an inflammation of the kidneys in all of them, cannot be harmful to man, who likewise eats all kinds of foods. Their conclusion is that excess of this food alone is not likely to cause inflammation of the kidneys as seen in man, but that an infection from teeth, tonsils, or elsewhere, together with an excess of this kind of food is likely the cause of the chronic inflammation of the kidneys, we call chronic Bright's disease.

Therefore they state that "while a certain amount of protein is essential to life, it is our belief that amounts much beyond the requirements are responsible for a considerable amount of kidney trouble."

Remember it is not these valuable foods, meat, eggs, and cereals that cause kidney trouble, these foods are absolutely essential, but it is eating very large amounts of them that is harmful.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 8, 1926

A LYING TONGUE—"And she laid up his garment by her, until his lord came home. And she spake saying, The Hebrew servant came in unto me to mock me; and it came to pass, when his master heard the voice of his wife, that his wrath was kindled." Gen. 39: 16-19.

PRAYER—O Blessed Lord, Thou dost make even the lies of the wicked to bring to pass Thy purposes.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR

A man of patience, zeal and skill. Of judgment cool, and iron will. An enemy to every ill, is he—the family doctor.

He's at our call by night or day. And "ready for the road" always. A sudden summons he'll obey. The faithful family doctor.

When in the hall his hat is hung. He feels the pulse and scans the tongue. Then quick prescribes for old and young. The skillful family doctor.

A queer black bag he brings so sly. It fills with dread the children's eye. For once they heard a baby cry. Left by the family doctor.

One day he came with solemn tread. And speaking softly, shook his head: "We've done our best—poor man—he's dead." The sympathizing doctor!

He comes to cure our many ills; With powders, plasters, drugs and pills. Then by the post he sends his bills. Who would not pay the doctor?

But money cannot always pay. The good he does from day to day; Our grateful love he earns always—God bless the family doctor!

—John Imrie.

Gained.

The British Isles lost in a year to the sea 6,000 acres and gained 48,000 acres.

THE DRAMA AT OTTAWA SEEN THROUGH ISLAND EYES

(By R. L. COTTON) (Special to The Guardian)

Ottawa, Wed., Feb. 3rd

I felt pretty sure that there would be some further entertainment on Parliament Hill before the House of Commons decided to take advantage of Mr. King's proposed six weeks' recess.

It certainly came off yesterday. The Conservative attack began within five minutes after the opening at three in the afternoon and it was still going strong at four o'clock this morning. During the night two divisions were held both on Conservative motions to adjourn the debate. The first, shortly before midnight, was voted down by a majority of ten all groups voting against the Conservatives, and the second was voted down by a majority of one, 119 to 118, five of the Progressives voting with the Conservatives. Finally at four o'clock the House rose by unanimous consent and with agreement between the leaders that the debate still uncompleted should have precedence over all other matters at this afternoon's sitting. I don't know what the result will be but it seems apparent that the recess is going to be cut down to considerably less than six weeks, and that will be appointed at once to investigate certain very serious charges which Mr. Stevens of Vancouver brought up yesterday against the administration of the Department of Customs, charging the perpetration of tremendous frauds involving great loss to the treasury of Canada. Meanwhile the Prime Minister, attired in a borrowed fur coat of extra weight, is parading about in more than ordinarily mild weather in Prince Albert, asking the electors there who it is that has put up the deposit for and is paying the rent of halls in which they are holding their meetings.

Yesterday's proceedings centered on Mr. Lapoint's motion that upon the completion of the debate on the address the House should adjourn until the 15th of March. In the motion itself no reasons for the procedure were stated. And on its behalf no member of the Government offered either apology or explanation. Of course everybody knows that it is to enable certain Liberal members of the House to

resign in order that Ministers may be appointed to fill some of the vacancies in the Government and seek subsequent endorsement by the votes of the people in the constituencies vacated. It has already been stated in the newspapers that the Progressives in caucus had agreed to the long adjournment but only after a good deal of expressed reluctance, and it is quite natural that the Conservatives who look upon the Government merely as usurpers of office in direct opposition to the expressed will of the people cannot see why it should be necessary to delay or adjourn the whole business of Parliament in order that an attempt may be made to resurrect or reconstruct a government which was so thoroughly shot to pieces in the general elections and which according to all constitutional precedents should already be dead.

The protest against the proposal was led by Sir Henry Drayton in his first speech of the session. It was backed up, supported and solidified from every angle of debate and from every section of the Conservative benches by a great array of speakers, horse, foot, artillery and machine guns all being brought into action. No word could be drawn from the Government benches for a long time but the leader of the Progressives was more easily started in his feet when the baronetage was turned in his direction and he was called upon either to take his followers over to the other side of the House, or else as Master of the Administration answer the questions put to him from the floor of the House and explain why, after the Government had declared in its legislative programme was ready and that notable changes in administration would be proceeded with "forthwith" it now seeks a delay of six weeks to the inconvenience of everybody, the obstruction of business in the country, and the unnecessary expense to the Treasury. Mr. Franks was weak in his reply and his demeanor quite ruffled. His group had agreed to the recess because, with bye-elections going on, speeches would almost assuredly be made in the House, on both sides, with the idea principally of influencing the electors and such would not be in keeping with the dignity of Parliament. During his speech one of his statements was challenged by Mr. Meighen and he was subsequently instructed by the Speaker that he must withdraw it.

Finally Mr. Stevens brought on his charges of corruption and maladministration of the Customs Department setting forth that the recess asked was partly to delay investigation of these irregularities and moved an amendment to the Government's motion asking for the appointment of a Special Committee of Investigation. Further reference to this must be deferred until tomorrow.

London Letter

TAKE ONE LONDON LETTER.

THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON WEEK BY WEEK, 21ST JANUARY, 1926

The High Commissioner and Mrs. Larkin and Miss Larkin leave London next Thursday, the 28th January, for Newcastle, where, on the following day, Mrs. Larkin will christen the new Steamship "Northland," built by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co. for the Clarke Steamship Co. Ltd. of Quebec.

The Accounts Department of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada has been in correspondence with the French Government upon the subject of the half-yearly payment of interest due December 31st, 1925, in connection with the £250,000 pounds French Government Treasury Bonds held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. The High Commissioner has been advised by cablegram from the Department of Finance, Ottawa, that France has paid this interest amounting to 6,325 pounds to that department through the Bank of Montreal.

Arrangements for the release to France of the relative coupons have therefore been made in London through the High Commissioner's Office. The High Commissioner's Office is informed by the Canadian Trade Commissioners in Great Britain that they have received the following enquiries for Canadian goods during the past week:

An influential London Company, who manufacture and distribute certain varieties of turnery, import large quantities of handles, hammer, pick, shovel, etc. The Company is prepared to consider offers of these from Canada and invites samples and prices c. i. f. from Canadian manufacturers who can ship regularly.

An important firm of piano dealers would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers who can offer an instrument about 40 pounds c. o. b. Canadian ports, to compete with American cheap instruments. (Further details of these can be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, or from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, the Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S. W. 1.)

The shipments of Canadian cattle to Great Britain during the last four years have increased at the following rates:

In 1922, 19,900; in 1923, 42,417; in 1924, 76,978; and in 1925, 110,155. This increase is accounted for by the removal of the cattle embargo, the High Commissioner's Office is now working on the elimination of other year 1926 by a gardener in the service of King Henry VIII, the father of Queen Elizabeth.

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The Canadian Official Mining News Letter circulated this week was based on information prepared by Mr. W. J. Malcolm of the Geological Survey Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1925, from which it appears that the value of the output was about 228,000,000 a record when the value was \$227,000,000 calculated at higher prices for equivalent quantities.

During the week News Items furnished by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service at Ottawa, or by the Dominion Water Power Branch of the Interior, were circulated to the addresses on the iron, paper chemical, general textile, silk, flax, fish, timber, electrical and engineering lists.

The word apricot is said to be derived from the Latin "praeocum" meaning early ripe. The "prunus" Armenica came from Asia Minor, as the Latin name indicates, and it was first planted in England about the year 1540 by a gardener in the service of King Henry VIII, the father of Queen Elizabeth.

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Serve it quick and hot SHREDDED WHEAT

Pour hot milk over the Biscuits



Machinery To Stop Again!

LONG ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA IS LATEST BLUFF

(Historical)

It doesn't follow that Canadian electors must be Conservative when they raise their voices against an adjournment of Parliament for six weeks longer. There are many Liberals who are becoming disgusted with the deceptive tactics of the King Cabinet—in the hope of holding to power—and who believe the Cabinet will be shattered as badly again as it was in the General Elections on October 29th. The people's voice will surely be raised again, Canadians cannot be muzzled.

The Conservatives are naturally looking on with deep interest. No person can as yet locate the exact cause of hitch—can say who threw a wrench into the machinery causing it to stop short. It is not doubtful however, that the Progressives are still kicking. They had their party parrot trained well to say "Polly wants a cracker" and the country had settled down in the belief that the group had all been satisfied and were pulling in the traces. It was also felt that the Hudson Bay Railway was to be completed and other bait plentifully passed around, but it seems there is more time and bait required. It seems that there are new deals to be put through but as there were only a hired majority of ten a few days ago all hoped that the work of the session would at last be allowed to proceed. Such however, does not appear to be the case. Here they are with another hold-up!

It is very hard to solve this riddle. It shows one thing up in a fierce light. Despite all the bait passed round, it has taken three months to persuade the Liberal members that one of them should efface himself by making room for Hon. Mr. King. This certainly indicates that the days of chivalry are over in the Liberal ranks. In all probability had it not been for the industry of the Progressive parrot a vacancy would not yet have been created. The next query is, if this adjournment has been adopted by a majority of seven what are the members of both Commons and Senate going to do with themselves without their parliamentary sparring for six long weeks? They undoubtedly won't remain in Ottawa as their hotel bills would play havoc with their sessional indemnities, and it would never do to further increase the indemnity. It will also raise the ire of members who live a long distance from the Capital to journey all the way home and back, simply to supply one cushioned seat. Oh, no, they will have to cut the session short when they re-assemble and let the public affairs of the country "go to pot."

Again this trifling with affairs of State of such magnitude recalls when such innovations were practiced in the Old World. The wrath of the people was aroused and eventually right triumphed. Is it right that this laxity should be tolerated in Canada? We think not.

So it has come to this in Canada! The parliament of the country must be turned loose for at least half a year while its members are drawing indemnities at the rate of \$4000 with incidental expenses. This is the administration that had not enough money to widen the gauge of our railway in King's County or construct other necessary public works.

OTTAWA EXPECTS SLASH IN TARIFF ON MOTOR CARS.

OTTAWA, ONT.—While the provisions of the Budget are never divulged until the Budget is brought down by the finance minister, and while few changes in the tariff may be looked for during the present session, conversation with Liberal members would lead to the belief that a reduction in the duties on automobiles to say, 20 per cent., is taken for granted, and would meet with no opposition on the government, or Progressive side and with considerable support even among Conservatives. The present customs duty is 35 per cent. plus a sales tax of five per cent., and upon the increase is imposed again, exclusive tax varying according to the value of the car.

This is considered revenge because Ontario counties in which motor cars are manufactured defeated Liberal candidates at the recent election through the Liberal government had refrained during the last four years from interfering with their protection.

The United Kingdom takes about half the world's total production of tea.

COUNT VOLPI

Italian ambassador to Great Britain who has succeeded in making a debt settlement with Great Britain whereby Italy pays only a part of the war debts due. Britain makes the sacrifice in order to maintain the good will of the Italian people.



NEW YORK Feb. 4.—Fully one fourth of the fans who announced happily that they "got Europe" during the international tests, were the innocent victims of radio fakery in the opinion of officials. L. A. Nixon, of the Radio Week Committee, says the fraud is easy to detect simply by inserting a microphone between the aerial and ground leads of a receiving set.

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Sinclair's Liniment Fine for the Hair.

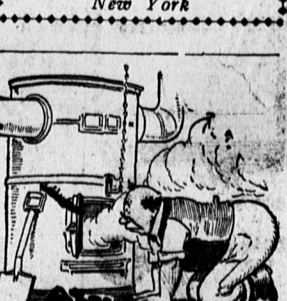
C.M. LAMPSON & CO

64, Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England

Public Auction Sales of Raw Furs

Represented by Alfred Fraser

112 Fifth Avenue New York



YOUR FURNACE

Needs good coal in order to give you proper service. Why use inferior grades and run the chances of its burning poorly?

Let us supply you with coal and be assured of getting the best service from your furnace.

A. Pickard & Co. PHONE 240

That Child Of Yours

Is he or she suffering from a cold in the head or chest? If so see to it now and procure a bottle of Macs Cough Syrup, best cure for colds on the market.

35 CENTS PER BOTTLE

Vico Vapo Rub is a splendid external remedy. We also carry it.

THE 2 MACS Drug Store

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