

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1928

**PARTIZANSHIP.**  
THE word, partizan, is frequently used accusingly, as if a certain narrowness attached to it. This is entirely wrong. Every man or woman has a right to be a partizan, to belong to a party, to work for the party when occasion demands it. This equally applies to other things than politics. It applies to every school of thought, whether religiously denominational, scientific, philosophical or even to matters affecting merely local conditions. Every intelligent man or woman takes a stand on questions affecting the public weal. Unfortunately, however, there are those who are partizans without knowing why, and they are usually the noisiest and the most unreasonable.

It is the duty of every citizen to take a definite stand on all public questions, to make up their own minds, to use their own heads and having taken their stand, to stay by it until circumstances prove conclusively that they were wrong or that there was a better way. This has frequently occurred. It has occurred in politics, in philosophy, in science and even in religion. Unreasoning adherence to a certain line of thought because it was believed yesterday to be right does not argue that it is right today or that it will be right tomorrow. Conditions are constantly changing, only principles are unchanging and even these must be adjusted or modified to suit the changing conditions.

In politics, for example, the true policy in this country is "Canada for Canadians," that is to build up Canada so as to enable it to prosper, to develop its national resources and provide employment and a good living for its people and for those who come to it from other lands. On the manner in which this could be brought about two schools of thought have arisen. One school believes that foreign goods should be subjected to a certain rate of customs duty, sufficient to give Canadian-made goods a slight advantage over foreign goods in our own markets. It is admitted that this policy would in some cases at the outset slightly increase the cost of the goods to Canadians, but this is offset by the reasonable belief that, when Canadian industries become established they can supply their goods as cheaply as those of any other country, at the same time building up their industrial centres, thus providing a home market for agricultural and industrial products and attracting immigrants to the country. This is the protectionist policy enunciated by Sir John A. Macdonald, and is still the policy of the Conservative party.

The other school advocates the importation of foreign goods free or on a tariff for revenue only, without any protective consideration for the Canadian producer. It is argued that this free or almost free admission of foreign goods would give the Canadian consumer cheaper goods. It is quite possible that in many cases this would result—until, by starving out Canadian industry the foreign producers would have a monopoly and no competitors, they could, and doubtless would, raise their prices and the Canadian consumer would be at their mercy. This is the professed Liberal policy. The intelligent elector will make a careful study of both. If he has been an adherent of either party and now finds that he was wrong, he has a right to change. It is only the fool who cannot change his mind when he finds there is a better way and a bigger interest than that of party, and every honest citizen, every true Canadian, will put the bigger interest before the party. Emerson, the great American philosopher, said: "Speak your honest thought today in words as hard as cannon balls, and let tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks. In words just as

hard, though they may contradict anything you say today."  
**SOME REASONS.**  
IN the Montreal Gazette, Mr. J. Hance Logan, K.C., of Amherst, N.S., gives twenty-one reasons why the three Maritime Provinces should become united in one province, and he goes so far as to give the unborn baby the name, "The Atlantic Province."

Twenty-one equally good reasons might be given why the three Maritime Provinces should not become united but one would suffice, namely that the people do not want it. Nova Scotia, the largest of the three, possibly may want it, but there are others and, in recent years people have acquired a shyness regarding majorities.

Mr. Logan's twenty-one reasons recall the story of a sea captain who neglected to fire a gun on entering a port, the regulations of which provided that every ship entering should fire a gun on passing the watchtower of the keeper of the port. The captain was brought before the magistrate and charged with breach of the port rules. On being asked by the court why he did not comply with the rules, he replied that he had thirteen reasons for not doing so. He was asked to recite them. The first reason, he said, was that he had no gun. He was not asked for the other twelve. Similarly, while there may be, in Mr. Logan's opinion, twenty-one reasons for union, there may be, and we believe there is, one good reason why there should not be and we have already mentioned it.

**THE CIVIC ELECTION.**  
THE City has once more selected its Mayor, Councillors and Water and Sewerage Commissioners, and the civic ship starts on another leg of its heretofore successful voyage. There was little, if any, excitement, except possibly a little fluttering of the heart on the part of the individual aspirants for civic honors. It was generally felt that out of the candidates offering their services, a good, safe Board was sure to emerge, and all are satisfied that this has been the result of yesterday's election.

We congratulate the winners while extending our commiseration to those who also ran, but did not get far enough. The result of the polling will be found elsewhere in this issue.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**  
Automobile on the streets during the second week in February is not entirely a new thing in Charlottetown, but it is very enjoyable.  
Is it not time that Prince Edward Island was represented in the Cabinet? This promise is now long overdue.  
Nothing is being heard these days about "a grog shop at your door," although from the police court records it would appear that one has not far to seek for one or more.

If Premier King and Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, were to express their respective opinions of each other, it would be at least interesting. The people have a general idea of the gist of what would be said.  
The question uppermost in people's minds these days is whether it would be preferable to get killed on the street by a car or horse and sleigh, or meet with a natural death on the sidewalk by breaking one's neck. Both risks are being taken.  
One thing the King Government almost invariably neglects to do, that is, to take the people into its confidence. No one knows what is going on behind the scenes or why things are as they are.

**Notes by the Way**

AMONG the strange features of the fuel question is one brought to light by Mr. R. K. Smith, of Cumberland, N.S., in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Smith rose to ask the Government, "When depression in the Glace Bay coal mines is so serious that only a few days' work can be given each month to the miners, why should Canadian Government boats be filling their bunkers with United States fuel in the port of Halifax?" He failed to get any reply owing to the fact that the Speaker ruled the question out of order, as it was one of which notice should have been given on the order paper.

"In view of the facts contained in this telegram," Mr. Smith said, "and considering also the unemployment situation among the miners of Nova Scotia, thousands being out of work and in destitute circumstances, I would like to ask the Government if they will not take immediate steps to have this unpatriotic practice discontinued and also supply this House with an explanation as to why it has been countenanced."

The question may have been technically out of order, but surely it is a pertinent and an important one.

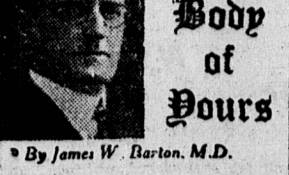
Ten confidential interim reports of the Royal Commission on Customs have been submitted to Parliament by Premier King. The Government took good care during the investigation to be kept fully informed of the facts that were being disclosed and the interim recommendations made by the Commission. Of the latter only the Government had any knowledge. There is now no doubt that the disclosures made before the Commission were of a startling character and are likely to call forth a prolonged and spirited discussion when the completed report and recommendations are placed in the members' hands.

Rev. R. G. Fulton, who is well-known and much respected in this Province, and is now Chairman of the Liquor Control Board in New Brunswick, in an interview with the Telegraph-Journal, reports conditions steadily improving throughout that province. He noted material and decided improvement in Madawaska County, particularly at Edmundston, and also in Moncton, which centres, he said, were hitherto known as the "bootleggers' paradise." The general feeling of improvement is due, he added, to the excellent work of the provincial police through their various detachments in the province.

Increased development of Canada as an agricultural country involves something more than obtaining settlers for the land. That is only one of the factors affecting the situation although it is important. No Canadian need be jubilant when a European family is placed on a farm from which a Canadian family has removed itself, but that is going on constantly. The Manitoba Free Press takes notice of the fact that the original stock is leaving the land and getting into the towns and cities or migrating across into the United States. The Anglo-Saxon in Canada or the States regards the land lightly. He does not love it or cleave to it as Europeans do. This is something that must be taken into account.

Other forms of employment than farming must be provided if Canadians are to be kept at home in Canada, and it is here that the Liberal Government policy has failed and broken down. The charge has been repeated that the King Government has not provided a day's work or pay for the Canadian worker. The charge has not been answered or denied. On the contrary, thousands of Canadian workers have been deprived by a mistaken policy of the means of earning a living in their native country and practically forced to turn their backs upon it.

**That Body of Ours**



By James W. Barton, M.D.

Perhaps you wonder why your feet feel cold in bed and the rest of your body feel fairly comfortable. You quite naturally think that the skin is at the same temperature in all parts.

However experiments show that this is not true, but some parts are warmer than others. A French physician has recently conducted an interesting experiment. He took the temperature of twelve children aged fourteen years, and after having them remain in bed well protected by covering for a certain period, he found that the skin temperatures were practically all the same.

However he also found that certain parts of the body were warmer than others, but temperature of the waist being about 10 degrees warmer than at the soles of the feet. Where the subjects are exposed naked to a temperature of 68 degrees F., the feet cool after a few seconds; at the end of three hours the temperature of the waist is 68 degrees F.; that of the foot is 75 degrees F.

Now although it is natural for your feet to be cooler than your waist, the fact that your feet are habitually cold is due to one of two causes, or to both. First, you may take some of your mental problems to bed with you, and the blood is busy up there doing its work.

An interesting story may have your mind greatly excited. Perhaps you have eaten some food and the blood is about the digestive organs. On the other hand, you may have a heart that is only fair muscularly, and doesn't pump blood any too vigorously to the extremities.

Of course it must be remembered also that the feet are farthest away from the heart. Now all these conditions may be helped, and you can be assured of warm or at least warmer feet, if you are willing to give the matter a little thought.

For instance raising the body on the toes a number of times just before you are ready to go to sleep, will not only draw the blood to the feet, but this regular exercise will strengthen up the heart muscle.

A more effective way of course, would be a vigorous walk every day, which would call on the heart to send blood down to the huge bulk of muscle in the thighs and legs. This would strengthen the heart muscle, and you should have feet some degrees warmer at night.

**WAR DEBTS OF UNCLE SAM**

PAST AND PRESENT  
RECKONED IN PERCENTAGES.

Historians.

Now and again the world is given to understand what it has cost the United States for wars to preserve the Union and other wars, and how much of those war debts are still unpaid and are still part of the National Debt. The debt of the States is also partly made up of its expenditure on the late World War.

Although this burden is, we might say, appalling, it does not appear to worry Uncle Sam, who goes on as jauntily as if it cost him nothing. This may be due to the fact that the Republic avoided the late war as long as possible, and devoted its energies to the loaning of money to other nations, which amounted to billions, and now meet the big indebtedness when the bonds mature.

In order to give our readers a brief and ready statement we quote the figures given out by the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington which to say the least is very illuminating. This is how it reads: "Out of every dollar paid in Taxes to Uncle Sam, 82 cents go to pay for past wars or prepare for future ones. This statement was not made by a pacifist lecturer. It was made by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Mellon has taken up this question. In his report for 1925, he declared that more than 80 per cent. of Federal expenditures were due to wars, and added:

"This will be the inevitable situation so long as war is the method of settling international disputes." This year, he takes up the question more in detail. "When the average citizen grumbles over the size of his income tax payment," says Secretary Mellon, "often visualized as his hard-earned money being spent by the government to compile report on business or agricultural conditions, or to erect public buildings, send diplomats abroad, carry on scientific investigation or make advances to the laws.

"As a matter of fact, a small part of the taxpayer's dollar goes into work of this sort, only about one-sixth being used for all the multitudinous types of ordinary civil functions added together. "One-half of each tax dollar is used for the service of the public debt—the remaining one-third of the taxpayer's dollar is spent on military expenditures for national defence or payment to military veterans."

Since all but a fraction of 1 per cent. of the national debt is due to wars, Mr. Mellon classifies debt payments as war expenditures, in which, of course, he is quite right, which figures show that in 1927, nine years after the close of the war, of every dollar paid to the Federal Government in taxes— 51.1 cents went to pay interest and principal on the public debt; 31.8 cents went for army, navy, pensions, veterans' work, etc. 17.1 cents covered the entire civil expenditures of the government, including foreign relations, public buildings, public domain, internal security, improvements, regulation, education, courts, Congress, President—all.

The first careful effort to show where Uncle Sam's money goes was made by Dr. Edward B. Ross of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. He compiled figures in 1920, showing that at that time 93.7 cts. out of every Federal dollar went for war purposes. By 1924 the figures had lowered to 85.8 cents out of the dollar. They are still above 82 cents.

It is customary here in Canada for school boys and girls to choose as a subject for debate—Which is the Better System of Government—the Republic or monarchy? The decision generally going to the flag under which they live. It has long since been conceded by people who claim to know that no matter how things go the Farmer feeds us all, and is the solid foundation on which every nation rests, in connection with the Government. For our part we have no doubt about that, all doubt was dispelled by a quote of the late great Republic orator, Wellington called a halt to find out if the farmer could and would feed the world until the end of the conflict. The reply was "Yes," and the battling was resumed. What puzzles us, then, is to see how far a quote the Farmer receives the disbursements of the Government. It is out of proportion with the division allotted to professions which do not play such an important part in the destinies of the nation as the farmer and even in millions of avenues. It also settles another problem that is to say, that a Republican form of Government is just as expensive and has to resort to the sword as often as a Monarchical form of Government. It may offer better opportunities to its subjects to make a good living in this world, but it does not exempt him one whit more than a monarchical form when it comes to paying the paper and doing his share of the fighting.

**Historical Trials**

DELIGHTFUL SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING CASES SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE GUARDIAN BY HELEN MARSHALL HUNT.

III.

**MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.**  
The trial of Mary, Queen of Scots, is next put before us with all its dramatic possibilities. One might wish that Shaw's brilliant and searching mind would seize upon this material and transform it into a drama, which would be without doubt as striking as St. Joan. Consider the characters: Mary, facing unformulated charges, allowed neither her papers nor an advocate, letters incriminating her refused, meeting with keen intelligence the astute politicians and lawyers, who are told her conduct was superb, in dignity and ability matchless. Paulet, her gaoler, when urged by Elizabeth's men to poison Mary, and not cast the burden of her death on his gracious sovereign, knowing "her disposition to shed blood especially of one of that sex and quality, and so near to her in blood as the said queen is." Hear what Paulet says: "God forbid that I should make so foul a shipwreck of my conscience, or leave so good a blot to my poor posterity." Elizabeth, the powerful queen, frantic with fear of Mary and her supporters, with fear of the world's judgment of herself if Mary's death upon which she had determined should seem unjustified. One wonders what went on in that subtle brain and one is reminded of Macbeth. She is unable to get a murderer to do her bidding and so the travesty of a trial takes place. The code of laws concerning criminal procedure is well established by this time, but Elizabeth will have nothing to do with "nice points of law" and following of precedents and forms. It is with difficulty one refrains here from quoting a fine passage in defense of these forms—one of the noblest passages in the book. The trial takes place and this is the command of Elizabeth to the commissioners: "Upon the examination and trial of the case, you shall by verdict find the said queen guilty of the crime whereof she stands charged. One commissioner only refused to convict the queen, we do not even know the name of this courageous man. Sir John quotes an authority as saying this trial was "the most disgraceful of all the judicial iniquities which disgrace the history of England," and he adds: "I am inclined to think he is right."

Material indeed for a tragedy—perhaps the world is awaiting a dramatist, who must be a psychologist as well, capable of moulding such material into dramatic form.

**Galileo.**  
During a period of about 250 years atrocities were practiced throughout Europe in the name of the Common Law against all who had beliefs obnoxious to the authorities—whether the state or the church, and against people accused of sorcery and witchcraft, neither age nor sex were given any pity. At the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th centuries ingenuity was most active and cruelty most refined in attempts to eradicate the new ideas that spread in spite of persecution. Luther spoke of "this fool Copernicus," who "wants to overturn the whole science of astronomy." Galileo verified the Copernican theory with his telescope, discovering new worlds in the heavens; but it was a time of terror and intolerance was met with deception and subtlety. Galileo was not a fighter, he preferred to continue his search after truth to suffering martyrdom, and it was not until he was an old man that "stumbling into the hands of the inquisition," the sanctity of the name of high rank in the Church. He had visited Rome, discussed guardedly the new ideas with Pope and cardinals who treated him with courtesy, but he published his Dialogue in which the opposing theories were discussed and the name he gave to the upholder of the old orthodox views was Simplicius; the Pope was persuaded that this was meant as an insult to him and Galileo was arrested. He was an old man of eighty, but he was examined and tortured until his spirit was completely broken. His humiliation was complete. He repeated his abject confession of error, saying "I do not hold and have not held this opinion of Copernicus since the command was intimated to me that I must abandon it." Finally in utter degradation of spirit he pronounced: "With sincere heart and unfeigned faith I abjure, curse and detest the aforesaid heresies and errors, etc., etc." He was accordingly condemned to imprisonment during the pleasure of the Holy Office. What greater human tragedy could be enacted than that of the soul of man struggling after truth, should be dragged through such humiliation?

**Daily Selections**  
Guardian Readers

February 9, 1928

**THE HAPPY**—Happy is that people, that is in such a case; ye happy is that people, whose God is the Lord.—Psalm 144:15.

**PRAYER**—O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth.

**MY SHIP**  
(Helen B. Anderson in Toronto Mail and Empire)

What joy will be mine when my ship comes home, As she plows her way through the fleecy foam; When I catch the gleam of her shining sail, I'll think of the dreams that did not fall, And I'll lift my eyes to the sky's blue dome. With a thankful heart, when my ship comes home.

I've watched for my ship for many a day, When life's sky was bright, when it's clouds were gray, I've sat in the sand by the shining sea. And dreamed of what it would bring to me; For from tasks in hand my thoughts will roam To that glad hour when my ship comes home.

Though I watch and wait through life's long day, And my ship comes not with its treasures gay, The dreams I've dreamed of the ship's full hold Have held a dearer charm than gold; Hop's star leads on, while my spirit roams To that glad hour when my ship comes home.

Though a phantom ship it may prove to be— A phantom ship on life's troubled sea— When sinks life's sun, and my guiding star, Leads out beyond the moaning bar, And my way lies over the unknown sea, The Pilot will bring my ship to me.

A novel stop watch for timing football games has a dial divided into 75 minutes for four 15 minute periods and an interval of the same length.

Farming colonies for English immigrants are being established in Argentina along the lines of railways in which British capital is interested.

**HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK**

By ROBERTA LEE

**Cold Bed**  
If the bed seems to be extremely cold, smooth several layers of paper next to the springs before the mattresses is put in place, and cold backs will be unknown.

**Shiny Cloth**  
When black cloth becomes shiny, rub the spots thoroughly with slices of raw potato and the shine will disappear.

**Soothing Custard**  
Curdled custard can be smoothed by beating up a raw egg and slowly beating the curdled custard into it.

**Modern Etiquette**

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it customary to leave something on one's plate when through eating dinner?  
A. No; sensible people eat as much or as little as they like.

Q. Who makes the toast at a golden wedding anniversary?  
A. The eldest son, or if there are no sons, the eldest daughter.

Q. What is a subscription dance?  
A. A subscription dance is semi-public and is held in a public hall.

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A match still aflame—a disastrous fire!  
A careless crossing—an accident of the street!  
A neglected scratch—a serious illness!  
A postponed life insurance policy—a destitute widow and children!  
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**IMPORTANT DATES IN ORATORICAL COMPETITION**  
Entries close March 1st.  
School contests must be held not later than March 2nd.  
District contests to be held not later than April 10th.  
Provincial Contest to be held not later than May 1st.  
Canadian Contest not later than May 15th.

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**DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH**  
By W. L. Gordon  
WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "his," without an apostrophe, is the possessive form of "it." "Its" harmonize with its painting."  
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: meadow; o as in "no," not as u in "up."  
OFTEN MISSPELLED: masquerade; queer.  
SYNONYMS: reject, denounce, deny, disclaim, refuse, revoke, repudiate.  
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: INCARNATION; the act of clothing with or of assuming, flesh. "She was the incarnation of all loveliness."

**The Land We Love**  
By Frank Yelph  
Manufacturing in British Columbia  
Q. What is the extent of manufacturing in British Columbia?  
A. Manufacturing continues to expand in British Columbia. There were 1434 industrial establishments in 1925, the largest on record, with a capital of \$33,494,283 and gross value of products \$218,775,835. These industries employed 43,548 on wages and salary. In each case these figures represent an advance over previous years. The chief industry was lumbering, 314 sawmills.

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