

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager, J. R. Burnett.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1926

OUR RIGHTS RECOGNIZED

"That this Conference expresses its sympathy with those provinces, which by reason of conditions peculiar to them have not progressed as anticipated, and urges upon the Federal Government that it should favorably consider affording relief to each of such provinces in a form that will ameliorate these conditions."

This resolution, of utmost importance to the Maritimes, and especially to Prince Edward Island, was moved by Attorney-General W. F. Nickle, of Ontario, and seconded by Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, and was adopted unanimously.

So far as the Premier's Conference is concerned, the matter of our claims for consideration is settled. The Premier of all the provinces have unanimously recognized our claims for compensation. It is now up to the federal government, and that body cannot well afford to overlook it.

Premier Stewart and his colleagues, Hon. Adrien Arsenault and Mr. George D. Pope, M.L.A., who presented the case for this province, are to be congratulated on this unanimous recognition by the other Premiers. Premiers Baxter and Rhodes, also put up a strong plea for the joint claims of the Maritimes, and they also are entitled to the hearty commendation of their respective provinces.

The Maritime case has been ably presented; its merits have been recognized by all the other provinces; what claim could be stronger? We shall now look forward with assurance that the federal government will comply with the spirit and letter of the resolution.

A GREAT CONVENTION

Fifteen thousand dollars raised during the past year, ten thousand dollars of this amount expended on improving school surroundings and equipment and general community upkeep—a voluntary donation to help, where help was needed. Such in substance, though not in these words—was the modest report given by the Supervisor of Women's Institutes at the public meeting on Wednesday night in connection with the Provincial Convention of the Women's Institutes, one of the most important conventions ever held in this city.

Fifteen thousand dollars extra thrown into the somewhat meagre revenue supporting the social, educational and elevating undertakings of the province is a very considerable amount, especially when we realize that the amount was raised in small amounts from the proceeds of entertainments of various kinds held in the rural districts. Had the "lords of creation" by similar means, raised and contributed such an amount for such purposes, the welkin would have rung with their praises.

The contribution of this considerable sum for purely community betterment was the smallest part of the achievements of the Women's Institutes during the past year. In fact it was only incidental to the greater work, to the community uplift, the better schools, the better citizenship, the healthier physical and moral life, all of which are involved in the Institute motto, "For Home and Country." And all of this work was carried on quietly, unostentatiously. With the exception of an occasional press notice the general public scarcely knew that this great movement for the betterment of home and country was in progress.

It is not necessary here to enter into details of the work of the Women's Institutes. The various reports, published in yesterday's and today's Guardian, tell the story, and we urge upon our readers to study them carefully and to, as far as possible, enter into the spirit of doing it into the Tory fold. The and co-operate with the devoted Ottawa investigation shows that thousands and more women

who are doing so much for the homes of this province and country. Their work cannot be over-estimated nor its future possibilities limited. We shall help ourselves by helping them. The Women's Institutes are losing much in the retirement from office of their Supervisor, Miss Helen Mathieson, who has wisely and tactfully guided them for the past several years. She is succeeded by Miss McKenna, who, we feel sure will receive from the membership the loyal support and co-operation which has brought the organization to its present excellent standard.

ABANDONED

The word, abandoned, is a malodorous one. Yet with all its offensiveness it is written large across the history of the present Government. Looking backward over the previous session, how many abandoned measures do we find. The provincial premiers were to be called together, according to a promise by Premier King, for a conference on Senate reform. The conference and the reform were abandoned. Adjustment of ocean freight rates was abandoned. Any reduction in existing duties would be submitted to a tariff board before making the reduction. This was abandoned and the Government proceeded to reduce the tariff without consulting the board.

The Old Age Pensions Scheme was killed, as it richly deserved, by the Senate, a scheme which, had it become law, would have meant that the provinces which would not adopt it, and none of them would—except the prairie provinces, which had demanded it—must pay the old age pensions for the one or two adopted provinces. There were other reasons why it should be killed, and no reason at all why it should pass either the Commons or the Senate. The Rural Credits scheme would provide loans for debtor farmers in the western provinces, and the rest of Canada would put up the money—and get little, if any, of it back. This, too, we trust will meet a violent death in the Senate if it is not abandoned before it gets there. The Alberta School question has been referred to the Courts and the Alberta Resources question has been abandoned until after the session. The question of Maritime Rights has been handed over to a Royal Commission and now, the Government is trying to rush through the business of the session in order to escape discussing the report of the Customs Investigation Committee.

For its own sake the Government has acted with the cunning of a practiced trickster. It has evaded every responsibility, no doubt believing it has cleverly avoided "putting its foot in it," while its press and its sponsors are joyously admiring its acrobatic stunts. What do the people of Canada think of the performance? Will they stand for such a thing, and continue calling it a Government, some of them even, "the best Government Canada ever had"? If this is responsible government, if it is a Government for the people and by the people, then the people have sadly fallen, but we do not believe they have so fallen; they are only waiting for an opportunity to place the Government where it belongs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rock Island, which has sprung into fame as a smuggling centre, is in the County of Stanstead, Mr. Baldwin, Liberal M.P., wrote in March, 1925, to Hon. Jacques Bureau, then Minister of Customs, that the activity of Customs officials along the border was "unsettling his constituency and driving it into the Tory fold." The Ottawa investigation shows that Mr. Bureau took the "tip."

Notes by the Way

The Government's old age pension bill, which passed the House of Commons some time ago has been defeated in the Senate by the more than two-thirds majority of 46 to 21. The basic principle on which such pensions is founded is sound enough and measures founded thereon are and have been in successful operation in various European countries and Australia for years past. But it has not yet come into general favor in America. The King Government's bill was in several ways crude and impracticable. By being made dependent upon the joint support of both the federal and provincial authorities, a condition to which not half the provinces would consent, it was destined to fall stillborn even if both Houses of Parliament had passed it.

The call for age pensions was pressed upon the Government mainly by Progressives and organized labor. It passed in the House of Commons on suffrage, as other bills frequently do, partly because hardly any member cared to oppose the principle and partly because members voting for it believed and hoped that the Senate would reject it, as has now occurred. In the game of politics it is not a new thing for a member of the majority who passed a bill through the Commons to afterwards use his influence toward defeating it in the Upper House.

The defeat of this bill in the Senate may have been doubly sure in that way. It was not on party lines that the pension bill was finally defeated. The Conservative majority in the Senate has been much reduced by the appointments which the present Government has made and it is quite apparent that a considerable number of Liberal Senators must have voted to defeat the Government's old age pension bill.

Has Canada too many ports of entry? The question is raised by the Commercial Protective Association which has made a series of recommendations to the Committee of the House of Commons now investigating the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise. The Protective Association recommends a drastic reduction of the number of Canadian ports of entry. This may seem to be an extraordinary proposal to many persons who are not familiar with the facts on which it is based, an outline of which is here subjoined.

Canada, with an estimated population of 9,000,000 has 681 ports of entry at which Customs revenue is collected, the amount so collected in the year 1924-5 being \$210,215,655. The United States, with a population of 117,000,000 has only 270 ports of entry, in which in the year 1924-5 the Customs duties collected were \$543,351,044.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with about 50,000,000 people, has about 50 ports of entry, which collected in the year 1923 Customs duties amounting to \$643,972,707. It is noteworthy also that the number of British ports of entry has been reduced within three years past from 98 to 80.

Canada has a port of entry for every 13,750 of its people; the United States has one for every 431,000 people and the United Kingdom only one for every 625,000. It is pointed out that the very large number of Customs collecting posts involves the employment of 3,244 persons in the outside service of the Department, of whom 2,903 receive more than \$1,000 each in salary. The excessive number of ports and outposts, adds largely to the cost of collecting the revenues and this at a time when economy is of the most vital importance to the taxpayer.

Of the 681 Ports, Outposts and Preventive Stations at which revenue was collected last year the Maritime Provinces have 204. Nova Scotia has 131, New Brunswick 56, and Prince Edward Island 17. The Ports in the Maritimes number 42, of which 28 are in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick and 2 in our own Province. In many of the Outposts and Preventive Stations the collections are small throughout Canada. In the Maritimes there were 41 of these that collected less than \$100 each and 50 that collected from \$100 to \$500, with 23 in the \$500 to \$1,000 class. This makes a total of 114 Outposts and Stations in the Maritimes not one of which collected so much as \$1000 during the year.

Your Birthdays June 11.—You are intellectual, a great reader, and a good talker. You have good judgment, and never get beetle-eyed or rabid. You form



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WATCHING THE TEST MEAL

I often talk about the X-ray meal, which as a matter of fact is simply two or three ounces of barium, a white substance something like lime, which mixed with a pint of buttermilk will make a dark shadow all the way through the intestinal tract.

Thus when taken into the mouth you can watch it by means of the fluoroscope, and see it run down the tube from the mouth into the stomach. If there is any obstruction on the way down you would see the mass curving backward and then pass down through the narrowed opening into the stomach.

After it is in the stomach you would take a look about four hours after the meal was taken, and find most if not all of it, had passed into the small intestine. Whilst it was in the stomach you could see the shape of the stomach and whether all parts of the stomach wall were working properly at their churning job.

The next course through the small intestine would be watched the length of time it takes to pass through, and the shape of the small intestine itself will be shown. This is where the nourishment is absorbed from the food.

Then as it approaches the large intestine and passes through the valve into the large intestine, any delay or extra speed in this vicinity will be noted.

Almost immediately after arriving in large intestine at lower right side of abdomen it reaches the appendix, and the little organ should fill up and then empty itself again, if it is in normal condition.

After passing the appendix, it almost immediately climbs upward in the larger intestine on the right side until it reaches a point under the liver, then curves sharply upward across abdomen, underneath a normal stomach to the left side, where it again makes a sharp curve, this time downward, to lower left part of abdomen, where it makes an "S" curve, and thence out of the body.

You can readily see that a lot of information can be gathered from watching this test meal travel the entire length of the canal. Now my suggestion is that folks who have chronic indigestion, constant pain in the abdomen, in any part thereof, chronic constipation, a fear of chronic appendicitis, should have a series of pictures taken of the test meal on its journey, and thus help their physician in making his diagnosis.

It is well invested money whether there is anything wrong or not.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

June 11, 1926

BLESSING AND CURSING—Blessed is he that bleseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee." Nu. 24:9.

PRAYER—May we Lord, ever bless and never curse.

THE DAY OF SPECIALISTS

Each man his special task must choose.

The Jack-of-all-trades is no more; One man puts eyelets in your shoes.

Another paints the cellar door; The doctor who looks at your throat

Can't treat you for an injured knee; If you've a kidney that's afloat Some specialist you'll have to see.

The man who drives in nails must not Manipulate the plane or saw; Each lawyer must devote his thought To some especial branch of law.

The man who works on piston rings Knows nothing else about your car.

A dozen different hands do things in shaping a ten-cent cigar.

Don't ask the man who mows the lawn To beat the rugs or trim the hedge;

The smith who fastens horse shoes on Is not the one to swing a sledge; One dentist pulls teeth out, and one Manipulates the soothing drill;

By specialists the work is done In office and in shop and mill.

The dietitian must not try, Although your pain may be severe.

To take a cinder from your eye Or probe for trouble in your ear. These are the days of specialists. By narrow paths men reach success; The crook alone, it seems, insists On learning general crookedness.

—S. E. Kiser

friendships readily, and care a great deal for society. You have considerable pride, are careful of appearance, and will be most happy in your home. Be careful in money matters, and do not try to outshine others.

Your birth-stone is a pearl, which means health and long life.

Your flower is the honeysuckle.

Your lucky colors are light blue and white.

Your lucky numbers are 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100.

Your lucky days are Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday.

Your lucky months are June, August, and October.

Your lucky stones are amethyst, emerald, and garnet.

Your lucky metals are silver and gold.

Your lucky plants are roses, lilies, and orchids.

Your lucky animals are cats, dogs, and horses.

Your lucky birds are doves, pigeons, and sparrows.

Your lucky insects are bees, butterflies, and moths.

Your lucky fruits are apples, oranges, and grapes.

Feathered Architects At Work

Condensed from Nature Magazine, (May, '26.) L. W. Brownell

Anyone who has ever closely examined a bird's nest and has fully realized that it was made by two little creatures with no other tools than their feet and bills must admit that it represents no insignificant job.

Not long ago it was by privilege to watch a pair of Red-eyed Vireos, one of our fairly common small-sized birds, during the entire time that they were occupied in the building of their nest.

The nest of this species is a rather small, cup-shaped affair hanging pendant from some small croch usually at or near the extreme end of a branch. It is a real marvel of symmetry and neatness. About two and one-half inches across and the same, or nearly so, in depth, it is compactly and strongly built and will withstand the storms of winter so well that it is often in almost as good condition the following spring as when it was first built. However, it is never used a second time by the birds, although, occasionally, a pair of white-footed mice will cover over and occupy one of these during the winter.

It is constructed of coarse weeds, strappings from dead grass stems, the inner bark of cedar strips of grape-vine bark and similar pliable material. The birds frequently exercise their artistic sense by adorning the outside with small scraps of paper, small cocoons, bits of spider's web and egg sacs and other like articles.

The situation of the nest was at the end of a low hanging branch of an apple tree and not more than five feet from the ground. I was fortunate in having found a pair of birds that continued undisturbed with their building operations while I stood, with my camera, only about three feet away.

The beginnings of the nest, the foundation so to speak, were made from long, coarse, dead grasses. These were laid loosely over the forks of the crotch, occasionally with a turn or two around the twig to hold them in position, and allowed to hang down in loops and streamers.

Gradually, as the birds continued to bring material the loose ends of these streamers were caught up and woven in with the new pieces. The foundation began to take shape. At first it seemed as though the birds were working at random, simply placing the material they brought with little thought as to what the final outcome would be. But, as they progressed, it could be seen that they were working with a definite method and each new piece of material brought had its allotted position as surely as do the boards, beams and rafters in a human abode. Nor were the pieces chosen at random but selected with some care as to their fitness and noticed upon several occasions that if a piece was brought that, after several trials, did not exactly fit the requirements, it was discarded and another piece sought to take its place. But the time that I left, in the late afternoon of the first day, I could see that the birds were gradually bringing order out of chaos.

On the second day, the nest began to take a definite shape, although still quite unkept looking. All the work so far had been done by the birds while clinging to the branches and bending far over to push and pull each piece into position with their bills, cleverly interweaving it with those already there. Often they would literally stand upon their heads. This process was continued during the greater part of this day, but by the middle of the afternoon the shell had sufficient strength to bear the weight of the builder's body. Thereafter each bird upon arriving

Daily Lessons In English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "come in the room." Say "into."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: accept. Accent last syllable, and don't pronounce first syllable as "ek."

OFTEN MISPELLED: simultaneous. SYNONYMS: truth, veracity, reality, honesty, candor, truthfulness.

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: INTEGRAL; constituting a whole; complete. "This board of directors must be an integral part of the administration."

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.

FLAGRANT RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION

Sir,—I would like to draw your attention to the gross discrimination which is being put over on the Maritime Provinces by our two Railways in the matter of Summer excursion fares from Winnipeg and the West. The regular fare from Winnipeg to Vancouver is \$ 96.75. The Summer excursion fare, Winnipeg Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle \$ 76.40.

A reduction of \$ 20.35 Regular fare from Winnipeg to Halifax \$117.55 Summer excursion fare Winnipeg to Halifax 116.40

A reduction of .95 Summer excursion fares quoted by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, Winnipeg to Boston via St. Paul and return \$104.05, while the fare by Canadian Railways to St. John is \$109.40, and \$117.55 to Halifax.

The regular fare from St. Paul, Minn., to Boston is \$102.00 and the summer excursion fare is \$83.11, a reduction of approximately \$20.00, while all that our own Railways give Maritime traffic from Winnipeg to Halifax and Maritime points is a reduction of 95 cents and then advertise it as Summer Excursion fare. This certainly is discrimination against the Maritimes as a Summer Resort. There are thousands of people in Western Canada who would visit the Maritimes in the summer if they were given an excursion fare.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) H. C. HODGSON

210 Currie Bldg., Winnipeg.

(It is understood on information given us by Mr. J. O. Hyndman that Dr. Hodgson is following the matter up, and has been in communication with Sir Henry Thornton and the Railway Department as well as Maritime representatives at Ottawa.)—Ed. G.

with a new piece of material would, after first attaching and partly weaving it into the body of the structure, settle down into the nest, shaping it with its body and at the same time twitching and pulling the piece into position. Often one of the birds, usually the female, would remain in the nest while her mate brought her material. She would turn round and round, pulling at this piece, giving a tug at that, tucking in some loose end here and another there, until all were settled to her entire satisfaction. Then, if her mate had not brought some more material, off she would go to find some for herself. Frequently I saw her pull out some piece that had already been woven in, evidently unsatisfactorily, and adjust it over again or discard it entirely.

Throughout the third day a much smaller amount of material was added. The birds spent much of their time in shaping and adjusting the nest. Occasionally, when they seemed to find a spot that needed strengthening they would leave and be gone for some time, probably having difficulty in finding just the piece needed. During this day also they brought pieces of material that seemed to be merely for adornment. These they attached to the outside of the nest and one could not but admit that they added to the beauty of the structure and possibly helped to blend the home with its surroundings. By six o'clock that evening, all that remained was to fit the lining to the nest.

The lining, in the case of the nest of the vireo, is almost always composed of fine strappings of bark from the grape-vine, and is usually not attached to the body of the nest but is woven together and fitted snugly inside. The lining may usually be lifted out intact without injury to it or the rest of the nest.

The birds worked nearly all of the fourth day on the lining. They seemed to exercise great care in the selection of the material and to use the greatest pains in its adjustment. They would spend long periods in the nest, turning their bodies round and round and pressing each piece down firmly and smoothly after it had been woven in with the others. No piece was allowed to remain on edge, but all must lie flat and as evenly platted as basket work.

The nest was now a finished article in every sense—firmly and compactly built to withstand all attempts of the elements to destroy it, and with the lining as smooth and symmetrical as though it had been pressed in by machinery. In a word, it was a work of art designed for use, and although I had watched practically every step of its construction I could not but wonder how they had accomplished it. Not the least wonderful feature of the performance is that they can do it with no previous training, for the first nest built by a pair of birds is almost, if not quite, as perfectly constructed as

Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities to Public. Assets include Gold, Dominion Notes, and Silver coin (\$74,520,656.28), Deposit with Central Gold Reserve (15,000,000.00), etc. Liabilities include Notes in circulation (\$41,674,442.00), Deposits (632,412,155.75), etc. Excess of Assets over Liabilities to Public: \$61,673,300.16.

YES We Have It. It commonly happens that we are asked if we have some particular drug, medicine or other article and when we say that we have it the customer replies: Well, I have looked all over town for it! The White Drug Store J. G. JAMIESON DRUGGIST

Coal You Want. When you want it. We take pleasure in selling our customers the best Coal and delivering it when and where they want it. Send us your Coal order. A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240

General Assembly. (By Our Special Correspondent.) MONTREAL, June 8.—The assembly opened on Monday morning with a full attendance of commissioners, notwithstanding many of them had taken Sunday duty all over the province of Quebec. The first item on the docket was the reading of correspondence with other churches given in by Rev. Stuart Parker, Toronto. The Rev. Bruce Muir spoke on this report with special reference to the relation of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the Scottish churches. The Rev. Finlay Macintosh, superintendent of missions for the Maritime Synod, next gave his report. It was most encouraging and full of optimism. He spoke highly of the loyal people of Prince Edward Island, who amid trying circumstances were holding fast until organized. The assembly was then adjourned for the day.

FOX MEN ATTENTION! Now is the time when you must give young foxes the most particular care. It is the time when you must guard against the deadly HOOK WORM and EAR MITE which you must rid your ranch of all health and wealth destroying vermin. CHECK THE FOLLOWING Hook Worm Capsules Earmite Lotion Spray for Fleas Keating's Insect Powder also Insect Powder in bulk Creolin and other disinfectants. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street