

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1925

A POLITICAL COINCIDENCE

Mr. Robert Forke, the nominal leader of the Progressives, the man who does the spadework while the real leaders stand in the background directing operations, made a statement in the House of Commons the other day which has set the political wheels whirling.

"I want to give notice to the government that members who sit in this part of the House at least, have not given up the idea of tariff reduction and do intend to press for further reductions along this line."

As Premier King had previously stated that there would be no further reductions in the tariff, this looked like a challenge or a threat from the Progressives.

Almost coincident with Mr. Forke's threat came the announcement through the Liberal press that Parliament would take its full term and hold a session in 1926, which, constitutionally it had the right to do.

The problem before the King government is, as it has been from the beginning, to hold together. Should the Progressives go back on him during the present session the King government would be no more.

Clearly the Progressives had intended to press their demands for further concessions during the present session as they and others had been led to believe this was the last session before election.

They would have nothing to lose and everything to gain by taking the props away one by one from the King government. The removal of each prop could be accompanied by a threat and possibly by a resolute concession and if the government should fall it would be nothing to them.

Now they are promised another session if they will be good and support the government. Of course, if they withdraw their support they will lose the \$4,000 that is hanging on the 1926 session.

I has been said that an ambitious Progressive can earn \$4,000 easier this way than by any other means. We may therefore surmise that Mr. Forke's demand for a further reduction in the tariff will not be pressed to the breaking point and that the prospect of meeting again with the attendant emoluments will be like oil on the troubled waters.

THE BIOGRAPHY

He was born and he died. These are two records common to all biographies. If this be the whole record, if there be nothing between that the world is or shall be the better for, the biography had better not be written.

The world's libraries, public and private, are full of biographies and only a comparatively few of them are of any value to the world. Some of them tell of the lap of luxury in which the first event occurred, of the purple and fine linen during the short interval between, and the imposing and beflowered ceremony at the end, but the fact remains that, apart from self enjoyment and pomp and circumstance they left the world no richer for their having lived and no poorer for their having died.

"We live in deeds not words" and it is only deeds that count, deeds of service, deeds of sacrifice, deeds of helpfulness. "He was born" in poverty, acquired the beginning of an education, built upon it and gave to the world the result of his

education, of his discoveries, of his inventions. "He was born" in poverty, he lived a life of poverty, so far as material wealth is concerned, but throughout his life he helped others, gave honest toil for what he received "and he died" unknown to the professional biographers but there were those who blessed him and who cherished his memory.

"He was born" with an inheritance which placed the world at his feet, opportunities for happiness and helpfulness. He purchased happiness but never achieved it "and he died" taking nothing with him and leaving behind him nothing except the knowledge that he had squandered his inheritance.

We are each writing our own biography, writing it not in words but in deeds or misdeeds, in usefulness or uselessness. And we shall leave it behind us to be a guide or a warning, as we shall carry it with us and from its pages we shall be judged.

Let us be careful how we write it. Let every page of it be a record of service, of helpfulness, of kindness and when the volume is complete, when it is said of us that "he died," we shall have made the world the better for our having lived in it and that is the greatest thing a biography can record.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Car Ferry continues to do well.

We are beginning to realize the meaning of 'pea soup' fogs.

If things continue as they are all bridges and social gatherings will be taboo. And Lent only ten days off, too.

The closing of P. W. C. for three weeks during part of Lent and opening during Easter is not altogether relished by the students.

Many people who demand the closing of public institutions do not always realize the full consequences of such actions. Unless all gatherings, social, religious and business, are "verboten" the embargo must be ineffective. On the other hand the spread of fear invites trouble and prepares the way for infection. Are we prepared all to remain at home in peaceful, if painful, isolation to stay periodic epidemics of children's ailments?

A far more sensible and less costly method would be to provide an infectious diseases hospital to which those who cannot secure effective quarantine at home could be removed.

When a really national institution like St. Paul's, London is in want of funds for a specific purpose all it has got to do is to make its requirements known in the right quarter and "story done." In this connection the following from the London Times received by the last mail is self-explanatory.

"On Thursday, January 8, the Dean and Chapter appealed through us for a sum estimated at from £120,000 to £140,000. Today, on the morrow of the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, we are able to announce that we have received more than £171,000. And the flow is not yet stayed. Such an experience is unique in the history of munificence where anything other than the safety of the nation was at stake. What has made it unique is the warm hearts and open hands of thousands of givers who, for one reason or another, love and revere St. Paul's Cathedral."

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Mr. Julian Huxley has been contributing a series of articles to the London Spectator on "America Revisited." In the current issue he takes up the question of Prohibition and deals very fairly, though a little inaccurately, with the subject. Here is an extract in which reference is made to Canada:

"The first thing needful is to remind English readers that American Prohibition is not confined to the United States. Time was, and not so long ago, that the entire North American continent, with the one exception of the Province of Quebec, was (nominally) unprovided with alcohol. Since then, however, one province of Canada after another has repealed its dry laws in favour of State Control, until now Canadian Prohibition exists in Ontario alone and it exists in Ontario only by a narrow margin. Last October a Referendum of the province was taken on the question. The cities voted for repeal; but they were just beaten by the countryfolk.

"Of course, the United States cannot dispose of the problem by anything so simple as a Referendum. The water-wagon is now a part of her entail, her Crown Jewels, enshrined in the locked cabinet of her precious Constitution. For alternation, there must be an anti-Prohibition majority in Congress, and then its decision must be ratified separately by the legislatures of two thirds of the separate States.

"The swing-back in Canada is significant. But there is a discount to be made. The presence of the United States' vast aridity to the South of her makes a wet policy very profitable.

"They agree that probably the working man is saving more; or if spending, then spending on automobiles, radio sets, phonographs and amusements instead of on drink. They agree that on the whole he is a bit more efficient. This makes Big Business in general support Prohibition at present. If it should lead eventually to working men thinking more, and thinking more to the point—why, who knows what Big Business would say then?"

To get rid of the own troubles and the Legislative Union by which they were tied together, and to establish a larger Union based on the Federal principle they were ready to make generous promises and pledges and did make them. Some of these were kept but only after long and wearisome delays. The building of the Intercolonial Railway to connect old Canada with the Maritimes was one of these pledges embodied in the Union Act. The road was not opened until 1876, nine years later. Daily steam communication with Prince Edward Island was another, yet we were left to wait forty years for the Car Ferry.

By the time the Car Ferry was built most of the Fathers of Confederation were dead and a new generation of public men had taken their places who turned their eyes to the Golden West and turned their backs to the Maritimes. Their gaze followed the westward march of the star of Empire and the Maritimes were left to languish and lose a third of their representation in Parliament, as here recited. Before the Union of 1867 Old Canada had no winter railway outlet to the sea except by the Grand Trunk from Montreal to Portland. This traffic was promised and ex-

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

GOD CARES FOR HIS OWN.—And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him. Malachi 3:17.

PRAYER.—We rejoice, dear Lord, to know that thou dost keep us precious in thy sight.

JOY FOR WEEPING.—His anger endureth but a moment; in his favour is life; weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. Psalm 30:5.

PRAYER.—We bless thee, our loving Father, for thy Grace that makes all things work together for good to them that love thee.

A VALENTINE By Theda Kenyon

I always thought, before, a Valentine Was paper-lace, held with a gory heart. A rotund Cupid, with his gilded dart. A sugared message: "Dear One, I am thine!" I pictured some coquettish Columbine Who snared poor Punchinello, with high art. Till he—great, clumsy lout—could no depart. And for his clowning, could but weep and pine!

But now—I know, O little Love of Mine, Why men would hide their back of paper-lace And rosy garlands, where pale ribbons twine! I, too, am dumb, when gazing on thy face— And glad enough to say, "Dear, I am thine!"— In any fashion, by the good Saint's grace! From Everybody's Magazine for February

GRANDMA'S VALENTINE By Alix Thorn

I bought a lovely valentine For Grandma, and as clear The little golden letters said—"I'm thinking of you, dear." But oh, if wanted something else, So hard I almost cried, So just before I sealed it up, I dropped a kiss inside.

Notes By The Way

Bishop Berkley some two hundred years ago wrote, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." Hancock in his history of the United States, perhaps thinking of the Stars and Stripes, changed one word and made the line read, "Westward the star of Empire takes its way." It is in this form that the prophetic words are commonly quoted now. The line is true of Canada as it is in its historic and world-wide meaning.

Excepting Quebec, the three Maritime Provinces are the oldest of the nine provinces of the Dominion, British Columbia, the oldest province beyond the Lakes, dates from 1858, and is 73 years the junior of New Brunswick, the youngest of the Maritimes. In the earlier years after Confederation these three old Provinces by the Sea were represented by 43 members in the House of Commons now reduced to 29, Quebec and Ontario have the same representation now as they had then, while beyond the Lakes the four new provinces that have sprung up there will send 69 members to the new House of Commons shortly to be elected. Thus has the star of Empire as an emblem of political power moved westward in Canada since Confederation.

The Fathers of Confederation were able and well-meaning men. They formed a constitution that was just and equitable in its general scope and no doubt intended to treat the eastern members of the union compact well. Those of them who represented the old Province of Canada had troubles of their own. Their Province was made up of two, known as Upper and Lower Canada respectively, united in 1840, with equal representation in one Parliament, but they had quarrelled perpetually for a quarter of a century and had reached a deadlock which rendered it seemingly impossible to carry on the government.

To get rid of the own troubles and the Legislative Union by which they were tied together, and to establish a larger Union based on the Federal principle they were ready to make generous promises and pledges and did make them. Some of these were kept but only after long and wearisome delays. The building of the Intercolonial Railway to connect old Canada with the Maritimes was one of these pledges embodied in the Union Act. The road was not opened until 1876, nine years later. Daily steam communication with Prince Edward Island was another, yet we were left to wait forty years for the Car Ferry.

Your Birthday

FEBRUARY 14—Optimistic and cheery; ready to look on the bright side. A critical type of mind, which probably makes you careful and just in your dealings, or may lead you to success at the Bar if you are a man. You have your own ways of doing things, and are not very successful when you have to adopt other people's. It looks as if helping hands would often be held out to you as you go through life, but don't depend on this. You should have a very happy life. Avoid extremes in everything. Your birth-stone is an amethyst, which means sincerity. Your flower is a primrose. Your lucky colors are light blue and yellow.

FEBRUARY 15—You are fond of satisfying your own whims and fancies. You have great ability, but it will not awake until a serious crisis in your life arouses you to a realization of your own capabilities. You care a great deal for what you have to eat, are devoted to your family, and have few outside interests. Cultivate the habit of generous thought and speech. Your birth-stone is an amethyst, which means sincerity. Your flower is a primrose. Your lucky colors are light blue and yellow.

Best Definitions Of Love See SIX DAYS At The PRINCE EDWARD Wednesday and Thursday

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PROTECTION FROM HIMSELF

When you think of all that has been done for man, to try and protect him from himself and his fellow man, you are almost lost in wonder. What Pasteur has done for the people of France commercially, as well as from a health standpoint is of course known to everybody. The work of Gorgas of the United States in England, Virchow and Koch in Germany, Banting in Canada is also known.

That Diphtheria is not the terrible fatal disease since the introduction of anti-toxin, is shown by the wonderful reduction in the mortality from this dread ailment. But now they have taken even another step. Parents of school children in many centres have been willing to allow their children to take the test, as to whether they are susceptible, that is likely to contract Diphtheria, whenever or wherever it is prevalent.

And then when a youngster is found susceptible he is infected with a preparation to prevent him contracting the trouble. When he is not susceptible, it is of course not necessary to do anything. The results show a definite decrease in the amount of Diphtheria in the neighborhoods, where these experiments are being tried.

Then a youngster recovering from measles, can produce a serum that will prevent other youngsters contracting the trouble, has likewise been successfully proven. And now that other miserable trouble, Scarlet Fever, from which youngsters suffer, and have the results hanging on for years and for life, is being investigated from the same standpoint, and likewise with satisfactory results.

It is when we think of the above advances that we feel grateful to these investigators, and have almost a feeling of awe for their wisdom. And yet if we think further, we are apt to wonder why we have been so slow learning all these things.

Here and there some patient student with a love for the laboratory, and the lure of scientific knowledge makes the discoveries from which you and I, and all the world, derive the benefit.

The Public Forum

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

MONTREAL MISSION GIVINGS

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Penwarden stated in today's issue of the Guardian that the greater part of the money contributed to missions by the Montreal Churches was given by the churches that had entered the Union. Mr. Penwarden could have gone a step further and been still more accurate and informative; he could have told you, readers, if he had cared to do so, that the greater bulk of the givings of the churches entering Union was contributed by members who voted Anti and are now lost to these Union congregations.

MOUNT ROYAL CHURCH UNION BILL

Sir,—At a large meeting held at Montague on Tuesday, the 10th instant in the interests of Church Union, and which was addressed by Rev. W. O. Mulligan and Rev. G. C. Taylor of Charlottetown, the former made the statement that the Hon. William Duff had informed him that sixty members of Parliament were intimidated into voting for the Church Union bill last session at Ottawa.

The accuracy of this statement was questioned, and in an endeavour to have same affirmed or denied, we telephoned Mr. W. T. Huggan, of Charlottetown, and requested him to wire to Ottawa, and the following exchange of telegrams took place:

Charlottetown, Feb. 11, 1925. Hon. John Sinclair, Ottawa.

"At large meeting at Montague last night Rev. William Orr Mulligan stated that Hon. Mr. Duff from Lunenburg had told him 'that sixty members of Parliament had been intimidated into voting for the Church Union bill. Kindly ascertain if statement is correct or not and wire reply not later than tomorrow, (Thursday) afternoon.'"

W. T. HUGGAN, Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1925.

"Replying to your wire 11th members of Parliament were not intimidated into voting for or against the Church Union or any other bill and any statement to the contrary is entirely misleading, slanderous and untrue." (Signed) JOHN E. SINCLAIR.

A MISUNDERSTANDING

Sir,—Kindly permit me to say, since my own congregation is concerned in the matter, and in the interests therefore of all both Presbyterians and Methodists, that it is, of course, not the case, as stated in your editorial notes of yesterday, that "should Zion Church enter the Union either it or the Brick Church may be closed," etc.

It will not be the policy of the United Church to close churches, however near they may be to one another, where the ministers and Christian workers and likewise the Church buildings will be badly needed after the Union as informed was Mr. William Duff, before, and that is certainly the

Happenings of the Week

One never knows, How far a word of kindness goes, One never sees, How far a smile of friendship flees, Down through the years, The deed forgotten reappears.

We cannot say, What lips are praising us today, We cannot tell, Whose prayers ask God to guard us well, Beyond the memory who gives.

Associated so closely in all its formal detail with the tradition and ceremony that have been so happily a part of the Vice-Royal regiments of the past, Their Excellencies' Drawing Room on Saturday evening in the Throne Room of the Senate brought to conclusion the formal ceremonies connected with the Opening of Parliament. It was an event eagerly anticipated by old and young alike and in its large attendance and perfection of studied detail created a panorama of moving beauty that was satisfying in the extreme.

The Drawing Room of this year was noteworthy for the large number of debutantes and the maids and matrons receiving first presentation. The gathering of "buds" in their filmy frocks and dainty veils and feathers were the centre of attraction and interest.

The rainbow was initiated in its hues, by the frocks of the maid and matron. Graceful they were in design and exquisite in fabric, reflecting the mode of the moment in its levellest forms.

Her Excellency as she sat on the left of her distinguished husband, never looked more distinguished than in her graceful gown of topaz crepe made en train. Diamond ornaments were

(Continued on Page 6)

REV. ROBT. JOHNSTON REPLIES TO REV. DR. MACKINNON.

Sir,—I have read a speech delivered by Dr. Clarence MacKinnon in this town and published in your paper. The speeches of the Principal MacKinnon on this Church Union issue have been amazing and the one you publish is not one of the least.

He reviewed the situation in the Province of Nova Scotia and gave the total number of preaching stations and those voting not to go into Union. Why did he not give the number voting for? Because it would not have been so good propaganda material. The Unionists have used many devices to bolster up their cause and this is the latest.

As a matter of fact 33 preaching stations in Nova Scotia have decided to remain Presbyterian with voting still going on. Besides these five new Presbyterian congregations have been organized.

The Principal also said "The great forward looking congregations with some exceptions, the great missionary giving congregations from East to West are moving into the United Church of Canada." Just think of such a statement coming from the lips of a supposedly sane man. "Some exceptions." There are a few.

Here are the very latest returns which I read this morning from the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church Association. Four hundred churches have voted Presbyterian. The total ballot in Canada 157,430, of this number 78,113 voted Union and 79,317 against, giving a majority against of 1204. In Ontario the majority against is 10,300.

Surely this is a sufficient reply to what I have called Principal MacKinnon's amazing speech. I am, Sir, etc. ROBERT JOHNSTON New Glasgow, N. S. Feb. 11th, 1925.

THE VACANT SENATORSHIP

Sir,—In reference to the appointment to the vacant seat in the Senate, please allow me to call your attention to the following:— Since P. E. Island entered Confederation in 1873, 14 Senators have been appointed by the various governments at Ottawa. Four of these were Catholics appointed by the Conservatives. Up to the present, the Liberals have not appointed a Catholic Senator in this Province.

During the same time we have (Continued on Page 6)

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRONCHITIS, DIARRHEA, DIABETES, BACKACHE. 1087 THE PRINCE EDWARD. Sir,—Kindly permit me to say, since my own congregation is concerned in the matter, and in the interests therefore of all both Presbyterians and Methodists, that it is, of course, not the case, as stated in your editorial notes of yesterday, that "should Zion Church enter the Union either it or the Brick Church may be closed," etc. It will not be the policy of the United Church to close churches, however near they may be to one another, where the ministers and Christian workers and likewise the Church buildings will be badly needed after the Union as informed was Mr. William Duff, before, and that is certainly the