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OF A
MERCHANT

Nature creates enough men of the
right sort for all the jobs, but she
does not label them.

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one but yourself can fill your des-
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CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY JANUARY 5, 1928

Charlottetown Guardian Two Cents
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NICARAGUAN SITUATION IS CRITICAL

More Than 600 Nicaraguans Killed in Fighting During Past Year.

(Canadian Press)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Nicaraguan situation is rapidly moving toward a crisis on two fronts—in the Latin American republic, where marines are pursuing the former Liberal general Sandino, and in Washington where Congress is dividing to attack and defend the administration's policy.

As 1,000 more marines prepared to go to the assistance of their comrades who in recent battles with Sandino have lost six of their number, Congress returned to the spotlight today with Nicaragua listed well up among the subjects awaiting verbal dissection and scrutiny.

Another sector was added to the Washington front today when the national council for prevention of war made public a letter addressed to Secretary Kellogg asking among others, the questions: "For what good cause are our marines laying down their lives in Nicaragua? To what purpose is the slaughter due the past year or more of more than 600 Nicaraguans?"

Supporting its announcement that 1,000 marines will sail from Quantico, Virginia, and San Diego, California, for Nicaragua, the navy department last night ordered five destroyers to Boston to proceed at once to the Antioch contingent.

The sailing orders followed the explanatory statement of the state department that the marines were being sent to co-operate with the native constabulary in maintaining order so that a free election might be held. It added that the administration was prompted by a spirit of friendliness and helpfulness toward Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The good-will flight of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh is in danger of being turned into a travesty by the American "invasion" of Nicaragua. Horace K. Knowles, former American minister to Nicaragua, the Dominican republic and Bolivia, told Senator Borah, of Idaho, in a letter of protest.

Knowles said the aviator could do better by returning from his Central American tour and dropping an olive branch in Washington than by continuing his good-will mission to the republics. The sending of troops to Nicaragua, Knowles added, would have a serious effect on the coming conference at Havana. Already, he said, the southern neighbors of the United States are denouncing the country as the "colossus of the north."

Address And Presentation

On Christmas eve, Rev. E. M. and Mrs. Aitken of Cornwall were waited on by representatives of the United Church there, and on behalf of the congregation and a very generous filled purse.

The following address was read and the presentation made by Mr. Gordon MacMillan:

We, the people of Cornwall United Church, cannot allow this Christmas season to pass without giving expression to our good wishes for you both.

Since coming to us as leaders of our congregation, you have, by entering whole heartedly into all phases of our church and community life, won a very large place in the affections of both old and young.

Your excellent and scholarly addresses, Dear Pastor, have been an inspiration to one and all, while your instructions to the young people in class have borne much fruit as evidenced by the large number of our youth whose names have recently been added to the Church Roll.

We bespeak for you both many

Cabinet Meets

(Canadian Press)
OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—The Prime Minister declared that he had no statement to make following the meeting of the cabinet council here this afternoon.

Years of fruitful labor in the Kingdom of the Master.

Please accept the accompanying gift as a small token of our regard, and an expression of best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and may God bless you and keep you and may you see His work prosper in your hands.

Yours in His Service,
CONGREGATION, CORNWALL,
UNITED CHURCH.

English Woman Preacher's Lecture Reported Cancelled

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Bishop Charles L. Slattery, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, today made public a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury quoting Miss Agnes Maude Royden, English woman preacher whose lecture engagements in Boston and Chicago have been cancelled, as "opposed to companionate marriage and to all other proposals of the kind." Mrs. Royden was scheduled to speak before branches of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago and this city, but the lectures were cancelled. The action in Chicago was attributed to Miss Royden's use of cigarettes and that in Boston to her

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Steamer Sank In Black Sea

(Canadian Press)
BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Despatches from Bucharest to the Vossiches Zeitung report the sinking of the Russian steamer Ogoja with 200 passengers between the Russian harbors of Nikolajevak and Novorodskij. The Neue Berliner reports that the Ogoja carried 250 passengers and that it sank so quickly in a great storm on the Black Sea that other vessels hurrying to its assistance were unable to save a single person.

SCOTLAND YARD IS WORRIED

One of Year's Crimes Was Unsolved at Close of 1927—Slate Generally Clean.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An unsolved mystery and an unchecked wave of burglaries, which reached the height of audacity during the Christmas holidays, mar a happy New Year at Scotland Yard, headquarters of Great Britain's head-quarters of Scotland Yard.

Scotland Yard tries to wipe its crime slate clean every year, and often succeeds. Therefore, the failure of King George's best detectives to unravel the mystery of the murder of a country policeman in Essex County after months of investigation is considered by some of the officials as a reflection on the Yard's high reputation.

Burglars had a "big year" in Great Britain, and just before Christmas they robbed the department stores and jewellery shops seemingly at will. They reached the height of daring by a series of robberies of the homes of Scotland Yard's chief operatives. Throughout the year robbers got huge hauls from big country mansions, utilizing stolen motor cars to a greater extent than ever before in this country.

The prevalence of burglaries in Great Britain has led the humorous weekly Punch to ask householders who have been robbed twice in the same month to be patient with the robbers until a system can be worked out whereby the thieves will leave receipts, thus insuring a certain degree of protection for at least a month.

Scotland Yard is faced with an increase in what is known here as the American type of crime, such as "smash and grab" window robberies and daylight hold-ups of bank and factory cashiers carrying money in the streets, with the getaways in high-speed automobiles.

The "flying squad" of Scotland Yard men, which travels through London in disguise in high-powered cars equipped with wireless and many secret devices is credited with numerous victories over the modern scientific thieves. One of the Yard's greatest successes this year was the final breaking up of a gang of forgers, associated with the notorious Josephine O'Dare, as comely a crook as ever figured in a detective story or a modern crime play. Josephine entertained titled London society in her fashionable drawing room while a gang of thugs in the basement servant quarters planned her guests' undoing.

Arctic Explorer Must Do Fourteen Year Term

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, aged arctic explorer, must serve his sentence of 14 years and nine months in Leavenworth federal prison, the United States Supreme Court ruled today.

Dr. Cook, famed as the discoverer of the North Pole, was convicted in 1913 of using the mails to defraud in connection with an oil stock selling scheme of which he was the nominal head.

He started serving his sentence in April 1925, after spending a year and a half in jail pending an unsuccessful appeal in March, 1925, federal Judge Wilson at Fort Worth, Texas, issued an order directing that he be released on a five year probation. The government appealed the case, asserting that the judge had no power over the prisoner after he entered the penitentiary. The Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the government and Cook appealed.

Cook is now 67 years old and reported to be in feeble health. He could not be eligible for parole until at least one-third of his term—nearly five years—is served.

Bodies of Three Were Recovered

(Canadian Press)
PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 4.—The bodies of three members of the crew of the E-4 were recovered this afternoon by divers who descended and entered the sunken submarine. All of the bodies were found in the engine room of the submarine. They were fully clothed and appeared to have met their death by drowning.

Hon. N. W. Rowell Is Appointed

(Canadian Press)
TORONTO, Jan. 4.—According to word received here today, Hon. N. W. Rowell, K. C., of Toronto, at the request of the petitioners, had been appointed by the Department of Justice at Ottawa to argue before the Supreme Court of Canada the eligibility of women for appointment to the Senate of the Dominion. The question hinges on whether a woman is a "person" within the meaning of the British North America Act.

reported advocacy of companionate marriage.

S. S. AQUITANIA, at Sea, Jan. 4.—Miss Maude Royden, British preacher enroute to the United States for a lecture tour, today denied reports that the Chicago Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church had cancelled her lecture engagement there because she smoked. Miss Royden said she smokes occasionally, but she thinks it has as much importance as chewing gum.

BATTLED ALL NIGHT WITH ICE FLOES

Three Men Had Thrilling Experience on Niagara River.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Three men reached the shore of the Niagara River, a few miles above the falls this morning after an exciting and thrilling all-night battle with ice floes.

The men made the crossing from Navy Island, about three miles above the falls, in a rowboat smashing their way through the ice with oars and a small sapling which they had cut from the wooded section of the island before they started. When they landed the sapling had been worn to a mere stump. Twice they were swept in their frail craft a mile and a half down stream but succeeded in working their way back.

The men are Melvin Gaisner, 32, George Bolender, 24, and his brother Melvin Bolender, 20.

They all live here. They are hunters and have a small shack on the upper river.

Yesterday they crossed to Navy Island, which is only a short distance above the cataracts. They left the island on the return journey at six o'clock last night. It took them until midnight to reach Backhorn Island which is at the lower extremity of Grand Island.

They remained on Backhorn until eight o'clock this morning when they started to cross to the American side.

It is only a short distance but it took them one and one half hours to make the crossing.

All were spent and exhausted and suffered from their night of exposure.

Recognition of Maritimes' Claims Due to These Men

Movement Which Led To Appointment of Duncan Royal Commission Resulted From Conference Held in Moncton In July, 1925.

The Telegraph Journal, Saint John, N. B., publishes the following together with photographs of a number of the men present at the convention held at Moncton, July 25, 1925. The article gives a concise history of the movement which finally resulted in the appointment of the Duncan Royal Commission and to the redress in part at least of some of the Maritime grievances.

The group referred to includes: Capt. J. E. Masters, Moncton; Dr. Hamilton Wigle, Sackville; C. C. Amherst, Sackville; A. L. Wright, Amherst; H. Thompson, Amherst; C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen; J. W. Hyndman, Charlottetown; E. R. Burke, Moncton; P. E. I. W. L. Higgins, Charlottetown; A. M. Bulding, Saint John; J. D. Palmer, Fredericton; H. J. Kelley, Sydney; W. F. Kail, Saint John; G. E. Barber, Saint John; W. S. Fisher, Saint John; James MacMurray, Saint John; G. Clifford McAvity, Saint John; J. W. Davidson, Saint John; W. L. C. Allison, Saint John; S. L. Holder, Moncton; G. B. Ralckhite, Bathurst; Angus McLean, Bathurst; H. S. Condon, Dartmouth; Mayor J. F. Edgett, Moncton; J. S. Armstrong, Fredericton; Mayor Kenny, Halifax; H. F. S. Paisley, Sydney; G. O. Spencer, Moncton; H. P. Robinson, Saint John; A. P. Patterson, Saint John; F. Maclure Scanders, Saint John; M. F. Tompkins, Moncton; Hance J. Logan, Amherst; W. E. McKenzie, Moncton; D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; Fred Fraser, Halifax; E. A. Saunders, Halifax; C. H. Read, Amherst; S. C. Matthews, Saint John; M. E. Agar, Saint John; J. L. MacDonald, Moncton; H. W. Wallace, Sussex; H. S. Sutherland, Chipman; Eric MacLean, Moncton; Dr. Murray Lodge, Moncton; Dr. A. G. Hunsinger, Moncton; D. W. Robb, Amherst; J. D. McKenna, Sussex; C. H. Blakey, Moncton; Geo. B. Willett, Moncton.

If the Maritime Provinces have recognition throughout Canada for the favorable consideration of claims which have been disregarded since Confederation, it is due to the action of the gentlemen mentioned above, who met in the City of Moncton on Thursday, July 15, and Friday, July 16, 1925, and paved the way for the events which have resulted, we hope, in lasting benefits to this part of Dominion as a whole.

They did not represent Saint John, Halifax, Moncton, Sydney, Charlottetown or any particular locality in the Maritime Provinces. They were business men bent on solving some of the problems which confronted themselves and their fellow Maritimers. They represented and other organizations. They were not there as surrogates of any particular political party, but just as good Canadian citizens desirous of removing causes of irritation and to furnish constructive criticism with a hope that betterment might follow.

Among those whose names were assembled at Charlottetown were resolutions concerned with what the Maritime Provinces claimed were their rights under the terms of Confederation.

Some of them later went to Winnipeg and attended the first meeting of the Canadian Boards of Trade and there, by mutual consent, they formed the Maritime Provinces. They were unanimous in their support of the position of the Maritime Provinces.

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ENTERS FIRST FULL YEAR

The Maritime Provinces in 1928 are entering the first full year of any benefits which resulted, or may result, from the awards of the Duncan Commission.

The principal recommendations of the Duncan Commission have been adopted, and if there is still something to come, there are the proper tribunals to which the people of the Maritime Provinces can appeal for relief.

The Ottawa government may be looked to for the further implementation of the suggestions of Sir Andrew Duncan and his associates. It is with hope that we look to Parliament to give consideration to others of those recommendations and act upon them.

Of course, Parliament by granting a reduction of 20 per cent. in freight rates within the Maritime zone, gave recognition to the fundamentals which induced Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to enter Confederation, i. e. the overcoming of geographical disabilities by providing special transportation facilities for the Maritime Provinces in the form of the Intercolonial Railway.

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There can be no place in politics for the Maritime Provinces' question, except it be among war politicians. No man worthy of the name of statesman or qualified to hold an important office either in provincial politics or in Dominion politics may attempt to win partisan advantage through political manipulation of the Maritime Provinces' case, without leaving himself open to the charge of being an enemy not only to the Maritime Provinces, but to Canada as a whole. And that applies to Liberals and Conservatives alike.

The question of the equal status of the Maritime Provinces with the rest of Canada is a national issue which may result in disaster in this country.

So, let us in the Maritime Provinces determine in 1928 and afterwards that we shall, as Maritime Province people, insist that we receive equal and just treatment from a national standpoint, and let us again express appreciation for the recognition of our claims by the appointment of the Duncan

PLEADS FOR AN EDUCATED DEMOCRACY

Success of Democracy in Canada Depends Upon the Thought and Work of the Individual Canadian, Declares Hon. R. B. Bennett.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 4.—The success of democracy in Canada will depend not upon political parties, not on parliaments, nor on political leaders but upon the thought and work of the individual Canadian, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative party leader declared in a new year address before the Canadian Club today.

"On the threshold of this year let me say this—success in life depends largely upon the character and work of the individual man. Success in a nation depends absolutely on the collective wisdom of the people comprising that nation, upon yours and upon mine, upon every one's," Mr. Bennett stated.

"The present day in Canada is full of unequalled opportunities but on the other hand the responsibilities of the individual citizen are never more enormous," he warned. "The mistakes of the past could be corrected and the success of the future assured, only by the intelligent use of the individual franchise."

Many people wondered, Mr. Bennett said, why he chose to pursue a line of political talk.

"Providence having been good to me, I decided to devote myself to the service of my country," he explained.

Turning to a discussion of democratic government Mr. Bennett said the world was being flooded with the idea that democracy was a failure. This question was of supreme importance to Canada.

"It is essential that we in Canada and British Columbia should make a success of Democracy," he urged. "Defining Democracy, Mr. Bennett pointed out that all men were equal—except for their spiritual equality before God. To understand Canada and its problems, it was necessary to understand this part—the essential difference between men in different places and in different spheres."

"Every one in Canada over twenty-one years has a right and a responsibility in the government of this country," he said. "That being so, it is vital that we have an intelligent and educated democracy. Every man or woman can exercise a profound influence on the thought of his or her community."

"One of the greatest difficulties of democracy is its indifference. How many of you are taking an interest in the government of your country? I ask you at the beginning of 1928, how indifferent are you toward your country's welfare? Today you have your newspapers, your clubs, your parties. Through them you can learn of these things. It is no matter to me what party you follow—provided he interests himself and educates himself in the public affairs, in the government of our country."

INCREASED SUBSIDIES.

In the matter of increased subsidies, those have been paid, and it is anticipated that favorable consideration will be given by the government to a continuation of those increases which were recommended by the Duncan Commission.

The advantages arising out of the increased subsidies have been definitely fixed. So far as the freight rate reductions are concerned, the Maritime Provinces have had restored to them, in part at least, the rates guaranteed them under Confederation and the people of the Maritime Provinces are benefitting from this arrangement to the extent of about one million dollars (\$1,000,000) per month.

The main feature of an open gateway at St. Rosalie has been settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, and let it be hoped that the last has been heard of any effort to cut off the Maritime Provinces from the right to the same railway competition, which is enjoyed throughout by the rest of Canada.

With this encouragement and a determination on the part of the Maritime Provinces to help themselves there can be nothing but advancement in these parts.

The people of the Maritime Provinces will that the justice practised upon them during 67 years be reversed and in three years convinced their fellow-Canadians as to the reasonableness of these claims.

Yet, we must not forget that if we suffered under disability, it was because from 1867 to 1924 we were content to sit idly by and see Confederation Agreement disregarded in different places and in different spheres."

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We have succeeded because the men mentioned above, and those they represented, placed the Maritime Provinces before their political parties and approached the question from a color-blooded business standpoint and persisted in maintaining that attitude.

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The Telegraph Journal, Saint John, N. B., publishes the following together with photographs of a number of the men present at the convention held at Moncton, July 25, 1925. The article gives a concise history of the movement which finally resulted in the appointment of the Duncan Royal Commission and to the redress in part at least of some of the Maritime grievances.

The group referred to includes: Capt. J. E. Masters, Moncton; Dr. Hamilton Wigle, Sackville; C. C. Amherst, Sackville; A. L. Wright, Amherst; H. Thompson, Amherst; C. N. Vroom, St. Stephen; A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen; J. W. Hyndman, Charlottetown; E. R. Burke, Moncton; P. E. I. W. L. Higgins, Charlottetown; A. M. Bulding, Saint John; J. D. Palmer, Fredericton; H. J. Kelley, Sydney; W. F. Kail, Saint John; G. E. Barber, Saint John; W. S. Fisher, Saint John; James MacMurray, Saint John; G. Clifford McAvity, Saint John; J. W. Davidson, Saint John; W. L. C. Allison, Saint John; S. L. Holder, Moncton; G. B. Ralckhite, Bathurst; Angus McLean, Bathurst; H. S. Condon, Dartmouth; Mayor J. F. Edgett, Moncton; J. S. Armstrong, Fredericton; Mayor Kenny, Halifax; H. F. S. Paisley, Sydney; G. O. Spencer, Moncton; H. P. Robinson, Saint John; A. P. Patterson, Saint John; F. Maclure Scanders, Saint John; M. F. Tompkins, Moncton; Hance J. Logan, Amherst; W. E. McKenzie, Moncton; D. R. Turnbull, Halifax; Fred Fraser, Halifax; E. A. Saunders, Halifax; C. H. Read, Amherst; S. C. Matthews, Saint John; M. E. Agar, Saint John; J. L. MacDonald, Moncton; H. W. Wallace, Sussex; H. S. Sutherland, Chipman; Eric MacLean, Moncton; Dr. Murray Lodge, Moncton; Dr. A. G. Hunsinger, Moncton; D. W. Robb, Amherst; J. D. McKenna, Sussex; C. H. Blakey, Moncton; Geo. B. Willett, Moncton.

If the Maritime Provinces have recognition throughout Canada for the favorable consideration of claims which have been disregarded since Confederation, it is due to the action of the gentlemen mentioned above, who met in the City of Moncton on Thursday, July 15, and Friday, July 16, 1925, and paved the way for the events which have resulted, we hope, in lasting benefits to this part of Dominion as a whole.

They did not represent Saint John, Halifax, Moncton, Sydney, Charlottetown or any particular locality in the Maritime Provinces. They were business men bent on solving some of the problems which confronted themselves and their fellow Maritimers. They represented and other organizations. They were not there as surrogates of any particular political party, but just as good Canadian citizens desirous of removing causes of irritation and to furnish constructive criticism with a hope that betterment might follow.

Among those whose names were assembled at Charlottetown were resolutions concerned with what the Maritime Provinces claimed were their rights under the terms of Confederation.

Some of them later went to Winnipeg and attended the first meeting of the Canadian Boards of Trade and there, by mutual consent, they formed the Maritime Provinces. They were unanimous in their support of the position of the Maritime Provinces.

IS NATIONAL ISSUE

There can be no place in politics for the Maritime Provinces' question, except it be among war politicians. No man worthy of the name of statesman or qualified to hold an important office either in provincial politics or in Dominion politics may attempt to win partisan advantage through political manipulation of the Maritime Provinces' case, without leaving himself open to the charge of being an enemy not only to the Maritime Provinces, but to Canada as a whole. And that applies to Liberals and Conservatives alike.

The question of the equal status of the Maritime Provinces with the rest of Canada is a national issue which may result in disaster in this country.

So, let us in the Maritime Provinces determine in 1928 and afterwards that we shall, as Maritime Province people, insist that we receive equal and just treatment from a national standpoint, and let us again express appreciation for the recognition of our claims by the appointment of the Duncan

RECOGNITION OF MARITIMES' CLAIMS DUE TO THESE MEN

Movement Which Led To Appointment of Duncan Royal Commission Resulted From Conference Held in Moncton In July, 1925.

ENTERS FIRST FULL YEAR

The Maritime Provinces in 1928 are entering the first full year of any benefits which resulted, or may result, from the awards of the Duncan Commission.

The principal recommendations of the Duncan Commission have been adopted, and if there is still something to come, there are the proper tribunals to which the people of the Maritime Provinces can appeal for relief.

The Ottawa government may be looked to for the further implementation of the suggestions of Sir Andrew Duncan and his associates. It is with hope that we look to Parliament to give consideration to others of those recommendations and act upon them.

Of course, Parliament by granting a reduction of 20 per cent. in freight rates within the Maritime zone, gave recognition to the fundamentals which induced Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to enter Confederation, i. e. the overcoming of geographical disabilities by providing special transportation facilities for the Maritime Provinces in the form of the Intercolonial Railway.

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Five Children Burned To Death

(Canadian Press)
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 4.—Five children were burned to death today in a fire that destroyed the farm house of W. G. Denby, four miles north of here. The children were sleeping in one room.

Credits Scheme Has Proved Success

(Special to The Guardian)
LONDON, Jan. 4.—The new determination of British traders to extend their exports to Canada is likely to be helped considerably by the proposed extension of the government's export credits guarantee scheme which has proved a success. The scheme has expanded with great rapidity and British exporters notably of goods to Australia and South Africa, have benefited extensively under the resulting increase.

Under the plan the government insures credit being extended to the exporters. The exporter is covered for goods shipped during a period of six months and merely declares bills of exchange as drawn much in the same way as declarations were made under marine insurance.

Within the space of a few months floating contracts to the extent of a million pounds sterling have been issued. The scheme embraces the world with the exception of Russia and the far east and the department which has proved self supporting has the advice of a committee of trade experts, particularly bankers.

The woolen and cotton trades have taken the greatest advantage of the scheme and it is now proposed to extend it to the export of coal and as trade develops between Great Britain and other countries to make it more elastic and comprehensive so as to facilitate exports as much as possible.

Should the efforts of the British exporters to Canada be successful the government would extend credit insurance after making the necessary inquiries in the Dominion.

Newsies Banquet At "Y" Last Night

(Canadian Press)
BOSTON,