

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1925

MARITIME UNION

In yesterday's Guardian we published a letter from Mr. H. J. Logan, M. P., for Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, on the subject of Maritime Union. The subject is not new. A legislative union of the three Maritime Provinces has been advocated at different times during the past twenty or thirty years but it has not, so far advanced beyond the academic stage and, with all due deference to the reasons advanced by Mr. Logan in its favor, we believe it will continue indefinitely and sporadically as a theory putting forth more or less attractive blossoms of oratory and eloquence, particularly during election campaigns, but destined never to reach the stage of fruition.

Doubtless there are arguments for and against Maritime Union. It could probably be shown that in such a union overhead expenses might be reduced but efficient government, industrial development and the prosperity of the province involved are of more importance even than the reduction of overhead expenses and there are other reducible expenditures besides overhead. As to the hope that such a union as is proposed would result in greater efficiency in government, greater industrial development and greater prosperity, the province of Nova Scotia, from which the suggestion for union now comes, furnishes the strongest adverse proof. For many years Nova Scotia has complained bitterly against and attributed most of its grievances to the tyranny of the larger central provinces.

The three Maritime provinces vary considerably in size, area and population. Nova Scotia has a population of in round numbers, 523,000; New Brunswick 387,000; P. E. Island 83,000. Should such a "tyranny" manifest itself in the proposed union it is quite evident that there is room and material for it. It would be unwise, we submit, to give the question of Maritime Union a place on the agenda of the conference of the Maritime Boards of Trade scheduled to be held shortly in Charlottetown. That conference is called expressly for the purpose of discussing Maritime grievances in an endeavor to adjust them. There are many questions involved under this general head and a solution of them is of paramount importance at present.

WHEN IS A MAN DRUNK

When is a man drunk? The question often comes up in connection with automobile speeding and, whatever the legal finding may be, it is very evident that the decision cannot be left with the man whose sobriety is in question. When a man has reached the stage at which he is ready to admit that he is drunk, his opinion may be accepted without question. But there are intermediate stages and every stage from the taking of the first glass to the point at which the man admits he is drunk, is a stage of drunkenness. Why does a man take a drink of intoxicating liquor? Is it not to exhilarate him? He may be satisfied with a little exhilaration; he may want a little more of it, he may want to become exhilarated to the point of shouting, to the point of believing he can "lick croation," but at every stage he is drunk to a certain degree, otherwise his one drink or his half dozen drinks has or have missed their purpose.

Should a man be adjudged "under the influence of liquor" by the court who has had only one glass of liquor and who has, through his proven carelessness or oversight, been involved in a car accident? By the hard logic of facts he should be so adjudged and, in a United States court recently, a man who had taken one drink whose breath smelled of liquor, but who, an

hour after the accident for which he was tried, was adjudged perfectly sober by a qualified physician, was found "guilty of operating a motor car while under the influence of liquor."

The man thought himself perfectly sober, probably those with whom he conversed detected no symptoms of intoxication but the cold fact remained that he had taken a drink and was, therefore, not as he had been before drinking it; he was, to that extent, intoxicated and therefore guilty.

It may be argued that similar accidents had happened so many who had not taken a drink. But there are other forms of drunkenness than those induced by intoxicating liquors. There are those who become unduly exhilarated by the speed at which they are driving; there are those who try to "beat the train" at a level crossing, those who, finding themselves in the midst of a number of fast speeding cars, try to outspeed them, all in a spirit of jollity and fun. Many such, after an experience of this kind, have declared themselves fools for their escapades. They were drunk not with liquor but with the gang spirit of polking, fun-making hilarity.

A single drink of intoxicant would help greatly in an escapade of this kind and would probably lead to the taking of chances which would not otherwise have been taken. The effects of intoxicants upon different temperaments are as widely different as are the facial features of men but, if an intoxicant, in any quantity, big or little, produces the effect for which it is taken, the man who takes it is logically under the influence of liquor and is legally unfit to drive a car or any other vehicle in which the lives and the property of others are concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The weather during the past week has been decidedly warm, but there is not much time left to complain about it.

The sunspots have not, so far, had much effect on the temperature of the earth in this latitude. If they do not function differently next winter the predicted cold will not materialize.

Nothing doing yet at Ottawa Premier King says there will be no immediate announcement of dissolution and a general election. The idea evidently is that the long or the evil day is put off the better. They are afraid to face it.

Every farmer who wishes to keep up and to increase the value of his farm should see to it that the public road passing through or in front of his property is kept in good condition. If the overseer neglects his duty, get after the overseer. If a little rut forms in the road which threatens to become a big one he might attend to it himself.

Where did the Liberal press get the idea that Mr. Meighen and the Conservative party generally do not want an election this year? No such intimation has ever been given by any Conservative. On the contrary the whole Conservative demand for the past two years has been for an immediate election and it could not come too soon to please not only Conservatives but many Liberals. The childish pretence that the Conservatives are afraid to face an election is beneath the contempt of all who have watched the dodging and the excusing of the Liberal leaders during the past year or more. There never was in Canada a more abject example of cringing fear or of a more pitiable evasion of an executive than that exhibited by Mr. Mackenzie King and his party during the past year.

Notes By The Way

The Toronto Globe in a recent issue distinctly refused its assent to the proposed amalgamation of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway systems which the King Government was believed to favor. In a more recent issue The Globe strongly condemns the Senate for refusing its assent to branch railway bills and other government measures and for smothering other measures which had passed the House of Commons by large majorities. The Senate is denounced in unmeasured terms. "There is not on the face of the earth," says The Globe, "an appointive second Chamber so irresponsible to public opinion and so irresponsible to the general body of the citizenship as the Senate of Canada."

But the Liberal organ goes on to point out that in the West last year Premier King had denounced the Senate and promised a vigorous fight to reform it, and when Parliament met promised to call a conference of representatives of the Provincial Governments with a view to having the B. N. A. Act amended to limit the powers of the Senate as the powers of the House of Lords had been curtailed. But, says The Globe, "Nothing was done during the session to learn the views of the Provinces. In the closing days, while the Senate was still carrying up government measures, Mr. King said the agenda had not been considered nor had any definite date been set for the gathering."

Censure of Premier King is strongly implied in this and what follows in The Globe's article.

Had the government been serious in its advocacy of Senate reform, the article goes on, "the arbitrary measures" of the Senate during the past session would have provided the Ministry with a great issue upon which to go to the country. The amount of the country which is that Mr. King promised a vigorous fight against the Senate and made no fight at all, was not "serious" in making the promise and lost a great opportunity of going to the country on the issue of Senate reform. What The Globe does not mention specifically, but no doubt had in mind was that in calling the Conference with Provincial Governments promptly as he promised Premier King is now confronted by two Provincial Governments that were then Liberal but are now Conservative!

That The Globe never had any liking for Mr. King or any confidence in his leadership has long been apparent. It was all very well for the leading Liberal journal to "dissemble its love" for him during four years past, but why on the eve of a general election to shed a general election to shed joint with his own enemies to "kick him down stairs" is something which calls for explanation. The Premier has surely been wounded in the house of his friends.

As to the best way out of the muddle The Globe now proposes a plebiscite on Senate reform at the coming general election. But it has still a parting sting at the Conference route and the slow process of inter-provincial bargaining, by which "we might arrive at some innocuous plan of Senate reform within a decade." No one will envy the Premier such scant satisfaction as his may gain from reading Globe editorials these days.

Mr. Hance Logan, M. P., is making himself conspicuous as an advocate of Maritime Union. Generally speaking the Maritimers got in Confederation quite as much union as they want and they have been for half a century past complaining of the tyranny of the majority which has denied them justice and fair play. Still Mr. Logan will find support for his union scheme in his own Province. By virtue of its larger population, Nova Scotia would entirely control both the Government and Parliament of the new Union. As for Prince Edward Island, it would lose its Provincial Government, its Legislature, Supreme Court and civil service and Charlottetown would cease to be a capital city.

All the business now transacted between our people and the Provincial government would be transferred to the Mainland. The revenues and taxes now collected in the Province for local purposes would be sent across the straits. What we would get back would depend upon what the N. S. and N. B. politicians chose to give us. We should all be tenants of the water, absentee landlords across the water. The picture is not attractive to Islanders just now. But if New Brunswick and Nova Scotia would like to unite their fortunes by a means let them do so! Prince Edward Island waited six years ago

That Body of Yours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

WORKING AND EATING

It is interesting to read in various magazines about "the food requirements of the body. I have no desire to criticize them, because as far as my knowledge carries me, they are true to a great extent. Further, this idea of calling the attention of folks to their food supply, their diet is really of great value, because nearly everybody on this continent eats more than is necessary and if we can advise ourselves and our children to eat less, when the days come in which our world is over populated, these lessons may be of use in conserving food.

However what I had in mind was that the tables showing the value of foods to the body and advising that you eat so much of meat, so much of vegetables and bread so much of fats then some water, take no account of the actual work the body may do in a day.

For instance if you are a man of average height and weight 5 ft. 8 in. weighing 160 lbs. or a woman 5 ft. 4 in. weighing 130 lbs., it will make a great deal of difference as to your body requirement just what you do all day. If you step into an automobile, sit in an office all day, and come home at night even if you have had a hard day in the open air, it would need at least twice as much food as if you had remained in bed. Now it is all very true that about three-fourths of our food is required to keep up animal heat in the body, and all the tissues and processes in good condition, but the point for you to remember is that even if you lie quietly in bed you need a certain amount of food, but the amount you need more than that is dependent upon the actual amount of physical work that you do.

It shouldn't be hard therefore to govern your food supply by the amount of work you do.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 19, 1925

REWARD OF THE RIGHT EYES.—Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. Psalm 37:37.

PRAYER.—Great and Almighty God, Thou only art able to save and perfect us! Help us, we pray Thee, just to trust Thee.

MOON AND VIOLIN

There's many things on city streets To make me glad. Even on days when terror of Their wilderness drives me mad.

I came home walking dead tired out, Too burdened even to smile— Bananas and a figurine From a Greek isle!

A ten-cent meal to feed my mouth With it for my soul, And as I dropped I saw a word Whose beauty made me whole.

The word was "Violin" — a word So beautiful I think. It cools and eases the hot throat Like a long amber drink.

Another word that came to me Just out of space Was a curved golden gracious word

As lovely as a face Or fruit-like marble shoulder that you love To touch and feel the solid roundness of.

Those two companions walked along with me— The Moon, the Violin! How could mere moon, devise that yellow slenderly thin, Or molded like a stained delicious medal

Your trembling fingers die, An oval word that tempts your teeth to bite, With bloom on — like a hanging fig? — Bradley Dryden.

ter New Brunswick and Nova Scotia joined the union with Canada, and then joined with them all too soon.

We are far too prudent to join in partnership with two other Provinces which are under mortgage for 35 millions each half of which debt has been incurred within eight years past. New Brunswick's provincial debt per head is about seven times as great as that of Prince Edward Island. Over there they want to "take us in" to help pay their interest bill. Nova Scotia is also an "interested" party.

The Public Forum

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

IS THE RADIO AN ASSET TO SOCIETY?

Sir.—The radio has been quoted as a great asset to society in general but from recent events I am inclined to doubt this. When statements are issued in a newspaper, which misrepresent or ridicule, we can take the writer or editor to task and make him print a correction. We can even call upon the law if necessary, but with the radio we have no voice to deal with. We have absolutely no "come back" to vindicate our rights. We may know well who the speaker is, but not seeing him, we cannot prove in a court of justice that it was his voice which made the misrepresentation. His speech reaches not only one or half a dozen localities; it is broadcast over the continent. When a man broadcasts his own personal suppositions without having taken the trouble to have them verified, this is where a radio becomes a curse instead of an asset, because there are thousands who accept his statements, thinking that he knows what he is talking about.

A man may be well versed in "The Art of Public Speaking," and "Oratory may be the finest form of expression," but unless he speaks the truth, he had better let oratory and public speaking alone. He may tell us wearily to impose a speech upon a weary audience but let him not stand up before a group of such enlightened men and speak the truth, he will be surprised to find that he is not being listened to. He will be surprised to find that he is not being listened to. He will be surprised to find that he is not being listened to.

Quite recently, those who had the good fortune (or misfortune) to have a radio in their homes were "listening in" when all at once, like a bolt from the heavens, came a deep voice giving his personal impression of people "worshipping" the relics at St. Ann De Beaurpe. The Basilica of St. Ann De Beaurpe is a Catholic edifice and I would not be worthy of the name of a Catholic were I to let this statement go unchallenged. As I could not see the speaker and have therefore no "come-back" at him, I must vent my spleen on the poor unfortunate who is so well known to Catholics "worship" God and God ONLY. God alone receives our worship.

We "venerate" the saints and their relics, but there is a vast difference between worship and veneration.

A short while ago we were witness to a great event in this city. A great crowd gathered along with three bronze figures on a marble pedestal on the public square. A guard of honor stood at attention and all eyes were upon the statue. Wreaths of flowers were placed about the pedestal and the crowd stood harked all around. Speech making and singing of hymns were heard and all because of a bronze statue, to all appearances, this was "Patriotism" but had it not been for the statue taken place in a Catholic church it would be considered the basest kind of "idolatry."

What a difference it makes when a statue is taken from a church to its present location in the public square. Why do we have statues and plaques and medals in a foreign land? Why do we have statues and plaques and medals in a foreign land? Why do we have statues and plaques and medals in a foreign land?

Immigration is never drawn to the countries where the statistics of living and wages are lower. People migrate to improve their condition, not to lower it. The United States exports cotton because it is an annual crop with large surpluses for which a market must be found in other countries. Pulpmwood, on the contrary, is a fifty-year crop, whose present supply is totally inadequate to the demand.

"Economist" further compares coal with pulpmwood. Does he not know that coal is manufactured as far as may be when it is exported, and that the countries which export coal necessarily produce a surplus for which they are only too glad to find a market.

"Economist" uses as an example and asks if anyone would place an embargo on this commodity. My reply to this is that rough spruce lumber when exported is within a few dollars of its finished state while pulpmwood can be increased in value by approximately \$50, a barrel by being manufactured into paper.

"Economist" also makes the ridiculous statement that—"We have no guarantee and there is not even a probability of Canadian mills being constructed in the near future." This statement is made despite the fact that new paper mills are under construction or projected and will shortly make an additional drain on our wood supply of one million five hundred thousand cords annually, an amount equal to our annual exports. Some of our mills have, in fact, already exhausted the wood supply on their own limits while others are dependent on a limits so remote from their mills as to make it more economical in the future for them to buy from the farmers than to transport wood from their own holdings which, in some cases, requires a three years' drive to their mill.

Possibly the answer to all these frantic appeals in behalf of the American paper manufacturer against an embargo on pulpmwood may be traced to the fact that the United States, exclusive of Alaska, has in fact already exhausted the output of our wood supply of TWENTY NINE MILLION ACRES OF FOREST LAST YEAR THROUGH FIRES ALONE AND THE 1925 LOSS WAS TWENTY SIX MILLION ACRES. These are not my figures but those of the

Character Reading

The Eyelashes

Even these are the outward and visible signs of character according as they are long, short, thick or thin, etc.

It is only those who are blinded by prejudice who would think of accusing us of "worshipping" a statue or image. However, it is only history repeating itself. As the centuries go on, there will always be cranks and quacks who will force their ideas upon the public in spite of all religious principles.

Truly, we are living in a most wonderful age. First one crank and then another. One hardly knows what to expect next. Certain members of a sect, not being satisfied with the church in which they always worshipped, concoct something new to suit themselves and then they tell the world that they are the ones who stuck to their church. In other words, those who remained in the church were the ones who left it and those who entered the new concoction were the ones who stuck to the old church. What a muddle!

The echoes of that dispute have hardly died away when something new looms up upon the horizon. Men are now even trying to match their intelligence with the Divine. They would pull the Holy Bible to pieces because Christ's language does not suit them. They want something modern, something more suited to the age in which we live. Christ lived two thousand years ago and the laws which he then laid down for all time, do not suit the fine intellects of men who know so much more than Christ did! Four centuries ago, a group of such enlightened men not being satisfied with Christ's work copied a bible to suit themselves and still it does not satisfy them, but in spite of the different discussions and muddles, the good will all set and flapping in the breeze, her captain wide awake to all the dangers in an ocean of prejudice which surrounds her. Let them do what they will, even the gates of hell cannot prevail against her.

Let them squabble as they will or broadcast what they will, it cannot injure us or alter our course. Although I do not possess the blood of a matadore I do enjoy sitting back in the arena to watch the fight!

Seeing that Mr. Voice broadcasted his personal impressions to the world, I hope that some kind soul will now broadcast my personal impressions of a man who is so well versed in the art of public speaking that he rushes into a crowd to read if they know as little about what they were talking about as Mr. Voice on the Radio. I am, Sir, etc. M. M. M.

AN APPALLING SITUATION

Sir.—A frequent contributor to the Canadian press who is careful to hide his identity behind the equivocal title "Economist," but from whose writings one might be justified in assuming that he is an "economist" for the American paper manufacturer is obtaining, in the same cause, a lot of free space for propaganda that is certainly not in the best interests of Canada. Most of the arguments advanced in his latest issue are so chiddike in their simplicity as to lead to a belief that whatever time he may have devoted to the study of economics has been largely wasted. His latest effusion he says—

"Think for example, of the immense quantities of raw cotton sent out every year from American cotton plantations to Europe. How much of this cotton is produced in the centres abroad where this material is manufactured?"

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United States Forest Service. To visualize just what this means it is necessary to picture the entire Maritime provinces a fire swept barren waste for this is practically what the loss of twenty-nine million acres means.

In addition to this the United States Forest Service estimates that insects and fungi destroy as much as five to ten million acres or more that must be cut over in order to provide the two hundred and forty million cords of all kinds of wood that are required annually in the United States while what ever is gained in annual growth is more than offset by loss from wind. Thus the United States during the year 1924 lost, through the several mentioned causes, some seven million acres of SEVENTY MILLION ACRES OUT OF A TOTAL REMAINING STAND OF THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO MILLION ACRES.

Some may try to argue that some of these causes of loss may over-estimate, but this it must be understood that all fires are not reported and many are under-estimated in extent, while the cut of lumber is always under-estimated, as very many mills do not report their cut. I found by personal investigation, on one river alone the cut was just double the amount given in government statistics, the portable mills not having made any returns at all. And again, the above estimate of losses, small wonder, then at the desperate tactics of the American paper manufacturers to retain their hold on Canada's resources, but this is the greatest reason why the government at Ottawa should be compelled to cease sacrificing Canada for the up-building of our shrewd competitors to the South.

It is not only American people who are fighting the embargo, for aside from the paper manufacturers and a few politicians, the Americans (and hundreds of them are amongst my closest personal friends) frankly avow to me, without an exception, that they are not making a dollar nor would our paper mills show any real earnings if they were charging off the actual amount of depreciation that they should on their timber limits, through fire, bugs and windfall.

Our local governments keep leasing areas of Crown lands in their mad haste to increase their revenues to keep pace with their reckless expenditures, with little or no concern for the mills already in existence. They are not providing income through their stumpage sales but are instead very rapidly eating up capital. These provinces are not making a dollar nor would our paper mills show any real earnings if they were charging off the actual amount of depreciation that they should on their timber limits, through fire, bugs and windfall.

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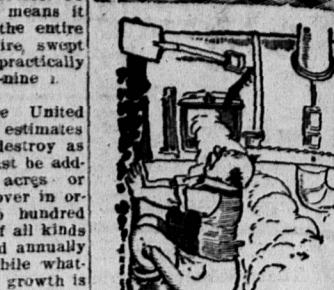
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industries from their present precarious situation and placing them and the country on a sound stable basis once more. Our lumber and pulp mills are, generally speaking, not making a dollar nor would our paper mills show any real earnings if they were charging off the actual amount of depreciation that they should on their timber limits, through fire, bugs and windfall.

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