

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1926

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

One scarcely knows whether to treat the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as a huge joke or take him seriously. His bitterest opponents will credit him with a volubility and fluency probably unsurpassed by any of our Canadian public men...

Another Royal Commission, in which our Liberal friend Mr. J. J. Johnston, now of King's County, figured to the extent of a generous daily wage, was one of the "economic" exploits of the early years of the King Government...

Yet, Mr. King, with the innocent face of a child spoke eloquently of the "economy" his Government and of which these are but two examples.

JUST WHOPPERS

It was when Mr. King came to the events of the last session of his parliament that he excelled in misrepresentation. He repeated the oft-denied statement that Mr. Meighen "went to the Governor-General" implying that he went without invitation or right...

PREFERRED MIS-STATEMENTS

After spending about an hour in fulsome compliments to the two Liberal candidates who had preceded him, and on whose behalf he had come to the "Cradle of Confederation," the "Garden of the Gulf" and the obligations resting upon so highly favored a people as those before him to support the Liberal party...

ANOTHER ONE

Mr. King stated that Parliament had refused Mr. Meighen an appropriation to carry on the Government with. This was not true, Parliament had not been asked for a grant as before such a grant could be asked for, Parliament was dissolved.

KING'S ECONOMY

He told, without a blink of an eyelash how economically he had conducted the Government during these four years. "We studied the situation very carefully"—and saved the people's money. He forgot to mention the Royal Commission which he had appointed to ascertain whether the Canadian Government should put an export duty on pulpwood...

EDITORIAL NOTES

Why has Mr. King ignored Prince County? He did not speak there on his visit, neither did he set foot in Summerside last October. What can paper manufacturers a written guarantee that no export duty will be imposed on pulpwood for at least five years?

Notes by the Way

Mr. King before coming to this Province spent some time in Nova Scotia, devoting several meetings to Lunenburg, where Wm. Duff, ex-M.P., is being hard pressed. Of course, Mr. Duff praised his leader, who in turn eulogized Mr. Duff. The latter referred to Maritime Rights as he stood beside his leader on the platform. The Toronto Globe's report of the meeting says:

"Mr. Duff made light of the claims of Maritime Rights. 'There is no such thing as Maritime Rights save as a catch phrase,' he said. 'At the time of Confederation the Tory party had sold the people of Nova Scotia into Confederation at the price of a sheepskin—39 cents a head—toss and boil, and never rest, night and day.'"

A departed Liberal leader once referred to the Maritimes as "shreds and patches of the Dominion." Mr. King had last year sneeringly asked, "What are Maritime Rights?" Mr. Duff, standing beside Mr. King and speaking no doubt with his approval, has answered Mr. King's question and this is the answer. "There is no such thing!"

The words thus spoken by Mr. King and his colleagues read like studied insults, slaps in the face for every man and woman elector in the three Provinces by the Sea. They ought to be resented by every self-respecting voter in the Maritimes. And when we realize that such opprobrious words were publicly uttered by ex-Ministers who have been kicked out of office for misdemeanors which sickened and disgusted their own supporters...

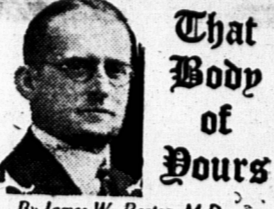
We have heard from Mr. King and his supporters the best they can say for themselves. Was there in all Mr. King's, or Mr. Robb's, or Mr. Dunning's honeyed words, half truths, evasions and camouflage anything to convince a single elector that they could or would, if restored to power, give clean, honest and efficient government to Canada? Not a word!

Was there in it all a word of penitence for the scandal and disgrace their misconduct in office has brought upon Canada? Not a word. They came to us impenitent, excusing and covering up as best they could all the dirt that provoked the Toronto Globe to cry out "Clean up the mess!" Obviously they would do, permit and condone the same things as before, associate with and protect criminals in office as before, appoint more Bisaltons as preventive officers, more Baldy Robbs to steal seats in Parliament, more Bureaus to reform the Senate! That is the way of the impenitent always!

Was there any word of apology from Mr. King for his and Mr. Dunning's insults to our Maritimers and Maritime Rights? They did appoint a Commission of Inquiry, but since then Mr. King sat smiling and approving while Duff made light of our claims and denied their existence. In the light of facts the insult remains and what hope can there be that King and Dunning would ever implement the Commission's report of it were in our favor? Wouldn't we be fools to trust their pie-crust promises, made only to be broken? We know their record.

A better day has dawned. An able leader and an honest one is now at the head of affairs. He has associated with him capable and honorable colleagues. The people of Canada, wearied with the rickety, wobbling and corrupt Administration of Mackenzie King, are turning with confidence and hope to the Meighen Government.

Nothing King has said or can say will turn the rising tide. He has had his innings as a Prime Minister and has failed miserably. He is out to stay out. Nothing that he has said in our midst affords any reason why the Meighen Government should not be given a fair trial. That the electors will give—a good majority and a fair trial to the new Government.



By James W. Borden, M.D.

TREATMENT OTHER THAN DRUGS

In Mark Twain's biography we read in part this thought: "What a wee little part of a person's life are his acts and his words. His real life is lived in his head and is known to none but himself. His acts and words are the thin crust of his world, the mass of him is hidden—it and its volcanic fires that toss and boil, and never rest, night and day."

And when you and I "examine ourselves" we must admit that the above is but true. What is my thought? That a physician examining a case for the first time is often at a great disadvantage because he cannot always grasp the "type" represented by the patient. Nor can he fathom all that is going on in the mind of his patient.

Our younger physicians are always looking for definite signs in order to account for definite symptoms, and with the increased knowledge gained for them by the laboratory, they really do more scientific work than many of their elder brethren, but this matter of sizing up a "nervous patient" under some form of emotional stress, only with "years and experience" is it those nervous cases that have developed the mind specialist or the psychoanalyst as he is called. He unwinds the tangled web of the patient's mind, and doesn't make the same mistake in rewording the things of life.

It is just here that one's religion would be of infinite help. It teaches that all is well, that spirit or breath was breathed into his body to be released, and that death is in proper condition to hold that precious spirit, that his mind should be calm, so that the processes of work "may do fit and proper things." This means that "doubts, fears, disappointments" face away. In former days the doctor was also a priest. Most doctors still have to have priestly characteristics. To have a thorough knowledge of the body in sickness and in health, and how to give the best medical advice is still the work of the physician. If a patient needs other advice and the physician feels unable to minister, a priest, or other source of spiritual help, is of in need of such treatment.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

September 3, 1926. A REVELATION—"Stand thou still a while that I may show thee the Word of God." I Sam. 9:27.

PRAYER—"May the Word of the Lord have free course and be glorified in us."

BEHOLD, I STAND AT THE DOOR AND KNOCK. REV. 3:20.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. With aching heart and brow I've waited long for the door to open. May I not enter now? I've climbed the mountains so steep and high. The bramble tore my feet; In nook and corner I've sought my own, And in the busy street.

Behold, I stand at the door and knock. Impatient love and hope, Oh come to Me with thy load of cares, And the door of Thy heart please open. —M. A. Wolfe, Lexington, Mass.

MR. JOHN SINCLAIR ANSWERED

Mr. Sinclair has asked (sixteen times, according to the Patriot), Why Mr. Messervy voted against the Robb budget. The question is a fair one which calls for, and should receive an effective answer. The question is asked, not to secure information, for Mr. Sinclair knows and understands, but to raise a smoke cloud to conceal the Liberal candidates' own misdeeds. There are two definite answers to be given.

The first is brief. To support the Budget would be to vote confidence in a government which had been defeated by the country. To give status to a combination of the King-Fork-Bourassa-Woods worth medley—who were asking for a mandate to rule, and continue those iniquities of government which have for the last four years been a direct reproach to Canada. To vote for such would be a political crime. It was not a vote against the acceptable features of the budget, which were only inserted as a catch vote to retain power.

The second answer will be more lengthy, and after the notable Irish fashion—by asking another, or other questions.— In 1923, on June 21st, Mr. John E. Sinclair voted for an increase of the Sales Tax. Why did he do it? On June 22nd, Mr. J. A. Robb moved an amendment to the Supply motion, for tariff reductions, protesting against the Liberal repudiation of their 1919 platform, for reciprocity with the United States, and for an increase of tax on unearned incomes. Messrs. Sinclair, King, McLean, ROB and Mackenzie King all voted against this. They have all been preaching these things, and the Robb budget makes the increased tax on unearned incomes. Now why did Sinclair, King, McLean, et al vote against these in 1923?

On April 16, 1923, Mr. Shaw, Progressive, moved for the removal of the Sales Tax from books used in public libraries. Hon. John E. Sinclair, McLean, King et al, all voted against this. Why did they do so? On April 24th, 1924, Mr. Woods moved for a tariff reduction on foodstuffs, clothing, building material and the necessities of life, and increased tax on unearned incomes. Sinclair, McLean and King, et al, voted against this. Why did they do so?

On March 16, 1925, Mr. Coote moved, seconded by Agnes McNeill, "That in the opinion of this House, a substantial reduction should be made in the Customs Duties on automobiles." Our own Mr. Sinclair and Mr. A. E. McLean voted against this. Why did they do so? Also Mr. Robb, Mackenzie King and the whole Liberal phalanx voted against it. Why did they do so? Why then do they so loudly now about voting the other way—unser compulsion?

On May 14, 1925, Mr. Evans, seconded by Mr. Campbell moved for "revision economy in administration and relief from the burdens of taxation." Messrs. Sinclair, McLean and the Liberal combine voted against this. Why did they do so? (1) That the objectionable double tax on incomes, contained in the Robb budget, was first proposed by Progressives, and opposed by the whole House. (2) That every tariff reduction, including the automobile duty, was proposed by Progressives and independent voters, and voted down by the King government, including Sinclair, A. E. McLean, and Hon. Finance Minister Robb. (3) That every tax reduction, contained in the Robb budget, was proposed by Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Mr. Meighen and other Conservatives, and voted down by the Liberal party, including Hon. J. E. Sinclair, A. E. McLean, Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Finance Minister Robb.

THE MAN NOBODY KNOWS BY BRUCE BARTON

His best friend died doubting him. To that friend, John the Baptist, he owed his final success. John had introduced him to the people; his first disciples had come because John pointed him out as a greater prophet than himself. The two men were entirely unlike in "withering" into the austere, harsh, denigrating, and lonely spirit, dwelling apart. Jesus was cheerful, friendly, never happy than when in a crowd. John laid down for his disciples a rigid program of ceremonies and fasts; Jesus, on the other hand, and his disciples encouraged his disciples to disregard them. He recognized that he and John must do their work in different ways, but that it had not occurred to him that their differences would ever loosen the bond of friendship. He was cut to the quick by the time when two messengers came from John with a wistful doubting question: "Are you really a prophet, as I told people that you are?" John answered, "Instead of fasting you have begun to eat and drink. Instead of calling on men to abjure pleasure, you share their pleasures. Are you the hope of the world, as I believed you to be, or must we look for another?" Very tenderly, but sadly, Jesus sent back his reply: "Go tell John what you have seen and heard," he said, "how the blind see, lepers are cleansed and the poor have the good news preached to them."

It was a wonderful answer, but did it convince his friend? A few weeks later, in the dungeon of Herod's castle, John paid the last great penalty for his idealism and courage. Jesus, when he heard of it, "withered into the hills alone." His closest friend and first adherent had gone out—a sacrifice to the selfishness of a social order which he himself was fighting. In that heart-breaking event he saw an answer for himself. Why had he been strong enough to minister to the weak, would one day destroy him also. It was a bitter blow to his visions of success. When he returned from the hills there was a new seriousness in his face, a harder note in his teachings. He saw at the end of his path the shadow of the cross. And his heart was heavy because the friend who ought to have uneventfully proved him an unsound deersod him best, had misunderstood him. Gentiles might continue to

stood him and died in doubt. The people deserted him. When last we caught a glimpse of them they were cheering his name beside the lake, seeking to force him to be their King. He withdrew and retired into the mountains to think and pray. It must have been a dramatic moment when he reappeared. Only a single "Yes" was needed and they would have borne him on their shoulders and borne him in triumph to the city gates. Hushed and expectant they waited for his answer—and what an answer! "I am not come to restore the kingdom to Jerusalem," he cried "Mine is a spiritual mission; I am the bread of life. You have cheered me because I fed you in the wilderness, but I tell you now that what I have come to give you is myself, that by knowing me you may know your Father."

They could not have been more stunned if he had struck their leaders across the face. What did he mean by this senseless mysticism, this talk about "the bread of life?" Hadn't they seen him march the sick and conquer the Pharisees in debate—were not these signs that he was the leader, so long promised, who would rout the Romans and restore the throne of David? And now, when the hour was ripe, when they were ready to march, why this language which nobody could understand? "The Jews therefore murmured concerning him, because he said 'I am the bread that came down from Heaven.'" It was sacrilege or non-sense, one or the other. In either the friend who ought to have uneventfully proved him an unsound deersod him best, had misunderstood him. Gentiles might continue to

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The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Editor of the Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. WHITHER GOEST THOU? Sir—The Magazine of Wall Street in its issue of July 31st had a three-page article headed "Canada faces momentous decision;" at parting of the ways. Will she endeavor to go along with Great Britain? Extraordinary political conflict unfolding across the border. With billions invested in Canadian enterprises a situation of this kind is most keenly interests Americans. (I should say so). "It seems that world history is in the making in Canada, and nothing less is at stake than whether Canada is to continue in the British Empire, or gradually cut loose. A vast political drama in Canada is entering its crisis—tremendous issues, the outcome of which may deeply affect Canadian and British people, and back of the shadows cast by these issues, always looms the enigma of the future relations of Canada and the United States. "Shall she stay in the British Empire or secure definite independence? The nature of the solution in considerable degree will be settled at the forthcoming elections. Shall Canada seek reciprocity with the United States? Among the Western farmers will be found sentiment for breaking away completely from the British Empire. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Harvard graduate and former head of the Rockefeller Foundation, believes Canada ought to be entirely independent and free of British influence. The Progressives are quite sympathetic to the idea of a closer union with the United States. Many of them are Americans. One does not require statistics to understand the extent of our economic penetration of Canada. There are many in Canada who feel that a tariff boundary between the industrial United States and industrial Canada is an anachronism, that the welfare of one is bound up with the welfare of the other, entirely. West they think in terms of annexation to the United States. What is England doing for us? They ask. Canada gazes out across the ocean at an industrially and financially advanced Mother Country. (She daily grows more so). England is paying her debts to the J. S. A. and not making much money out of it either. "If the Liberals win, the British Government may as well give up the idea of a British Empire. Here, the approaching elections must be considered a milestone in Canada's history. Many feel that under an American government, Canada would be much further along economically, America and not England, is the world's power. (Can you hear it?) "The Conservatives claim, not without justice, that if the Liberals have their way and Canada becomes entirely independent of the United Kingdom, she will be too weak to stand by herself, and that economic determination will compel her to seek protection through some more or less formal arrangements with the United States. Forty per cent of the population. French-Canadian and Catholic, would resist to the end any such move; they fear the possible interference of our Government with their local religious freedom. The least civil commotion would be caused if Canada would continue under the British banner, yet the other horn of the dilemma is that after all Canada must find the solution of her serious economic problems in the United States, and that economic law will finally prevail. Conservatives in fact, excuse Premier of Canada of deliberately encouraging a program which would result in the separation of Canada from the British Empire."

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH BY W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Say "I lent her my book" or "will lend," instead of "loaned" or "will loan." Use the latter only in money transactions. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: romance. Accent last syllable, not the first. OFTEN MISPELLED: achievement. Note the vowel. SYNONYMS: obstruct, impede, retard, stop, bar, barricade, oppose, block. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: EXTHREATE, to destroy exterminate. "The whole race of people had been extirpated."

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