

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1924.

OUR INGRATITUDE

Curious, is it not? that the unpleasantness of life and experience occupy more of our attention than do our blessings. For the past six months to look no farther, we have enjoyed almost continuous sunshine, yet the few rainy days, the few storms, the few unpleasantness have elicited more grumbling and complaining than all the sunny days have elicited of thankfulness. For the past thirty years or so we in this city have had an unlimited supply of the purest water the earth has yielded anywhere in the world, yet a few weeks ago when something happened to one of the wells and the water became brackish for a few days we complained as if we had always been meanly dealt with in the matter of water supply. Since this accident the purest water in the world is again on tap wherever and whenever wanted and no one has said anything about it. We are very chary about our blessings, because they are our common lot, while we howl disconsolately when the rare unpleasantness comes.

ICE CREAM'S VALUE

According to a contemporary it was decided recently in one of the schools in Cumberland, Maryland, to conduct nutrition tests using milk products as a basis and ice cream was chosen as the product to be used. The tests were conducted in a class in which there were forty-six children, twenty-five boys and twenty-one girls ranging from six to eight years in age. Previous to the test each child was weighed and measured for height and it was found that nineteen of the children were undernourished, that is, more than three pounds under weight for their height and age. During the test each child was given one-fifth of a quart of plain vanilla ice cream every school day for nine consecutive weeks after which they were again re-weighed. In comparing the final weight with the original weight the following facts were noted:

- One child gained four pounds.
Two children gained three and one-half pounds.
Three children gained three pounds.
Three children gained two and one-half pounds.
Nineteen children gained two pounds.
Five children gained one and one-half pounds.
Ten children gained one pound.
One child's weight remained the same.
Two became ill and could not finish the test.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dumbbells better than ever. Mr. W. E. "Pussyfoot" Johnson smiles upon us tonight. Rev. Dr. Pringle says he is proud to be a Charlottetown, Charlottetown is proud of him. It is good to have so many teen lads of town and country associating together on common ground at the Boys' Conference. As Honorary Special West In-

Notes By the Way

There was a big crusade to "get out the vote" throughout the United States previous to the recent national election, but it was only partially responded to. In Kansas 80 per cent of the qualified electors went to the polls; in Indiana 83 per cent, which was the maximum, while Delaware, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota and West Virginia each polled 70 per cent or over. New York State, however, polled only 60 per cent, which was better than the 56.7 per cent of four years ago. In Kentucky 61 per cent voted but the above percentages were in strong contrast with Tennessee, where only 23.7 of the list was voted, and with Georgia and Mississippi where only 10 per cent went to the polls and with North Carolina's 8 per cent.

In the recent British elections there was more intense general interest than was shown in the States. There were 18,811,000 qualified voters and of these 15,596,108 deposited their ballots, or 85.5 per cent. It was a case of a nation at the ballot box with the majority resolutely determined to re-establish and maintain stable and orderly government and still the popular minority is large. Against a Conservative vote of 7,899,562 there was recorded a Labor-Socialist vote of 5,465,732.

According to the Ottawa Journal the people of Canada are paying almost three millions yearly in salaries to federal and provincial ministers and representatives in the various legislatures. This is too much, Ministers, if they are capable, honest and give their best mind and best effort to the service of the country, should be paid liberally. But nothing can justify the \$4,000 indemnity exacted by our Senators and Members of Parliament from the hard-working and tax-burdened toilers of Canada. And nothing can justify Canada in maintaining a Cabinet twice as large as that of the United States, whose population is twelve times as great as ours.

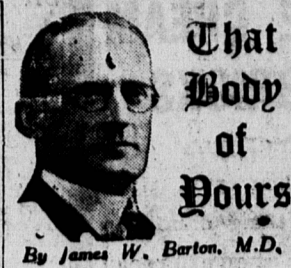
South Africa's labor problem is a serious one. Six millions of the white race live there among twenty-five millions of negroes. For all the more laborious tasks in farming, fruit-growing and mining black labor can be and is being employed at wages upon which white men cannot subsist. The country is very rich in gold and diamond mines, a healthy climate and much good farming land, but the manual workers of the white races have a hard chance. This discourages immigration, and South Africa is in about as much need of more white people as Canada is.

What could be more singular than two men running an election for an important office in a constituency of more than a million voters should both receive precisely the same number of votes? Yet this has very nearly occurred. The election was that of a Judge of the Supreme Court in a Western State and one of the candidates received 601,861 votes while his opponent received 601,860. A tie vote is a rare thing in elections, and especially so large.

The provincial by-election in Quebec County the other day in which a Conservative was elected, was otherwise remarkable from the fact that the successful man, Judge Bastien, is an Indian. He is the son of a former chief of the Huron tribe and is reported to be a man of wealth, and will be the first Indian to take his seat in any legislative assembly in Canada. Mr. Bastien resides in Lareteville, where he owns a mill and is a large employer of labor. It is said he had no difficulty in securing the Indian vote.

The visit of Sir Henry Thornton and a distinguished company of the high officials of the Canadian National Railways to Prince Edward Island has been looked forward to with much general interest. These gentlemen must be fully aware of the fact that the position of this province in relation to the National Railway is exceptional and unfortunate. Nearly half our railway mileage is still of the narrow gauge, over which the rolling stock of the Mainland cannot run. That portion affords but inferior accommodation for both passengers and freight and involves delays and cost of transfer from car to car, conditions unknown in any other province of Canada. But for this inferior accommodation we are called to pay the full rates of the standard gauge and better equipment elsewhere enjoyed.

There is also naturally, a strong feeling that this province should be represented on the National Board of Directors as other provinces are. It would seem that it is high time



By James W. Barton, M.D.

KEEPING THE NECK COVERED

Some kind hearted people in Baltimore a number of years ago, decided to do something for the newsboys. Accordingly nice warm woolen scarfs or neck muffers, were given to every boy. What was the result. That nearly all the newsboys that winter had "colds." There was more coughing and "sniffing" than there had ever been before. The good people were much upset about it, and wondered just what was the matter.

What had caused the colds? Well, the boys were active, and would be hurrying along, "hustling" their papers. Some bodies naturally get warm, and as comfort is one of our first requirements, the hot muffer would be pulled away from the neck to get some relief. The cold air striking this hot moist spot, was just what was needed to cause a "chill" at this point, hence the colds and coughing of the youngsters.

Also the boys would wear them some days, and other days they would be left off. Now just as the face has become "hardened" to cold because it has always been exposed, so can the neck and even the chest get hardened against the cold.

However there is always this point to be remembered. Some bodies manufacture more heat than others, even where the food intake is equal.

That means that one person can "take a chance" with an uncovered neck in cold weather, whereas another one cannot take his chance. The cold air actually chills the little blood corpuscles and the whole system suffers thereby.

If you suffer with cold hands and feet and feel the cold easily, it would be wise to keep your neck covered in severe weather. Of course a more sensible plan would be to take a few minutes exercise daily, and your heart muscle, the blood vessels, and your blood would be able to withstand the cold.

There isn't any other method of acquiring this ability to withstand cold.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

NOVEMBER 25, 1924

WHY WILL YE DIE?—Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed: make you a new heart and a new spirit: for why will ye die, O house of Israel? For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye.—Ezekiel 18: 31, 32.

PRAYER.—We daily rejoice, most merciful God, that Thou wilt not that any should perish but that all should come unto Thee and live.

WIND-8H0D

If I had shoes like the shoes of the wind, I should walk on the top of the sea, and the little foam fairies would lift their heads, and throw a kiss to me; and no one should stay my hurrying feet.

For the shoes of the wind are fleet, if I had shoes like the shoes of the wind, I should scamper along the grass, and all would wonder to hear me come.

But none should see me pass; for the shoes of the wind are magic shoes, and would make me invisible should I choose.

If I had shoes like the shoes of the wind, I should leap to the sky with a bound, and shuffle the little white clouds about.

Till the rain fell on the ground; and oh, I should do such wonderful things, for the shoes of the wind have wings!

—Rowena Bastin Bennett, in The Youth's Companion.

NOVEMBER 25.—You have good brain power, quick-witted, and sound common sense, but you need to become more enthusiastic about things. You are fond of travel, and love your home. Yours should be a very happy, peaceful life. Your birth-stone is the topaz, which means fidelity. Your flower is the chrysanthemum. Your lucky color is grey.

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.

"CHURCH UNION" HALF-TRUTHS.

Sir,—If "a half truth is the biggest untruth" your readers can judge the size of the following samples.

(1) A statement signed by Dr. James Pedley, Dr. Chown and Dr. George Piddon, and broadcasted recently in the Canadian Press, quotes the opening sentences of three of the twenty Articles of Faith in the "Basis of Union," each Article beginning "We believe." These men declare those twenty Articles to be "the Faith of the three Churches" "mutually agreed upon and accepted by their Courts and their people." But they do not tell or even hint that while these Articles of Faith are in the Basis of Union, nobody in the "United Church" subscribes to them, nor is asked to do so.

The case is made worse by the fact that in the first draft of ordination vows laid before a Assembly (See Minutes, 1907), there was a vow in which ministers were asked to declare acceptance of these Articles of Faith, but that vow was dropped, to please those who did not wish to vow acceptance of any definite Christian Truth, and now the Ministers of the United Church are not asked to declare acceptance of any of the Christian Truths in the Basis of Union. All that is required of them is that they shall "satisfy" someone who may happen to be examining them, as to their "essential agreement" with these Articles of Faith.

A man asks for a position of trust in a railway where human lives are at stake. Are you a total abstainer. Are you fit to be trusted with it? "Yes, I've taken the pledge." "Let me see it." He shows a beautiful pledge. "But you have not signed it." No, but I'm in "essential agreement" with it! Here a man entrusted with a work where human souls are at stake. Here are the Truths upon which the welfare of those souls depends. What must be said of the pretence of claiming that the "United Church" stands for these Truths, when no one is asked to subscribe to them, to declare that he accepts them?

(2) Another half-truth, constantly echoed, is that "A congregation can call its minister and the Presbytery induct him just as at present." But they obscure the fact that between the so-called "call" and the induction, between the congregation and the Presbytery, and above both of them, is the Settlement Committee, a power unknown in the Presbyterian Church, an arbitrary supreme power, responsible to none, and that this Committee may appoint whom it will, regardless of the so-called "call," a thing impossible in the Presbyterian Church.

They quote the first part of a sentence from the Basis of Union, as follows:—"Any pastoral charge, in view of a vacancy, may extend a call or invitation to any properly qualified minister or ministers," and they usually fail to quote the remainder of the sentence, which is:—"and the right of appointment shall rest with the Settlement Committee, which shall report to the Conference, for information only."

(3) A frequent half-truth is the "Loyalty" cry. They quote the pledge "to submit to the discipline of this Church, and to follow no divisive course." But they omit the remainder of the sentence, which pledged them "to submit to the discipline of THIS CHURCH, and to follow no divisive course from the present order established therein."

The Unionists, in Assembly and other Courts of our Church, are following a "divisive course" from the present order of Doctrine and Polity "established therein." And the duty of every loyal member of the Church is to "maintain and defend" the Church and to resist to the uttermost this "divisive course" from the present order established therein. If any wish change they can leave the Church for some other.

These three are samples of the "half-truths" that abound in recent "Union" propaganda. What must be thought of a Movement that inspires and permits and uses "half-truths"? How are "half-truths" in the Church or Christ, and in His Name? What of the effect on men outside the Church, when they see "half-truths" in the Church? What confidence can be placed in any other statement on the question, by those who use "half-truths." Let us hope that with many it is because they do not know. But even that does not lessen the tragic result.

I am Sir, etc.

E. SCOTT.

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1924.

DR. SCOTT'S LETTER

Sir,—We do not often trouble you for space in your valued paper, but on reading a contribution from the faculty pen of the Rev. E. Scott, D.D., in the latest issue of the 12th inst. entitled "You'll Never Know the Difference," in which he makes so many statements of what in previous writings he calls facts, and which appear to the uneducated laymen like myself more like fiction of rather a bitter type, I feel constrained to protest. I have for many years taken and read the Presbyterian Record, and when I think of the editorials appearing there from time to time and compare them with this effusion, we recall once again the story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde and wonder if all men are so constituted. We remember the old question put by the Apostle James, "Can a fountain send forth from one source both sweet and bitter water?" and we join heartily in his conclusion. Brother, these things ought not to be

be." We see in the editorials referred to a veritable Sir Galahad taking issue with the forces of evil, seeing visions of greatness and goodness for Canada when evil will be dethroned and righteousness will reign supreme, and we are constrained to say, "His strength is as the strength of ten, because his heart is pure." And then we pick up a daily paper and we see such an exhibition of a great and good man drawing about him his narrow denominational robe and rolling in the dust of past centuries, and trying to make Canadians grip the dead things of the past, instead of looking forward to the glorious future. Alas the change! Alas the contrast! Mr. Hyde deals with his brethren in the ministry, and with the great majority of church members, in a very different spirit. With a subject great enough to inspire anyone to do their best, the vision of a United Church of Canada, it produces in him only narrow denominationalism, with what seems to be an utter disregard for the truth. To show that this is not a mere statement of opinion will you allow me to just glance over some of the things stated by him, and over against these statements, put the truth.

His first statement in brief is that Presbyterians have a right to choose their own minister. That the members of the United Church have not. Section 5, under the "Ministry" in the Basis of Union says: "Any pastoral charge, in view of a vacancy, may extend a call or invitation to any properly qualified minister, or ministers," and under the Section "When a minister chosen by a pastoral charge cannot be settled, the charge, or its constitutional representatives, may place other names before the settlement committee." Does this look as though the right of call has been denied to members of the United Church?

His second paragraph says, "Presbyterian people through their session have the right to control their church building." This right in the United Church has been taken away. The minister has apart from the session, the right to invite any minister into the pulpit, etc. Is it possible that the Presbyterian Church has ever denied to their minister that right? I would suggest that Dr. Scott many times through his long ministry has availed himself of that privilege without consulting his session. The matter of control of church property means little to a congregation, whether it is under the session or the managing board. It still rests with the people.

3rd. He says Presbyterian people have the right to decide who shall enter the ministry, and goes on to prove that this right is taken away. Just a glance at the Basis, under "Duties of Sessions," Section 10, and above both of them, is the Settlement Committee, a power unknown in the Presbyterian Church, an arbitrary supreme power, responsible to none, and that this Committee may appoint whom it will, regardless of the so-called "call," a thing impossible in the Presbyterian Church.

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New Telephone Directory

Copy is being prepared for a New Issue of the Telephone Directory. Intending subscribers, are reminded that in order to have names listed in New Directory application must be in our hands not later than December 1st, 1924.

Subscribers desiring changes in their present listings are requested to notify us of same, before the date mentioned.

CONNECTING LINES

Offices of connecting lines are requested to send to our Charlottetown Office complete records of their subscribers with proper ring numbers by December 1st, 1924.

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protecting us, the people, from such awful things. Space forbids taking up the rest of these paragraphs. They seem inspired by Mr. Hyde at his worst, and when he says of a church supported by the vast majority of his brethren in the ministry, and also we believe of laymen, that "It is not Christ's type, nor fitted to promote His Kingdom," he and one of the most serious statements, and one which it is impossible for him to prove. Also one which reflects on the One who prayed that "They all might be one" — that the world might know." He seems to fail to grasp the thought that within the Presbyterian Church there has been a great liberty, not bound down by laws, and that with the same men and the same spirit in the new church, we shall still have that spirit of liberty, and that the mere change of name is not going to make autocrats out of the men we know to have the democratic spirit.

Can we believe for a moment that the same and sober laymen of the Presbyterian Church are going to be caught by this kind of chaff

