

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1924

UP IN ARMS

Our Liberal friends, both wings of them, are fighting mad because the Senate spoiled their little branch railway lines game by which they had hoped to buy up a number of constituencies. Twenty branch lines in all were projected, the Liberal-Progressive majority in the Commons passed them without a murmur. There were several little branch railways for every province in the Dominion except Prince Edward Island. No doubt the New London and Richmond Bay branches would have been included again if our Solid Four had shown any disposition to kick, but they are no kickers, these four, they will vote any way the government wants them to, for or against, say what they will, their masters at Ottawa dictate. They voted, we understand, for the whole twenty lines but never said a word about the one railway need of Prince Edward Island, the standardization of the Eastern lines. But what our Solid Four did or did not generally do, is neither here nor there. Many of the other Liberals are quite peeved over the Senate's action. The Progressives, who have recently acquired the habit of holding up the Mackenzie King government with a threat to throw up their \$4,000 seats if they did not get what they wanted, are threatening to abolish the Senate because it vetoed some of the lines they had projected for election purposes!

The Toronto Globe, the spokesman of Progressive-Liberalism, has worked itself up into a fine frenzy of pretended righteous indignation and denounces the Senate in really eloquent language. "The Senate," it says, "when it deliberately abandons the path of duty and uses its powers for mischief and injury to the country, can be garded in no other light" (than that, tearing up railways and burning bridges.) In further elaboration of the legitimate prerogatives of the Senate The Globe says "the intention was that it should help to guide the ship of state, not to run it on the rocks!" This and much more of like tenor!

The Globe does not appear to realize that our poor Ship of State is already on the rocks and that all the Senate is trying to do is to salvage what it can out of the wreck. The branch lines inquiry was attempted last year by the House of Commons when it tried to run all the twenty lines through in one gulp so that the political trickery might not be observed. But the Senate was too wide awake for a cheap trick like that and threw out the whole bill, intimating that if a separate bill for each was put through each would be considered on its merits. This was done at the present session and the Senate threw seven of them out on the ground, couched in parliamentary language, that they were more transparently iniquitous than the rest. But those seven that were thrown out meant the constituencies of seven or more Liberal candidates, meant bait for seven or more constituencies and thereby hangs the Liberal wrath and the Liberal intention to abolish or demolish the Senate.

Our Liberal friends appear to have forgotten that this is not the first time the Senate has interposed to save the country from needless and partisan expenditure of millions. If they look back to the days of Laurier Liberalism they will find a record of a similar act West will have become filled with when the Senate of that day vetoed immigrants and the descendants of a bill passed by the Commons Maritime province stock, the wave authorizing a subsidy of many of population will probably roll millions for the building of a rail back and repossesses the lands which way from Vancouver to Dawson City, one of the maddest schemes Canada has ever witnessed and one which had it not been for the Senate, would have cost Canada untold millions and for which the only possible return would have been two streams of iron rust from

Vancouver to the now defunct Dawson City. Let our Liberal friends restrain their wrath. Both Conservatives and Liberals in the Senate voted against these seven branch railways because they saw in them a wicked attempt to bribe Canadian electors without any possibility of profitable return.

OUR SHARE

In the supplementary estimates voted a few days ago, generous provision is made for Prince Edward Island—strictly in words. Several thousands of dollars are freely handed out for the repair of breakwaters, now extinct; for the rebuilding of wharves which went "into the drink" half a century or more ago. These appropriations have been voted and revoted for many years but very few of the dollars have ever been spent or will be spent. We observe that some \$1,500—or was it \$5,100?—it does not matter—was voted for the repair of Malpeque Breakwater. As not one stone of this breakwater has been left standing upon another, nor a foot of the timber left, in the past thirty years the appropriation for repairs will not be too large at either figure. The funny thing about the supplementary estimates is that there is not a dollar voted for anything that there is any possibility of its ever being spent upon. The standardization of the eastern railway lines would have been a safe thing to bluff at, but the government would not risk it, someone might have asked for the expenditure, it is "a way they have" at Ottawa these days.

NOT HOLDING OUR OWN

The report of Canada's vital statistics, given in The Guardian's despatches Thursday, is a startling exposition of the present situation. The birth rate for the whole of Canada fell off in 1923 by two percent as compared with the previous year and the net increase in population, Quebec not included, was 86,055 as compared with the net increase of 85,116 in 1922 and 101,257 in 1921. Equally startling is the fact that the mortality rate is increasing and the Maritime provinces lead in this, Prince Edward Island being the highest with a mortality rate of 13 per thousand Saskatchewan being the lowest with 7.6 deaths per thousand.

While we have as yet but a summary of the statistics the general situation may be summed up as bad in all of Canada, worse in the Maritime provinces and worst in Prince Edward Island. We are not anywhere holding our own, we are going back. In the Western provinces, taking the figures for Saskatchewan as the basis, the reason for the present condition is evident. In the older Maritime provinces the population consists of the original settlers and their descendants with the young and vigorous culled out yearly and migrating to the newer provinces in the West. Naturally in the latter the death rate about what it should be under normal conditions.

Looking the situation fairly in the face there is but one remedy for the Maritime provinces, that is, immigration. Without the introduction of new blood, new stock, our old Maritime provinces will continue to dwindle away. What are we doing to avert this impending doom? In the course of days of Laurier Liberalism they would have found a record of a similar act West will have become filled with when the Senate of that day vetoed immigrants and the descendants of a bill passed by the Commons Maritime province stock, the wave authorizing a subsidy of many of population will probably roll millions for the building of a rail back and repossesses the lands which way from Vancouver to Dawson City, one of the maddest schemes Canada has ever witnessed and one which had it not been for the Senate, would have cost Canada untold millions and for which the only possible return would have been two streams of iron rust from

Notes By The Way

There are fifteen million of people now operating some sort of motor cars in North America. It is estimated that these cars consume over eight-billion gallons of gasoline yearly at a cost of a billion and a half of dollars. This colossal expenditure is the more remarkable as it is one which has grown almost from nothing within a score of years past. The problem of the engineers is now to produce a motor capable of travelling a greater number of miles per gallon of gasoline than heretofore. This has been attempted with some success in Europe where money is scarce. It is believed that it will yet be found possible to get 25 per cent more mileage per gallon than is now the average in America.

The Rand gold mines near Johannesburg, in South Africa have long been famous and the company which owns and operates them has recently held its annual meeting. The report shows that in 1923 two dividends were paid which together amounted to 120 per cent. In these days it is pleasant to read of such good dividends even in a distant part of the world. Gold and diamonds had much to do with making South Africa what it is today and gold mining in earlier years performed a like service in peopling Australia and California, although the gold mines there have ceased to be greatly productive.

Much blame is awarded to the Senate in these days by Liberal partisans in the press and in Parliament because it has rejected a number of the Government's branch railway bills. The Senate would have been much to blame had it given its sanction to the bills, which it has rejected. It is nothing short of reckless folly to undertake to build a thousand miles of new railways under present conditions of Dominion debts and railway deficits. And we doubt not that the great majority of the Canadian electorate are thankful to the Senate for its resolute action.

The real cause of the fault finding is the want of a majority for the Government in the Red Chamber. There are only two or three Progressives in that House and the combined Liberal and Progressive membership make up but little more than one third of the total. In the later years of the Laurier regime there was a large Liberal majority there and the Senate stood high in their favor. But before Sir Wilfrid gained power in 1896 there was a strong Conservative majority there, Liberals were loudly denouncing the Senate and a popular slogan among them was "Mend it or end it."

The Civil Service Commission has also come in for some censorious criticism of late, especially in connection with the recent postal strike. This commission was created by the Union Government led by Sir Robert Borden. Its creation was not approved in Quebec, mainly because it greatly restricted the patronage of the Government in regard to appointments to office and promotions. The Civil Service Commission has rendered much useful service to the country but there are a considerable number of Liberals in Parliament who are critical of its work, partly because it was created under Conservative leadership and also because they wish to have patronage restored.

Competitive examination for those seeking admission to the civil service is sound in principle and has been adopted in many nations. It is a marked advance upon the old system in which appointments were made only on the recommendation of the members supporting the government of the day. It was inevitable that under that system favoritism and nepotism must prevail as was found to be the case. The change was made in order that appointments and promotions should be made on merit and sound qualifications as far as possible.

Patronage has been continued as of old in regard to all the higher offices in the country. Governors, judges, senators, deputy ministers, collectors of customs and excise with many other high officials, commissioners and agents are appointed by the government, without examination as to qualifications or fitness and under no limitation as to age. Thus all the best appointments in the Dominion, many of them such as those of judges and senators, being appointments for life and much sought after, come within the scope of patronage and are almost invariably awarded to the friends and supporters of the party in power.

Surely the scope of governmental patronage as it still exists in

The Public Forum

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

CHURCH UNION

Sir.—The Unionists are jubilant over the passing of the Union Church Bill by the Dominion Parliament. This is what anti-Unionists expected, because the Dominion House of Commons is dominated by the Progressives. The King government cannot refuse the Progressives anything they ask; for they can turn down the Liberal government any day. We may say that the Dominion is ruled by the Progressives, and they are nearly all strong Unionists. That the prairie province should do what they consider of advantage to themselves is not reasonable. Their representatives also are answerable to them, and undoubtedly will endeavor to carry out what they know to be pleasing to the provinces they represent. We have no fault to find with the Western Provinces for trying to get such legislation passed as will benefit them.

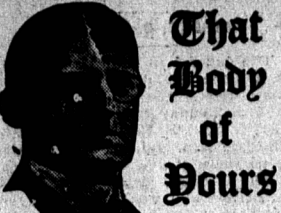
However the Union Bill has not yet, so far as we know, passed in the Senate; the Senate is supposed to be conservative of the interests and property of the people. The anti-Unionists are therefore hopeful that the Senate will do them justice, and will not pass a law that will rob the Presbyterian Church in Canada of its name and property; but will amend the Union Bill now before it, so as to leave the anti-Unionists out of the new merger and in the enjoyment of just and reasonable independence allowing them to worship God in peace and happiness under their own vine and fig tree, notwithstanding to molest them. Those who are determined to adhere to the venerable Presbyterian Church ask nothing unreasonable. They are charged with laying claim to all the funds of the Church. They make no such claim, but consider it just that all congregations who have voted for union should go into the Union as a body, if they wish, or as individual congregations, if they prefer that, and take all their property with them, and will kindly say to them, "Good bye brethren; God be with you till we meet again." But what the anti-Unionists do ask for themselves is that they be left to worship God in their own churches as their forefathers did. This is a privilege granted to all British subjects and this they will continue to demand, and will use all lawful means to maintain.

What have the Unionists accomplished to the present time? First they tried to get their Bill raised in the Provincial Legislatures, beginning with the three prairie provinces, where the Union sentiment was strong, and in these provinces the Bill carried. Why did they not begin with British Columbia? They knew that Presbyterian sentiment was strong in that Province. They then tried their Bill in Ontario, and when they found that they were going to loose there, they withdrew their bill. As good and honorable men, they should have allowed the Bill to go through the Ontario Legislature, so that people would know the views of the province concerning the Union; but certainly the Bill went so far as to leave no doubt in the minds of people regarding the stand they took on this important question.

The vote in the Ontario House of Commons was 26 for the Union bill and 36 against it; and it is not at all likely that they will change their opinion. They tried Nova Scotia, and thought that they had all their own way; but finally found out that the principle of the bill was defeated, and that congregations would have to vote themselves into the Union, and not out of it. They carried their bill in New Brunswick, but why did they not try it in the province of Quebec, before trying it in Nova Scotia. New Brunswick and P. E. Island? Why did they pass the largest province in the Dominion to try their fortune in the Maritime Provinces? They understood that Presbyterian sentiment was strong in Quebec, especially in Montreal and other large cities.

Prince Edward Island they have not yet owing to the many conduct of our Lieutenant Governor. All the Liberal members in the P. E. I. Legislature voted against the continuation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Some Conservatives did the same; but all the help the Anti's got was from the Conservatives.

Canada is quite wide enough for the country's good and ought not to be further extended downward or upward. But it is constantly being extended by the creation of new offices with higher salaries than ever before attached to them. This is an abuse of power that was never so much in evidence as it is now under the King Government.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.
INCREASING THE FATS IN JOINT CONDITIONS

For years you have thought that fat joints was caused by an excessive meat or protein diet. Accordingly eggs and meat have been taken off the dietary of the rheumatic, or arthritic patient, as he is now called, and he has loaded himself up with starches to make up for this. It has been learned lately that an excessive diet of starches—bread and vegetables can damage the intestine, and the resultant product in the blood causes arthritis or rheumatism. If you are afflicted with these painful joints and have had your meat and eggs cut off, and now find that your bread and vegetables are to be cut down, you will wonder what is left. You will remember that the main food stuffs were meat and white of egg, starches and sugars, fats, salts and water. It looks like a fat, salt, and water diet.

And as a matter of fact, physicians and institutions doing special work on these painful joint conditions, are now using a diet in which the fats 'take the place to a large extent of the meats and starches. The diet for the ordinary person in good health is about as follows, one part meat or eggs, two parts fats (butter or milk), and three parts starches. This spread over the three meals of course.

This new diet for the rheumatic patient does not interfere with the meat and eggs, but cuts down the starches until they are about one-third of the amount taken by a normal person, and the fats are increased nearly four times. With this idea in mind, and with that tendency to painful joints as a part of your make up, it would then be good sense on your part to give this diet matter a little attention. I will warn you with any real ill you are better in the care of your own family doctor.

But to avoid the condition, or to help clear it up, a little idea of the foods that are rich in fats, and poor in starches is important. Because this is what you are seeking to attain, a low starch, and a high fat diet.

Accordingly the fruits low in starches are peaches, lemons, grape fruit oranges, and strawberries. The cereals low in starches are rice, oatmeal, and the wheat products. The vegetables low in starches are asparagus, beets, cabbage, lettuce, radishes, squash, spinach and carrots. The meats and fish rich in fats are bacon, beef tenderloin, lamb chop, goose and turkey, and sardines and salmon.

You know of course that milk, cheese, butter and cream are rich in fats. With these foods in your mind's eye, you can readily see, that you'll not starve yourself and yet attain your object. Presbyterians. Never mind, true blue Presbyterians have good memories. The provinces that the Unionists have gained so far are—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick. They have yet to win British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and P. E. Island. Nova Scotia they have lost. The provinces they have to gain make up more than two-thirds of the Dominion. Nova Scotia and Ontario are the home of the Union sentiment, and the Unionists have not gained either of them yet.

Even if the Dominion Government should pass the Union Bill, the Anti's need not fear. Provincial law will carry against Federal law in the case of property rights. Let the Anti's be united and determined and this with the blessing of the Lord will insure victory for them. The victory they aim at is the continuance of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, its policy and its name.

Some few say that as soon as the church is called the Union Church, they will leave it and join other denominations. That is a wrong idea. The best thing is to keep together, be united, Union is strength. Even if the Anti's should lose by all legislation, there will be enough of them to constitute a Grand Presbyterian Church. Stand firm, stand fast, stand sure, and success is certain.

Those who were intrusted with the highest positions in the Presbyterian Church have put it into politics and law. Shameful! However as a last resort it may be possible to get an appeal to the British Privy Council, where we may be sure of justice.

Our forefathers often had much harder times in upholding their Church than we have, and finally came out victorious. Courage, brethren, do not stumble! It is the duty as well as the privilege of every Christian to pray for the prosperity of Zion; they shall prosper that love thee. I am Sir, etc., PRESBYTERIAN

Happenings of the Week

IN THE TIME OF ROSES

In the time of roses Hope, thou weary heart; Spring a time discloses For the keenest smart.

Let not grief o'ercome thee, In the winter's gloom. Thou shalt thrust it from thee When the roses bloom.

In the time of roses Weary heart rejoice! Ere the summer closes Comes the longer for voice.

Let not Death appal thee, For, beyond the tomb, God Himself shall call thee When the roses bloom.

Her Excellency the Lady Byng of Vimy, who has been in England for two months, is expected back in Ottawa at the end of this week. Her Excellency is accompanied by Ottawa by Miss Sandford, her newly-appointed secretary, who will replace Miss Rachel Walpole. Miss Walpole is remaining in England.

Mrs. Frederick Eugene Morris received for the first time since her marriage at "The White House" Dundas Esplanade, on Tuesday afternoon, June 8th, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The bride looked particularly charming in her wedding gown of embroidered pale grey crepe with ornaments of diamonds and pearls. She was assisted in receiving by her niece, Miss Chard of New York, who wore blue floweredorgette, and Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, in orchard satin with hat to match. Quantities of pink and white peonies were used for decorations in the reception room. Many friends of the bride and groom called during the afternoon, their beautiful summer home being made even more attractive by the wonderfully fine day, the view of the harbor and the mass of flowers in all the rooms. In the dining room Mrs. John Morris poured tea and Mrs. Thomas Morris coffee. Mrs. E. S. Blanchard served the ices. Their assistants were Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Mrs. J. O. Hyndman, Mrs. George Rogers, Miss Amy Palmer, Miss D. Hobkirk, Miss H. Grant, Miss Rose Longworth, Miss Lorna Weeks, Miss Ellen Longworth. Pink and white roses and pink and white carnations were the decorations on the tea table and in this room.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth and family are summering at the Gregor Hotel, Brackley Beach.

Mrs. Jaynes and little family are now in residence at their summer home in Keppoch, having arrived in the city on Thursday.

Happiest congratulations are being forwarded to Mr. and Mrs. William J. Cox, of Providence, R.I., whose marriage was announced this week. Mrs. Cox was formerly Miss Zita Dalton and has a host of relatives and friends here and in Tignish, her former home, who will wish her many, many years of happiness.

Mr. and Mrs. Christie, of Toronto, are here for the summer and her many friends are pleased to see Mrs. Christie looking so well.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jamieson, of Halifax accompanied by their two little daughters, Betty and Nora are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Hodgson.

Miss Bessie Louson, of Montreal

Your Birthday

JULY 12.—You are upright in action, have excellent taste, are sound in judgment, and capable of attaining to a high degree of perfection in any line to which you faithfully apply your energy and ability. You are dependable, loving, and seek harmony and pleasant surroundings at all times. Discord in your home would be most trying to you. Beware of giving way to despondency. Live out of doors as much as you can. Your birth-stone is the ruby, which means contentment. Your flower is the water-lily. Your lucky color is green.

W. G. Y.

SATURDAY, JULY 12
790 Kilo-cycles (380 Meters)
WG.Y. (Schoenstadt, N. Y.)
General Electric Company
Eastern Standard Time
11:30 a. m.—Stock market report.
11:40 a. m.—Produce market report.
11:55 a. m.—U. S. Naval Observatory time signals.
8:30 p. m.—Dance music by Joseph A. Chickens and his Clover Club Orchestra of Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y.

Money Orders
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MONEY Orders also sold payable in Great Britain and in the United States.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000
Charlottetown Branch C. Lomer Miles, Manager

is being cordially welcomed by her numerous friends. She is the guest of Miss Alice Cox.
Mrs. Ewen Macdonald of Leaskdale, Ont., has arrived in Park Corner, and will spend some time with relatives and friends.
Archbishop Worrell has returned to Halifax after a strenuous week spent in this province, where he administered confirmation as often as three times a day.
Rev. F. E. Boothroyd, Mrs. Boothroyd and two sons, of Campbellton, N.B., are being welcomed in Summerside, where Mr. Boothroyd has taken charge of the Methodist church in place of the late lamented Rev. J. F. Denny.

At the Golf Links this afternoon the tea hostesses will be Mrs. J. F. Whar, Mrs. C. Morris, Mrs. K. Martin and Miss Whar.

Rev. George Morris and family, who have been spending a three weeks' holiday in this province, left last Saturday by car on return to their home in Vermont, U.S.A.

Misses Mattie and Enid McFarlane are home from Montreal on a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan McFarlane, Summerside. Miss Enid's many friends are delighted to see her fully restored to her usual robust health.

Miss Eunice Dixon, who has been the guest of her friend Miss Marion Ryan, at the parsonage, left last week for her home at Sackville.

Prof. and Mrs. H. M. MacKay, Westmount, are summering at Rocky Point.

Miss May L. Odell, of Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. J. M. MacLagan, of Halifax, have been guests at the Clifton House, Summerside. They are now guests at the Halifax Hotel, while in Halifax, and will return home in a few weeks.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Colonel S. L. Jenkins, was hostess at a delightful garden party at her lovely home in Brighton, in honor of the visiting doctors and their ladies. The superbly kept grounds were exceptionally cool and inviting with blooming shrubs and flowers everywhere and here under the shade trees Mrs. Jenkins received her numerous guests assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of Dr. Jack Jenkins, while Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Tidmarsh, Mrs. Ivan Reddin and Miss Beatrice McKinnon had the pleasant duty of ushering the visitors into the large airy library. Here tea was poured by Mrs. G. F. Dewar and Mrs. J. R. Ledwell, the tea-table having an exquisite centerpiece of delicately tinted Columbine, which was very much admired. As the visitors chatted and made friends with one another over the tea cups, an orchestra in the adjoining room played softly and on several occasions Miss Kathleen Hornby, the talented young violinist, just home from the Halifax Conservatory of Music, delighted all with exquisite selections on the violin. Assisting in serving were Miss Ellen Longworth, Miss Nora Longworth, Miss Ruth Hearty, Miss Helen McMillan, Mrs. Jack Hughes, Miss Alice McLellan, Miss Grace Melinerny, Mrs. O'Donnell, Miss Alice Peake, Misses Jenkins. Mrs. H. D. Johnson cut the ices. Many happy friendships were renewed and others made among the visitors as the jolly company sauntered through the house and grounds and generally expressed the opinion that they hoped to come again to lovely Charlottetown. Mrs. Jenkins also entertained at luncheon on Wednesday and Thursday for the visiting doctors and their wives.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

BE A MAN

Forsake the ways of the useless shirk. No longer repose at ease. Go out in the world and perform men's work. On the mountains and plains and seas. Belay with your hands the bolting sail. While the spin drift hurls past; Bring home the ship through the raging gale. To the old home port at last. Or climb to the mountain's topmost crown. Through the drifting and stinging snow. And from dizzy and awful heights look down. On a stumbling world below. Go tread the mass of the jungle lair. Where the python slinks hissing by. Seek out a dark-mouthed cave, and there Meet the man-eater, eye to eye. Then know the joy of the deadly fight. Match fang and claw with brain. Strive unafraid through the long long night. Till the monster at last is slain. Or gallantly leap from floe to floe; Where the waves of the Arctic roll. And dead the walrus a manful blow At the foot of the frozen pole. Beware of the easeful and aloofish town; Beware of its base content. Go forth and do, or the world can frown. On a life that is all mis-spent. Go forth and wander in alien lands. Your strength and your youth Where there's plenty of work for your good right hands. And some for your left ones, too. Go conquer the plain and the peak and sea. With heart filled with valiant cheer. Don't pause to ask permission of me. For I shall remain right here! Minard's Liniment—Heals Cuts.

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Should love come elsewhere after marriage what would you do?
Ask LUCRETIA!